

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, March 15, 2011/Phalgun 24, 1932 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Tragedy caused due to the injection of  
contaminated intravenous fluid in a  
Hospital in Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 17 women are reported to have died due to the injection of contaminated intravenous fluid in a hospital in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragedy which has brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

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[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

PROF. RAMASHANKAR (Agra): Madam Speaker, the Member of Parliament has been beaten up in his own house. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Madamji you have given a notice and that is under my consideration. I will allow you to speak in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHANAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, in Uttar Pradesh BJP workers are being beaten up. ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, the house of the member of Parliament has been attacked. ...(Interruptions) The Member of Parliament has been beaten up with sticks ...(Interruptions). It is very serious matter ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow all to speak during the Zero Hour. Let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. The members who have given notices, I will allow them to speak in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Don't do it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do this. Now, Q. No. 261. — Shrimati J. Shanta.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour was not allowed to go on yesterday also. Do you not want to run the Question Hour? Do not get so agitated. All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Q. No. 261—Shrimati J. Shantha.



### Slums in Urban Areas

+  
\*261. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the existing urban land policy and urban planning models have been unable to check the rising number of slums in the urban areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate a National Policy to deal with the rising number of slum clusters in the urban areas including in large metropolitan cities of the country;

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

(e) the States which have started the process of mapping and slums survey and the time by which such exercise is likely to be completed along with the nature of assistance provided by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) The existing urban plan models and urban land policies are one of the various reasons which lead to creation of slums. The other reasons being increased urbanisation leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor and increase in population of urban poor due to natural reasons and also due to migration. Land, colonisation and slums are state subjects and it is primarily the duty of the state governments to address the issues relating to the slums.

The Central Government has responded to the challenge by launching Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 and allocating more than one-third of the total budget under the Mission for augmenting infrastructure facilities in cities and towns along with provision of shelter and basic civic services to slum dwellers/urban poor through the Sub-Mission of Basic

Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). To address the issue of land for the urban poor, a reform for earmarking 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects has been prescribed under JNNURM. This has been reiterated in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007.

Hon'ble President of India announced Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and urban poor which aims to provide support to the States willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. In preparation for RAY a slum free city planning scheme has been launched in March, 2010. Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme started in March 2010, States have been requested to review and revise the urban land planning and development approaches to make it inclusive.

(e) Slum free city planning scheme supports the State Governments to develop GIS based slum free city plans with comprehensive household wise slum data for redevelopment of existing slums in the whole city whole slum strategy. Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme, Rs. 60 crores has been released to 20 States In March 2010 and Rs. 30.29 crores to 14 States/UTs in March 2011 as 1st installment towards establishment of State and City level Technical Cells, Slum Survey and MIS, GIS mapping, Integration of GIS & MIS and preparation of Slum Free city plans. As per the information received from the states till date, 15 States have started the process of mapping and slum survey. The list of the 15 States is enclosed as annexure.

As the Slum Free City Planning process 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.

#### Annexure

##### *List of States which have started the process of mapping and slums survey*

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Gujarat
- (3) Haryana
- (4) Karnataka
- (5) Kerala
- (6) Madhya Pradesh



- (7) Maharashtra
- (8) Manipur
- (9) Odisha
- (10) Rajasthan
- (11) Tamil Nadu
- (12) Tripura
- (13) Uttar Pradesh
- (14) Uttarakhand
- (15) West Bengal

[Translation]

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Hon. Madam Speaker as per available information the Union Government in the name of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: A lady member from your party is speaking, so all of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: A programme was started in the year 2005 ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: A lady member from your party is speaking, all of so you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Madam Speaker, the objective of this programme for the urban poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, as per the available information, the Union Governments started a programme namely Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in the year 2005 ...*(Interruptions)*. The objective of this programme was to provide basic and infrastructural facilities to the urban poor particularly slum dwellers ...*(Interruptions)*. Under this schemes additional central assistance is provided for providing inexpensive housing and basic facilities to poor people particularly, slum dwellers in the 65 selected cities of national importance ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: A lady member from your party is speaking, please listen to her.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Keeping all these things in view ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to know from the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to her.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: I want to know how many cities of Karnataka selected under this scheme along with names thereof ...*(Interruptions)*. I would also like to know how much additional assistance in total has been provided to the State of Karnataka under this scheme during the last three years? ...*(Interruptions)*. Has the Government of Karnataka sought any additional funds? If so, the time by which this amount is likely to be made available to the Government of Karnataka ...*(Interruptions)*.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, BSUP and IHSDP programmes have been launched for Karnataka ...*(Interruptions)* under Jawahar Lal Nehru mission and Rs. 630 crores have been allocated to Karnataka for seven years ...*(Interruptions)*. Till now the Government has approved 52 projects with the total cost of Rs. 1145 crores under B.S.U.P. and I.H.S.D.P. out of which we have committed a central share of Rs. 630 crores. Till date we have released Rs. 302 crores. Till now we have approved 45455 houses and out of them the total number houses completed and under progress is 33592. We want that the houses which have been completed should be allotted to the people early because so far only 4500 people have shifted to those houses. We want better progress in this direction at earliest so that more people could take possession of the houses. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. If you given notices, I will allow you to speak in the Zero Hour. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Madam, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether Rs. 270 crores during the year 2009-10 and Rs. 120 crores during the year 2008-09 were allocated under the Rajiv Awas Yojana whereas this scheme is yet to be approved by the Cabinet. If so, what is the need of allocating or withholding the funds for the scheme which has not taken of so far whereas several other schemes are in dire need of funds? Balmilki Ambedkar Yojana was launched during NDA regime under which assistance was to be provided for construction of Pucca houses in the places of huts in slum areas. Whether this scheme is still in vogue? If so, how many houses constructed thereunder in Karnataka if not, whether the said, scheme has been discontinued? ...*(Interruptions)*.



KUMARI SELJA: Madam, earlier several programmes and schemes like VAMBAY and NSDP were being implemented but when UPA-I came to power for the first time it was felt that there is a need to pay heed towards urban areas and cities all over the country. The economy of our country is marching ahead and migration to the cities has been increasing at a fast rate but migrants do not find their lives as comfortable in these cities as they think they now lead. The life in cities especially that of the poor is getting worse day by day. Keeping this in view our Government ...(Interruptions).

First you listen to me. I am answering your question only ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please. Please listen to her.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, our Government was the first to start a programme at such a grand scale which is unprecedented in history. It made a provision of Rs. 5000 crore for the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. It has never happened before ...(Interruptions). Listen to me ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: First listen her views, Let her reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, I would like to tell that the Government of India had formulated this mission for a period of seven years and so far Rs. 38000 crore have been sanctioned from my Ministry alone. This much of amount has never been sanctioned before ...(Interruptions). Several schemes like VAMBAY etc. had been subsumed under the mission. Such huge funds have never been allotted and under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, sanction for more than 15 lakh houses has been given. Has it happened in the past?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to her reply.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, any experience of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has been that it provides for more conducive conditions for the poor in the country that they feel they should live in. Should be poor live in slums all through their lives ...(Interruptions). Keeping this thing in view our Government identified these people and envisaged right to avail basic facilities for the poor people ...(Interruptions).

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

KUMARI SELJA: Our Government launched Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission after identifying those poor people who deserve to get housing facility, drinking water, electricity so that they could lead a better life and bring up their children properly. Our experience so far has been good. Then we realized that we need to make further progress on this front. To realize this purpose we proposed to formulate Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana and the Hon. President had made an announcement in this regard. We want our country to be slum free. Keeping this vision in view we talked to each State Government and we are going to formulate Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana. Under the scheme we have already started to allocate to the states under the scheme since 2009-2010 to the States. I would like to apprise the Hon. Member that eight cities of Karnataka have been selected under Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana and it also includes your city Bellari. These places are being mapped and surveyed under the slum free vision.

All the hon. Members will agree with the fact that when we talk about the poor, it should not be restricted to the schemes being formulated merely on paper. It is very necessary to include poor in these. The scheme will be formulated with complete planning, implementation of the scheme is taking time because code of conduct had come into force after the date of announcement of the Legislative Assembly elections in the five states. So we could not implement the scheme. We are going to implement the scheme once the election process in the states is over but before we do so it is necessary for us to do mapping so as to know the number of slums and the population living there in. I would appeal to all the Parliamentarians to talk to their respective State Governments. I would like to tell the hon. Member that we have released four crore rupees to your State. The State Government should prepare and they should start working on the scheme as soon as it is implemented. I

\*Not recorded.



would appeal all the hon. Members the election to get involved in the scheme. We have issued advisory to all the State Governments to include parliamentarians in it as their involvement is necessary from the beginning because they are the public representatives. Constituencies of almost all the parliamentarians will be having cities with slum areas. Therefore, their participation in the scheme from the beginning to the end is imperative because nobody knows about the ground reality better than them, therefore, we are paying maximum attention to their involvement.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: Madam Speaker, I am happy that the issue of poor man has been given top priority in the House in today's agenda which is being discussed right now. It is that section of the population which holds democratic spirit in highest esteem. They form long queues to vote when elections take place helping the vote cast percentage to touch a mark of 50 to 60 per cent ...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen to my view with a cool head and be conscientious to analyze what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker this is not right because I am not being given an opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be patient and let the hon. Member ask the questions.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: These people are not interested in the issue of poor man, then how can I be blamed? First of all Indiraji had started to work for slums. She had started the work of providing electricity, water and road facilities for them. When the NDA Government came to power the then Minister of Urban Development, Shri Jagmohan had formulated a policy to dismantle these settlements and stopped providing basic facilities ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Only what Shri Jai Prakash Aggarwal says, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any cut-off date has been fixed for those to be rehabilitated keeping in view the manner in which they are made to loss possession of their habitates as per my information you have fixed a cut-off year of 1998. If you have fixed cut-

off year of 1998, I am sorry to say that soon you have to revise it to the year 2011 because if you do not extend it then you will not be able to do justice to all the people. Has the survey being conducted by the Ministry a cut off date of 1998 or 2010-2011?

Secondly, the poor who have been dislocated need to be provided the basic facilities, the original policy envisaged that people need to be rehabilitated at the places from where they have been dislocated because they are employed at those places. However, you will excuse me for saying that rehabilitating them at places farther from their earlier location will not serve our purpose. I want you to clearly state as to what is the cut-off date of the Government for them and by when they are likely to be given all the facilities.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam Speaker, I acknowledge with thanks that the Hon. Member has drawn our attention to such an important aspect. There are historical reasons behind where and why our poor population is settling down. Be it any Government, we excluded the poor from the formal system, we did not set aside any place for them to settle down nor did we do any planning about it. Hon. Member has raised a pertinent question as to what planning have we done for the poor. It is essential that the poor should reside near to their place of work. That is why we have mandated under Jawahar Lal Nehru Mission that the poor people should be settled, where there are their colonies and J.J. Clusters. This applies to Delhi as well as everywhere else. We have observed that many time they are made to settle there and we have emphasized that they should not be removed from there as far as possible.

*[English]*

Because this is connected with their source of livelihood.

*[Translation]*

If we settle down them at a far off place where there is no proper transport facility then they would return back and we would be back to square one. Therefore, we have mandated that they should be settled there after undertaking necessary development. The second issue has been raised about the cut off date but the Union Government gives full flexibility to the State Government. Our Ministry also gives full flexibility to the states in terms of survey to ascertain the ground realities and implement what is feasible. As far as cut off date is concerned, first the year 1997 was fixed by Delhi Government, later it

\*Not recorded.



was changed to 2002 and then again it was changed to 2007. Still I would like to make it clear that we are not rigid about it. The State Government should be the ground reality and more and more people should be covered thereunder.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has directed to associate the MPs with this scheme for which I thank her. As stated by hon. Minister, the Government has allocated more funds for the JNNURM. The JNNURM has got only 62 cities and Sambhaji and Aurangabad cities, with a population of above 10 lakh, are not covered thereunder. The Government has not allocated sufficient funds for improvement of slums in this budget. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that a cut off date of 1.1.1995 was determined in Maharashtra for redevelopment of slums but that scheme could not be completed because of meager allocation made therefor. When I was a Minister in Maharashtra Government, we had launched a scheme with a cut off date of 1.1.1995. However, the Jhuggis have been mushrooming and the thereafter cut off date has also been extended. But the hon. Supreme Court of India has endorsed the 1.1.1995 cut off date and any jhuggi extended thereafter would be deemed illegal. I would like to ask whatever the Government intends to implement the Mumbai scheme in the rest of India and what are the arrangements made by the Government to check spread of slums in future.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam Speaker, the issue raised by the Hon. Member has got many components. The Government has picked up 65 mega cities in JNNURM where there is large construction of slums. The Government is also aware that there are slums in some form or other in the entire country. In fact, we have created two components under the JNNURM whereby mission cities have been covered under BSUP and other big and small cities have been brought under IHSDP. I do admit that limited funds have been provided under the JNNURM but we had given a reform agenda thereunder. We will have to admit as hon. Member has also accepted that one scheme can not resolve all issues nevertheless we had given a reform agenda and set out a road map. We have got proper reforms. The State Governments should implement these so as to ensure development of slums and to check their spread in future. We recognised this fact after our experience under JNNURM and that is why we formulated the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana which input from SIA. I would like to say that the Government does not target any entry or any government for what they do. We believe that it should

not be viewed from the angle of the policies pursued by political parties. We all should make our contribution to uplift the poor. We should ensure development of slums and check their spread. We should also work on multipronged strategy to check spread of slums so that the poor would lead a dignified life in any formal system.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Thank you, Madam Speaker. As per the Planning Commission Report, more than 62 million people in India — out of a total population of more than 1.2 billion — live in urban slums. There will be a shortage of more than 25 million houses for them in the coming years. Of course, the Government did take an initiative to make India slum-free country, and the Rajiv Awas Yojana was announced a few years back to translate this objective into a reality.

Therefore, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam Speaker. How many housing units have been constructed since 2009 till now under the Rajiv Awas Yojana throughout the country?

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana is under formation and its preparatory work began in 2009-10. We have allocated funds for the preparatory work to the State Governments. As I replied to the question that is States have started the survey work. The schemes especially relating to the poor should have authentic data. We have set aside funds for this purpose. We have sanctioned 15.7 lakh housing units under JNNURM. Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana will be implemented after completion of preparatory work.

[English]

#### **Doordarshan Coverage in Rural Areas**

\*262. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan gives any impetus for creating special television content for the viewers in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;



(c) whether Doordarshan has made any assessment/ review of the coverage and popularity of its programmes in rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to improve the Television Rating Points (TRPs) of various Doordarshan channels in the rural areas; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by Doordarshan for launching a dedicated rural TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that all Regional Kendras of Doordarshan are telecasting a number of programs in different formats like talk shows, dramas, music, serials spots etc. on the theme of rural youths, health, education, agriculture, women and children, folk and tribal music in rural areas. All development related programmes of Government of India and State Governments for rural development including landless labour and minimum wages are also produced and telecast by Doordarshan. Programmes on girl child and gender issues are covered in Kalyani programme on Doordarshan.

The Flagship programmes, especially, Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee programme, Aganwadi, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, development of infrastructure, empowerment of women and self help group activities and their implementation in rural areas are regularly covered and telecast by Doordarshan. In addition agriculture programmes are being telecast five days a week (from Monday to Friday) for duration of 30 minutes every evening on 18 Regional Kendras with repeat telecast next day on respective Regional Language Satellite Channels. Specific area based rural and agricultural programmes of thirty minutes are also being telecast in the 'Narrowcasting Mode' over 180 transmitters covering 140 districts in the country five days a week from Monday to Friday in the evening.

(c) Prasar Bharati has also informed that Audience Research Units of Doordarshan conducts regular rural Doordarshan Audience Research Television Ratings (DART) Survey in the country to know the TRP/ assessment of the programmes telecast. The assessment/ coverage of DD terrestrial and satellite Channels as per

the rural DART survey conducted by DD is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) To make DD more effective, efforts are being made to outsource quality software from professional software house/ producers under different schemes and also outsource good feature films for telecast on DD-I on different themes. In addition overall quality of the in-house programmes is being improved by outsourcing better talents. DD has also taken steps to improve the transmission quality with digitization of the studio equipment and transmission.

(e) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal to launch a dedicated rural TV channel.

#### Annexure

##### Reach (Coverage) & TRP of DD Channels in Rural Areas

(Dart 12.12.2010 to 18.12.2010)

| Market: All India (Rural) |              |                   | All 4 + Years |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                      | Programmes   | Sample 7264 Reach | TRP%          |
| 1.                        | DD National  | 2499              | 34.40         |
| 2.                        | DD Regional  | 1272              | 17.51         |
| 3.                        | DD Malayalam | 347               | 4.78          |
| 4.                        | DD Bangla    | 305               | 4.20          |
| 5.                        | DD News      | 277               | 3.81          |
| 6.                        | Kairali      | 166               | 2.29          |
| 7.                        | Podhigai     | 159               | 2.19          |
| 8.                        | India TV     | 110               | 1.51          |
| 9.                        | Kalainger    | 106               | 1.46          |
| 10.                       | DD6 Oriya    | 66                | 0.91          |
| 11.                       | DD Dehradun  | 65                | 0.89          |
| 12.                       | DD NE (13)   | 48                | 0.66          |
| 13.                       | DD Gorakhpur | 21                | 0.29          |
| 14.                       | DD Bharati   | 10                | 0.14          |
| 15.                       | DD Sports    | 4                 | 0.06          |
| 16.                       | DD Urdu      | 3                 | 0.04          |
| 17.                       | DD India     | 2                 | 0.03          |



SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Madam, as all of us are aware, a lot of advertisements, tele-serials and other programmes are showing women and children in a very bad taste, which is not in the interest of the common people. It should be banned immediately. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the Minister whether this perversion is abetting the young generation to commit more crimes. If so, whether it has endangered the safety of women by making them vulnerable to instances of rape, blackmailing, etc., and what steps have been taken by the Union Government to curb such vulgarity in the electronic media?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Though this question does not quite flow from the original question, yet I know that this question is bothering probably every single Member of this House — the content on television, the projection of weaker sections, especially women and maybe, sometimes, children. I would like to tell the hon. Member and, through you, Madam, the whole House that the Ministry has worked over the last ten months in a focussed manner with all private channels of general entertainment. I know that hon. Shri Sharad Yadav had raised a similar issue two or three days ago and that is why I am answering this question. We are right on the threshold of announcing self-regulatory mechanism which would control in a self-regulatory manner the content on television according to a predetermined code of content. We have an Act of Parliament through which we lay down an advertisement code and a content code. But it is not followed as it should be. So, we are going to have a two-tier mechanism — a self-regulatory mechanism which would deliver a judgment and resolve the issue which would come to them in the form of a complaint from the civil society and if they are not able to resolve that complaint, the Ministry would then step in. I am not sure if the hon. Members have noticed over the last couple of months the television news channels on their own putting spots in television advising civil society, advising the public that if they have complaints on content or on the choice of the programming of that particular channel, they have been given a telephone and a website to write to and correspond with. We are also interacting with them.

There are several other steps which have been taken by the Ministry. We were recording 150 channels till last year. We have made that to 300 channels. We have asked the State Governments to put in State Advisory Committees and District Advisory Committees to monitor content on television. Those which come under the 'regional' category they write to us, and the officers have been authorized at the district and State levels to take

action if any television channel violates the code of conduct.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your second supplementary, but it should be pertaining to the original question.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has cleared a proposal of commissioning a new programme and content for the national broadcast worth Rs. 142 crore. If so, whether the Government is considering giving importance to the agricultural sector like, for example, propagating latest inputs, research technologies, etc.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask one question and do not ask too many. Please ask one pointed question.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: In respect of educational sector, will they give suggestions to the candidates who have completed their matriculation, intermediate and college education in terms of their further studies and employment opportunities in various fields and if not the reasons for the same. I would like to know whether the Government would now consider to give importance to the agriculture and educational sector in Doordarshan.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, it is quite true that in the Eleventh Plan, a sum of Rs.142 crore has been approved. This new Plan envisages production and acquisition of fresh software and would probably be able to get us programmes from six to 14 hours for different channels so that we can improve the quality, content and the technological upgradation of channels at the national level. In addition to this, Doordarshan, which is a public broadcaster, has always paid very great attention to rural programming. In fact, I can say without being contradicted that there are over 600 channels in the country today which have got permission to uplink and down-link. Probably, Doordarshan is the only national network which creates content for rural audiences and has gone into minute details of giving information not only of national flagship programmes like the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Anganwadis, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission but also of agriculture specific programmes which we create and generate in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Panchayati-raj. They are specifically on prices, *mandi* prices. They are given specially for crop ailments, the type of fertilizers and other inputs which go into agriculture. We are trying to micro inform our rural



community about the latest technology through the Doordarshan services. We have also upgraded the national network. Even though there are only 14 regional channels through our 15 network stations also, we have what is called Narrow Casting our channels so that a particular channel can incorporate adjoining areas so that area-specific information is given. Information regarding the different region is naturally different in inputs. We are doing the Narrow Casting to fine tune the inputs given to the farming community. We have also upgraded our programming to advertise before so that the farming community knows as and when the specific programmes are coming. Besides this, the agriculture communities those living in the far reaches of the country where only Doordarshan goes, I would like to inform the hon. House that our digital Doordarshan Direct to Home is now slated for a big jump forward. We have 58 channels on DD Direct, by December 2011 they will be up to 97 channels and by December 2012 we will have 200 channels, all free to air on DD Direct. That is what is there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Thank you, Madam Speaker, I also want to know from the hon. Minister and that is why I want to thank hon. Member for raising an important issue so that the entire House gets the information and Members like us along got an opportunity to know something. I might divert from the subject but it involves national interest so I think you would give me time for the same and hon. Minister would give a reply to that.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question but do not digress too much from the subject.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Jammu, Punch and Rajouri are my parliamentary segments, our neighbouring country has launched a major propaganda against our country for the last 22 years and we have two districts where people belonging to weaker sections, STs and hilly region reside and I can say that 85 per cent there do not watch Indian television even today.

There are no private channels, therefore people watch the programmes telecast by the Pakistan television and listen to the Pakistan radio. I know how much false propaganda is launched by Pakistan. A programme generating facility was provided in Rajouri many years back, Madam Speaker, I am saying it with regret that it

has been ready for the last 8 years and on which Rs. 6 crore has been spent. Our country has been spending money to contain militancy in Jammu and Kashmir as also to combat our enemies. If there is a ban on creation of staff by the Doordarshan Department and if it is not possible to commission it, then I think that there should be some relaxation and Jammu and Kashmir should be excluded from such ban and some staff should be posted there so that the false propaganda by Pakistan could be stopped and the programmes of our Doordarshan Department should be telecast so that the people belonging to weaker sections, Scheduled Tribes could watch these programmes. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government is going to take in this regard.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, I can feel the agony of Hon. Member. We have to discuss this issue many times but the fact remains that more than 11 thousand vacancies have been lying vacant in Doordarshan for the last several years. The one reason for not filling up these vacancies is ban on fresh recruitment. The Prashar Bharti has constituted a Recruitment Board last year only and rules have been framed. A GOM has been constituted and hon. Home Minister is its Chairman and it has been asked to immediately fill up about three thousand vacancies and efforts are also being made to fill up remaining vacancies. What I want to say that we will fill these vacancies as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker, I do not agree with the hon. Member that nobody watches Doordarshan there. Doordarshan has made rapid progress in the last some years. As far as Pakistan ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Hon. Minister complete his reply.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: It is true that we have 1415 transmitters and our Prime Minister has sanctioned Rs. 110 crore 3-4 years back to strengthen these transmitters so that our signals could counter signals of our neighbouring countries and if possible our signals reach our neighbouring countries so that they could watch our programmes instead their signals reaching our country. And we are using the said amount of Rs. 110 crore for the purpose. As I have mentioned that there were 11 thousand vacancies, immediately after taking over as minister ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly listen to the reply.



SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam Speaker, instantly after taking over as Minister we decided that the vacancies lying vacant in border areas, north-east, Jammu-Kashmir, we should not wait for the modalities for appointment, we should outsource the same and particularly we decided to appoint retired people of armed engineering crops, armed personnel and police personnel. We decided to man our transmitters first by outsourcing and to fill the shortage of engineers. As chowkidars, for the safety of transmitters, we were not getting them, so we decided to appoint local retired police personnel on contract basis and this has been going on.

Madam, besides, I want to tell that DD Kashir has been a prestigious channel and there has been lots of litigation due to some reasons and I do not want to go into these reasons. We have roped in one-two experts last year and we have started telecasting of a new format of DD Kashir from last September. Madam, if you allow me I can share this information with the Member whosoever wants to know about it. I can tell that we have got so much feedback from Jammu Kashmir including from our Hon. Minister Dr. Farooq Abdullah. The new format of DD Kashir not only entertains but also provides information and is giving time slots for telecast of programmes in all the languages of the state. Our endeavour is to make it as much possible as we can in Jammu Kashmir and North-East.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I want to say a bit different from the issues raised in this question. I want to congratulate properly to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The State of Affairs of all the private entertainment channels is horrible of which I mentioned in the evening but that has not been touched upon. You have taken a strong step by changing the telecast timings of Big Boss. You have done a very good thing. It is not Big Boss, rather it is big fraud. These private channels and our censor board.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: The timings of that have not been changed. It is not correct.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The country did not allow change in timings. The court has given a stay order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Sharad Yadav ji kindly address the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If the court did not allow it to happen, then what can I do? A stay order has been given on that.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I want to say something about the functioning of the Censor Board and the types of programmes which are being telecast but this is zero hour so I do not want to go into details. We just cannot imagine that we cannot watch television alongwith our children. The Government should immediately bring in a legislation in this regard, a way out to this should be found. There is a mention of TRP. The spectacle of this TRP much come to an end. Therefore, my question is how to put an end to this and what is the way out. I have been saying this for several days that this TRP is nothing but to sell goods in market and is confined to five-ten cities only.

Madam, secondly I want to say that the Lok Sabha channel is continuously widening its reach. You cannot imagine the large number of audience which is watching this channel. Therefore, if there is only channel in the country which is providing the best service at present, it is surely Doordarshan channel. It does not matter whether you run it or we run it. Regarding the shortcomings about this channel pointed out by the hon. Members, Mr. Minister its' your historical responsibility to...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The government should strengthen it. The channel and Lok Sabha channel, which is under your control. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not discuss it now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam I would like to say that Doordarshan channel should also telecast programme of the Lok Sabha channel for an hour or two at times. There is a need to strengthen the censor board. It should be headed by a capable person. The Government appoints persons having cinema background on the censor board but these persons have nothing worthwhile to contribute there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright you have made your point.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The Government should strengthen the censor board, which has been dormant. These are my two questions to you.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, regarding the issue of Censor Board raised by Yadav Saheb, there is no censor board for the television sector. For various T.V. programmes like reality shows, news channels, general



entertainment channels we have the Cable Regulatory Act as well as some special criteria; for up-linking and down linking which they should follow. As I had said earlier, we have almost reached the consensus for creation of an independent body having 12-13 Members, headed by a retired Supreme Court or High Court Judge. Its members could include stakeholders from broadcasters, eminent persons from civil society and four representatives or Chairpersons of Commissions such as Women Commission, Child Protection Rights Commission, S.C. Commission, Minorities Commission, OBC Commission, ST Commissions etc. Soon I would seek time from the House to share the details in this regard. However, we do not want to take any decision which could be nullified by the court later. As the Hon. Member himself has said that Government had received a lot of complaints regarding the programmes but it was not censored by us. Instead it was suggested that such programmes be shown at 11 p.m. but the court—I am not criticizing the court—has ruled to maintain the *status quo* regarding the time and also allowed sufficient time slot. Recently, another such case came up where censor board has put some restrictions, as was done by our Tribunal too. And that case was taken to court. The court fined the Ministry Rs. 10,000. We want to create a mechanism outside the Ministry ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I accept that there is no censor board for television ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am raising one question at a time ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. You have been given enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: So far as regarding materials like song 'Munni Badnam hui' is covered it falls within the domain of the Censor Board. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am coming to the second issue regarding the TRP raised by the hon. Member, as questions regarding our Ministry have not come up for me to reply since we are always placed at the bottom in the list. The broadcasters told me that carriage fee was very high. Secondly, they are always under fear of losing TRP so they have to pay a lot for it. That is why their programmes are not up to the mark. Regarding both the issues, we are soon going to make an announcement

concerning digitalization of programmes in consultation with the TRAI. This would solve more than 90 per cent of the issues related to carriage fee. As far as TRP is concerned, it is an industry related issue, in which there is a greater coordination between the Broadcasters and the industry. We had set up an Expert Committee under chairmanship of Shri Amit Mitra. This committee submitted its report and we had discussed this report with the broadcasters. It has been accepted in the report that monitoring 8000 boxes for the purpose of audience research is insufficient. We should also cover the rural areas. In the coming days we intend to install 30,000 monitors. I do not want to go into more details. We are closely pursuing both the matters.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: By when will digitalization be done?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Very soon.

[English]

#### Urban Infrastructure Projects

\*263. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in the urban population in the country has outstripped the available basic urban services and infrastructure;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched any scheme for developing urban infrastructure in the major cities and towns in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the assistance provided to various States/cities including Maharashtra/Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. The Urban Population in Indian cities is growing at a rapid pace. The Census of India has estimated that by 2026 the Urban Population would rise to around 535 million or 38.2% of the total population, up from the figure of 285.35 million (27.8% of the total population) in 2001. The increasing Urban Population



imposes tremendous pressure on Urban basic services and infrastructure.

(b) to (d) To address the problem, Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 03-12-2005. Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, the Government has taken up reforms driven and fast track development of 65 select cities across the

country. The list of cities is given in the enclosed Annexure-I. The Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development of these cities by focusing on efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. Details of assistance provided to the States/Cities under UIG Including Maharashtra/Mumbai is given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

### ***Annexure I***

#### ***List of Cities included under UIG/BSUP of JNNURM***

| Sl.No.     | City/Urban Agglomeration   | Name of the State | Population as per 2001 census (In lakh) |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1          | 2                          | 3                 | 4                                       |
| <b>(a)</b> | <b>Mega Cities</b>         |                   |   |
| 1.         | Delhi                      | Delhi             | 128.77                                  |
| 2.         | Greater Mumbai             | Maharashtra       | 164.34                                  |
| 3.         | Ahmedabad                  | Gujarat           | 45.25                                   |
| 4.         | Bangalore                  | Karnataka         | 57.01                                   |
| 5.         | Chennai                    | Tamil Nadu        | 65.60                                   |
| 6.         | Kolkata                    | West Bengal       | 132.06                                  |
| 7.         | Hyderabad                  | Andhra Pradesh    | 57.42                                   |
| <b>(b)</b> | <b>Million-plus Cities</b> |                   |   |
| 1.         | Patna                      | Bihar             | 16.98                                   |
| 2.         | Faridabad                  | Haryana           | 10.56                                   |
| 3.         | Bhopal                     | Madhya Pradesh    | 14.58                                   |
| 4.         | Ludhiana                   | Punjab            | 13.98                                   |
| 5.         | Jaipur                     | Rajasthan         | 23.27                                   |
| 6.         | Lucknow                    | Uttar Pradesh     | 22.46                                   |
| 7.         | Madurai                    | Tamil Nadu        | 12.03                                   |
| 8.         | Nashik                     | Maharashtra       | 11.52                                   |
| 9.         | Pune                       | Maharashtra       | 37.60                                   |
| 10.        | Cochin                     | Kerala            | 13.55                                   |
| 11.        | Varanasi                   | Uttar Pradesh     | 12.04                                   |
| 12.        | Agra                       | Uttar Pradesh     | 13.31                                   |

| 1   | 2             | 3              | 4     |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 13. | Amritsar      | Punjab         | 10.03 |
| 14. | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 13.45 |
| 15. | Vadodara      | Gujarat        | 14.91 |
| 16. | Surat         | Gujarat        | 28.11 |
| 17. | Kanpur        | Uttar Pradesh  | 27.15 |
| 18. | Nagpur        | Maharashtra    | 21.29 |
| 19. | Coimbatore    | Tamil Nadu     | 14.61 |
| 20. | Meerut        | Uttar Pradesh  | 11.61 |
| 21. | Jabalpur      | Madhya Pradesh | 10.98 |
| 22. | Jamshedpur    | Jharkhand      | 11.04 |
| 23. | Asansol       | West Bengal    | 10.67 |
| 24. | Allahabad     | Uttar Pradesh  | 10.42 |
| 25. | Vijayawada    | Andhra Pradesh | 10.39 |
| 26. | Rajkot        | Gujarat        | 10.03 |
| 27. | Dhanbad       | Jharkhand      | 10.65 |
| 28. | Indore        | Madhya Pradesh | 16.40 |

**(c) Identified cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.**

|     |                    |                   |      |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|------|
| 1.  | Guwahati           | Assam             | 8.19 |
| 2.  | Itanagar           | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.35 |
| 3.  | Jammu              | Jammu and Kashmir | 6.12 |
| 4.  | Raipur             | Chhattisgarh      | 7.00 |
| 5.  | Panaji             | Goa               | 0.99 |
| 6.  | Shimla             | Himachal Pradesh  | 1.45 |
| 7.  | Ranchi             | Jharkhand         | 8.63 |
| 8.  | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala            | 8.90 |
| 9.  | Imphal             | Manipur           | 2.50 |
| 10. | Shillong           | Meghalaya         | 2.68 |
| 11. | Aizawal            | Mizoram           | 2.28 |
| 12. | Kohima             | Nagaland          | 0.77 |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar        | Odisha            | 6.58 |
| 14. | Gangtok            | Sikkim            | 0.29 |

| 1   | 2             | 3                  | 4    |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|------|
| 15. | Agartala      | Tripura            | 1.90 |
| 16. | Dehradun      | Uttarakhand        | 5.30 |
| 17. | Bodh Gaya     | Bihar              | 3.94 |
| 18. | Ujjain        | Madhya Pradesh     | 4.31 |
| 19. | Puri          | Odisha             | 1.57 |
| 20. | Ajmer-Pushkar | Rajasthan          | 5.04 |
| 21. | Nainital      | Uttarakhand        | 2.20 |
| 22. | Mysore        | Karnataka          | 7.99 |
| 23. | Pondicherry   | Pondicherry        | 5.05 |
| 24. | Chandigarh    | Punjab and Haryana | 8.08 |
| 25. | Srinagar      | Jammu and Kashmir  | 9.88 |
| 26. | Mathura       | Uttar Pradesh      | 3.23 |
| 27. | Hardwar       | Uttarakhand        | 2.21 |
| 28. | Handed        | Maharashtra        | 4.31 |
| 29. | Porbander     | Gujarat            | 1.58 |
| 30. | Tirupati      | Andhra Pradesh     | 2.28 |

*Annexure II*

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | City          | No. of Projects sanctioned for |      | Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed (Rs. in lakhs) | ACA released for Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|---|
|        |                   |               | State                          | City |                              |  |   |
| 1      | 2                 | 3             | 4                              | 5    | 6                            | 7  | 8   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    |               | 50                             |      | 488317.01                    | 205428.38  | 104295.43                                   |
|        |                   | Hyderabad     |                                | 22   |                              |  |   |
|        |                   | Vijayawada    |                                | 13   |                              |  |   |
|        |                   | Vishakapatnam |                                | 13   |                              |  |   |
|        |                   | Tirupathy     |                                | 2    |                              |  |   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar      | 3                              | 3    | 18048.20                     | 16243.38   | 6067.79                                     |
| 3.     | Assam             | Guwahati      | 2                              | 2    | 31610.71                     | 28449.64   | 18017.36                                    |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                  | 4  | 5  | 6         | 7         | 8         |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 4.  | Bihar             |                    | 8  |    |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Patna              |    | 6  | 71181.41  | 39475.73  | 9858.94   |
|     |                   | Bodhgaya           |    | 2  |           |           |           |
| 5.  | Chandigarh        | Chandigarh         | 3  | 3  | 19119.60  | 15297.68  | 2684.64   |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh      | Raipur             | 1  |    | 30364.00  | 24291.20  | 18218.40  |
|     |                   |                    |    | 1  |           |           |           |
| 7.  | Delhi             | Delhi              | 28 | 28 | 719708.00 | 251896.90 | 62977.94  |
| 8.  | Goa               |                    | 0  |    | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
|     |                   | Panaji             |    |    |           |           |           |
| 9.  | Gujarat           |                    | 71 |    | 549478.19 | 238651.36 | 137727.23 |
|     |                   | Ahmedabad          |    | 26 |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Surat              |    | 25 |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Vadodara           |    | 13 |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Rajkot             |    | 6  |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Porfounder         |    | 1  |           |           |           |
| 10. | Haryana           |                    | 4  |    | 70446.70  | 35225.35  | 17068.98  |
|     |                   | Faridabad          |    | 4  |           |           |           |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  |                    | 4  |    | 15323.06  | 11759.25  | 3141.62   |
|     |                   | Shimla             |    | 4  |           |           |           |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir |                    | 4  |    | 53152.00  | 46946.80  | 11736.71  |
|     |                   | Srinagar           |    | 3  |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Jammu              |    | 1  |           |           |           |
| 13. | Jharkhand         |                    | 4  |    | 76149.48  | 48268.46  | 12067.12  |
|     |                   | Ranchi             |    | 2  |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Dhanbad            |    | 2  |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Jamshedpur         |    |    |           |           |           |
| 14. | Karnataka         |                    | 46 |    | 338962.51 | 146026.04 | 63387.32  |
|     |                   | Bangalore          |    | 38 |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Mysore             |    | 8  |           |           |           |
| 15. | Kerala            |                    | 11 |    | 99789.00  | 64554.00  | 16514.88  |
|     |                   | Thiruvananthapuram |    | 5  |           |           |           |
|     |                   | Kochi              |    | 6  |           |           |           |

| 1   | 2              | 3              | 4  | 5  | 6          | 7         | 8         |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----|----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh |                | 23 |    | 244985.54  | 125920.25 | 47770.76  |
|     |                | Bhopal         |    | 7  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Indore         |    | 10 |            |           |           |
|     |                | Jabalpur       |    | 4  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Ujjain         |    | 2  |            |           |           |
| 17. | Maharashtra    |                | 79 |    |            |           |           |
|     |                | Greater Mumbai |    | 25 |            |           |           |
|     |                | Nagpur         |    | 17 | 1172707.36 | 514953.68 | 287318.08 |
|     |                | Nashik         |    | 6  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Nanded         |    | 11 |            | *         |           |
|     |                | Pune           |    | 20 |            |           |           |
|     |                |                | 3  |    |            |           |           |
| 18. | Manipur        | Imphal         |    | 3  | 15395.66   | 13856.10  | 3464.03   |
| 19. | Meghalaya      |                | 2  |    | 21795.72   | 19616.15  | 4904.04   |
|     |                | Shillong       |    | 2  |            |           |           |
|     |                |                | 1  |    |            |           |           |
| 20. | Mizoram        |                |    |    | 1681.80    | 1513.62   | 1135.23   |
|     |                | Aizawl         |    | 1  |            |           |           |
| 21. | Nagaland       |                | 2  |    | 7568.03    | 6811.23   | 2271.07   |
|     |                |                |    | 2  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Kohima         |    |    |            |           |           |
|     |                |                | 5  |    |            |           |           |
| 22. | Odisha         | Bhubaneshwar   |    | 3  | 81197.66   | 63712.53  | 15928.23  |
|     |                | Puri           |    | 2  |            |           |           |
| 23. | Punjab         |                | 6  |    | 72539.00   | 36269.50  | 14672.88  |
|     |                | Amritsar       |    | 5  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Ludhiana       |    | 1  |            |           |           |
| 24. | Puducherry     | Puducherry     | 2  | 2  | 25306.00   | 20224.80  | 5061.20   |
| 25. | Rajasthan      |                | 13 |    | 122908.11  | 76622.50  | 37908.44  |
|     |                | Jaipur         |    | 9  |            |           |           |
|     |                | Ajmer-Pushkar  |    | 4  |            |           |           |



| 1     | 2             | 3          | 4   | 5   | 6          | 7          | 8          |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|------------|------------|
| 26.   | Sikkim        |            | 2   |     | 9653.67    | 8688.30    | 2740.27    |
|       |               | Gangtok    |     | 2   |            |            |            |
| 27.   | Tamil Nadu    |            | 47  |     | 518518.28  | 208612.98  | 94036.80   |
|       |               | Chennai    |     | 34  |            |            |            |
|       |               | Coimbatore |     | 5   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Madurai    |     | 8   |            |            |            |
| 28.   | Tripura       |            | 2   |     | 18047.00   | 16043.40   | 4010.85    |
|       |               | Agartala   |     | 2   |            |            |            |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh |            | 33  |     | 538452.72  | 270705.90  | 122679.09  |
|       |               | Lucknow    |     | 7   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Allahabad  |     | 4   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Agra       |     | 4   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Meerut     |     | 3   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Mathura    |     | 3   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Varanasi   |     | 6   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Kanpur     |     | 6   |            |            |            |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand   |            | 12  |     | 40026.99   | 31625.18   | 12730.16   |
|       |               | Dehradun   |     | 5   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Haridwar   |     | 4   |            |            |            |
|       |               | Nainital   |     | 3   |            |            |            |
| 31.   | West Bengal   |            | 56  |     | 551741.68  | 202237.35  | 82383.56   |
|       |               | Kolkata    |     | 47  |            |            |            |
|       |               | Asansol    |     | 9   |            |            |            |
| Total |               |            | 527 | 527 | 6024175.09 | 2789948.23 | 1226553.89 |

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: I would like to bring to your kind notice that the scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is a very successful scheme; only due to this scheme, the urban cities got proper development of infrastructure.

I would like to know through you, Madam, the budgetary allocation that is made for the year 2011-12, for providing basic urban services and infrastructure through JNNURM for the urban cities of the State of Maharashtra.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has praised the success of the JNNURM. But I may state that it is not a scheme, it is a seven year old mission. The total allocation for the State of Maharashtra for seven year was Rs. 5,055 crore which was increased to Rs. 5,505 crore. All that money has been more or less spent and the fund remaining for Maharashtra is only about Rs. 85 crore. So, it is not a question of annual allocation. It is a question of seven year mission period allocation out of which only Rs. 85 crore remains for Maharashtra.



SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: There are almost 62 cantonment boards in India and in a big way civil population is growing in the cantonment boards. Through a written Question I had asked the Defence Ministry also as to the provisions made for the development of the infrastructure in the cantonment boards. The Ministry at that time had said that the Ministry of Urban Development has taken a stand that the cost of the infrastructure development falling within the cantonment areas will have to be borne by the respective cantonment boards. I would like to tell the hon. Minister, through you Madam, that the cantonment boards are having a lot of problems of infrastructure like water, roads and sewerage. Does the Ministry have any scheme for these cantonment boards?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I may state that wherever a cantonment board is in the vicinity of a mission city, it can be brought within the purview of JNNURM. For example, Deolali cantonment is in the vicinity of Nashik and so, there is no restriction of bringing Deolali within Nashik for the purpose of urban development.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Madam Speaker, on the one hand population in cities is increasing continuously and on the other hand the central schemes are not being implemented properly. There is no mechanism in place to implement these schemes properly. In cities the situation is so worse that drinking water is not available there. More worse is that in cities the practice of manual scavenging is in vogue even today whereas the Government had resolved that this practice will be abolished completely from the year 2010 but in cities even today people are engaged in this practice of manual scavenging. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that by when this ill-practice will be abolished completely alongwith the number of people engaged in it in the entire country?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, I agree to the hon. Member that population in cities is increasing. As per the census of 2001, 27.8 per cent population was living in cities and it will increase to 535 million or 38.2 per cent by the end of the year 2026. There is no doubt that in cities there is tremendous pressure on water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and drainage systems. That is why JNNURM was launched. After its expiry what is to be done in the year 2012? A high power committee under the chairmanship Dr. Isher Jej Ahluwalia was constituted for this purpose which has

submitted its report to the Ministry of Urban Development on 7th of this month. Lot of resources are required for cities. Rs. 39 lakh crores are needed for this purpose till 2013. The question is from where these resources would be mobilized? There should be a discussion on it. But it is true that the pace at which the population in cities is increasing, if any concrete step is not taken the problem in cities will aggravate ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is true and perhaps you may be knowing it that we started I.L.C.S. integrated loco sanitation scheme and it will be completed. I think it has been discontinued, it is mentioned by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation. We launched this ILCS with an objective to implement it in country.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Government of India is providing buses to cities for public transport under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. In Mumbai also lot of buses have been provided to BEST.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know how many buses have been provided and how many buses are likely to be provided? This is my first question. Secondly, I want to know whether we are issuing guidelines to the State Governments or transport companies of the State Governments while providing these buses about their routes on which these buses should pay. 4500 buses are already paying even then new buses are being provided on the same routes. Therefore, separate new guidelines be issued to avoid the congestion and new buses be operated on new routes.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The Finance Minister in his budget speech said that so far 15260 buses have been sanctioned for 65 mission cities of the country. But the specification of the buses namely types of buses, low floor or otherwise and size of windows etc. should be determined by the Ministry of Urban Development. But their routes are decided by State Governments. The Government has provided Rs. 299 crores to Maharashtra for purchasing new buses. The Union Government provides



35 per cent for being cities like Mumbai and 50 per cent for small cities like Nasik. So far as the routes of the buses is concerned, we have requested every State Government to set up an Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority and a special purpose vehicle to run these buses smoothly.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 264. Shri Joseph Toppo – Not present.

Shri Harish Choudhary.

#### **Development of Animal Husbandry**

\*264. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing schemes for promotion and development of animal husbandry in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the allocation made in this regard and funds utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether piggery and poultry farms are viable in the North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the same alongwith the allocation made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Details of schemes being implemented by the Department for promotion and development of Animal Husbandry in the North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Annexure I. These are demand driven schemes and there is no state specific allocation. Details of funds released during each of the last three years and current year to the North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Annexure II.

(d) and (e) Piggery and Poultry farming constitute an important part of animal husbandry activities in NER States.

(i) The Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Poultry Development with the following three components:

- Assistance to State Poultry Farms,
- Rural Backyard Poultry Development,
- Poultry Estates.

To encourage bankable activities the Department is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme, "Poultry Venture Capital Fund", which is being implemented through NABARD.

During 2010-11 an allocation of Rs. 711 lakhs was provided for poultry development schemes in the North Eastern States out of which an amount of Rs. 455.44 lakhs was released. Details of state-wise funds released during 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Annexure III.

(ii) The Department is implementing a new credit linked Central Sector Scheme on Pig Development through NABARD. A sum of Rs. 77.64 lakhs has been released to NER States as enclosed in Annexure IV.

#### **Annexure I**

The Department is implementing the following central sector and centrally-sponsored schemes for the development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing efforts of the State Governments in achieving accelerated growth of animal husbandry sector.

1. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)
2. Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme
3. Centrally Sponsored Poultry Development Scheme
4. Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits
5. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
6. Establishment/Modernization of Rural Slaughter Houses\*
7. Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves\*
8. Utilization of Fallen Animals\*
9. Piggery Development

\*No proposals under these schemes have been received from North-Eastern states.

**Annexure II**

*Funds released to North Eastern States during the last three years and current financial year (till date) under various schemes of Animal Husbandry Sector implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 358.00  | 382.70  | 166.85  | 206.74                 |
| 2.     | Assam             | 231.65  | 368.80  | 639.14  | 1046.83                |
| 3.     | Manipur           | 250.80  | 306.00  | 578.80  | 10.00                  |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | 206.34  | 231.54  | 157.47  | 244.00                 |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | 520.50  | 426.10  | 155.00  | 434.89                 |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | 630.64  | 409.29  | 249.76  | 532.64                 |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | 328.00  | 371.82  | 691.75  | 300.89                 |
| 8.     | Tripura           | 292.24  | 680.58  | 0.00    | 608.74                 |

**Annexure III**

*Funds released to North Eastern States during the last three years and current financial year (till date) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development" implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries*

**(i) Assistance to State Poultry Farms**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —       | 100.00  | —       | —                      |
| 2.     | Assam             | 130.00  | —       | —       | —                      |
| 3.     | Manipur           | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | 27.50   | —       | —       | —                      |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | 191.25  | 40.00   | —       | 23.75                  |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | 135.00  | 100.00  | 107.50  | 42.50                  |
| 8.     | Tripura           | 66.24   | 83.76   | —       | —                      |



**(ii) Rural Backyard Poultry Development**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —       | —       | —       | 69.60                  |
| 2.     | Assam             | —       | —       | —       | 157.33                 |
| 3.     | Manipur           | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | —       | —       | 49.10   | —                      |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | —       | —       | 20.00   | 20.00                  |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | —       | —       | —       | 77.76                  |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | —       | —       | 72.00   | —                      |
| 8.     | Tripura           | —       | —       | —       | 60.50                  |

**(iii) Poultry Estates**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 2.     | Assam             | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 3.     | Manipur           | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | —       | —       | 301.52  | —                      |
| 8.     | Tripura           | —       | —       | —       | —                      |

**(iv) Poultry Venture Capital Fund**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 2.     | Assam             | 6.65    | —       | 25.00   | 2.50                   |
| 3.     | Manipur           | 2.80    | —       | —       | —                      |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | 15.00   | 3.60    | —       | —                      |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | —       | —       | —       | —                      |
| 8.     | Tripura           | —       | —       | —       | 1.50                   |

**Annexure IV**

*Funds released to North Eastern States during 2010-11 under Central Sector 'Piggery Development Scheme' implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2010-11 (till date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —                   |
| 2.     | Assam             | 43.05               |
| 3.     | Manipur           | —                   |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | 1.02                |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | —                   |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | 33.57               |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | —                   |
| 8.     | Tripura           | —                   |

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to tell hon. Minister that as per 1961 livestock census the number of cattle in my district Barmer was 6,34,000. But as per livestock census 2001 this number has come down to 3,50,000. As per census of 1961 the population was 6,77,000 and it rose to 19,35,000 as per census carried out in 2001. We have been talking much about cattle specially about cows and formulation of lots of schemes but in reality human beings are distancing themselves from the cattle. Whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to create the atmosphere again in the whole country and look after cattle traditionally.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, in the reply we have given details about various schemes which will protect the interest of the cows, buffaloes, piggery, poultry and all other sections. There are a number of schemes and substantial money has been spent in this country. This particular question is mainly for losses and I will not be able to give the exact information about hon. Member's particular area. If he asks me a separate question, he could give me notice. I have no objection in giving him additional information.

**International Cooperation in Agriculture**

<sup>+</sup>  
\*265. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for expanding cooperation in the agriculture sector at bilateral and multilateral levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such agreements signed during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the agriculture sector from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps for expanding cooperation in the Agriculture sector by fostering mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. Broad based and inclusive multilateral cooperation is pursued through international organizations such as Food & Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme etc. On a bilateral basis, during the last three years & current year (upto February, 2011), 20 Agreements/MoUs have been signed. Details of these agreements are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Likely benefits accruing from such agreements/MoUs are in the nature of capacity building, knowledge exchange through visits of scientists and technicians, exchange of genetic resources, etc. that aid in development of appropriate technologies and farm practices for enhancing agriculture productivity at Farmers' field. Such cooperation also facilitates creation of opportunities for trade in agricultural commodities. India's strategic interests are also served through partnerships with other countries.



**Statement***List of MoUs/Agreements signed during 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Country | Date of signing of the MOU | Name of the Ministry/Department | Areas identified for Cooperation   |  |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 2008   |                     |                            |                                 |  |  |
| 1.     | Italy               | 16.1.2008                  | MoA (DoA & C)                   | Broadly the areas for cooperation identified in these MoUs/agreements include cooperation in research and development, capacity building, germ-plasm exchange, post-harvest management, value addition/food processing, plant protection, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries etc. |  |
| 2.     | Hungary             | 18.1.2008                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 3.     | Brazil              | 16.4.2008                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 4.     | Chile               | 29.4.2008                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 5.     | Equador             | 17.11.2008                 | MoA (DARE)                      |  |  |
| 6.     | Indonesia           | 01.12.2008                 | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 2009   |                     |                            |                                 |  |  |
| 7.     | Canada              | 13.1.2009                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 8.     | Serbia              | 03.3.2009                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 9.     | Spain               | 23.4.2009                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 10.    | Russia              | 27.4.2009                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 2010   |                     |                            |                                 |  |  |
| 11.    | Malawi              | 8.1.2010                   | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 12.    | Botswana            | 9.1.2010                   | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 13.    | Norway              | 2.3.2010                   | MoA(DAHD&F)                     |  |  |
| 14.    | USA                 | 16.3.2010                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 15.    | South Africa        | 4.6.2010                   | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 16.    | Argentina           | 11.9.2010                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 17.    | Austria             | 13.9.2010                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 18.    | Tajikistan          | 7.10.2010                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |
| 2011   |                     |                            |                                 |  |  |
| 19.    | Indonesia           | Renewed on 25.1.2011       | MoA (DAHD&F)                    |  |  |
| 20.    | Afghanistan         | 14.2.2011                  | MoA (DoA&C)                     |  |  |

## Abbreviations used :

MoA : Ministry of Agriculture

DoA&amp;C : Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation

DARE : Department of Agriculture Research and Education.

DAHD&amp;F : Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, I would like to know from the Government as to whether the Government has taken note of local productivity enhancement techniques that have already proved their efficacy. For example, in the district of Jalpaiguri in West Bengal there is a perso...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please ask a pointed question.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: There is a person who is doing extremely well, who is taking a small plot and doing extremely well agricultural activities. I am thankful to the Hon. President of India and the Hon. Prime Minister for having sent their own teams there. I would like to know that the agricultural productivity that is taking place in small rural areas...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you may respond to the question.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, I have not yet asked the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the question quickly. We are running out of time now.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Is there anything that the Government is doing to promote such productivity enhancement technique with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): We have signed many agreements with many countries. One of the important issues that we always take into consideration whether any country can provide any such technology which will improve production; whether any country can supply germ plasm which will be useful in improving the productivity. We always keep these things in mind and we always keep such issues in our agreements.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Curbing Vulgarly in Media

\*266. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition and powers proposed to be granted to the said Council and the time by which the same is likely to become operational;

(c) the manner in which the said Council is likely to help in curbing vulgarity in the electronic media;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to grant additional powers to the Press Council of India to effectively deal with cases of depiction of vulgarity in the print media; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) The Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), an industry body representing major satellite TV channels, is in the process of setting up a two tier self-regulatory mechanism on content for entertainment channels with the first tier at the level of broadcaster and the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) at the second tier. Consultations have taken place between the Ministry and IBF to finalize the broad structure of the proposed BCCC.

The BCCC is proposed to be a 13 Member body consisting of a Chairperson being a retired judge of Supreme Court or High Court and 12 other Members. Of these 12 Members, four will be drawn from among the broadcasters, four will be persons of eminence and repute from outside the industry and four will be from the Statutory National Commissions. In the last category, the National Commissions will be mandatorily represented by National Commission for Women (NCW), the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC). The fourth Member will be selected for a meeting of BCCC depending on the nature of the complaint, to represent other National Commissions like National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Other Backward Classes, National Commission for Minorities, National Human Rights Commission. It is envisaged that either the Chairperson of the Commission or a Member of the Commission will be represented on the BCCC.

The BCCC will have the mandate to look into all complaints relating to violation of Code by entertainment



channels, and give suitable directions to concerned channels to modify or withdraw any objectionable content. Since majority of the members of BCCC are drawn from persons of eminence and from Statutory Commissions, the BCCC is likely to provide a credible and acceptable self regulatory mechanism for addressing the issues relating to objectionable content on TV channels.

(d) and (e) The Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body, was set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for preserving the freedom of press and maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India and for inculcating the principles of self regulation among the press. PCI has proposed amendments in the Press Council Act, 1978 to arm the Press Council with more powers for effective implementation of its directives. The amendments to the Act will be drafted carefully after carrying out wide consultations with the stakeholders and evolving consensus on the important issues relating to the media.

#### **Bullet Proof Jackets**

\*267. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to equip the various Central Para-Military Forces with bullet proof jackets;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made in this regard, force-wise;

(c) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) has made any recommendations on light weight and high quality bullet proof jackets;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide such jackets in a time-bound manner?

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

(b) The details of authorisation of Bullet Proof Jackets to all Central Para-Military Forces are following:

| Name of the Force | Quantity authorised | Quantity held |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Assam Rifles      | 18,600              | 12,363        |
| BSF               | 45,805              | 33,438        |
| CISF              | 17,477              | 2,650         |
| CRPF              | 1,09,000            | 74,156        |
| ITBP              | 12,150              | 3,934         |
| NSG               | 2,941               | 1,216         |
| SSB               | 6,190               | 3,545         |
| Total             | 2,12,163            | 1,31,302      |

(c) and (d) BPR and D in consultation with Central Para Military Forces, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); Defence Institute of Physicidogy and Allied Science, IIT Delhi, AIIMS, TBRL (Terminal Ballistic Research Laboratory) had recommended necessary changes in the existing specification of BP Jackets and MHA had accepted the recommendations and the revised specifications were notified on 05.05.2009, Based on these specifications the current tender had been floated in July 2009. These specifications correspond to the Level III of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) USA standards.

The Ministry had also recently notified an improved technical specification for the BP Jacket with Full Body Protection (360°) which corresponds to the Level III A of the NIJ standard dated 18th January 2010.

Further the Ministry has requested the BPR and D to develop the specification for the BP Jacket which would correspond to Level IV of the NIJ standard for protection against armour piercing bullets. The specifications of Threat Level-IV Jacket are under process.

(e) CRPF has placed an order for 59,000 Bullet Proof Jackets on M/s MKU Kanpur on 27.4.2010. The allocation of 59,000 Bullet Proof Jackets is as under:

| Sl.No. | Organisation | Quantity |
|--------|--------------|----------|
| 1      | 2            | 3        |
| 1.     | Assam Rifles | 6,237    |
| 2.     | CISF         | 2,966    |
| 3.     | CRPF         | 35,517   |



| 1     | 2                          | 3      |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|
| 4.    | ITBP                       | 8,216  |
| 5.    | NSG                        | 1,725  |
| 6.    | SSB                        | 2,645  |
| 7.    | Delhi Police               | 1,500  |
| 8.    | Andaman and Nicobar Police | 100    |
| 9.    | Lok Sabha Sectt. New Delhi | 50     |
| 10.   | NCB                        | 44     |
| Total |                            | 59,000 |

Supply of Bullet Proof Jackets is under process. The supply of 7500 Light weight Bullet Proof Jackets has been received and the same have been distributed to the forces as under:

| Name of Force    | Quantity Issued |
|------------------|-----------------|
| CRPF             | 5,225           |
| Delhi Police     | 500             |
| Lok Sabha Sectt. | 50              |
| NSG              | 1,725           |
| Total            | 7,500           |

Besides above, supply of 6,000 Nos. Bullet Proof Jackets has also been received from the firm and distribution of same is being issued. The balance supplies are expected to be completed by June 2011.

BSF had placed an order on M/s S.M. Pulp and Packaging, New Delhi for 3100 BP jackets on 16.12.2009 which were meant exclusively for BSF and the last lot was delivered on 27.1.2011.

#### **National Food Security Scheme**

\*268. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has since forwarded the draft Bill on National Food Security to the States for eliciting their views;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been requested to send their views within a specific time limit in view of the requirement of the said law;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the foodgrains requirement under the proposed scheme has been estimated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to meet the said requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) President of India, in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 4-6-2009, announced that the Government proposes to enact a new law-the National Food Security Act — that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all and every family below the poverty line in rural as well as urban areas will be entitled, by law, to a certain quantity of rice or wheat per month at subsidized prices. This legislation will also be used to bring about broader systemic reform in the public distribution system.

Government is committed to enact this important legislation after due consultation and consideration. A Concept Note on the proposed legislation was circulated on 05.06.2009 and 10.06.2009 to all State/Union Territory Governments and concerned Central Ministries. The Department has also held initial consultations with the State Food Secretaries, representatives of various Central Ministries, Planning Commission, experts and other stakeholders. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to examine various issues including the proposed law on food security.

The National Advisory Council (NAC) is also deliberating on all aspects of the proposed law on food security. NAC has prepared a Framework Note on the Draft National Food Security Bill (NFSB) and placed the same in the public domain and sought comments by 7th March, 2011. Department of Food and Public Distribution has also sought comments from the concerned Ministries/ Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations on the Framework Note.

All aspects of the proposed legislation, including its coverage, entitlement, etc., are presently under



consideration of the Government. On the basis of consultation with stakeholders, further action would be taken to finalize the proposed legislation, including the foodgrains requirement.

#### Performance in Sports

\*269. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the performance of Indian sportspersons in various international events including the Asian Games and Commonwealth Games has been commensurate with the level of expectation and investments made in the sports sector;

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

(c) whether the Government has disbursed the cash rewards announced for outstanding performance in various sports disciplines during the said events to the medal winning sportspersons;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) and (b) Performance of our sportspersons and teams in the major international tournaments held since 2008 has shown improvement.

In 29th Olympic Games held at Beijing in August 2008, India won 3 medals (1 Gold and 2 Bronze medals) which was our best ever performance in Olympic Games.

In 11th South Asian Games, 2010 held in Dhaka India topped the medal tally by winning 174 medals (90 Gold, 55 Silver and 29 Bronze). In the 19th Commonwealth Games (CWG) 2010 held in New Delhi, India put up its best ever performance in Commonwealth Games with a haul of 101 medals (38 Gold, 27 Silver and 36 Bronze), which was more than double the medals India won at CWG Melbourne 2006. This achievement placed India 2nd in medals tally after Australia and ahead of major sporting countries such as England, Canada and South Africa.

In the 16th Asian Games 2010 held at Guangzhou (China), Indian sportspersons put up a commendable performance and got record number of 64 medals (14 Gold, 17 Silver and 33 Bronze). India stood at 6th position in the medals tally, which is India's best since inception of Asian Games.

For CWG 2010, the Ministry had undertaken a massive and unprecedented training programme for the elite sportspersons of India, to prepare the Indian contingent for CWG-2010. Scheme for Preparation of Indian Athletes for CWG 2010 with an outlay of Rs. 678 crore was put in place for providing comprehensive and intensive training and exposure to Indian sportspersons, both domestically and abroad. 170 Indian and 30 Foreign Coaches, 78 supporting technical personnel were involved in the effort.

The amount of financial assistance given for preparation of athletes and teams belonging to recognized sports disciplines for their participation in national and international tournaments under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and Scheme of preparation of teams for CWG 2010 during the last three years and current year is given in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | Year                         | Amount of Financial Assistance released |
|--------|------------------------------|---|
| 1.     | 2007-08                      | 53.37                                   |
| 2.     | 2008-09                      | 109.50                                  |
| 3.     | 2009-10                      | 279.96                                  |
| 4.     | 2010-11<br>(upto 31.01.2011) | 89.40                                   |

(c) to (e) Disbursal of award money under the Scheme of Special Awards for winners of medals in International Sports Events and their coaches is an on-going process, under which applications for cash awards recommended by National Sports Federations (NSFs), are considered for award money under the provisions of the Scheme after verification of the achievements of sportspersons by the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

All medalists of CWG-2010 and Asian Games-2010 have been awarded the cash awards under the Scheme of Special Awards for winners of medals in International Sports Events and their coaches. Gold medalists have been given award money of Rs. 20 lakhs, Silver medalists

Rs. 10 lakhs and Bronze medalists Rs. 6 lakhs. Winners of medals in team events have been given award money not less than half of individual award money. Award money

worth Rs. 26.82 crore has been disbursed to 323 medalists of CWG-2010 and Asian Games-2010. The sport discipline wise details are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | Name of the sports disciplines | No. of medalists given award money |                  |              |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
|        |                                | CWG-2010                           | Asian Games 2010 | Total        |
| 1      | Athletics                      | 21                                 | 14               | 308,00,000   |
| 2.     | Archery                        | 16                                 | 7                | 1,69,99,997  |
| 3.     | Aquatics (Para Sports)         | 1                                  | —                | 600000       |
| 4.     | Badminton                      | 14                                 | —                | 12600000     |
| 5.     | Boxing                         | 6                                  | 9                | 1,58,00,000  |
| 6.     | Billiard and Snooker           | —                                  | 6                | 51,99,998    |
| 7.     | Chess                          | —                                  | 6                | 24,00,000    |
| 8.     | Gymnastics                     | 2                                  | 1                | 22,00,000    |
| 9.     | Golf                           | —                                  | 4                | 20,00,000    |
| 10.    | Kabaddi                        | —                                  | 24               | 2,40,00,000  |
| 11.    | Hockey                         | 16                                 | 16               | 1,28,00,000  |
| 12.    | Rowing                         | —                                  | 20               | 1,14,00,000  |
| 13.    | Roller Sports                  | —                                  | 3                | 15,00,000    |
| 14.    | Shooting                       | 42                                 | 16               | 5,9699,996   |
| 15.    | Sailing (Yachting)             | —                                  | 5                | 30,00,000    |
| 16.    | Squash                         | —                                  | 9                | 36,00,000    |
| 17.    | Swimming                       | —                                  | 1                | 6,00,000     |
| 18.    | Table Tennis                   | 15                                 | —                | 93,00,000    |
| 19.    | Tennis                         | 6                                  | 10               | 1,31,00,000  |
| 20.    | Wresting                       | 19                                 | 3                | 2,92,00,000  |
| 21.    | Weight Lifting                 | 9                                  | —                | 1,04,00,000  |
| 22.    | Wushu                          | —                                  | 2                | 1600000      |
| Total  |                                | 167                                | 156              | 26,81,99,991 |



[Translation]

**Arable Land**

\*270. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large tracts of arable land in the country including Odisha are affected by degradation and natural disasters leading to fall in agricultural production and productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of arable land available in the country and the percentage of such land susceptible to natural disasters, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plan for protection, reclamation and expansion of such arable land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Study by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in 2005 indicates that out of a total geographical area of 328.73 million hectare in the country, 146.82 million hectare is affected by various kinds of land degradations. As per available estimates in 2010-11, about 8.81 million hectare of arable land was affected by various types of natural disasters viz. flood/ cyclonic storms/landslides/cloudburst and drought, across the country including Odisha upto 31.01.2011. State-wise details of degraded land, arable land and area affected by natural calamities is at Statement-I. However, Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes for development of degraded

lands. It is because of these programmes that the net area sown remains largely unchanged at 141.00 million hectare. Due to various technological advances in agricultural sector, despite natural calamities, (as per available/advance estimates), production of foodgrains has increased from 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 232.07 million tonnes in 2010-11. During the same period, production of horticultural crops has also increased from 191.81 million tonnes to 233.81 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) Agriculture and Disaster Management are subject matters of State Governments. Government of India coordinates and supplements efforts of State Governments for providing relief assistance in wake of natural calamity. State Governments have readily available State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), to provide necessary assistance. In case of calamity of 'severe nature', when available resources under SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following laid down procedures which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team for assessment of damages. State-wise details of allocation of fund and releases under SDRF and NDRF including Odisha in each of the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year are at Statement-II.

For protection, reclamation of arable land and to maintain balance in various types of land uses, Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes (WDPs), namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) across the country. State-wise details of fund allocated under these WDPs in each of the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year are at Statement-III.

**Statement I**

*State-wise area of arable land, degraded land & land affected by natural calamities*

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Sl.No. | Name of State  | Degraded land* | Arable land** | Area affected by natural calamities*** | Percentage of arable land affected by Natural Calamities |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| 1      | 2              | 3              | 4             | 5                                      | 6  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 14992          | 15928         | 1207                                   | 7.58   |

| 1   | 2                           | 3     | 4     | 5    | 6     |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh           | 4503  | 422   | 164  | 38.86 |
| 3.  | Assam                       | 2213  | 3211  | 187  | 5.82  |
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 6283  | 6637  | 1941 | 29.25 |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | #     | 5581  | 0    | 0.00  |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 162   | 197   | 0    | 0.00  |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 8133  | 12422 | 67   | 0.54  |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 1467  | 3728  | 131  | 3.51  |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 4178  | 822   | 26   | 3.16  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 7020  | 1044  | 14   | 1.34  |
| 11. | Jharkhand                   | #     | 4289  | 741  | 17.28 |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 7631  | 12892 | 10   | 0.01  |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 2608  | 2305  | 3    | 0.01  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 26210 | 17322 | 0    | 0.00  |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 13055 | 21148 | 0    | 0.00  |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 952   | 243   | 0    | 0.00  |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 1208  | 1053  | 0    | 0.00  |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 1881  | 377   | 2    | 0.50  |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 995   | 659   | 0    | 0.00  |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 6122  | 7126  | 878  | 12.32 |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 1280  | 4215  | 84   | 1.99  |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 11368 | 25578 | 0    | 0.00  |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 234   | 150   | 0    | 0.00  |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 5334  | 8146  | 417  | 5.11  |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 628   | 310   | 0    | 0.00  |
| 26. | Uttarakhand                 | #     | 1547  | 502  | 32.45 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh               | 15324 | 19179 | 815  | 4.25  |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 2752  | 5689  | 1625 | 28.56 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |       | 47    | 0    | 0.00  |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  |       | 2     | 0    | 0.00  |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 287   | 24    | 0    | 0.00  |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               |       | 5     | 0    | 0.00  |



| 1           | 2           | 3      | 4      | 5    | 6    |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| 33.         | Lakshadweep |        | 3      | 0    | 0.00 |
| 34.         | Puducherry  |        | 30     | 0    | 0.00 |
| 35.         | Delhi       |        | 54     | 0    | 0.00 |
| Grand Total |             | 146820 | 182385 | 8814 | 4.83 |

Note: # Degraded area of Bihar includes Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh includes Uttarakhand. Source: \*ICAR, \*\*Directorate of Economics & Statistics \*\*\*Area affected by natural calamities in 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011) reported by States.

### Statement II

*State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and current year (2010-11)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State             | Allocation under CRF/SDRF |         |         |         | Centre's share of CRF/SDRF released |         |            |                        | Released from NCCF/NDRF |         |         |                        |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
|        |                   | 2007-08                   | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2007-08                             | 2008-09 | 2009-10    | 2010-11<br>(till date) | 2007-08                 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(till date) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                         | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7                                   | 8       | 9          | 10                     | 11                      | 12      | 13      | 14                     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 379.35                    | 398.31  | 418.22  | 508.84  | 219.99                              | 298.73  | 313.67     | 481.63                 | 37.51                   | 29.82   | 685.81  | 582.11                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 29.97                     | 30.87   | 31.81   | 36.74   | 22.48                               | 23.15   | 23.86      | 33.07                  | 0.00                    | 26.40   | 32.29   | 0.00                   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 204.48                    | 210.63  | 217.06  | 263.77  | 153.36                              | 157.97  | 162.80     | 237.39                 | 0.00                    | 300.00  | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 157.74                    | 162.48  | 167.45  | 334.49  | 233.24#                             | 121.86  | 125.59     | 250.87                 | 0.00                    | 1000.00 | 267.48  | 368.01                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 118.35                    | 121.91  | 125.62  | 151.32  | 65.57                               | 45.72   | 139.935# * | 56.75                  | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 6.     | Goa               | 2.32                      | 2.44    | 2.56    | 2.96    | 1.74                                | 1.83    | 1.92       | 1.11                   | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 4.04    | 0.00                   |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 271.22                    | 284.77  | 299.00  | 502.12  | 48.57                               | 315.29# | 224.25     | 376.59                 | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 137.13                    | 143.99  | 151.18  | 192.90  | 102.85                              | 54.00   | 167.39     | 72.34                  | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 106.65                    | 109.87  | 113.21  | 130.76  | 79.99                               | 103.63  | 63.69      | 117.68                 | 24.59                   | 40.33   | 14.58   | 149.95                 |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 91.58                     | 94.33   | 97.21   | 172.46  | 68.68                               | 35.38   | 108.275#   | 77.61                  | 13.51                   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 133.53                    | 137.55  | 141.75  | 259.45  | 148.79#                             | 51.58   | 157.89#    | 194.59                 | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                   |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 126.41                    | 132.73  | 139.36  | 160.96  | 71.11                               | 99.55   | 104.52     | 120.72                 | 68.89                   | 189.11  | 1594.36 | 0.00                   |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 94.26                     | 98.98   | 103.91  | 131.08  | 70.70                               | 74.23   | 77.93      | 98.31                  | 50.81                   | 9.48    | 0.00    | 12.78                  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 269.29                    | 277.39  | 285.88  | 392.75  | 151.48                              | 208.04  | 214.41     | 371.88                 | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 40.53   | 0.00                   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 245.75                    | 258.04  | 270.94  | 442.69  | 47.70                               | 0*      | 488.90     | 366.01                 | 168.92                  | 0.00    | 182.10  | 127.06                 |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 5.89                      | 6.05    | 6.25    | 7.22    | 10.67#                              | 4.48#   | 6.96       | 3.25                   | 0.00                    | 5.45    | 0.91    | 0.00                   |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11     | 12      | 13      | 14      |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 17.   | Meghalaya     | 11.95   | 12.31   | 12.68   | 14.65   | 8.96    | 9.23    | 9.51*   | 6.60    | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 18.   | Mizoram       | 6.97    | 7.19    | 7.40    | 8.55    | 7.77#   | 0*      | 10.941# | 3.85    | 8.81   | 49.60   | 0.00    | 4.57    |
| 19.   | Nagaland      | 4.05    | 4.16    | 4.30    | 4.97    | 7.42#   | 3.12    | 3.22    | 2.24    | 0.00   | 0.00    | 8.47    | 0.00    |
| 20.   | Odisha        | 319.38  | 328.97  | 339.03  | 391.58  | 180.87  | 324.50  | 176.50  | 293.69  | 0.00   | 98.87   | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 21.   | Punjab        | 160.99  | 169.04  | 177.49  | 222.92  | 178.24# | 126.78  | 133.12* | 83.60   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 22.   | Rajasthan     | 458.25  | 481.16  | 505.21  | 600.66  | 257.34  | 360.87  | 378.90  | 225.25  | 0.34   | 0.00    | 115.12  | 0.00    |
| 23.   | Sikkim        | 18.57   | 19.13   | 19.70   | 22.75   | 27.46#  | 14.35   | 14.78   | 10.24   | 0.00   | 8.36    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu    | 230.51  | 242.03  | 254.13  | 293.52  | 172.88  | 229.17  | 142.95  | 220.14  | 0.00   | 522.51  | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 25.   | Tripura       | 13.61   | 14.03   | 14.44   | 19.31   | 10.07#  | 10.37#  | 16.09   | 8.69    | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh | 313.45  | 322.87  | 332.75  | 385.39  | 235.10  | 242.15  | 249.55  | 289.04  | 0.00   | 0.00    | 148.96  | 554.26  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand   | 98.58   | 100.67  | 101.85  | 117.66  | 73.19#  | 112.47# | 76.39   | 105.89  | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 517.66  |
| 28.   | West Bengal   | 248.62  | 256.09  | 263.92  | 304.83  | 186.47  | 192.07  | 197.93  | 228.62  | 0.00   | 0.00    | 166.87  | 704.85  |
| Total |               | 4258.85 | 4427.99 | 4604.31 | 6077.30 | 2842.69 | 3220.52 | 3791.87 | 4337.63 | 373.38 | 2279.93 | 3261.52 | 3338.42 |

CRF/SDRF- Calamity Relief Fund/State Disaster Response Fund, NCCF/NDRF- National Calamity Contingency Fund/National Disaster Response Fund

\*Centre's share of CRF/SDRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released fund, Utilization Certificates and Annual Report.

#Including arrears of CRF/SDRF for the previous year.

### Statement III

*State-wise & Year-wise Funds Allocated/Released under Various Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and during the current year*

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | Allocation/<br>Release<br>2007-08 | Allocation/<br>Release<br>2008-09 | Allocation/<br>Release<br>2009-10 | Allocation/<br>Release<br>2010-11<br>(till date) |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                  | 3                                 | 4                                 | 5                                 | 6  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh     | 13107.36                          | 14675.47                          | 12414.29                          | 18799.11   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh  | 2342.36                           | 4247.86                           | 3808.98                           | 6161.20  |
| 3.      | Assam              | 3389.80                           | 4924.05                           | 6412.80                           | 6424.00  |
| 4.      | Bihar              | 320.00                            | 1321.88                           | 1305.09                           | 498.90   |
| 5.      | Chattisgarh        | 4691.19                           | 7171.86                           | 5915.15                           | 8191.00  |



| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6.    | Gujarat                     | 15832.68  | 19622.67  | 26542.86  | 24035.63  |
| 7.    | Haryana                     | 4116.41   | 2147.03   | 3406.00   | 3146.00   |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 5221.25   | 5277.83   | 4645.89   | 9634.80   |
| 9.    | Jharkhand                   | 864.33    | 2165.40   | 2887.59   | 4198.20   |
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir           | 4256.43   | 4989.70   | 5153.00   | 4191.00   |
| 11.   | Karnataka                   | 13920.70  | 20023.39  | 22719.00  | 17315.00  |
| 12.   | Kerala                      | 1511.90   | 2556.01   | 794.22    | 1424.30   |
| 13.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 15525.84  | 17130.67  | 16744.00  | 18755.00  |
| 14.   | Maharashtra                 | 14591.97  | 14610.98  | 22876.32  | 33398.04  |
| 15.   | Manipur                     | 2338.00   | 2846.50   | 2709.00   | 4488.00   |
| 16.   | Meghalaya                   | 1714.00   | 2240.37   | 2488.00   | 5399.00   |
| 17.   | Mizoram                     | 5292.00   | 4987.56   | 6425.74   | 5616.00   |
| 18.   | Nagaland                    | 5195.70   | 4753.00   | 2806.00   | 5524.98   |
| 19.   | Odisha                      | 6399.00   | 8618.47   | 10895.44  | 13761.93  |
| 20.   | Punjab                      | 1061.84   | 1217.63   | 759.00    | 941.32    |
| 21.   | Rajasthan                   | 20471.69  | 32276.20  | 25607.00  | 43519.04  |
| 22.   | Sikkim                      | 824.20    | 905.52    | 1772.00   | 1167.00   |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 8483.00   | 9073.12   | 6674.52   | 10027.44  |
| 24.   | Tripura                     | 865.20    | 998.87    | 1490.57   | 2562.25   |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 13525.68  | 19069.58  | 16601.00  | 22044.50  |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand                 | 5060.54   | 4978.00   | 1571.00   | 5466.10   |
| 27.   | West Bengal                 | 891.04    | 1975.95   | 1150.00   | 2560.57   |
| 28.   | Goa                         | 281.00    | 284.20    | 75.34     | 50.60     |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 30.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 31.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| Total |                             | 172095.11 | 215089.77 | 216649.80 | 279300.91 |

[English]

**Promotion of Sports in Schools/Colleges**

\*271. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether the Government also provides assistance for setting up of sports infrastructure in schools and colleges under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated for organising the sporting events in schools and colleges and creation of sports infrastructure therein during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under the flagship scheme of the Ministry entitled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA), from the current year, financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for holding inter-school competitions at district, state and national levels. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has been assigned the responsibility of conducting the inter school competitions during 2010-11 at district and state levels in the entire country.

In addition to the above, the Sports Authority of India, an autonomous body under the Ministry also runs the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme for scientific scouting of gifted school children in the age group of 8-14 years and grooming them into future medal hopes in various competitions at National/International levels. Under this scheme, regular schools having good sports infrastructure are adopted and sports coaching is

imparted through qualified coaches. The trainees get financial assistance for boarding and lodging (for 300 days in a year) as well as for purchase of consumable sports equipment, Sports Kit, Competition Exposure and Insurance etc. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) schools as well as schools having Tradition of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) are also adopted under the existing NSTC Scheme.

For promotion of sports at the School level, Government has recognized School Games Federation of India (SGFI), which conducts various National level championships. Government has provided financial assistance for sending teams abroad to participate in the competitions. Government has recently recognized the Central Board of Secondary Education as a National Sports Promotion organization.

For promotion of sports at University level, Government has recognized Association of Indian Universities and provided finance assistance of Rs. 150 lakh and Rs. 381 lakh during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively for holding inter-university sports competitions etc.

(c) and (d) The centrally sponsored sports infrastructure development schemes implemented in the Ministry during the Xth Five Year Plan period were discontinued from the year 2005. At present there is no separate scheme being implemented by the Ministry for creation of sports infrastructure in the schools and colleges. However, over-riding priority is given to the schools/colleges while selecting the site for development of playfields under PYKKA scheme. Over 90 percent of the playfields being developed under PYKKA Scheme are located in the schools/colleges. In addition, the physical education teachers working in such schools/colleges are designated as Kridashrees and assigned the responsibility of maintenance of playfields and running of the sports activities.

(e) State wise details of funds allocated and released for creation of sports infrastructure and holding sports competitions so far (upto 28.02.2011) is given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV.

**Statement I**

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State  | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of block panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                                 | 4                               | 5                     | 6              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 2190                              | 113                             | 25.98                 | 12.99          |
| 2.     | Assam          | 333                               | 22                              | 4.81                  | —              |



| 1     | 2   | 3     | 4   | 5      | 6     |
|-------|---|-------|-----|--------|-------|
| 3.    | Bihar   | 847   | 53  | 10.44  | 5.22  |
| 4.    | Chhattisgarh  | 982   | 14  | 10.11  | —     |
| 5.    | Goa   | 19    | 04  | 6.35   | —     |
| 6.    | Gujarat   | 900   | 22  | 4.81   | —     |
| 7.    | Haryana   | 619   | 12  | 6.51   | 3.26  |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 324   | 08  | 4.02   | 2.01  |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir   | 413   | 14  | 5.32   | 2.66  |
| 10.   | Kerala  | 100   | 15  | 1.60   | 0.80  |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh  | 2304  | 31  | 23.65  | 11.82 |
| 12.   | Maharashtra   | 2689  | 35  | 27.55  | 8.91  |
| 13.   | Manipur   | 79    | 04  | 1.08   | 0.87  |
| 14.   | Mizoram   | 82    | 03  | 1.07   | 0.85  |
| 15.   | Nagaland  | 110   | 05  | 1.48   | 1.18  |
| 16.   | Odisha  | 623   | 31  | 7.34   | 3.67  |
| 17.   | Punjab  | 1233  | 14  | 12.55  | 6.27  |
| 18.   | Rajasthan   | 869   | 24  | 9.43   | 3.71  |
| 19.   | Sikkim  | 16    | 10  | 0.67   | 0.54  |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu  | 1261  | 38  | 13.82  | 5.00  |
| 21.   | Tripura   | 104   | 04  | 1.36   | 1.09  |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 5203  | 82  | 53.91  | 10.00 |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand   | 750   | 10  | 8.89   | 3.00  |
| 24.   | West Bengal   | 335   | 33  | 4.63   | —     |
| 25.   | Grants Released to SAI for holding Competitions in States/UTs |       |     |        | 8.15  |
| Total |   | 22385 | 601 | 246.22 | 92.00 |

**Statement II***State/UT-wise approval and release of grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of block panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                 | 4                               | 5                     | 6              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    |                                   |                                 |                       | 12.99          |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 355                               | 32                              | 5.56                  | 4.44           |

| 1     | 2   | 3    | 4   | 5     | 6      |
|-------|---|------|-----|-------|--------|
| 3.    | Assam   | —    | —   | —     | 3.85   |
| 4.    | Bihar   | —    | —   | —     | 5.02   |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh  | —    | —   | —     | 5.06   |
| 6.    | Goa   | —    | —   | —     | 0.18   |
| 7.    | Gujarat   | —    | —   | —     | 7.10   |
| 8.    | Haryana   | —    | —   | —     | 3.25   |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | —    | —   | —     | 2.01   |
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir   | —    | —   | —     | 2.10   |
| 11.   | Jharkhand   | 403  | 21  | 4.79  | 2.39   |
| 12.   | Karnataka   | 565  | 18  | 6.22  | 3.12   |
| 13.   | Kerala  | —    | —   | —     | 0.80   |
| 14.   | Maharashtra   | —    | —   | —     | 4.86   |
| 15.   | Meghalaya   | 83   | 08  | 1.32  | 1.06   |
| 16.   | Mizoram   | 164  | 05  | 2.08  | 0.21   |
| 17.   | Nagaland  |      |     |       | 0.30   |
| 18.   | Odisha  | 623  | 31  | 7.34  | 8.05   |
| 19.   | Punjab  | —    | —   | —     | 6.27   |
| 20.   | Rajasthan   | —    | —   | —     | 4.72   |
| 21.   | Sikkim  | 32   | 20  | 1.35  | 0.13   |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu  | —    | —   | —     | 1.91   |
| 23.   | Uttar Pradesh   | —    | —   | —     | 16.96  |
| 24.   | Uttarakhand   | —    | —   | —     | 5.90   |
| 25.   | West Bengal   | —    | —   | —     | 2.32   |
| 26.   | Grants Released to SAI<br>for holding Competitions<br>in States/UTs |      |     |       | 30.00  |
| Total |   | 2225 | 135 | 28.67 | 135.00 |



**Statement III**

*State-wise approval and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year 2010-11 (upto 28th February, 2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No.       | Name of State               | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of block panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1.           | Andhra Pradesh              | 2,190                             | 113                             | 25.98                 | 25.98          |
| 2.           | Arunachal Pradesh           | 355                               | 32                              | 5.56                  | 6.67           |
| 3.           | Gujarat                     | —                                 | —                               | —                     | 2.55           |
| 4.           | Haryana                     | 619                               | 12                              | 7.92                  | 7.92           |
| 5.           | Himachal Pradesh            | 324                               | 08                              | 4.77                  | 4.77           |
| 6.           | Karnataka                   | 564                               | 18                              | 6.23                  | 9.34           |
| 7.           | Kerala                      | 100                               | 15                              | 11.17                 | 11.17          |
| 8.           | Maharashtra                 | 2752                              | 35                              | 28.16                 | 41.94          |
| 9.           | Meghalaya                   | 83                                | 08                              | 1.32                  | 1.19           |
| 10.          | Mizoram                     | —                                 | —                               | 0.18                  | 2.27           |
| 11.          | Nagaland                    | 220                               | 10                              | 2.96                  | 2.96           |
| 12.          | Odisha                      | —                                 | —                               | 3.01                  | 5.98           |
| 13.          | Punjab                      | 1,233                             | 14                              | 15.32                 | 15.32          |
| 14.          | Sikkim                      | —                                 | —                               | —                     | 1.35           |
| 15.          | Tripura                     | 208                               | 08                              | 2.97                  | 3.24           |
| 16.          | Uttar Pradesh               |                                   |                                 | 11.81                 | 38.76          |
| 17.          | Uttarakhand                 | 750                               | 10                              | 10.59                 | 10.59          |
| 18.          | West Bengal                 | —                                 | —                               | —                     | 2.32           |
| <b>UTs</b>   |                             |                                   |                                 |                       |                |
| 19.          | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 60                                | 06                              | 1.06                  | 1.06           |
| 20.          | Lakshadweep                 | 02                                | 09                              | 0.51                  | 0.51           |
| 21.          | Puducherry                  | 50                                | 05                              | 0.69                  | 0.69           |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>9,510</b>                      | <b>303</b>                      | <b>140.21</b>         | <b>196.58</b>  |

**Statement IV***Details of funds released for Annual Competitions during 2010-11 (upto 28.2.2011)*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No.      | Name of State/UT  | Rural Competitions |                     |                     | Women Competitions  |                     | Total<br>[(5)+(7)] |
|-------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|             |   | No. of<br>Blocks   | No. of<br>Districts | Amount<br>released@ | No. of<br>Districts | Amount<br>released@ |                    |
| 1.          | Andhra Pradesh  | 1,108              | 22                  | 11.26               | —                   | —                   | 11.26              |
| 2.          | Arunachal Pradesh   | 161                | 16                  | 2.05                | —                   | —                   | 2.05               |
| 3.          | Assam   | 219                | 27                  | 2.96                | 27                  | 0.38                | 3.34               |
| 4.          | Bihar   | 534                | 38                  | 6.19                | —                   | —                   | 6.19               |
| 5.          | Chhattisgarh  | 146                | 18                  | 2.01                | —                   | —                   | 2.01               |
| 6.          | Goa   | 04                 | 02                  | 0.18                | 02                  | 0.08                | 0.26               |
| 7.          | Gujarat   | 202                | 23                  | 2.69                | —                   | —                   | 2.69               |
| 8.          | Haryana   | 92                 | 18                  | 1.50                | 21                  | 0.31                | 1.81               |
| 9.          | Himachal Pradesh  | 77                 | 12                  | 1.18                | 12                  | 0.15                | 1.33               |
| 10.         | Jammu and Kashmir   | 143                | 22                  | 2.10                | —                   | —                   | 2.10               |
| 11.         | Jharkhand   | 212                | 24                  | 2.81                | 24                  | 0.35                | 3.16               |
| 12.         | Karnataka   | 176                | 30                  | 2.52                | 30                  | 0.42                | 2.94               |
| 13.         | Kerala  | 98                 | 10                  | 1.32                | —                   | —                   | 1.32               |
| 14.         | Madhya Pradesh  | 283                | 46                  | 4.13                | 50                  | 0.66                | 4.79               |
| 15.         | Maharashtra   | 309                | 29                  | 3.88                | 35                  | 0.48                | 4.36               |
| 16.         | Meghalaya   | 39                 | 07                  | 0.67                | 07                  | 0.12                | 0.79               |
| 17.         | Mizoram   | 26                 | 08                  | 0.58                | 08                  | 0.13                | 0.71               |
| 18.         | Nagaland  | —                  | —                   | —                   | 11                  | 0.13                | 0.13               |
| 19.         | Odisha  | 314                | 30                  | 3.85                | 30                  | 0.42                | 4.27               |
| 20.         | Punjab  | 104                | 16                  | 1.55                | 20                  | 0.30                | 1.85               |
| 21.         | Tamil Nadu  | 385                | 31                  | 4.66                | 32                  | 0.44                | 5.10               |
| 22 .        | Tripura   | 40                 | 04                  | 0.67*               | 04                  | 0.11                | 0.78               |
| 23.         | Uttar Pradesh   | 820                | 71                  | 9.47                | —                   | —                   | 9.47               |
| 24.         | Uttrakhand  | 95                 | 13                  | 1.38                | 13                  | 0.09                | 1.47               |
| 25.         | West Bengal   | 292                | 15                  | 3.31                | —                   | —                   | 3.31               |
| 26.         | UT of Chandigarh  | —                  | —                   | —                   | —                   | 0.03                | 0,03               |
| 27.         | Through NYKS  | 263                | 25                  | 3.22                | —                   | —                   | 3.22               |
|             | Total   | 6,142              | 557                 | 76,14               | 326                 | 4.60                | 80.74              |
| 28.         | Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts and 35 states. |                    |                     |                     |                     |                     | 7.31#              |
| Grand Total |   |                    |                     |                     |                     |                     | 88.05              |

\*It includes Rs. 7.2 lakh released to Tripura State for holding Lower Level North East Games;

@It includes for State Level competitions

#It includes Rs. 3.20 crore released by NS, NIS, Patiala to NYKS from erstwhile scheme of 'Promotion of Sports and Games in school'.



**Urban Transport**

\*272. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed/ conducted any study on traffic and transportation needs and investments thereof, in the metro and urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total investments required for developing various transit systems In the urban areas including Metro Rail, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS);

(c) the details of the various Metro Rail, MRTS and BRTS projects implemented/under implementation In various cities in the country, city-wise and State-wise Including Gujarat; and

(d) the details of funds/assistance provided by the Union Government for implementing such projects, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(b) As per a recent study got conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development through M/s Wilbur Smith Associates Pvt. Ltd., the total requirement of funds for urban transport in 87 identified cities by 2030 is roughly estimated at Rs. 4,35,380 crore.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects approved under JNNURM and funds/assistance provided by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for their implementation are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of Metro Rail Projects implemented/under implementation in various cities and funds released therefor during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-II & III respectively.

**Statement I***Details of BRTS projects*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State          | City           | Project Name  | Approved Cost | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2007-08 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2008-09 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11 |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1      | 2              | 3              | 4   | 5             | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor | 45293.00      | 22646.50                                      | 5661.63   | 0.00  | 5661.63   | 0.00  |
| 2.     | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | BRTS Phase-II   | 48813.00      | 17085.00                                      | 0.00  | 4271.00   | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| 3.     | Gujarat        | Rajkot         | Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)  | 11000.00      | 5500.00                                       | 1375.00   | 0.00  | 2750.00   | 0.00  |

| 1     | 2              | 3       | 4  | 5         | 6         | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10      |
|-------|----------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 4.    | Gujarat        | Surat   | Development of BRTS for Surat  | 46902.00  | 23451.00  | 0.00     | 5862.75  | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 5.    | Madhya Pradesh | Indore  | Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I  | 18000.00  | 9000.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 6.    | Maharashtra    | Pune    | BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)   | 31214.00  | 15607.00  | 3901.75  | 7803.50  | 3901.75  | 0.00    |
| 7.    | Maharashtra    | Pune    | Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka) | 3703.00   | 1851.50   | 0.00     | 462.88   | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 8.    | Maharashtra    | Pune    | PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7  | 21920.00  | 8768.00   | 0.00     | 2192.00  | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 9.    | Maharashtra    | Pune    | PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)   | 20682.00  | 8272.80   | 0.00     | 2068.20  | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 10.   | Rajasthan      | Jaipur  | BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road                                  | 7519.00   | 3759.50   | 939.88   | 1879.76  | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 11.   | Rajasthan      | Jaipur  | Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours   | 14400.00  | 7200.00   | 1800.00  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 12.   | Rajasthan      | Jaipur  | BRTS-Package IIIA and IIIB for Jaipur  | 26035.94  | 13017.97  | 0.00     | 3254.49  | 0.00     | 0.00    |
| 13.   | West Bengal    | Kolkata | BRTS from Ultadanga to Goria in Kolkata Metropolitan Area  | 25291.00  | 8851.85   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 2212.96 |
| Total |                |         |  | 320772.94 | 145011.12 | 13678.26 | 27794.58 | 12313.38 | 2212.96 |



**Statement II***(A) List of Completed Metro Rail Projects*

| Sl.No. | Project  | Length<br>(km.) | Cost<br>(Rs. in crore) |
|--------|--|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1.     | <b>Delhi MRTS Phase I</b>  | 65.05           | 10571                  |
|        | Shahdara-Rithala   | 22.06           |                        |
|        | Vishwavidyalaya-Central Secretariat                                      | 10.84           |                        |
|        | Indraprastha-Dwarka  | 25.65           |                        |
|        | Dwarka sub-city (Dwarka-Dwarka VI)                                       | 6.50            |                        |
| 2.     | <b>Delhi MRTS Phase II</b>   | 54.68           | 8605.36                |
|        | Vishva Vidyalaya-Jahangir Puri   | 6.36            | +                      |
|        | Central Secretariat-Qutab Minar  | 12.53           | 3086.00                |
|        | Shahdara-Dilshad Garden  | 3.09            | 11691.36               |
|        | Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar   | 8.07            |                        |
|        | Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT   | 6.16            |                        |
|        | Kirti Nagar-Ashok Park   | 3.36            |                        |
|        | Inderlok-Mundka  | 15.15           |                        |
| 3.     | <b>Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon</b>                               | 14.47           | 1589.44                |
|        | Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushant Lok in Gurgaon                        |                 |                        |
| 4.     | <b>Extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA</b>                                 | 7.0             | 827.00                 |
|        | New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Sector-32 NOIDA                              |                 |                        |
| 5.     | <b>Central Secretariat to Badarpur</b>                                   | 20.16           | 4012.00                |
| 6.     | <b>Metro link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21</b>                      | 2.76            | 356.11                 |
|        | <b>Airport Metro Express Link</b>  | 19.2            | 3076.00                |
|        | New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21 | 3.50            | 793.00                 |

*(B) List of On-going Approved Metro Rail Projects*

| Sl.No. | Project                        | Length<br>(km.) | Cost<br>(Rs. in crore) |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1      | 2                              | 3               | 4                      |
| 1.     | Bangalore Metro<br>(KARNATAKA) | 42.3            | 8158.00                |

| 1  | 2  | 3      | 4        |
|----|--|--------|----------|
| 2. | Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor<br>(WEST BENGAL)                            | 14.67  | 4874.58  |
| 3. | Chennai Metro<br>(TAMIL NADU)  | 45.046 | 14600.00 |
| 4. | Mumbai Metro Line-1<br>(MAHARASHTRA)<br>(On Public Private Partnership mode) | 11.0   | 2356.00  |
| 5. | Mumbai Metro Line-2<br>(MAHARASHTRA)<br>(On Public Private Partnership mode) | 31.87  | 7660.00  |
| 6. | Jaipur Metro Stage-I<br>(RAJASTHAN)  | 28.918 | 1250.00  |
| 7. | Hyderabad Metro<br>(ANDHRA PRADESH)<br>On Public Private partnership Mode)   | 71.16  | 12132.00 |

**Statement III**

*Details of funds released by the Union Government for implementation of Metro Rail Projects during the last three years and current year*

*Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (For Delhi and National Capital Region)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                          | PTA     | Equity Capital | Grant | Sub. Debt for<br>Land | Central<br>Taxes | Total   |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|
| 2007-08                       | 1087.50 | 581.00         | 47.90 | 142.50                | 82.50            | 1941.40 |
| 2008-09                       | 2500.00 | 874.00         | 88.50 | 58.50                 | 147.00           | 3668.00 |
| 2009-10                       | 2588.00 | 878.00         | 0.00  | 0.00                  | 64.70            | 3530.70 |
| 2010-11<br>(as on 11. 3.2011) | 1652.47 | 950.00         | 1.69  | —                     | —                | 2604.16 |

*Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. (Tamil Nadu)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                         | PTA    | Equity Capital | Grant | Sub. Debt | Total  |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 2007-08                      | 0.00   | 0.00           | 0.00  | 0.00      | 0.00   |
| 2008-09                      | 0.00   | 0.00           | 0.00  | 0.00      | 0.00   |
| 2009-10                      | 100.00 | 51.79          | 0.00  | 1.00      | 152.79 |
| 2010-11<br>(as on 11.3.2011) | 470.00 | 137.00         | 0.00  | 45.00     | 652.00 |



*Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (West Bengal)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                          | PTA    | Equity Capital | Grant | Sub. Debt | Total  |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 2007-08                       | 0.00   | 0.00           | 0.00  | 0.00      | 0.00   |
| 2008-09                       | 2.00   | 10.00          | 0.00  | 0.00      | 12.00  |
| 2009-10                       | 62.00  | 61.00          | 0.00  | 1.00      | 124.00 |
| 2010-11<br>(as on 11. 3.2011) | 270.00 | 60.00          | 0.00  | 20.00     | 350.00 |

*Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                          | PTA    | Equity Capital | Grant | Sub. Debt | Total  |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 2007-08                       | 10.00  | 134.00         | —     | 10.00     | 154.00 |
| 2008-09                       | 56.00  | 205.99         | —     | 18.01     | 280.00 |
| 2009-10                       | 235.00 | 150.00         | —     | 1.01      | 486.01 |
| 2010-11<br>(as on 11. 3.2011) | 451.21 | 100.00         | —     | 25.00     | 576.21 |

*Mumbai Metro Rail Project (Line-1)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                          | PTA | Equity Capital | Grant  | Sub. Debt | Total  |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 2007-08                       | —   | —              | —      | —         | —      |
| 2008-09                       | —   | —              | —      | —         | —      |
| 2009-10                       | —   | —              | 235.50 | —         | 235.50 |
| 2010-11<br>(as on 11. 3.2011) | —   | —              | —      | —         | —      |

*[Translation]***Use of Bio-Fertilisers**

\*273. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH AL/AS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand, supply and use of bio-fertilisers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any assessment has been made on the benefits of the use of bio-fertilizers on the soil health and agricultural production;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for encouraging the use of bio-fertilisers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In view of short shelf life, production of Bio-fertilizers is demand driven. A statement indicating State-wise production of bio-fertilizers during the last three years is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Studies on benefits and usefulness of bio-fertilizers on agriculture production reveal that on an average 10-25% increase in production can be realised by use of bio-fertilizers. In terms of nutrients, bio-fertilizers

can provide 10-20 kg N and can solublize 10-12 kg of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per hectare per cropping season. Use of bio-fertilizers also improves soil health by helping other beneficial micro-organism to grow.

(d) and (e) Use of bio-fertilizers is being promoted through Integrated Nutrient Management, enhancing awareness and field demonstration.

Financial Support for establishment of bio-fertilizers production unit is also provided under the National Project on Organic Farming as back ended subsidy of 25%, restricted to Rs. 40 lakh, through Commercial banks and NABARD.

Funds are allocated on basis of requirement of States. Details of financial assistance provided for setting up of such units state-wise during last three years and current year are at Statement-II.

### *Statement I*

#### *State-wise production of total bio-fertilisers during the last three years*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Years/Production (MT) |          |         |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
|        |                   | 2007-08               | 2008-09  | 2009-10 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                     | 4        | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4515.81               | 168.14   | 1345.28 |
| 2.     | Assam             | 70.90                 | 129.36   | 121.04  |
| 3.     | Bihar             | 20.00                 | 0        | 0       |
| 4.     | Delhi             | 168.44                | 1165.10  | 1021.85 |
| 5.     | Gujarat           | 1263.30               | 1149.70  | 1309.19 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0                     | 0        | 0       |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 8.89                  | 14.25    | 6.20    |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 56.21                 | 0        | 8.50    |
| 9.     | Jharkhand         | 201.68                | 15.00    | 15.00   |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 2841.27               | 11921.00 | 3695.50 |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 814.45                | 1187.00  | 1936.45 |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1884.87               | 848.50   | 1587.68 |
| 13.    | Maharashtra       | 2486.41               | 1249.87  | 1861.33 |
| 14.    | Mizoram           | 3.58                  | 2.00     | 2.50    |



| 1     | 2             | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 15.   | Nagaland      | 13.98    | 16.01    | 18.25    |
| 16.   | Odisha        | 331.94   | 405.03   | 289.87   |
| 17.   | Punjab        | 2.00     | 1.00     | 301.00   |
| 18.   | Pudducherry   | 471.29   | 561.79   | 452.79   |
| 19.   | Rajasthan     | 302.30   | 353.67   | 805.57   |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu    | 3466.97  | 4687.82  | 3732.59  |
| 21.   | Tripura       | 14.27    | 14.68    | 278.40   |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh | 250.15   | 885.52   | 962.64   |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand   | 0        | 48.35    | 32.00    |
| 24.   | West Bengal   | 922.34   | 241.24   | 256.50   |
| Total |               | 20111.05 | 25065.03 | 20040.13 |

**Statement II**

*Total financial assistance provided for setting up of bio fertilizer production units under National Project on Organic Farming through NABARD*

| States             | Years and Funds released as subsidy in Rs. lakh |         |         |          |
|--------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|
|                    | 2007-08   | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11* |
| 1                  | 2   | 3       | 4       | 5        |
| Andhra Pradesh     | 50.635  | 17.68   | 10.00   | 23.25    |
| Goa                | 10.00   | 0       | 0       | 0        |
| Gujarat            | 7.13  | 0       | 0       | 13.25    |
| Jammu and Kashmir  | 10.00   | 0       | 0       | 0        |
| Mizoram            | 10.00   | 0       | 0       | 0        |
| Nagaland           | 10.00   | 0       | 0       | 0        |
| Punjab and Haryana | 10.00   | 18.53   | 8.277   | 0        |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 40.00   | 13.9    | 0       | 0        |
| Karnataka          | 0   | 0       | 0       | 11.65    |
| Kerala             | 10.64   | 9.36    | 20.00   | 0        |
| Madhya Pradesh     | 0   | 4.15    | 0       | 0        |
| Maharashtra        | 32.535  | 20.0    | 37.316  | 10.00    |
| Odisha             | 10.00   | 0       | 0       | 0        |
| Rajasthan          | 5.41  | 2.842   | 0       | 0        |

| 1           | 2      | 3       | 4      | 5     |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Tamil Nadu  | 91.50  | 3.19    | 0      | 5.30  |
| Uttarakhand | 8.75   | 9.81    | 8.445  | 8.75  |
| West Bengal | 8.48   | 5.42    | 0      | 0     |
|             | 315.08 | 104.882 | 84.038 | 72.20 |

\*Information for the year 2010-11 is up to December 2010.

[English]

### Socio Economic Development of the NE Region

\*274. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the various socio-economic challenges and infrastructure constraints being faced in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the North Eastern Council (NEC) has taken any steps for balanced development of the North Eastern Region including steps for economic and social planning, inter-State transport, communication, power generation and flood control projects in the said region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Continuous assessment of the socio-economic challenges and 'infrastructural constraints being faced in the North Eastern Region is an integral part of the formulation exercise of various policies and planning process of the Union Government and its agencies. The Government of India appointed a High Level Commission in 1996 under the Chairmanship of Sri S.P Shukla, Member, Planning Commission, which in its report submitted in 1997, *inter-alia*, identified the following four deficits confronting the North Eastern Region:

- a basic need deficit
- an infrastructure deficit
- a resource deficit

- a two-way deficit of understanding with the rest of the country

Subsequently, during the 50th Plenary meeting of North-Eastern Council, on 12th April 2005, Shri Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister had directed that the North Eastern Council should prepare a Vision document for the NER with a 15 years' perspective that "should be viewed as a Peoples' Plan". NEC then prepared the North Eastern Region Vision 2020 following a series of stakeholders' consultations. The document was adopted by the North-Eastern Council in its 56th Plenary held at Agartala, on 12-13 May 2008 and formally released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd July 2008.

North Eastern Region Vision 2020 ([www.mdoner.gov.in](http://www.mdoner.gov.in)) provides the road-map, outlines the goals, identifies the challenges and suggests implementation strategies for various sectors for peace, prosperity and development of the North Eastern Region. The document suggests a six-fold strategy for the comprehensive development of the region:

- (i) Empowering people by maximising self-governance and participatory development through grass-root planning to promote inclusive development.
- (ii) Creation of development opportunities for the rural areas through enhancing productivity in agriculture and allied activities such as animal husbandry, horticulture, floriculture, fisheries and generation of livelihood options through rural non-farm employment.
- (iii) To develop sectors in the region which have a comparative advantage such as agro processing, hydel power generation.
- (iv) Enhancing the skills and competencies of the people and building the capacities for institutions within the Government and outside.



- (v) Creating a hospitable investment climate to encourage investment by private sector particularly for infrastructure.
- (vi) Harnessing the resources of the Government and the private sector to realise the objectives of the Vision.

Overall, the Vision Document stresses the development of agriculture and allied sectors, strengthening of physical infrastructure, participatory development and inclusive governance.

(c) and (d) By amendment of the NEC Act in 2002, NEC is statutorily ordained to act as a Regional Planning Body for NE Region. It has taken several initiatives for the balanced development of the Region, that *inter-alia* includes the following:

#### **Road**

NEC has extended assistance for construction and improvement of many roads of regional and economic importance in NER. Road and bridges sector form the largest component of the NEC's Plan Budget. It also assists construction of bridges and Inter-State Bus and Truck Terminals.

Since inception, NEC has sanctioned construction/improvement/upgradation of 157 roads with a length of more than 11000 km. Out of this construction/improvement/upgradation of about 9000 km has been completed so far. In the 11th Plan, NEC has sanctioned 16 roads of regional and economic importance, which have a combined length of 979 km. Replacement of 77 timber bridges was sanctioned in 10th Plan, out of which 74 have been completed. In addition, NEC has partly funded the construction of three major bridges, including two over river Brahmaputra. Thirteen Inter-State Bus Terminals and Truck Terminals have been funded in important cities of the North Eastern Region with financial support from NEC.

#### **Air-Connectivity**

NEC in association with Airports Authority of India has undertaken improvement of 10 airports in NER, viz, Guwahati, Lilabari, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Silchar, Tezpur, Imphal, Agartala and Umroi (Meghalaya) during the 9th and 10th Plan. Improvement of seven airports is completed. Works in Silchar, Dibrugarh and Umroi airports are in different stages of progress. NEC has also supported a project for improvement of Lengpui Airport in Aizawl (which is owned by the Govt. of Mizoram) and operationalization of Tezu airport in Arunachal Pradesh.

NEC has been supporting viability gap funding to Alliance Air for operating air services within the North Eastern Region since 2002. This is particularly meant for those airports of the NER that are not well connected by other commercial airlines.

#### **Power**

Since inception, NEC has contributed a 694.50 MW of capacity addition (630 hydro and 64.50 thermal) to the installed capacity in the NE Region. It has also supported important transmission/distribution lines of a length of 1285.50 Circuit Kilometers, over forty system improvement schemes, comprising of 28 sub-stations and 12 transmission lines projects spread over the region. NEC has partnered Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. for preparation of Detailed Project Report for 'Strengthening of Transmission and Sub-transmission of Power Systems in the NE Region including Sikkim'.

NEC is also supporting viability gap funding to Renewable Resources of Energy schemes which include micro/mini hydel projects, solar hybrid and wind energy projects, etc.

#### **Tourism and Hospitality**

NEC has undertaken preparation of a comprehensive Tourism Master Plan for the NER through a consultant and also assists tourism projects in the States including those of human resource development and tourism.

#### **Irrigation and Flood Control**

In the Irrigation and Flood Control sector, NEC has supported the following:

- survey and investigation of hydro-electric and multi-purpose projects which cover irrigation, flood control and power generation
- implementation of six irrigation projects
- Implementation of eighteen flood control and river management projects.
- Thirteen schemes in Sikkim related to water supply and drainage

During the current financial year NEC is funding Survey and Investigation of twelve hydro electric projects, two minor irrigation schemes and eight flood and erosion control schemes.



NEC has established and supports the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) in Tezpur, Assam which is engaged in research and capacity building in the field of water and land management.

### **Organic Farming**

\*275. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of organic farming in the country is hampered due to several constraints including lack of awareness, shortage of biomass, inadequate supporting infrastructure and marketing problems;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote organic farming in the country and provide assistance to farmers in order to maintain the soil fertility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Organic farming has grown steadily with commencement of National Project on Organic Farming in 2004-05. Area under organic farming which was 42000 hectares in 2004-05 has increased to 1.08 million hectares in 2009-10. Export of organic products

has also grown steadily over the years. Value of exports which was Rs. 301 crores in 2006-07 has increased to 525.5 crores in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Government of India launched National Project on organic Farming in 2004-05. The project, *inter alia*, provides financial assistance for setting up commercial organic inputs production units for nutrient mobilisation and plant protection through capital investment subsidy for fruit and vegetables waste/agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizer, bio pesticide production units, development and implementation of quality control regime and technical support for organic and biological inputs, human resource development through trainings, capacity building for biological soil health assessment and organic nutrient resource mapping and capacity building for low cost alternative certification.

Organic Farming is also being promoted under other flagship schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana, National Horticulture Mission and Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Financial assistance is provided under these schemes for establishment of organic input production, adoption of organic farming, certification, awareness creation and publicity etc.

Details of funds allocated and released for promotion of organic farming during last three years are enclosed at Statements-I, II & III.

### **Statement I**

*Funds sanctioned and released to State Government and other implementing Agencies under National Project on Organic Farming during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No.    | Name of the State           | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1         | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| <b>A.</b> | <b>North Eastern States</b> |         |         |         |
| 1.        | Arunachal Pradesh           | 25.25   | 0       | 0       |
| 2.        | Assam                       | 91.64   | 0       | 0       |
| 3.        | Manipur                     | 12.60   | 9.33    | 0       |



| 1            | 2                       | 3              | 4             | 5            |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4.           | Meghalaya               | 0              | 11.02         | 0            |
| 5.           | Mizoram                 | 146.41         | 25.76         | 0            |
| 6.           | Nagaland                | 198.55         | 0             | 0            |
| 7.           | Sikkim                  | 0              | 0             | 0            |
| 8.           | Tripura                 | 0              | 100.08        | 0            |
| <b>B.</b>    | <b>Other States</b>     |                |               |              |
| 1.           | Andhra Pradesh          | 19.54          | 24.14         | 0            |
| 2.           | Bihar                   | 1.78           | 1.65          | 0            |
| 3.           | Chhattisgarh            | 178.85         | 0             | 0            |
| 4.           | Delhi                   | 06.00          | 17.97         | 0            |
| 5.           | Goa                     | 0              | 0             | 3.00         |
| 6.           | Haryana                 | 29.95          | 1.64          | 0            |
| 7.           | Himachal Pradesh        | 39.44          | 47.47         | 0            |
| 8.           | Jammu and Kashmir       | 106.30         | 0             | 0            |
| 9.           | Jharkhand               | 0              | 0.86          | 0            |
| 10.          | Karnataka               | 183.83         | 22.84         | 8.00         |
| 11.          | Kerala                  | 2.40           | 13.19         | 1.00         |
| 12.          | Madhya Pradesh          | 109.11         | 55.06         | 0            |
| 13.          | Maharashtra             | 86.51          | 186.49        | 0            |
| 14.          | Odisha                  | 142.69         | 6.56          | 0            |
| 15.          | Punjab                  | 15.20          | 0             | 0            |
| 16.          | Puducherry              | 0              | 7.92          | 0            |
| 17.          | Rajasthan               | 25.68          | 38.74         | 28.08        |
| 18.          | Tamil Nadu              | 45.78          | 154.75        | 0            |
| 19.          | Uttar Pradesh           | 43.93          | 13.73         | 0            |
| 19.          | Uttarakhand             | 22.89          | 1.40          | 0            |
| 20.          | West Bengal             | 2.98           | 5.28          | 0            |
| <b>C.</b>    | <b>Central Agencies</b> | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>      | <b>0</b>     |
| i.           | MANAGE, Hyderabad       | 7.5            | 7.5           | 0            |
| ii.          | NABARD, Mumbai          | 250            | 118.33        | 0            |
| iii.         | NPC, Delhi              | 0              | 9.00          | 9.00         |
| <b>Total</b> |                         | <b>1794.81</b> | <b>880.71</b> | <b>49.08</b> |

**Statement II***State-wise fund release under NHM for organic farming during the last three years*

(in lakh Rupees)

| State          | Adoption of organic farming |         |         | Vermi compost units |         |         | Certification |         |         |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
|                | 2007-08                     | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08             | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08       | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 314.50                      | 212.50  | 68.00   | 102.00              | 232.05  | 170.00  | 0.00          | 212.50  | 68.00   |
| Bihar          | 0.00                        | 85.00   | 0.00    | 0.00                | 510.00  | 169.83  | 0.00          | 85.00   | 0.00    |
| Chhattisgarh   | 323.00                      | 0.00    | 55.25   | 1466.25             | 127.50  | 726.75  | 0.00          | 0.00    | 119.00  |
| Delhi          | 0.00                        | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Goa            | 0.00                        | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                | 2.56    | 5.10    | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Gujarat        | 15.73                       | 0.00    | 42.50   | 25.51               | 44.63   | 0.00    | 0.00          | 0.00    | 24.47   |
| Haryana        | 30.41                       | 271.19  | 0.00    | 132.93              | 255.00  | 274.64  | 4.25          | 271.19  | 0.00    |
| Jharkhand      | 59.50                       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 10.20               | 68.85   | 25.50   | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Karnataka      | 264.35                      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 667.17              | 892.51  | 752.25  | 46.00         | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Kerala         | 86.70                       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 348.85              | 404.18  | 0.00    | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Madhya Pradesh | 319.18                      | 0.00    | 212.50  | 39.95               | 81.60   | 63.75   | 48.25         | 0.00    | 212.50  |
| Maharashtra    | 405.25                      | 188.92  | 0.00    | 107.61              | 25.50   | 1.28    | 38.26         | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Odisha         | 68.00                       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 132.61              | 58.27   | 89.25   | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Punjab         | 106.25                      | 306.00  | 586.50  | 26.02               | 21.68   | 51.00   | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Rajasthan      | 199.76                      | 340.00  | 92.48   | 136.43              | 51.00   | 12.75   | 39.17         | 340.00  | 0.00    |
| Tamil Nadu     | 522.90                      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 29.84               | 63.75   | 23.71   | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 940.53                      | 114.75  | 0.00    | 353.69              | 188.70  | 152.24  | 0.00          | 114.75  | 0.00    |
| West Bengal    | 0.00                        | 0.00    | 0.00    | 25.50               | 38.51   | 0.00    | 0.00          | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Total          | 3656.06                     | 1518.36 | 1057.23 | 3604.56             | 3066.29 | 2518.05 | 175.93        | 1023.44 | 423.97  |

**Statement III***State-wise fund release under RKVY and MMA for organic farming during the last three years*

(Rupees in lakh)

| State             | RKVY    |         |         | MMA     |         |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                   | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| Andhra Pradesh    |         | 2500.00 |         |         | 792.00  | 384.49  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |         |         | 5.00    | 408.90  | 206.09  |         |



| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assam             |         |         | 129.25  | 142.23  | 81.40   | 157.89  |
| Bihar             |         | 743.50  | 1808.86 | 250.08  | 54.00   | 50,78   |
| Chhattisgarh      |         | 240.00  | 875.00  | 28.50   | 79.50   |         |
| Goa               |         |         |         |         |         | 8.00    |
| Gujarat           |         | 74.00   | 293.91  | 160.12  | 10.12   | 20.00   |
| Haryana           |         | 82.00   |         | 424.45  | 45.00   | 25.00   |
| Jammu and Kashmir |         |         |         | 225.18  | 171.23  |         |
| Jharkhand         | 75.00   |         |         | 81.50   | 5.00    | 8.00    |
| Karnataka         | 703.00  |         | 763.00  |         | 523.00  | 37.23   |
| Kerala            |         |         |         | 420.00  | 30.50   |         |
| Lakshadweep       |         |         |         | 9.00    |         |         |
| Madhya Pradesh    |         | 400.00  |         | 259.16  | 115.48  | 200.00  |
| Maharashtra       |         |         |         | 1832.50 | 614.50  | 278.00  |
| Manipur           |         |         |         | 568.53  | 482.00  | 293.88  |
| Mizoram           |         |         |         | 514.68  | 275.02  | 6.00    |
| Meghalaya         |         |         |         | 20.12   |         |         |
| Nagaland          |         |         |         | 87.50   | 51-20   |         |
| Odisha            | 203.35  |         | 104.44  | 82.00   | 25.00   |         |
| Punjab            |         |         |         | 189.30  | 90.50   | 64.00   |
| Rajasthan         |         |         | 2272.00 | 187.10  |         | 5.00    |
| Sikkim            |         |         | 835.00  | 1378.10 | 394.0S  | 222.00  |
| Tamil Nadu        | 871.00  | 910.00  |         | 467.00  | 10.60   |         |
| Tripura           |         |         | 40.00   | 17.60   | 2.10    | 24.20   |
| Uttar Pradesh     |         | 1000.00 |         | 532.64  | 218.14  | 150.00  |
| West Bengal       |         |         | 977.55  | 691-20  | 278.12  | 55.00   |
| Uttarakhand       | 199.03  |         | 1151.34 |         |         | 14.79   |
| Himachal Pradesh  |         | 150.00  | 310.52  | 250.00  | 179.00  | 10.00   |
| Total             | 2369.35 | 8099.50 | 9565.87 | 9368.95 | 4733.46 | 2014.26 |

**Drinking Water Supply in Urban Areas**

\*276. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert committee constituted by the Union Government has examined issues pertaining to operation and maintenance of water supply systems in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of drinking water supply projects approved for implementation in various States have been delayed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such projects approved, implemented and delayed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised in such projects and the steps taken by the Union Government for ensuring expeditious completion of such projects?

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

(b) The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) set up by the Ministry of Urban Development for estimating investment requirement for urban infrastructure services for next 20 years (2012-2031) has pointed out that maintenance of existing assets has remained largely unattended. It has estimated the expenditure on operation and maintenance (O and M) of urban water supply

services at Rs. 5.46 lakh crore. The O and M cost considered by the HPEC covers physical assets, staff, and related administrative costs. It takes into account both the cost of O and M of existing assets as well as of new assets that will be created over the 20-year period.

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) and (e) Information regarding delayed water supply projects under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru-National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is enclosed as Statements-I and II. Information regarding delayed water supply projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is enclosed as Statements-III and IV.

A 100 MLD Sea water reverse osmosis plant at Nemmeli has been sanctioned to augment water supply to Chennai at a total cost of Rs. 908.28 crores in January 2009. The central assistance is Rs. 871.24 crores of which an amount of Rs. 300 crore has been released. The project is delayed.

The Ministry of Urban Development monitors projects through quarterly physical and financial progress reports (QPRs) submitted by the State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring committee reviews progress of implementation of JNNURM every month. In addition, an annual review with State Secretaries (Urban Development) and Regional review meetings are also held.

Monitoring of projects is also done by independent review and monitoring agencies which report to the state level nodal agency.

The reasons for delay include delays in tendering, land acquisition, litigation, shortage of labour, inadequate planning during Detailed Project Report stage, improper land use, lack of inter-departmental co-ordination etc.

**Statement I**

*Year-wise details of water supply projects (approved vs delayed) under Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission*

| Sl.No. | State Name     | No. of Projects Approved in FY 2007-08 | No. of Projects Approved in FY 2008-09 | No. of Projects Approved in FY 2009-10 | No. of Projects Approved in FY 2010 11 | Total projects approved during last four years | No. of Projects delayed |
|--------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                                      | 4                                      | 5                                      | 6                                      | 7  | 8                       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 4                                      | 2                                      | 1                                      |  | 7  | 5                       |
| 2.     | Assam          | 1                                      |  |  |  | 1  | 1                       |



| 1     | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6 | 7  | 8  |
|-------|-------------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| 3.    | Bihar             |    | 5  |    |   | 5  | 5  |
| 4.    | Chandigarh        |    |    | 1  |   | 1  | 1  |
| 5.    | Gujarat           | 1  | 2  | 2  | 1 | 6  | 1  |
| 6.    | Haryana           |    | 1  |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh  |    | 1  |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 8.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 1  | 1  |    |   | 2  | 1  |
| 9.    | Jharkhand         |    | 2  |    |   | 2  |    |
| 10.   | Karnataka         | 1  |    |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 2  | 2  |    |   | 4  | 3  |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       | 2  | 7  |    |   | 9  | 5  |
| 13.   | Meghalaya         |    | 1  |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 14.   | Mizoram           | 1  |    |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 15.   | Odisha            |    | 1  |    |   | 1  |    |
| 16.   | Punjab            |    |    | 1  |   | 1  |    |
| 17.   | Rajasthan         | 1  |    |    |   | 1  | 1  |
| 18.   | Sikkim            |    |    | 1  |   | 1  |    |
| 19.   | Tamil nadu        | 6  | 5  |    |   | 11 | 11 |
| 20.   | Tripura           |    | 1  |    |   | 1  |    |
| 21.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 6  | 4  | 1  |   | 11 | 9  |
| 22.   | Uttarakhand       | 3  |    |    |   | 3  | 3  |
| 23.   | West Bengal       | 5  | 5  | 6  | 1 | 17 | 9  |
| Total |                   | 34 | 40 | 13 | 2 | 89 | 60 |

**Statement II**

*List of delayed Water Supply Projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance component  
of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Name of the City | Project Title   | Approved Cost<br>(Rs. in lakhs) | Total ACA<br>Commitment<br>(Centra<br>Share) | As per<br>MoF Release<br>Order-ACA<br>Released<br>till date |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                | 4   | 5                               | 6  | 7   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | Hyderabad        | Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad | 23,222.00                       | 8,127.70                                     | 2,031.92  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3              | 4  | 5         | 6         | 7         |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Vishakhapatnam | Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)   | 4,600.00  | 2,300.00  | 1,150.00  |
| 3.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Vishakhapatnam | Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC   | 24,074.00 | 12,037.00 | 6,018.50  |
| 4.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Vishakhapatnam | Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation | 19,018.00 | 9,509.00  | 2,377.25  |
| 5.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Vishakhapatnam | Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam   | 4,793.48  | 2,396.76  | 599.18    |
| 6.  | Assam             | Guwahati       | Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area   | 28,094.00 | 25,284.60 | 16,434.84 |
| 7.  | Bihar             | Patna          | Phulwarisharf Water Supply Scheme  | 2,470.26  | 1,235.13  | 308.78    |
| 8.  | Bihar             | Patna          | Khagul Water Supply Scheme   | 1,315.43  | 657.72    | 154.43    |
| 9.  | Bihar             | Patna          | Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur  | 6,896.45  | 3,448.23  | 862.06    |
| 10. | Bihar             | Patna          | Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City  | 42,698.00 | 21,349.00 | 5,337.25  |
| 11. | Bihar             | Bodhgaya       | Bodhgaya Water Supply Project  | 3,355.72  | 2,684.56  | 671.14    |
| 12. | Chandigarh        | Chandigarh     | Augmentation of water Supply, Phase-V, Chandigarh  | 13,421.00 | 10,736.80 | —         |
| 13. | Gujarat           | Vadodara       | Source Augmentation for water supply, Vadodara Phase-II  | 3,839.00  | 1,919.50  | 480.00    |
| 14. | Haryana           | Faridabad      | Augmentation of water supply of for Faridabad Town, Haryana  | 49,349.00 | 24,674.50 | 9,869.77  |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh  | Shimla         | Rehabilitation of Waterr Supply distribution system for Shimla City  | 7,236.00  | 5,788.80  | 1,447.20  |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar       | Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)   | 14,837.00 | 13,353.30 | 3,338.33  |



| 1   | 2              | 3              | 4   | 5         | 6         | 7         |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 17. | Karnataka      | Mysore         | Water Supply project for Mysore   | 10,881.99 | 8,705.59  | 2,176.50  |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal         | Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal   | 30,604.16 | 15,302.08 | 11,479.56 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal         | Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area  | 41,545.64 | 20,772.84 | 5,193.20  |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur       | Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP | 1,406.00  | 703.00    | 175.75    |
| 21. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai | Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)  | 9,398.79  | 3,289.58  | 1,644.78  |
| 22. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai | 150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Katyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation  | 10,681.49 | 3,738.52  | 1,869.26  |
| 23. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai | Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system   | 12,765.23 | 4,467.83  | 1,116.96  |
| 24. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai | Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation                                   | 25,363.48 | 8,877.22  | 2,219.13  |
| 25. | Maharashtra    | Pune           | Water supply phase-II   | 13,511.82 | 6,755.91  | 5,066.94  |
| 26. | Meghalaya      | Shillong       | Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong                          | 19,349.72 | 17,414.75 | 4,353.69  |
| 27. | Mizoram        | Aizawl         | Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizawl                                       | 1,681.80  | 1,513.62  | 1,135.23  |
| 28. | Rajasthan      | Ajmer-Pushkar  | Water Supply to Ajmer-Pushkar   | 16,642.00 | 13,313.60 | 3,328.25  |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai        | Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat   | 1,235.79  | 432.53    | 324.39    |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai        | Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil   | 2,330.00  | 815.50    | 203.88    |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai        | Construction of sump cum jump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir or raw water treatment plant              | 911.00    | 318.85    | 286.96    |

| 1   | 2             | 3          | 4   | 5         | 6         | 7         |
|-----|---------------|------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 32. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality                                | 10,384.00 | 3,634.40  | 1,817.1   |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality    | 2,424.00  | 848.40    | 212.10    |
| 34. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply                                | 1,917.00  | 670.95    | 67.09     |
| 35. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality               | 8,511.70  | 2,979.10  | 745.00    |
| 36. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Alandur-Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur                                    | 6,439.00  | 2,253.65  | 564.00    |
| 37. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | Providing comprehensive water supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality            | 26,708.00 | 9,347.80  | 3,739.20  |
| 38. | Tamil Nadu    | Coimbatore | Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration | 5,882.36  | 2,941.18  | 735.30    |
| 39. | Tamil Nadu    | Madurai    | Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area              | 20,141.00 | 10,070.50 | 2,517.62  |
| 40. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra       | Agra Water Supply   | 8,270.50  | 4,135.25  | 3,101.43  |
| 41. | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad  | Water Supply Component of Allahabad city  | 8,969.00  | 4,484.50  | 4,484.52  |
| 42. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur     | Water Supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II                      | 27,094.89 | 13,547.45 | 8,805.72  |
| 43. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur     | Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur                                       | 37,778.92 | 18,889.48 | 7,555.80  |
| 44. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow    | Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I toV)                               | 38,861.00 | 19,430.50 | 14,572.88 |
| 45. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow    | Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-1, Part-II)   | 14,656.60 | 7,328.30  | 3,664.12  |
| 46. | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut     | Water Supply for Meerut   | 27,301.00 | 13,650.50 | 6,825.13  |



| 1   | 2             | 3        | 4   | 5         | 6        | 7        |
|-----|---------------|----------|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| 47. | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi | Water Supply Component<br>Priority of Varanasi  | 11,102.00 | 5,551.00 | 4,995.90 |
| 48. | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi | Water Supply Part-II of<br>Cis-Varuna area  | 8,610.00  | 4,305.00 | 1,722.00 |
| 49. | Uttarakhand   | Dehradun | Water Supply reorganisation<br>scheme (Phase I)   | 7,002.70  | 5,602.16 | 4,201.62 |
| 50. | Uttarakhand   | Haridwar | Water Supply Reorganisation<br>scheme   | 4,784.43  | 3,827.54 | 2,870.53 |
| 51. | Uttarakhand   | Nainital | Augmentation and Renovation<br>of Water Supply Scheme Part I  | 547.00    | 437.60   | 218.80   |
| 52. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Water Supply Scheme for<br>added areas of Howrah<br>Municipal Corporation   | 9,068.91  | 3,174.12 | 2,380.59 |
| 53. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Development and Management<br>of Water Supply and Sewerage<br>System at Sector V under<br>Naba Diganta Industrial<br>Township Authority           | 2,606.62  | 912.32   | 912.32   |
| 54. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Barrackpore and North<br>Barrackpore Municipal Areas  | 12,950.88 | 4,532.81 | 2,266.40 |
| 55. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | 24x7 water supply scheme for<br>Chandernagore Municipal<br>Corporation  | 2,521.87  | 882.65   | 441.34   |
| 56. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Surface Water Supply Scheme<br>for Municipal Towns of Naihati,<br>Halisahar, Kanchrapara,<br>Gayeshpur and uncovered<br>areas of Kalyani, Kolkata | 14,194.25 | 4,967.99 | 4,968.00 |
| 57. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | 24x7 Comprehensive Water<br>Supply Scheme for Garulia<br>Municipality   | 4,719.26  | 1,651.74 | 412.94   |
| 58. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Water Supply Scheme for<br>Bhadreswar Municipal area,<br>Kolkata UA   | 7,462.89  | 2,612.00 | 653.00   |
| 59. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | 24x7 water supply scheme<br>for Budge Budge Municipality,<br>Kolkata UA   | 8,164.12  | 2,857.44 | 714.36   |
| 60. | West Bengal   | Kolkata  | Metering of Water Supply<br>System for Chandannagar<br>Municipal Corporation  | 1,369.41  | 479.29   | 119.82   |

**Statement III***Year-wise details of Water Supply Projects Under UIDSSMT (Approved vs Delayed)*

| Sl.No. | State                  | No. of projects approved for ACA release in 2007-08 | No. of projects approved for ACA release in 2008-09 | No. of projects approved for ACA release in 2009-10 | No. of projects approved for ACA release in 2010-11 | No. of projects approved for ACA release during last four years | No. of Projects delayed |
|--------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh         | 0   | 32  | 0   |   | 32  |                         |
| 2.     | Assam                  | 1   | 0   | 0   |   | 1   | 1                       |
| 3.     | Bihar                  | 0   | 1   | 0   |   | 1   |                         |
| 4.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0   | 1   | 0   |   | 1   |                         |
| 5.     | Gujarat                | 7   | 20  | 0   |   | 27  | 7                       |
| 6.     | Jharkhand              | 2   | 0   | 0   |   | 2   | 2                       |
| 7.     | Jammu and Kashmir      | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 2   |                         |
| 8.     | Kerala                 | 0   | 11  | 0   |   | 11  |                         |
| 9.     | Karnataka              | 2   | 10  | 0   |   | 12  | 1                       |
| 10.    | Madhya Pradesh         | 7   | 8   | 0   |   | 15  | 6                       |
| 11.    | Maharashtra            | 5   | 56  | 0   |   | 61  | 5                       |
| 12.    | Manipur                | 1   | 4   | 0   |   | 5   | 1                       |
| 13.    | Mizoram                | 0   | 2   | 0   |   | 2   |                         |
| 14.    | Odisha                 | 4   | 6   | 0   |   | 10  | 4                       |
| 15.    | Punjab                 | 2   | 7   | 0   |   | 9   | 2                       |
| 16.    | Puducherry             | 0   | 0   | 1   |   | 1   |                         |
| 17.    | Rajasthan              | 0   | 2   | 0   |   | 2   |                         |
| 18.    | Sikkim                 | 1   | 0   | 0   |   | 1   | 1                       |
| 19.    | Tamil Nadu             | 13  | 15  | 0   |   | 28  |                         |
| 20.    | Uttar Pradesh          | 6   | 19  | 4   |   | 29  | 6                       |
| 21.    | West Bengal            | 3   | g   | 0   |   | 12  | 3                       |
| Total  |                        | 54  | 204   | 5   | 1   | 264   | 39                      |



**Statement IV***UIDSSMT: List of Water Supply Projects Delayed*

| State                 | T_Name                         | District      | Appvd_C<br>OST | Central<br>Share | Amount<br>Released |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1                     | 2                              | 3             | 4              | 5                | 6                  |
| Assam                 | LAKHIPUR (CACHAR)              | Cachar        | 815.88         | 734.29           | 367.65             |
| <b>Assam</b>          | <b>1</b>                       |               |                |                  |                    |
| Gujarat               | CHAKLASI                       | Kheda         | 713.20         | 581.26           | 581 .26            |
| Gujarat               | DHRAGADHRA                     | Surendranagar | 1461.04        | 1190.74          | 606.33             |
| Gujarat               | JETPUR                         | Rajkot        | 2384.09        | 1943.03          | 989.40             |
| Gujarat               | PETHAPUR                       | Gandhinagar   | 428.20         | 348.98           | 177.70             |
| Gujarat               | RAJULA                         | Amreli        | 366.89         | 293.51           | 299.02             |
| Gujarat               | SAVARKUNDLA                    | Amreli        | 555.45         | 444.36           | 230.51             |
| Gujarat               | VIJAPUR                        | Mahesana      | 273.04         | 222.52           | 22253              |
| <b>Gujarat</b>        | <b>7</b>                       |               |                |                  |                    |
| Jharkhand             | CHAS                           | Bokaro        | 3324.19        | 2709.21          | 1379.54            |
| Jharkhand             | DEOGHAR                        | Deoghar       | 4737.77        | 3861.28          | 1966.17            |
| Jharkhand             | <b>2</b>                       |               |                |                  |                    |
| Karnataka             | YARGOL (KOLAR-BANGARPET-MALUR) | Hassan        | 7992.00        | 6513.48          | 6513.48            |
| <b>Karnataka</b>      | <b>1</b>                       |               |                |                  |                    |
| Madhya Pradesh        | AASHTA                         | Sehore        | 980.40         | 799.03           | 406.87             |
| Madhya Pradesh        | DABRA                          | Gwalior       | 1441.84        | 1175.10          | 598.36             |
| Madhya Pradesh        | KHANDWA                        | East Nimar    | 10672.30       | 8537.84          | 4268.92            |
| Madhya Pradesh        | RATLAM                         | Ratlam        | 3265.10        | 2661.06          | 1355.02            |
| Madhya Pradesh        | SEHORE                         | Sehore        | 1454.52        | 1185.44          | 603.63             |
| Madhya Pradesh        | SHIVPURI                       | Shivpuri      | 5964.66        | 4861.20          | 2475.33            |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> | <b>6</b>                       |               |                |                  |                    |
| <b>Count</b>          |                                |               |                |                  |                    |
| Maharashtra           | AHMEDNAGAR-Phase-1             | Ahmednagar    | 2539.00        | 2031.20          | 2031.20            |
| Maharashtra           | BARAMATI                       | Pune          | 1368.00        | 1114.92          | 1114.92            |
| Maharashtra           | BEED                           | Beed          | 2076.00        | 1691.94          | 1691.94            |
| Maharashtra           | KOLHAPUR                       | Kolhapur      | 5844.00        | 4762.86          | 4762.86            |

| 1                    | 2                                       | 3            | 4       | 5       | 6       |
|----------------------|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Maharashtra          | SANGLI. MIRAJ,<br>KUPWAD<br>(SANGLI-WS) | Sangli       | 7902.00 | 6440.13 | 3279.33 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>   | 5                                       |              |         |         |         |
| Manipur              | THOUBAL                                 | Thoubal      | 1386.00 | 1268.19 | 644.49  |
| <b>Manipur</b>       | 1                                       |              |         |         |         |
| Odisha               | ANGUL                                   | Angul        | 1273.32 | 1037.76 | 528.43  |
| Odisha               | BERHAMPUR                               | Ganjam       | 520.15  | 423.92  | 215.86  |
| Odisha               | KORAPUT                                 | Koraput      | 87.50   | 71.31   | 36.31   |
| Odisha               | PARLAKHEMUNDI                           | Gajapati     | 527.74  | 430.10  | 219.01  |
| <b>Odisha</b>        | 4                                       |              |         |         |         |
| Punjab               | BHATINDA                                | Bhatinda     | 2642.00 | 2113.60 | 1056.80 |
| Punjab               | MAJITHA                                 | Amritsar     | 121.00  | 96.80   | 48.40   |
| Punjab               | 2                                       |              |         |         |         |
| Sikkim               | MANGAN                                  | North Sikkim | 1580.82 | 1446.45 | 735.08  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>        | 1                                       |              |         |         |         |
| Uttar Pradesh        | BARUASAGAR                              | Jhansi       | 718.62  | 574.90  | 574.41  |
| Uttar Pradesh        | BULANDSHAHAHAR                          | Bulandshahar | 1937.86 | 1579.36 | 1579.36 |
| Uttar Pradesh        | FAIZABAD                                | Faizabad     | 1880.82 | 1504.66 | 752.33  |
| Uttar Pradesh        | GONDA                                   | Gonda        | 985.71  | 803.36  | 803.35  |
| Uttar Pradesh        | GORAKHPUR                               | Gorakhpur    | 1598.85 | 1279.08 | 1254.56 |
| Uttar Pradesh        | LONI                                    | Ghaziabad    | 4983.63 | 3986.90 | 3978.90 |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | 6                                       |              |         |         |         |
| West Bengal          | ARAMBAG                                 | Hugli        | 1122.21 | 914.60  | 914.58  |
| West Bengal          | OLD MALDA                               | Maldah       | 1819.86 | 1455.89 | 1455.88 |
| West Bengal          | TARAKESHWAR                             | Hugli        | 927.58  | 755.98  | 755.98  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>   | 3                                       |              |         |         |         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | 39                                      |              |         |         |         |

#### Norms on Phone Tapping

\*277. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Government for framing guidelines on phone tapping;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the new norms approved by the Government in this regard;



(c) whether the Union Government has ordered a probe into the cases of alleged phone tapping and leaking of their transcripts to the media; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 256 of 1991 in the matter of PUCL Vs UOI vide its judgment dated 18.12.1996 while upholding the constitutional validity of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, (which allows lawful interception of telephones), had also provided a framework/guidelines for the proper exercise of this power.

(b) Following the said Judgement, Government of India notified Rule 419-A of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 by way of amendment on 16.02.1999. This was further amended in 2007 to incorporate the Information Technology Act, 2000 and amendments therein. These amendments effectively converted the Supreme Court's directions into statutory rules.

(c) and (d) In a recent/pending matter of W.P. No. 398/2010, Ratan N. Tata Vs UOI, the Government of India, in its counter affidavit, has informed the Hon'ble Court that it has set up a two-member committee to enquire into the alleged leakage of tapes/transcripts. The findings of the committee will be conveyed to the Apex Court and acted upon by the Government.

[Translation]

### Bamboo Cultivation

\*278. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to promote bamboo cultivation and provide assistance to the States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during the above period, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) As per the report "National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development" published by the Planning Commission (April, 2003), 8.96 million hectare of forest area of the country is covered by bamboo. Production of bamboo during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise, as reported by the State Governments, is placed at Statement-I.

The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called National Bamboo Mission in 27 States for promoting cultivation of bamboo in the country since 2006-07. This Scheme adopts area-based, regionally-differentiated strategies. Assistance provided to the States for promoting cultivation of bamboo under the Scheme during 2007-08 to 2010-11, State-wise, including Maharashtra, is given in Statement-II.

### Statement I

#### *Production of bamboo during 2007-08 to 2010-11, as reported by State Governments*

| Sl.No. | States             | Production of bamboo (in Metric Tonnes) |          |          |          |
|--------|--------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
|        |                    | 2007-08                                 | 2008-09  | 2009-10  | 2010-11  |
| 1      | 2                  | 3                                       | 4        | 5        | 6        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh     | 45,157                                  | 37,435   | 42,940   | 36,761   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh* | 34368                                   | NA       | NA       | NA       |
| 3.     | Bihar              | 4,00,000                                | 4,20,900 | 4,53,600 | 4,76,800 |
| 4.     | Chhattisgarh       | 48,006                                  | 59,067   | 38,235   | 1,149    |
| 5.     | Goa                | 0                                       | 0        | 0        | 0        |

| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6.  | Gujarat           | 85,421   | 67,030   | 79,799   | 6,534    |
| 7.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 433      | 63       | 16,782   | NA       |
| 8.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| 9.  | Jharkhand         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| 10. | Karnataka         | 33,754   | 11,834   | 18,584   | NA       |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,17,684 | 1,01,882 | 78,507   | 15,554   |
| 12. | Maharashtra       | 1,53,474 | 17,850   | 47,190   | 3,236    |
| 13. | Odisha            | NA       | 98,930   | 49,733   | NA       |
| 14. | Punjab            | 0        | 594      | 571      | NA       |
| 15. | Rajasthan         | 2,386    | 3,516    | 2,970    | NA       |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh     | 3,713    | 3,518    | 3,222    | 2,690    |
| 17. | Uttarakhand       | 893      | 116      | 0        | 0        |
| 18. | Assam**           | 6,70,000 | 6,70,000 | 6,70,000 | 6,70,000 |
| 19. | Manipur           | 11,162   | 9,890    | 7,372    | 493      |
| 20. | Mizoram           | 12,804   | 2,658    | 3,292    | NA       |
| 21. | Meghalaya         | 14184    | 32955    | 39568    | 10263    |
| 22. | Nagaland          | NA       | 36,000   | 54,000   | 63,000   |
| 23. | Sikkim            | 2,400    | 2,700    | 3,000    | 3,000    |
| 24. | Tripura           | 54,756   | 11,237   | 58,899   | 73,541   |

NA - Production figures not reported by the State Governments.

\*Arunachal Pradesh has reported its production in number of bamboos.

\*\*State Government of Assam has reported annual average production of 6, 70,000 M.T. per year.

Production figures of bamboo for Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 have not been reported by the State Governments.

### **Statement II**

*State-wise fund allocated and released under National Bamboo Mission from 2007-08 to 2010-11*

| Sl.No. | States         | Funds Allocated and Released (Rs. in lakh) |          |           |          |           |          |           |          |
|--------|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|        |                | 2007-08                                    |          | 2008-09   |          | 2009-10   |          | 2010-11   |          |
|        |                | Allocated                                  | Released | Allocated | Released | Allocated | Released | Allocated | Released |
| 1      | 2              | 3  | 4        | 5         | 6        | 7         | 8        | 9         | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 112.80                                     | 112.80   | 170.62    | 117.65   | 25.09     | 0.00     | 139.80    | 40.00    |
| 2.     | Bihar          | 608.95                                     | 543.87   | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00     | 273.40    | 108.00   |



| 1     | 2                 | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3.    | Chhattisgarh      | 1411.98  | 786.98  | 729.49   | 548.96  | 445.00  | 427.46  | 649.62  | 357.00  |
| 4.    | Goa               | 40.00    | 31.00   | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 5.    | Gujarat           | 204.98   | 194.83  | 608.92   | 450.23  | 490.00  | 370.00  | 249.36  | 100.00  |
| 6.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 282.58   | 127.25  | 272.34   | 188.08  | 0.00    | 0.00    | 170.34  | 81.00   |
| 7.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 357.78   | 0.00    | 200.78   | 110.20  | 40.00   | 20.00   | 54.00   | 0.00    |
| 8.    | Jharkhand         | 387.97   | 100.00  | 310.23   | 276.56  | 317.00  | 109.14  | 467.65  | 252.00  |
| 9.    | Karnataka         | 900.00   | 212.17  | 697.01   | 324.25  | 415.00  | 323.07  | 641.24  | 172.00  |
| 10.   | Kerala            | 151.00   | 151.00  | 194.38   | 48.59   | 90.00   | 30.00   | 46.00   | 0.00    |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 601.59   | 601.59  | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 58.82   | 0.00    |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       | 219.56   | 109.78  | 702.36   | 483.59  | 341.91  | 190.74  | 443.79  | 200.00  |
| 13.   | Odisha            | 870.73   | 736.72  | 263.77   | 140.94  | 350.00  | 184.68  | 391.63  | 216.00  |
| 14.   | Punjab            | 395.71   | 395.71  | 317.92   | 79.48   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 15.   | Rajasthan         | 220.45   | 0.00    | 310.85   | 270.00  | 339.23  | 200.00  | 362.61  | 113.00  |
| 16.   | Tamil Nadu        | 262.89   | 258.32  | 198.39   | 149.59  | 0.00    | 0.00    | 54.22   | 0.00    |
| 17.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 410.19   | 391.16  | 355.50   | 188.88  | 68.51   | 62.79   | 195.27  | 68.00   |
| 18.   | Uttarakhand       | 502.26   | 387.00  | 389.90   | 285.47  | 106.00  | 79.50   | 297.04  | 150.00  |
| 19.   | West Bengal       | 108.62   | 0.00    | 216.60   | 129.15  | 0.00    | 0.00    | 57.71   | 0.00    |
| 20.   | Arunachal Pradesh | 1115.05  | 873.60  | 838.17   | 196.00  | 232.49  | 50.00   | 200.00  | 200.00  |
| 21.   | Assam             | 601.36   | 601.36  | 906.17   | 755.16  | 783.00  | 338.44  | 1083.71 | 519.00  |
| 22.   | Manipur           | 472.71   | 371.21  | 497.77   | 497.77  | 150.00  | 130.00  | 1408.35 | 757.00  |
| 23.   | Meghalaya         | 361.63   | 332.54  | 619.11   | 355.28  | 392.00  | 338.67  | 289.29  | 95.00   |
| 24.   | Mizoram           | 1001.97  | 1001.97 | 901.11   | 825.27  | 900.00  | 900.00  | 1750.34 | 1064.09 |
| 25.   | Nagaland          | 1565.86  | 1484.17 | 1508.44  | 1370.44 | 965.34  | 965.34  | 1499.08 | 855.00  |
| 26.   | Sikkim            | 600.89   | 450.44  | 375.36   | 213.84  | 379.85  | 155.50  | 333.23  | 249.00  |
| 27.   | Tripura           | 664.90   | 646.63  | 550.67   | 137.67  | 100.00  | 40.00   | 350.00  | 190.00  |
| Total |                   | 14434.41 | 10902.1 | 12135.86 | 8143.05 | 6930.42 | 4915.33 | 11466.5 | 5786.09 |

[English]

**Training to Police Personnel**

\*279. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided funds for creating training infrastructure for police personnel in various States embattling internal disturbances and naxal threats;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for ensuring high standard of quality of training and improving the curriculum of training in such training facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Police being a state subject, training of State Police personnel is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. As a part of the process of capacity building of the police, the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories are supplemented by the Central Government through training of the police personnel in India and abroad. The Central Police Training Institutions organize training courses for the state police personnel in relevant areas such as counter insurgency, countering leftwing extremism etc. Central assistance is being extended to the State Governments which includes establishment of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools and assistance under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme which *inter-alia*, includes Infrastructure for training. Statements showing amounts

approved in the Annual Action Plans of States and provisions for training infrastructure pertaining to the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 under MPF Scheme and CIAT scheme are enclosed at Statements-I and II. Year-wise utilization of funds cannot be provided as utilization certificates under different schemes have different due dates. Over and above this, the XIIIth Finance Commission has provided Rs. 2266 Crore to the State Governments for upgrading/establishing training facilities in the States.

(c) and (d) Besides enhancing and strengthening training institutions, induction of new courses such as tactics training has been introduced. In order to improve the quality of training, feedback is being regularly obtained for the courses. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) has formulated a standardized training syllabus in Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism, which has been circulated to all concerned States for adoption.

#### Statement I

*Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces-2007-08 to 2010-11 amounts approved in the annual action plans of States for training infrastructure*

|        |                   |         |         |         |         | (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | Total          |
| 1      | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 6.29    | 10.03   | 3.74    | 1.64    | 21.70          |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —       | 23.00   | 66.63   | 36.00   | 125.63         |
| 3.     | Assam             | 32.16   | —       | —       | —       | 32.16          |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0       | 1.01    | 0       | 0       | 1.01           |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0.78    | 0.71    | 0.87    | 0.55    | 2.91           |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0       | 0.01    | 0.27    | 0.16    | 0.44           |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0       | 0       | 10.80   | 21.85   | 32.65          |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 1.50    | 10.66   | 4.90    | 1.10    | 18.16          |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.29    | 0.74    | 1.16    | 0.81    | 3.00           |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0       | 0.06    | 0       | 0       | 0.06           |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0              |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 0       | 1.25    | 14.61   | 2.00    | 17.86          |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 0       | 0.81    | 5.79    | 2.94    | 9.54           |



| 1   | 2              | 3      | 4     | 5      | 6     | 7      |
|-----|----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.09   | 0     | 9.40   | 0.15  | 9.64   |
| 15. | Maharashtra    | 1.81   | 4.53  | 15.84  | 2.21  | 24.39  |
| 16. | Manipur        | 104.35 | 32.81 | 114.00 | —     | 251.16 |
| 17. | Meghalaya      | 19.96  | 77.35 | 6.00   | —     | 103.31 |
| 18. | Mizoram        | —      | 15.50 | —      | —     | 15.50  |
| 19. | Nagaland       | 29.06  | 42.30 | 66.51  | 48.60 | 186.40 |
| 20. | Odisha         | 0.18   | 0.75  | 0.25   | 2.12  | 3.30   |
| 21. | Punjab         | 1.71   | 0.12  | 4.45   | 0.39  | 6.67   |
| 22. | Rajasthan      | 3.32   | 1.25  | 6.77   | 5.92  | 17.26  |
| 23. | Sikkim         | 15.24  | 23.90 | —      | —     | 39.14  |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu     | 2.80   | 2.46  | 2.72   | 5.55  | 13.53  |
| 25. | Tripura        | —      | —     | —      | —     | —      |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh  | 0.78   | 1.16  | 1.73   | 0.28  | 3.95   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand    | 1.74   | 2.76  | 0.17   | 0.92  | 5.59   |
| 28. | West Bengal    | 0.37   | 0     | 0      | 2.00  | 2.37   |

**Statement II***Funds Provided for Training Infrastructure for CIAT Schools\*\**

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Amounts<br>Provided in<br>2008-09 | Amounts<br>Provided in<br>2009-10 | Amounts<br>Provided in<br>2010-11 |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.     | Assam         | 1.5                               | 3.00                              | —                                 |
| 2.     | Bihar         | 1.5                               | 3.00                              | —                                 |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh  | 3.00                              | 1.5                               | —                                 |
| 4.     | Jharkhand     | 3.00                              | 1.5                               | —                                 |
| 5.     | Odisha        | 3.00                              | 1.5                               | —                                 |
| 6.     | West Bengal   | —                                 | —                                 | 1.5                               |
| 7.     | Nagaland      | —                                 | —                                 | 1.5                               |
| 8.     | Manipur       | —                                 | —                                 | 1.5*                              |
| 9.     | Tripura       | —                                 | —                                 | 1.5*                              |

\*Subject to MOU with the States.

\*\*Funds have been provided from the year 2008-09 onwards.

[Translation]

**Production of Fodder**

\*280. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any incentive/ financial assistance to increase the production of fodder in the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes launched by the Government to increase the production of fodder;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement and the actual production of fodder in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of financial assistance to various states is annexed.

(c) Two schemes are being implemented by this department:

(i) Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme. Details are tabulated below:

| Sl.No. | Name of Modified Components/New Components  | Pattern of Assistance |
|--------|---|-----------------------|
| 1.     | Establishment of Fodder Block Making Unit/  | 50:50                 |
| 2.     | Grassland Development including Grass Keserves  | 100:00                |
| 3.     | Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution  | 75:25                 |
| 4.     | Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories  | 50:50                 |
| 5a     | Introduction of hand driven chaffcutter   | 75:25                 |
| 5b     | Introduction of power driven chaff cutter   | 75:25                 |
| 6.     | Establishment of silage making Units  | 100:00                |
| 7.     | Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units                                | 50:50                 |
| 8.     | Establishment of by-pass protein production units                                       | 25:75                 |
| 9.     | Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed jnanufacturing Unit: | 25:75                 |

(ii) Central Sector Scheme namely Central Fodder Development Organization (CFDOs) comprises the following components:

(a) Seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstrations (RSFP&D)

(b) One Central Fodder Seed Production Farm (CFSPF)

(c) Central Minikit Testing Programme (CMTP).

Through the fodder stations production of quality fodder seeds and extension activities on high yielding varieties of fodder crops and adoption of better agriculture practices are propagated. Under CMTP fodder Minikits

are supplied to State Governments for further distribution among the farmers, free of cost.

(d) and (e) As per a study conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in 2007-08, a large gap exists between demand and supply of fodder in the country as per details given below:

(Dry matter in million tones)

| Types      | Demand | Availability | Gap      |
|------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| Dry Fodder | 416    | 253          | 163(40%) |
| Greens     | 222    | 143          | 79(36%)  |



**Statement**

*Funds released during last three years and current year under-Centrally  
Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | States                           | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 upto<br>10.3.2011 |
|--------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh                   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 82.25   | 622.00                    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh                | 12.00   | 0.00    | 55.00   | 0.00                      |
| 3.     | Assam                            | 85.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00                      |
| 4.     | Bihar                            | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 100.00                    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh                     | 0.00    | 0.00    | 6.00    | 0.00                      |
| 6.     | Gujarat                          | 136.03  | 165.00  | 224.00  | 300.00                    |
| 7.     | Haryana                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 145.00                    |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh                 | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 258.75                    |
| 9.     | Jharkhand                        | 0.00    | 93.50   | 0.00    | 255.00                    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir                | 279.19  | 56.70   | 66.50   | 53.19                     |
| 11.    | Karnataka                        | 55.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 435.00                    |
| 12.    | Kerala                           | 133.00  | 0.00    | 138.95  | 102.00                    |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh                   | 0.00    | 140.00  | 0.00    | 114.00                    |
| 14.    | Maharashtra                      | 0.00    | .000    | 54.50   | 21.00                     |
| 15.    | Manipur                          | 0.00    | 80.00   | 80.00   | 0.00                      |
| 16.    | Meghalaya                        | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 26.00                     |
| 17.    | Mizoram                          | 30.00   | 199.50  | 0.00    | 0.00                      |
| 18.    | Nagaland                         | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 71.00                     |
| 19.    | Odisha                           | 0.00    | 0.00    | 12.00   | 0.00                      |
| 20.    | Punjab                           | 0.00    | 190.21  | 0.00    | 465.51                    |
| 21.    | Rajasthan                        | 0.00    | 0.00    | 129.26  | 145.00                    |
| 22.    | Sikkim                           | 33.00   | 0.00    | 50.00   | 65.00                     |
| 23.    | Tamil Nadu                       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 63.50   | 0.00                      |
| 24.    | Tripura                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 32.25                     |
| 25.    | Uttar Pradesh                    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 118.34  | 0.00                      |
| 26.    | Uttarakhand                      | 21.25   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 230.00                    |
| 27.    | West Bengal                      | 136.00  | 0.00    | 0.00    | 57.91                     |
| 28.    | Other (Institutes/organizations) | 0.00    | 2.99    | 29.70   | 0.00                      |
| Total  |                                  | 920.47  | 927.90  | 1110.00 | 3498.61                   |

[English]

### Construction of Buildings for Schools

2991. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several societies in Delhi to which land has been allotted at concessional rates have failed to construct buildings for schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-limit has been given to them to construct the school buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps against the errant societies; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that in the year 2005, the Competent Authority had approved the proposal that maximum period allowed for construction of plot under institutional category including school buildings shall be reduced from 20 years to 10 years for new allotment and for all the surviving leases where construction had not been undertaken even after 10 years period from the date of possession, they shall be given the opportunity to get the plot constructed by 31.12.2007. This period was further extended upto 31.12.2009. As on 11.03.2011, seven Societies where period of possession is more than 10 years, have not completed construction upto 31.12.2009.

The Land and Development Office has reported that two societies to whom land has been allotted failed to construct the buildings within the stipulated time of 3.2.1967 and 31.12.2008.

(e) and (f) DDA has further reported that out of seven Societies, four Societies could not take up/complete the construction work due to either disputes or court cases. In remaining three Societies, action for determination of lease deed has been initiated.

The Land and Development Office has reported that in respect of one Society, the allotted site has been re-entered and the matter is now *sub-judice*. In respect of

the other Society, a request has been received for the extension of time to utilize FAR available under Master Plan Delhi-2021.

### Projects under DDA/NDMC

2992. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on various projects undertaken by agencies like MCD, NIDMC and DDA is hampered due to objections/non-approval by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission;

(b) if so, whether they have sent any representations to the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to expedite projects undertaken by these agencies in the interest of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) has reported that as on 03.03.2011, DUAC has considered complete proposals received upto 14.2.2011. During the period 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010, DUAC had considered 118 proposals, of which, 56 proposals were approved and observations were given in 47 proposals after due scrutiny. As per the provisions of the DUAC Act, 1973, it shall be the duty of the Commission to scrutinize, approve, reject or modify proposals received from agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority. These agencies are required to meet procedural and documentation requirements and comply with the observations, if any, made by the Commission during consideration of the proposals.

(b) and (c) Section 13 of the DUAC Act, 1973 provides for appeal to the Central Government if any local body is aggrieved by a decision of the DUAC. Expeditious decision has been taken on the appeals preferred under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act by the Central Government. Government has also pursued with DUAC in the past for expeditious decision on important projects.

[Translation]

### Flats by Construction Companies

2993. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding malpractices of several construction companies involved in construction of residential flats in the National Capital Region regarding misleading and fleecing money from buyers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being states subjects, the primary responsibility for regulating/controlling the unscrupulous builders rests with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Development Authorities under the provisions of respective State Town & Country Planning/Development Authority Acts. Details of defaults by the builders, if any, are therefore, not maintained by the Ministry.

In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other; Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200\_\_\_\_. The draft bill was put in public domain through website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>) in August, 2009. Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers. More than 350 comments were received from real estate associations, real estate developers, consumers and State Governments.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation discussed the comments received and the issues raised with representatives of the State Governments in a meeting held in March, 2010 and then in a series of Workshops held in April, 2010, in order to prepare the second draft with the participation of urban development and urban law experts from some of the states. This draft was placed before a wider group of states, developers and experts in another round of consultations held on 11th June, 2010. However, through different consultations, the basic structure of the earlier model bill has undergone substantial changes and the Ministry had accordingly referred the matter to Ministry of Law & Justice to advice as to whether it would be appropriate to legislate in the matter by the Union Government or otherwise.

Ministry of Law & Justice has opined that while some aspects of the proposed bill are in state jurisdiction, some of the issues being covered fall under Concurrent List and under the Concurrent jurisdiction. In keeping with the advice of the Ministry of Law & Justice, the law is being redrafted as a bill that may be posed to Parliament under the Concurrent List. Consultations and examination therefor are ongoing. The scope of the bill therefore, is under deliberation and no timeframe for its firming up can be assigned at this stage. Further, for the Government to proceed to the stage of implementation of legislation it would be necessary for the Government to complete its examination of the proposal and obtain requisite approvals.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development is considering formulation of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In view of administrative and legal issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for introduction of proposed bill at this stage.

[English]

#### Migration of People

2994. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are added to Delhi every year through migration and more than 60 per cent are homeless;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to provide proper residential units with suitable infrastructure;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the migration trends with regard to other metro cities including Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to provide adequate residential infrastructure In such cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has reported that as per last Census of India, migration contributed about 22.22 lakhs to the growth of Delhi during the decade 1991-2001. The percentage of migrants in



the growth of NCT-Delhi has decreased from 40.78% in 1991 to 39.82% in 2001. The details are given in the following table:

| Year                                     | 1991              | 2001              |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Population                               | 94.20             | 138.50            |
| Growth Rate                              | 51.45%            | 47.02%            |
| Growth of population (in lakhs)          | 32.00             | 44.30             |
| Component of Migrants (in lakhs)         |                   |                   |
| (a) Immigrants                           | 15.87             | 22.22             |
| (b) Out migrants                         | 2.82              | 4.58              |
| (c) Net migrants                         | 13.05<br>(40.78%) | 17.64<br>(39.82%) |
| Component of natural increase (in lakhs) | 18.95<br>(59.21%) | 26.66<br>(60.18%) |

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 has indicated that as per the Census 2001, Delhi has 24.5 lakh Census houses under the category of residents and residence-cum-other uses in which 25.55 lakh households are residing. This reflects a net housing shortage of about 1 lakh houses/dwelling units. Based on the projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, the estimated additional housing stock required will be around 24 lakh dwelling units. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh dwelling units for additional population and backlog of about 4 lakh units comprising of 1 lakh net shortage and the rest by dilapidated and kutcha structures requiring replacement. To augment the availability of housing, the Master Plan visualizes major initiatives which include:

- (i) Land assembly based on optimum utilization of available resources both public and private in land assembly, development and housing.
- (ii) Incentivised development with additional FAR.
- (iii) Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land.
- (iv) Private sector participation for development/ redevelopment of housing.
- (v) Removing unnecessary controls for optimum utilization of land.
- (vi) Enhancement of ground coverage, Floor Area Ratio and height for all categories of residential plots.

(vii) *In situ* rehabilitation including using land as a resource for private sector participation.

(viii) Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of the total.

(ix) Mandatory provision for EWS housing.

The MPD-2021 analyses the various issues involved in physical infrastructure and provides for a detailed perspective plan for water, sewage, power, solid waste, etc.

(d) and (e) Over the period of five decades, the annual rates of growth of urban population ranged between 2.7 to 3.8% on account of natural increase of population and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

A technical Group constituted in 2006 to assess the Urban Housing Shortage in the country has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-2008), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period to 26.53 million dwelling units.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices



to all sections of the society. However, 'Land' and 'Colonization' being state subjects, It is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP-2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the States through various programmatic interventions.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (UG) as part of credit enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purpose of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 Lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership 'seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external Infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crore, seeks construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Lower Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category.

The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

#### Revision of Pension

2995. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether pensioners of the Press Information Bureau belonging to the period before 1986 have been sanctioned revised retirement/family pensions in

accordance with the provisions of the 6th Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such pensioners sanctioned the revised pension; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The payment of revised pension/family pension for the pensioners including those of Press Information Bureau (PIB) belonging to the period for pre-1996, in accordance with the provisions of VI Pay Commission is to be disbursed through pension disbursing public sector banks under intimation to the Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) and Accounts officer which had issued the PPO.

(b) The Pay and Accounts Office, DD, Chennai have revised pension in two cases, details of which are as under:

- Smt. K. Saraswathy Ammal, w/o Shri P. Kuppuswamy  
PPO No. 286607700053  
Date of Retirement; 26.12.1977
- Smt. V. Jayalakshmi, w/o Shri V. Chittibabu  
PPO No. 1262/FP  
Date of retirement/Death: 18.09.1973

(c) One representation from Smt. A. Kaveri Kutty, w/o Late Shri Y. Ramachandran, Ex-Information Assistant holder of PPO No. PIB/30 for revision of family pension has been received in PIB. Shri Ramachandran expired in 1978 and the case being very old, the records are not traceable. However, attempts are being made to trace the records.

#### Terrorist Funding

2996. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to combat terrorist financing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



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

(b) India has become Member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) with effect from June 2010 as a 34th Member. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is responsible for enforcing global standards on anti-money laundering AML and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT).

[Translation]

#### **Irregularities in National Games**

2997. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial irregularities in the recently conducted National Games have been reported;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome of such inquiry alongwith the action taken against the officials found guilty; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government received a pseudonymous complaint alleging irregularities in procurement of sports equipment for Jharkhand National Games, on which comments of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) were obtained. The IOA has stated that all the sports equipment were purchased by the National Games Organizing Committee (NGOC), Ranchi. As per Host City Agreement between IOA, NGOC and State Government, IOA was to provide list of equipments alongwith the brands. IOA has informed that it has appointed a Committee in consultation with the National Sports Federations and the Committee finalized the list of all the equipment which were furnished to NGOC. This matter has been referred to the Vigilance Wing of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for appropriate action in the matter.

(c) to (e) The authority to conduct an inquiry in financial irregularities, if any, in the conduct of National Games, lies with the State Government, State Olympic Association and Indian Olympic Association.

#### **Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodations**

2998. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of officers, former MPs and former Ministers who are in unauthorized occupation of Government accommodation and the details of rent including penalty outstanding against them;

(b) the details of action taken for recovery of the said dues;

(c) the names and addresses of officers alongwith the names of their departments against whom disciplinary action has been recommended for subletting the houses; and

(d) the reasons for not taking action for deducting rent on market rate from their salary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

#### **Sewage Treatment Plant**

2999. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides assistance for construction of sewage treatment plants in the country at Nagar Palika level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Sewerage including sewage treatment plants is one of the admissible component for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Details of sewerage projects approved under UIG and UIDSSMT are at Statements-I and II.



**Statement I**

| Sl.No. | State          | City           | Project Name  | Approved Cost<br>(Rs. in Lakhs) | ACA committed<br>(Rs. in lakh) | ACA Released for<br>Utilisation<br>(Rs. in Lakhs) |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1      | 2              | 3              | 4   | 5                               | 6                              | 7   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad      | Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone 1 in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)   | 14881.00                        | 5208.35                        | 2604.16   |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad      | Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15) | 25125.00                        | 8793.75                        | 3517.50   |
| 3.     | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad      | Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality  | 20038.00                        | 7013.30                        | 1753.32   |
| 4.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada     | Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada  | 743.00                          | 371.50                         | 278.61  |
| 5.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada     | Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)  | 949.00                          | 474.50                         | 355.88  |
| 6.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada     | Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareshwarpet etc.             | 1985.00                         | 992.50                         | 741.39  |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam  | 3708.00                         | 1854.00                        | 1390.50   |
| 8.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city   | 24444.00                        | 12222.00                       | 9166.00   |
| 9.     | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana   | 6922.00                         | 2422.70                        | 2422.72   |
| 10.    | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna   | 1135.00                         | 397.25                         | 397.24  |
| 11.    | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area                               | 3681.26                         | 1288.44                        | 966.33  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3         | 4   | 5        | 6        | 7       |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 12. | Gujarat           | Ahmedabad | West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana | 10692.01 | 3742.20  | 2806.65 |
| 13. | Gujarat           | Ahmedabad | Sewerage Network of West AUDA   | 23541.00 | 8239.00  | 2059.00 |
| 14. | Gujarat           | Ahmedabad | Sewerage Network of East AUDA area  | 7765.00  | 2718.00  | 680.00  |
| 15. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant  | 1098.00  | 549.00   | 549.00  |
| 16. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage   | 1193.00  | 596.50   | 596.50  |
| 17. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant   | 1509.00  | 754.50   | 754.50  |
| 18. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli   | 1322.47  | 661.24   | 661.23  |
| 19. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area   | 3437.00  | 1718.50  | 1718.50 |
| 20. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area   | 2128.00  | 1064.00  | 1064.00 |
| 21. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas  | 11065.73 | 5532.86  | 2766.42 |
| 22. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation                    | 3063.43  | 1537.71  | 765.86  |
| 23. | Gujarat           | Surat     | Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC   | 18404.35 | 9202.18  | 4601.06 |
| 24. | Gujarat           | Vadodara  | Sewerage System for Vadodara city   | 10514.93 | 5257.47  | 5257.47 |
| 25. | Haryana           | Faridabad | Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad                                | 10383.00 | 5191.50  | 4672.37 |
| 26. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu     | Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu   | 12923.00 | 11630.70 | 2907.68 |
| 27. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar  | Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector 1) of Greater Srinagar                             | 13292.00 | 11962.80 | 2990.70 |



| 1   | 2              | 3                  | 4   | 5        | 6        | 7       |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 28. | Karnataka      | Bangalore          | Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system                          | 17675.00 | 6186.25  | 1546.56 |
| 29. | Karnataka      | Bangalore          | Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka   | 1500.63  | 525.22   | 131.30  |
| 30. | Karnataka      | Bangalore          | Underground Drainage works in Kengeri   | 1876.36  | 656.73   | 164.18  |
| 31. | Kerala         | Cochin             | Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi | 7841.00  | 3920.50  | 935.13  |
| 32. | Kerala         | Thiruvananthapuram | Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation                              | 21541.00 | 17232.80 | 4308.20 |
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore             | Indore Sewerage Project   | 30717.00 | 15358.50 | 7679.24 |
| 34. | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur           | Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I   | 7801.00  | 3900.50  | 975.00  |
| 35. | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur           | Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II  | 7081.00  | 3540.50  | 865.00  |
| 36. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-11 priority works  | 36447.00 | 12756.45 | 6378.22 |
| 37. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase 1 for THANE   | 14956.79 | 5234.88  | 2617.44 |
| 38. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System                                 | 33142.27 | 11599.80 | 2899.95 |
| 39. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane  | 14009.00 | 4903.15  | 1225.79 |
| 40. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane   | 4179.00  | 1463.35  | 365.84  |
| 41. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC   | 16963.35 | 5937.17  | 1484.29 |
| 42. | Maharashtra    | Nanded             | Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I  | 4025.00  | 3220.00  | 1610.00 |
| 43. | Maharashtra    | Nanded             | Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-11   | 4889.00  | 3911.20  | 1955.50 |
| 44. | Maharashtra    | Nanded             | Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-III  | 3931.00  | 3144.80  | 1572.45 |

| 1   | 2           | 3             | 4  | 5        | 6        | 7       |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--|----------|----------|---------|
| 45. | Maharashtra | Nanded        | Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)                                   | 4093.00  | 3274.40  | 2455.80 |
| 46. | Maharashtra | Nashik        | Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase-I                                       | 14846.00 | 7423.00  | 6680.70 |
| 47. | Maharashtra | Pune          | Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad  | 11938.88 | 5969.44  | 5969.44 |
| 48. | Maharashtra | Puna          | Sewerage System (Phase-11) for PCMC  | 12070.45 | 6035.23  | 4526.40 |
| 49. | Odisha      | Bhubaneswar   | Integrated Sewerage Project  | 49891.35 | 39913.08 | 9978.27 |
| 50. | Puducherry  | Puducherry    | Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry                             | 20340.00 | 16272.00 | 4068.00 |
| 51. | Punjab      | Amritsar      | Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-11                   | 3690.00  | 1845.00  | 461.25  |
| 52. | Punjab      | Ludhiana      | Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant  | 24139.00 | 12069.50 | 3017.37 |
| 53. | Rajasthan   | Ajmer-Pushkar | Sewerage project   | 11208.00 | 8966.00  | 2521.50 |
| 54. | Rajasthan   | Jaipur        | Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-1)   | 7495.97  | 3747.99  | 2811.00 |
| 55. | Rajasthan   | Jaipur        | Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II   | 11086.00 | 5543.00  | 4107.25 |
| 56. | Sikkim      | Gangtok       | Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok  | 2392.01  | 2152.81  | 1076.40 |
| 57. | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai       | Construction of additional 54 sewerage treatment plant MLD at Perungudi                    | 3147.98  | 1101.79  | 716.16  |
| 58. | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai       | Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)   | 2808.05  | 982.80   | 245.70  |
| 59. | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai       | Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality                              | 15805.41 | 5531.89  | 1659.56 |
| 60. | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai       | Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)                        | 13091.00 | 4581.85  | 1145.46 |
| 61. | Tamil Nadu  | Coimbatore    | Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme  | 37712.88 | 18856.44 | 9428.22 |
| 62. | Tamil Nadu  | Madurai       | Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System | 22934.00 | 11467.00 | 8600.25 |



| 1   | 2             | 3         | 4  | 5        | 6        | 7        |
|-----|---------------|-----------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| 63. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra      | Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra   | 2162.00  | 1081.00  | 1081.00  |
| 64. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur    | Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)  | 19088.22 | 9544.11  | 7158.06  |
| 65. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow   | Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District 1 (Vol.1 and II)  | 23623.00 | 11811.50 | 11811.48 |
| 66. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow   | Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-1)   | 26216.00 | 13108.00 | 3277.00  |
| 67. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur    | Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city   | 10100.45 | 5050.22  | 1262.55  |
| 68. | West Bengal   | Kolkata   | Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)   | 9712.00  | 3399.20  | 1699.60  |
| 69. | West Bengal   | Kolkata   | Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata   | 40291.00 | 14101.85 | 10576.38 |
| 70. | West Bengal   | Kolkata   | Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-11 Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake | 3407.15  | 1192.50  | 1192.52  |
| 71. | Karnataka     | Bangalore | Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 and 8)  | 13657.00 | 4780.00  | 1195.00  |
| 72. | Karnataka     | Bangalore | Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)   | 8789.00  | 3077.00  | 769.00   |
| 73. | Karnataka     | Bangalore | Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)   | 11018.00 | 3856.00  | 964.00   |
| 74. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai   | Providing sewerage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality   | 5745.50  | 2011.00  | 503.00   |
| 75. | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi  | Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna Area   | 30912.00 | 15456.00 | 3864.00  |
| 76. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow   | Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)  | 21443.00 | 10722.00 | 2681.00  |

| 1   | 2              | 3                  | 4   | 5        | 6        | 7       |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 77. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Kulgaon-Badlapur-Underground Sewerage scheme  | 15146.18 | 5301.16  | 1325.29 |
| 78. | Delhi          | Delhi              | Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan  | 24544.00 | 8590.00  | 2148.00 |
| 79. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Porur Panchayat-Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat  | 3829.00  | 1340.15  | 335.03  |
| 80. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant  | 5457.00  | 1910.00  | 478.00  |
| 81. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipally   | 16096.59 | 5633.80  | 1408.45 |
| 82. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat   | 2019.24  | 706.73   | 176.68  |
| 83. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisal Town Panchayat   | 2047.32  | 716.56   | 179.14  |
| 84. | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai     | Navi Mumbai-Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai   | 35366.52 | 12378.28 | 6189.14 |
| 85. | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai            | Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat   | 5861.00  | 2051.00  | 512.00  |
| 86. | Gujarat        | Vadodara           | Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara City   | 6055.74  | 3027.87  | 756.96  |
| 87. | Kerala         | Thiruvananthapuram | Extension of sewerage system Fand G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram | 12115.00 | 9692.00  | 0.00    |
| 88. | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada         | Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City   | 17815.00 | 8908.00  | 2227.00 |



| 1    | 2                | 3         | 4   | 5        | 6        | 7       |
|------|------------------|-----------|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 89.  | Uttar Pradesh    | Allahabad | Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-1  | 35598.00 | 17799.00 | 4449.75 |
| 90.  | Uttar Pradesh    | Kanpur    | Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City   | 20736.00 | 10000.00 | 2500.00 |
| 91.  | Uttarakhand      | Nainital  | Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage   | 1960.00  | 1570.00  | 392.50  |
| 92.  | Bihar            | Bodhgaya  | Sewerage scheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat   | 9594.34  | 7675.47  | 1918.87 |
| 93.  | Uttarakhand      | Dehradun  | Dehradun sewerage sheme   | 5465.00  | 4372.00  | 1092.75 |
| 94.  | Uttar Pradesh    | Agra      | Agra sewerage scheme phase-I (Paret-1)  | 19592.00 | 9000.00  | 2250.00 |
| 95.  | Uttar Pradesh    | Meerut    | Sewerage works in sewerage zone-5 and 7 of Meerut City  | 18589.00 | 9000.00  | 2250.00 |
| 96.  | Gujarat          | Rajkot    | Sewerage System Phase-II for Rajkot City  | 19195.12 | 9000.00  | 2250.00 |
| 97.  | West bengal      | Asansol   | Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality  | 4008.82  | 2004.41  | 501.10  |
| 98.  | Maharashtra      | Nagpur    | Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water  | 13011.00 | 6505.50  | 1626.38 |
| 99.  | Uttar Pradesh    | Mathura   | DPR for sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathra City   | 6035.77  | 4500.00  | 1125.00 |
| 100. | Tripura          | Agartala  | Sewerage and Sewerwge Teatment scheme for Zone (Priority 1 Area)  | 10221.00 | 9000.00  | 2250.00 |
| 101. | West Bengal      | Kolkata   | Drainage and sewerage project in bldhannagar, Kolkata   | 2358.45  | 825.46   | 206.37  |
| 102. | Delhi            | New Delhi | Rehabilitation of Trunksewer.   | 25337.00 | 8868.00  | 2216.99 |
| 103. | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla    | Rejuvenation of sewerage Network In misssing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, Phase-1 | 5474.00  | 3880.00  | 970.00  |
| 104. | Maharashtra      | Nashik    | Underground sewerage project package-II   | 17182.92 | 8591.46  | 2147.87 |
| 105. | Uttarakhand      | Dehradun  | Deheradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase-1) for L Zone  | 6283.00  | 4628.00  | 1157.00 |

| 1     | 2     | 3         | 4  | 5          | 6         | 7         |
|-------|-------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 109.  | Delhi | New Delhi | Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River | 135771.00  | 47520.00  | 11880.00  |
| Total |       |           |  | 1462137.89 | 694806.68 | 269602.27 |

**Statement II**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No.                    | Towns                             | Approved Cost<br>Rs. in lakh | Sewerage<br>Committed Central<br>Share Rs. in lakh | Total ACA Released<br>Rs. in lakh |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1                         | 2                                 | 3                            | 4  | 5                                 |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>     |                                   |                              |  |                                   |
| 1.                        | Miryalguda                        | 3493.00                      | 2794.40  | 2829.13                           |
| 2.                        | Kadapa                            | 4915.00                      | 3932.00  | 3966.41                           |
| 3.                        | Nalgonda                          | 4687.50                      | 3750.00  | 3793.36                           |
| 4.                        | Narsaraopet                       | 2641.00                      | 2112.80  | 2120.19                           |
| 5.                        | Nagari                            | 983.00                       | 786.40   | 786.20                            |
| 6.                        | Nizamabad                         | 8106.00                      | 6484.80  | 6606.39                           |
| 7.                        | Karima Nagar                      | 6237.00                      | 4989.60  | 5083.16                           |
| 8.                        | Yeminganur                        | 3983.00                      | 3186.40  | 1651.01                           |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b>       |                                   |                              |  |                                   |
| 9.                        | Bilaspur                          | 19025.00                     | 8578.00  | 4289.00                           |
| <b>Daman and Diu (UT)</b> |                                   |                              |  |                                   |
| 10.                       | Daman (Moti Daman and Nani Daman) | 942.370                      | 753.896  | 31.00                             |
| <b>Haryana</b>            |                                   |                              |  |                                   |
| 11.                       | Bahadurgarh (zone-1)              | 4576.04                      | 3660.83  | 1899.06                           |
| 12.                       | Bahadurgarh Zone 2 and 3)         | 2707.01                      | 2165.61  | 1082.80                           |
| 13.                       | Ambala Sadar                      | 2082.19                      | 1665.75  | 832.88                            |



| 1   | 2                     | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-----|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 14. | Narnaul               | 812.99  | 650.39  | 325.20  |
| 15. | Charki-Dadri          | 709.25  | 567.40  | 283.70  |
|     | <b>Karnataka</b>      |         |         |         |
| 16. | Davanagere            | 336.00  | 268.80  | 139.44  |
| 17. | Pandavapura           | 602.09  | 481.67  | 490.71  |
| 18. | Srirangapatna         | 522.18  | 417.74  | 425.57  |
| 19. | Nanjangud             | 974.58  | 779.66  | 404.45  |
| 20. | Malavalli             | 730.41  | 584.33  | 595.28  |
| 21. | Channapatna           | 1311.00 | 1048.80 | 544.06  |
| 22. | Shikaripura           | 1317.00 | 1053.60 | 1073.36 |
| 23. | Holenarasipura        | 303.00  | 242.40  | 125.75  |
| 24. | Baswana Bagewadi      | 844.00  | 675.20  | 350.26  |
| 25. | Soundatti             | 867.84  | 694.27  | 347.14  |
|     | <b>Kerala</b>         |         |         |         |
| 26. | Chalakkudy            | 4978.00 | 3982.40 | 2065.87 |
|     | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> |         |         |         |
| 27. | Itarsi                | 708.43  | 566.74  | 283.37  |
| 28. | Budni                 | 195.05  | 156.04  | 78.02   |
| 29. | Rehti                 | 143.48  | 114.78  | 57.39   |
| 30. | Vidisha               | 218.00  | 174.40  | 87.20   |
| 31. | Jaora                 | 294.25  | 235.40  | 117.70  |
| 32. | Gwalior               | 6650.00 | 5320.00 | 2660.00 |
| 33. | Sagar                 | 7661.55 | 6129.24 | 3064.62 |
|     | <b>Maharashtra</b>    |         |         |         |
| 34. | Kolhapur              | 3198.00 | 2558.40 | 1327.17 |
| 35. | Saoner                | 631.50  | 505.20  | 262.07  |
| 36. | Shirdi                | 2426.00 | 1940.80 | 1977.19 |
| 37. | Ambad                 | 811.00  | 648.80  | 660.97  |
| 38. | Shirur                | 889.80  | 711.84  | 355.92  |

| 1   | 2                            | 3        | 4        | 5       |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 39. | Amravati (Phase-I)           | 8612.28  | 6889.82  | 3444.91 |
| 40. | Akola                        | 13275.00 | 10620.00 | 4998.48 |
| 41. | Pachgani                     | 320.00   | 256.00   | 128.00  |
| 42. | Chanderpur                   | 7201.30  | 5761.04  | 2880.52 |
| 43. | Daund                        | 1915.80  | 1532.64  | 766.32  |
| 44. | Panvel                       | 3107.15  | 2485.72  | 1242.86 |
| 45. | Malvan                       | 1884.40  | 1507.52  | 753.76  |
| 46. | Vengurla                     | 795.35   | 636.28   | 318.14  |
| 47. | Alibag                       | 1240.00  | 992.00   | 496.00  |
| 48. | Kamptee                      | 2221.21  | 1776.97  | 888.49  |
|     | <b>Odisha</b>                |          |          |         |
| 49. | Sambalpur                    | 593.23   | 474.58   | 246.20  |
|     | <b>Punjab</b>                |          |          |         |
| 50. | Zirkapur                     | 4197.61  | 3358.09  | 1679.04 |
| 51. | Patiala                      | 8940.00  | 7152.00  | 3654.23 |
| 52. | Pathankot                    | 4766.00  | 3812.80  | 1951.44 |
| 53. | Malout                       | 2286.00  | 1828.80  | 914.40  |
| 54. | Jalandhar                    | 4955.00  | 3964.00  | 3964.00 |
| 55. | Jalandhar (Sewerage Phase-2) | 4696.85  | 3757.48  | 1878.74 |
| 56. | Talwandi Sabo                | 1016.00  | 812.80   | 406.40  |
| 57. | Muktsar                      | 2789.45  | 2231.56  | 1115.78 |
|     | <b>Rajasthan</b>             |          |          |         |
| 58. | Bikaner                      | 3876.10  | 3100.88  | 1550.44 |
| 59. | Chittorgarh 05-06            | 328.18   | 262.54   | 262.54  |
| 60. | Jalore                       | 1066.31  | 853.05   | 442.51  |
| 61. | Jhalawar-jhalrapatan         | 1904.02  | 1523.22  | 790.17  |
| 62. | Sumerpur                     | 927.74   | 742.19   | 385.02  |
| 63. | Jodhpur                      | 6167.00  | 4933.60  | 2559.31 |
| 64. | Mount Abu                    | 2715.00  | 2172.00  | 1086.00 |



| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5       |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 65. | Kishangarh        | 2601.00  | 2080.80  | 1040.40 |
| 66. | Hanumangarh       | 4279.00  | 3423.20  | 1711.60 |
| 67. | Pali              | 3329.53  | 2663.62  | 1331.81 |
| 68. | Kota              | 5122.42  | 4097.94  | 2048.97 |
| 69. | Jhunujhunu        | 3781.000 | 3024.80  | 1512.40 |
| 70. | Sardarshahar      | 3692.000 | 2953.60  | 1476.80 |
|     | <b>Sikkim</b>     |          |          |         |
| 71. | Namchi            | 1097.00  | 987.30   | 493.65  |
| 72. | Jorethang         | 480.00   | 432.00   | 216.00  |
| 73. | Melli             | 341.00   | 306.90   | 153.45  |
| 74. | Rangpo            | 494.00   | 444.60   | 222.30  |
|     | <b>Tamil Nadu</b> |          |          |         |
| 75. | Thirupathur       | 1219.650 | 975.720  | 487.86  |
| 76. | Aranthangi        | 2397.540 | 1918.032 | 959.02  |
| 77. | Maraimalainagar   | 375.00   | 300.000  | 300.00  |
| 78. | Mamallapuram      | 608.00   | 486.400  | 486.40  |
| 79. | Thiruchendur      | 1122.00  | 897.600  | 448.80  |
| 80. | Lebaikudikadu     | 99.70    | 79.760   | 39.88   |
| 81. | Hasur             | 5155.33  | 4124.264 | 2062.13 |
| 82. | Aruppukottai      | 4006.07  | 3204.856 | 1602.43 |
| 83. | Udamalpet         | 3034.23  | 2427.384 | 1213.69 |
| 84. | Bodinayakanur     | 2628.810 | 2103.048 | 1051.52 |
| 85. | Thiruthuraipoondi | 1523.110 | 1218.488 | 609.24  |
| 86. | Gudiyatham        | 3123.610 | 2498.888 | 1249.44 |
| 87. | Sevillimedu       | 770.340  | 616.272  | 308.14  |
| 88. | Thiruvathipuram   | 1815.360 | 1452.288 | 726.14  |
| 89. | Ariyalur          | 2555.20  | 2044.160 | 1022.08 |

| 1                    | 2         | 3                | 4                | 5                |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> |           |                  |                  |                  |
| 90.                  | Firozabad | 8691.66          | 6953.33          | 7031.12          |
| 91.                  | Mainpuri  | 4874.18          | 3899.34          | 3972.45          |
| 92.                  | Ballia    | 4472.31          | 3577.85          | 3642.29          |
| 93.                  | Loni      | 7341.24          | 5872.99          | 5819.14          |
| 94.                  | Vrindavan | 3463.00          | 2770.40          | 1385.20          |
| <b>Uttarakhand</b>   |           |                  |                  |                  |
| 95.                  | Mussoori  | 6173.25          | 4938.60          | 2469.30          |
| <b>West Bengal</b>   |           |                  |                  |                  |
| 96.                  | Kurseong  | 1251.59          | 1001.27          | 500.64           |
| <b>Total</b>         |           | <b>286228.62</b> | <b>222582.10</b> | <b>139470.99</b> |

**Documentation of Indian Policy-making Process**

3000. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up any project for documenting the record of India's policy-making process since independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the said project?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Archives of India is an Attached office of the Ministry of Culture. Its mandate has been enshrined in the Public Record Act, 1993 and Public Record Rules, 1997. Besides preserving the Public Records of Government of India for posterity, its acts as a Nodal Agency of the Central Government to co-ordinate, regulate and supervise the operations connected with the administration, management, preservation, selection, disposal and transfer of Public Records.

(b) Please see Statement.

(c) As a Special drive, following special time bound Projects have been undertaken by NAI for documenting

and preserving records since 2010.

1. Project on Survey, Inspection, Appraisal and Transfer of Non current Public Records of Ministries and Departments after 1947.
2. (a) Preparation of Reference Media of Public Records  
(b) Preparation of Reference Media of Private Papers
3. Security Microfilming, Positive making and Digitization of Public records and converting the same into analog images in microfilm using Archive Writer.

**Statement**

The Director General of Archives has been entrusted with the responsibility to supervise and coordinate all operations connected with the Administration, Management, Preservation etc., of public Records as laid down in the **Public Records Act**. These duties involve:

- Supervision, management and control of the Archives; Acceptance for deposit of public records of permanent, nature after such period as may be prescribed;
- Custody, use and withdrawal of public records;



- Arrangement, preservation and exhibition of public records;
- Preparation of inventories, indices, catalogues and other reference media of public records;
- Analyzing, developing, promoting and coordinating the standards, procedures and the techniques for improvement of the records management system;
- Ensuring the maintenance, arrangement and security of public records in the Archives and in the offices of the records creating agency;
- Promoting utilization of available space and maintenance of equipments for preserving public records;
- Tendering advice to Record creating Agencies on the compilation, classification and disposal of records and application of standards, procedures and techniques of Records' management;
- Survey and inspection of Public Records;
- Organizaing training programmes in various disciplines of archives administration and records management;
- Accepting records from any private source;
- Regulating access to public records;
- Receiving records from defunct bodies and making arrangement for securing public records in the event of national emergency;
- Receiving reports on Records' management and disposal practices from the Records Officer;
- Providing authenticated copies of, or extracts from, public Records;
- Destroying or disposal of public records;
- Obtaining on lease or purchasing or accepting as gift any document of historical or national importance.

[*Translation*]

#### Identification of Tenants in Government Colonies

3001. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Private Agency has been hired on contract by the Directorate of Estates for identification of tenants in Government colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allottee has been served notice to vacate the quarter based on the survey report of such agency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) M/s Eagle Vision Services Private Limited, Rohini, Delhi has been engaged for carrying out the inspection of the residential premises of Directorate of Estates located at Delhi.

(c) and (d) No allottee was given notice to vacate the quarter solely on the basis of inspection report. The inspection report of M/s Eagle Vision Services Ltd. is examined in the Directorate. In case subletting is suspected, the Deputy Director of Estates, after affording full opportunity to the allottee to present his case, decides the factum of subletting in a Quasi-Judicial manner. In proved cases of subletting, allotment of quarter is cancelled. The allottee has right to appeal against the order of cancellation.

[*English*]

#### Agriculture Machinery Service

3002. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up agriculture machinery service centers in the country to make available latest agriculture machinery to the farmers on custom hiring basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these centres would benefit the farmers?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture has launched a special initiative in 2010-2011 for establishing 6000 (six thousand) 'Mechanization Hubs' in the identified 6000 clusters covering 60,000 villages for providing farm mechanization services on custom hiring basis. This initiative that envisages 'Organizing 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed areas' is being operationalised under the aegis of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY).

Under this initiative, respective State Governments are establishing the custom hiring centres for providing farm mechanization services to beneficiaries in adjoining areas in a hub and spoke model.

(c) These custom hiring centres, besides supplementing developmental efforts of other programmes, would primarily benefit the farmers to enhance their farm productivity, improve economic returns and reduce dependency on agricultural labour.

[Translation]

#### Maintenance of Government Bungalows

3003. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any monitoring system for sanctioned Central Public Works Department (CPWD) projects/maintenance of Government bungalows, quarters etc. existing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount released for maintenance of residences for Members of Parliament during each of the last two years;

(d) whether there are reports of the connivance of CPWD officials with contractors in misusing the maintenance fund; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard along with the corrective measures taken by the CPWD to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Progress of projects is monitored through

Web Based Project Monitoring System (WBPMS) and Maintenance of quarters is monitored through website CPWD sewa.

(c) Details of amount released during last two years for maintenance of MPs Bungalows is given below;

| (Rs. in crore) |                  |                 |                        |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Year           | Ordinary repairs | Special repairs | Total Budget allotment |
| 2008-09        | 24.5             | 2.85            | 27.35                  |
| 2009-10        | 30.00            | 3.5             | 33.5                   |

(d) and (e) One complaint from Hon'ble M.P. Shri Gangacharan Rajput has been received regarding low quality furniture, higher charges for low quality material, fake bills of works etc. There are in-built safeguards in the system such as ensuring execution of work as per specifications, quality checks and inspections by supervising officer including quality assurance wing etc. to prevent such cases. Corrective actions are also taken on individual complaint after examination.

#### Missing Foreigners

3004. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners including from Bangladesh and Afghanistan are reported to have gone missing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are inputs that they are behind the terrorist activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to detect them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, 73,441 foreign nationals, including 32,644 Bangladeshi nationals and 13,569 Afghanistan nationals, were found to be overstaying as on 31st December 2009. Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled. There are reports of involvement of Bangladeshi nationals in at least 5 instances of terrorist attacks in



India. Registration of cases against foreign nationals found to be involved in violation of law and illegal activities comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/UT Administrations concerned.

Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

#### **Dairy Venture Capital Fund Project**

3005. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring some changes in the dairy venture capital fund project being implemented by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the development of milk related activities;

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

(c) whether the Government has included other agriculture based activities apart from dairy in the said project; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Dairy Venture Capital Fund scheme has been modified and renamed as 'Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme' (DEDS) from 1st September, 2010. The modifications were made under the scheme on the basis of recommendation of evaluation study done by Centre for Management Development and on the request of the beneficiaries, implementing agencies and lead banks etc. Some major changes have been made under the scheme to make the scheme more effective are as under:

1. Instead of Interest Free Loan (IFL) (50% of the outlay), back-ended capital subsidy of 25% (33.33% for SC/ST) of the outlay of the project would be provided to the beneficiaries.
2. All districts including Operation Flood districts would be eligible for setting up of small dairy

unit with crossbred cows/indigenous descript milch cows and graded buffaloes upto 10 animals.

3. Outlay of all components has been revised upwards.
4. New components have been included in the scheme like Vermi Compost, Dairy marketing outlet/Dairy parlour and rearing of heifer of cross bred, indigenous descript milch breeds of cattle and graded buffaloes upto 20 numbers.

(c) and (d) The following components are covered under the scheme:

- (i) Establishment of small dairy units with crossbred cows/indigenous descript milch cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi etc./graded buffaloes upto 10 animals.
- (ii) Rearing of heifer calves - cross bred, indigenous descript milch breeds of cattle and of graded buffaloes - upto 20 calves.
- (iii) Vermi compost with milch animal unit (to be considered with milch animals/small dairy farm and not separately).
- (iv) Purchase of milking machines/milkotesters/bulk milk cooling units (upto 2000 lit capacity).
- (v) Purchase of dairy processing equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products.
- (vi) Establishment of dairy product transportation facilities and cold chain.
- (vii) Cold storage facilities for milk and milk products.
- (viii) Establishment of private veterinary clinics.
- (ix) Dairy marketing outlet/Dairy parlour.

#### **Unit of Crop Insurance**

3006. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to make the unit of crop insurance as patwari halka number;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh is already implementing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) at patwari halka and Modified NAIS at village/village panchayat level. While in case of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), unit of insurance is notified by State Government depending upon the availability of weather stations.

[English]

#### **Amendment in Criminal Law**

3007. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the criminal law for stringent punishment for acts of torture by a public servant; and

(b) If so, the proposed revised definition of the 'public servant' and the 'torture'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) India is signatory to the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. After a lot of deliberations, it has been decided to bring a piece of 'stand alone' legislation for enabling the ratification of the Convention. Accordingly, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010. The Bill was also passed by the Lok Sabha on 6.5.2010. However, the Bill was referred to the Rajya Sabha Select Committee for its examination. The Report of the select Committee was presented to Rajya Sabha on 7.12.2010. The Report of the Committee has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 15.02.2011. The Bill, *inter-alia* contains the provisions relating to torture, punishment for torture, cognizance of offences, previous sanction necessary for prosecution.

#### **Food Market**

3008. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian food market is expected to reach \$310 billion in 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate infrastructure, financial support and supply chain for providing sufficient raw material to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to increase level of processing and to promote Food Processing Industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

In the 11th Plan, the Ministry is implementing a plan scheme to establish Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for Food Processing Sector in the Country on pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkages and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid upto 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and upto 75% of the project cost in the difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crores.

[Translation]

#### **Agricultural Farms**

3009. SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central/State Agricultural farms in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the varieties of plants/various agro products, upgraded seeds produced in the above farms, State-wise;

(c) whether the agricultural activities have been stopped in some of the farms including in the State of Uttar Pradesh;



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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revive such closed farms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) There are a total of six Central State Farms (CSF) under the control of the State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) Limited. These are located at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Sardargarh (Rajasthan), Jetsar (Rajasthan), Hissar (Haryana), Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) and Raichur (Karnataka).

(b) Seeds of Crops like moong, urd, paddy, cotton and soyabean are produced during Kharif whereas seeds of crops like wheat, barley, gram, mustard, toria, taramira etc. are produced during Rabi in these farms.

(c) Most of the agricultural activities at the Central State Farm, Bahraich have been stopped since October, 2010. However, processing work of the production of Rabi 2009-10 and raising some area under crops during Kharif, 2010 is currently being undertaken at the farm.

(d) and (e) The Government of Uttar Pradesh handed over 3828 hectares of underdeveloped forest land to SFCI during the period 1973-1976 for setting up of a farm. Since the farm land falls within forest area, any non forestry activities including agricultural activity is violative of the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Wild Life Habitat Act. The Forest Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh has filed criminal cases against officials of the Central State Farm, Bahraich and has issued notices terming the activities of the Farm as illegal. The lease deed of the farm has also not been finalized. The farm is not allowed to function smoothly and it has huge accumulated losses. Consequently, it has been decided to close down the farm in October, 2010.

#### **Separatist Activities**

3010. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of separatist activities in certain educational institutions in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) There are no reports of separatists activities in the educational institutions, but there are reports of students in educational institutions having participated in the programme given by separatists from time to time.

[English]

#### **Mumbai Urban Transport Project**

3011. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of works on the Mumbai Urban Transport Project;

(b) the reasons for its delay; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) As per details furnished by Ministry of Railways, rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase-1 was sanctioned in the Financial Year 2003-04. It is expected to be completed in the year 2011-12. The Phase-II of MUTP has been sanctioned in 2008-09. The works has been started and is targeted for completion in March 2015.

Originally, MUTP Phase-1 was scheduled to be completed by June 2008. However, infrastructure work of MUTP Phase-1 was delayed due to encroachment of Railway land and 'Rehabilitation and Resettlement' of Project Affected Persons. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority was the executing agency for this part of project. Another reason for delay was procurement process of Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes. As per original proposal, EMU trains were to be procured through international bids. Only one bid of Bombardier Corporation was received for supply of EMU cars and rates quoted by Bombardier Corporation were found very high and It was decided to cancel the bid and manufacture the EMU cars in integral Coach Factory of Indian Railway.

#### **Monuments in Maharashtra**

3012. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government proposes to conserve and protect historical monuments in the city of Nasik;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded any proposal for inclusion of various monuments of Nasik in the UNESCO's World Heritage Sites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are eleven protected monuments of ASI in the Nasik District (Statement). The conservation work at these monuments is attended regularly depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and they are in good state of preservation.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Centrally Protected Monument located in Nasik district*

| Sl.No. | Name of the monument          | locality    |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.     | Hindu Temple                  | Ambegaon    |
| 2.     | Old Temple                    | Anjaneri    |
| 3.     | Caves                         | Ankai       |
| 4.     | Hindu Temple                  | Deothan     |
| 5.     | Old Matichi                   | Gadhi Nasik |
| 6.     | Pandav lena Caves             | Pathardi    |
| 7.     | Temple of Aishwar             | Sinnar      |
| 8.     | Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev  | Sinnar      |
| 9.     | Temple of Trimbakeshwar       | Trimbak     |
| 10.    | Jaina Caves                   | Tringalwadi |
| 11.    | Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadev | Zodga       |

[Translation]

#### **Peace Zone in J & K**

3013. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare some areas of Jammu and Kashmir as peace zone; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Directive to Hotels**

3014. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all the hotels and tourist spots to set up a mechanism that will help in timely detection of sex related crimes against women and children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' and States subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, 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 women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments.

As per the Information provided by Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Tourism has advised all State Governments/UTs to deploy tourist police. The Ministry of Tourism along with the stakeholders has also adopted the Code of Conduct for 'Safe and honourable Tourism' is a set of guidelines to the voluntarily adopted by the stakeholders, primarily to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular, women and children. A pledge



to adhere by the tenets of 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' was formally signed by the stakeholders on 27th September, 2010. Ministry of Tourism has also advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations to take forward the Initiative with active Involvement of the official machinery as well as private sector and requesting them that awareness generation and training programmes be organised.

### Development of Cities

3015. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for the development of cities in the country under various schemes for urban development In the country;

(b) if so, the funds provided to the various cities and towns of the country including Hyderabad city during each of the last three years for its development In the area of transport, sanitation, drinking water etc.;

(c) whether keeping In view the large population and commercialisation of the various cities, the Government proposes to provide more funds for the development of cities/town including Hyderabad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the strategy chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of Funds provided to the cities and towns/of the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): Under UIG, 65 cities are eligible for assistance. Total funds released under UIG are Rs. 1250.1098 crore, Rs. 2385.4328 crore and Rs. 2480.6132 crore during last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. For Hyderabad, funds released were Rs. 268.765 crore, Rs. 15.7693 crore and Rs. 12.6239 crore for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Under UIDSSMT all non-UIG cities and towns are eligible for assistance. Funds released under UIDSSMT were Rs. 1144.95 crore, Rs. 3218.68 crore and Rs. 280.27 crore during last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

- (ii) Procurement of buses under JNNURM: Scheme for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM is presently being implemented in 63 mission cities including Hyderabad. An amount of Rs 1015.64 crore, Rs. 17.90 crore and Rs. 53.17 crore has been released during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. For Hyderabad, Rs. 49.70 crore has been released for purchase of 1000 buses in 2008-09.
- (iii) Under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Schemes an amount of Rs. 0.90 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 21.90 crore in 2009-10 has been released for Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya). The scheme is not applicable for Hyderabad.
- (iv) In the scheme of Implementation of Information System Improvement Plans (ISIP) under Capacity Building Schemes for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB), a total amount sanctioned is Rs. 53.67 crore, out of which Rs. 16.10 crore has been released during 2009-10. The amount sanctioned for Hyderabad is Rs. 6.93 crore and amount released was Rs. 2.08 crore during 2009-10.
- (v) Under the proposal for development of City Sanitation Plans of 8 states under National Urban Sanitation Policy, total amount sanctioned was Rs. 13.3771 crore and total funds released were Rs. 4.5932 crore during 2009-10. The city of Hyderabad is not covered under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The population in Indian cities is growing at a rapid pace. The Census of India has estimated that by 2026 the Urban Population would rise to around 535 Million or 35.2% of the total population, up from the figure of 285.35 million (27.8% of the total population) in 2001. The increasing Urban Population imposes tremendous pressure on Urban basic services and infrastructure. However, the inter se sectoral allocation of Government Spending gets decided by the Government In its collective responsibility and priority.



**Pension Scheme for Artists**

3016. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any pension scheme for the artists;

(b) if so, the amount of funds allocated for this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(c) the number of artists benefited under this scheme, State-wise including Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the pension amount for the artists under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. It is known as the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents".

(b) The funds under the Scheme are not allocated State-wise. Total allocation of funds for last 3 years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

| Year    | Plan  | Non Plan |
|---------|-------|----------|
| 2007-08 | 3.20  | 1.55     |
| 2008-09 | 3.45  | 1.46     |
| 2009-10 | 6.80  | 1.89     |
| 2010-11 | 10.72 | 2.20     |

(c) The State-wise number of artistes benefited under this scheme is given at statement.

(d) and (e) The amount of monthly honorarium has been increased from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 in the last financial year (2009-10).

**Statement**

*State wise number of Artistes under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents"*

| Sl.No. | States                       | No. of Beneficiaries |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh               | 300                  |
| 2.     | Assam and Manipur            | 176                  |
| 3.     | Bihar                        | 46                   |
| 4.     | Delhi                        | 50                   |
| 5.     | Goa and Gujarat              | 26                   |
| 6.     | Haryana                      | 29                   |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh             | 7                    |
| 8.     | Jammu and Kashmir            | 1                    |
| 9.     | Jharkhand                    | 9                    |
| 10.    | Karnataka                    | 492                  |
| 11.    | Kerala                       | 210                  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh               | 34                   |
| 13.    | Maharashtra                  | 694                  |
| 14.    | Meghalaya                    | 2                    |
| 15.    | Mizoram                      | 8                    |
| 16.    | Nagaland                     | 1                    |
| 17.    | Odisha                       | 263                  |
| 18.    | Puducherry                   | 12                   |
| 19.    | Punjab                       | 1                    |
| 20.    | Rajasthan                    | 9                    |
| 21.    | Tamil Nadu                   | 142                  |
| 22.    | Tripura                      | 1                    |
| 23.    | Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand | 284                  |
| 24.    | West Bengal                  | 75                   |
| Total  |                              | 2872                 |



[*Translation*]

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

**Subsidy on Seeds for Drought and Flood**

3017. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy on seeds, waiving off interest on loan and other assistance to farmers in drought and flood affected areas; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for providing subsidy on seeds and waiving off interest on farm loan. However, the Government provides assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for notified natural calamity which also includes drought and flood. The details of assistance provided are in Statement.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Release of Funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/  
National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2010-11 - (As on 03.03.2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Allocation of SDRF |             |        | Releases from SDRF |                     | Release from NDRF                      |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
|         |                   | Central Share      | State Share | Total  | 1st Installment    | 2nd Installment     |  |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                  | 4           | 5      | 6                  | 7                   | 8                                      |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 381.63             | 127.21      | 508.84 | 190.815            | 190.815+<br>100*    | 582.11<br>(74.78+<br>300**+<br>207.33) |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 33.07              | 3.67        | 36.74  | 16.535             | 16.535              | -                                      |
| 3.      | Assam             | 237.39             | 26.38       | 263.77 | 118.695            | 118.695             | -                                      |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 250.87             | 83.62       | 344.49 | 125.44             | 125.44              | 368.01                                 |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 113.49             | 37.83       | 151.32 | 56.745             | -                   | -                                      |
| 6.      | Goa               | 2.22               | 0.74        | 2.96   | 1.11               | -                   | -                                      |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 376.59             | 125.53      | 502.12 | 188.30             | 188.30              | -                                      |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 144.68             | 48.22       | 192.90 | 72.34              | -                   | -                                      |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 117.68             | 13.08       | 130.76 | 58.84              | 58.84               | 149.95                                 |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 155.21             | 17.25       | 172.46 | 77.605             | -                   | -                                      |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 194.59             | 64.86       | 259.45 | 97.295             | 97.295              | -                                      |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 120.72             | 40.24       | 160.96 | 60.360             | 60.36               | -                                      |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 98.31              | 32.77       | 131.08 | 49.155             | 49.155              | 12.78                                  |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 294.56             | 98.19       | 392.75 | 147.280            | 147.28+<br>77.3225* | -                                      |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6        | 7                 | 8       |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| 15.   | Maharashtra   | 332.02  | 110.67  | 442.69  | 166.010  | 166.01+<br>33.99* | 127.06  |
| 16.   | Manipur       | 6.50    | 0.72    | 7.22    | 3.250    | -                 | -       |
| 17.   | Meghalaya     | 13.19   | 1.46    | 14.65   | 6.595    | -                 | -       |
| 18.   | Mizoram       | 7.70    | 0.85    | 8.55    | 3.850    | -                 | 4.566   |
| 19.   | Nagaland      | 4.47    | 0.50    | 4.97    | 2.235    | -                 | -       |
| 20.   | Odisha        | 293.69  | 97.89   | 391.58  | 146.845  | 146.845           | -       |
| 21.   | Punjab        | 167.19  | 55.73   | 222.92  | 83.595   | -                 | -       |
| 22.   | Rajasthan     | 450.50  | 150.16  | 600.66  | 225.250  | -                 | -       |
| 23.   | Sikkim        | 20.48   | 2.27    | 22.75   | 10.240   | -                 | -       |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu    | 220.14  | 73.38   | 293.52  | 110.070  | 110.07            | 317.17  |
| 25.   | Tripura       | 17.38   | 1.93    | 19.31   | 8.690    | -                 | -       |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh | 289.04  | 96.35   | 385.39  | 144.520  | 144.52            | 554.26  |
| 27.   | Uttarkhand    | 105.89  | 11.77   | 117.66  | 52.945   | 52.945            | 517.66  |
| 28.   | West Bengal   | 228.62  | 76.21   | 304.83  | 114.310  | 114.310           | 704.85  |
| Total |               | 4677.82 | 1399.48 | 6077.30 | 2338.910 | 1998.72           | 3338.42 |

\*\* Released 'on account' basis for flood-10.

\*SDRF share released, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

[English]

#### **Innovative Course for Youth**

3018. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce innovative courses for youths in the area of social service, youth development, communal harmony, national integration and inclusive social policy with the participation of Indira Gandhi National Open University and Rajiv Gandhi Development Institute at Perambaur during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to extend financial assistance to youths to pursue these courses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

\*(a) to (d) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute off Youth Development (RGNIYD) has been declared as an institution deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 on 23rd October, 2008. On the basis of conferment of deemed status, five Post Graduate programmes relating to Youth Development have been introduced by the Institution. These programmes are:

- (i) M. A. Corporate Sociology
- (ii) M. A. Youth Resource Management
- (iii) M. A. Development Management
- (iv) M. A. Social Work and Social Policy
- (v) M. A. Policy Research and Evaluation

In addition to these programmes, the institute also undertakes training and research in the field of youth and adolescent development.



The Government is providing adequate financial assistance to RGNIYD for these youth related programmes.

#### **Naxal Activities in Urban Areas**

3019. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the naxalites are expanding their base in urban areas including Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram and Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check naxalite infiltration into the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) According to the seized documents of CPI (Maoist), they have, *inter-alia*, an 'urban plan' which envisages establishing their bases in urban areas of the country through the intellectuals, students and industrial workers.

(c) '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 naxalite activities in the States. Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, on both security and development fronts.

[Translation]

#### **Misuse of CWG Accommodation**

3020. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accommodation was provided by the Government to the participants of the Commonwealth Games (CWG);

(b) if so, whether there are reports /complaints of occupation of such premises by unauthorised persons in lieu of the participants;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) The Organizing Committee (OC), Commonwealth Games 2010 provided accommodation to the athletes; team officials; CGF Officials, Observers; National Technical Officials; Anti Doping Officials etc. at the Games Village; Ashok /Samrat Hotels and DDA Flats, Vasant Kunj.

(b) OC has informed that unauthorized persons were not given any accommodation.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply given at (b) above.

[English]

#### **National Policy on Agriculture**

3021. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the National Policy on Agriculture, 2007 to achieve higher growth in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited suggestions from various stakeholders including farmers in this regard;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether various agricultural experts and farmers have requested the Government for a farmer friendly policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (f) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007, prepared on the basis of recommendations of



National Commission on Farmers and wide ranging discussions with all stakeholders, is a dynamic document which is modified from time to time to meet the changing requirements. The provisions of the Policy are being implemented through various programmes and schemes of the Government the main objective of which is to ensure higher growth in agriculture and allied sector.

#### **Transit Loss**

3022. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of foodgrains, pulses and vegetables etc. that perishes in transit before reaching the consumers;

(b) the percentage loss of foodgrains, pulses and vegetables due to weeds, improper use of pesticides, and shortage of cold storages, separately; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimise such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No specific scientific study has been made to assess the percentage of foodgrains, pulses and vegetables etc. that perishes in transit before reaching the consumers and also the percentage loss of the foodgrains, pulses and vegetables due to weeds, improper use of pesticides and shortage of cold storages etc. However, as per the study on "Estimation of Quantitative Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Produce in India" carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2007, the post harvest losses due to transportation and that due to godown/warehouse/cold storage range from 0.1-0.2 and 0.2-0.6 percentage respectively for selected cereals, 0.1-0.2 percentage for pulses and 0.4-3.1 and 0.3 — 2.2 percentage respectively in selected vegetables.

(c) The Government facilitates integrated pest management under the scheme of strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management Approach. The Government also provides assistance for plant protection interventions and setting up of cold storages through schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro

Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States and National Horticulture Board etc.

#### **Compensation for Supply of Electricity to BSF**

3023. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/request from the Government of Punjab to bear the cost of 24-hour electricity provided to BSF at Punjab Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered this request;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to compensate the Punjab State for the 24-hour power being provided to BSF at Punjab's Indo-Pak Border; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) No such proposal has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Punjab. However, electricity bill on account of Border Flood Lighting and Border Out Posts are regularly being paid to Punjab State Electricity Board for electricity provided to Border Security Force (BSF) at Punjab Border.

#### **Study on Terrorism**

3024. SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the specific root causes for the rise and prevalence of terrorism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)



No generic study of this kind has been conducted. However, Govt. on a continuous basis evaluates and assesses terrorist incidents, trends, groups and individuals so as to anticipate and effectively respond to this threat. The consistent position of the Govt. of India in all international fora is that India does not subscribe to the hypothesis of "root causes of terrorism" and that no grievance or cause can excuse or justify an act of terrorism.

(c) In order to deal with the terrorism the Government has taken various measures which *inter-alia* include establishment of NSG Hubs at Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai, tighter immigration control, setting up of Quick Response Team (QRT) in various States/UT Governments. Further, the Multi-Agency Centre has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of Intelligence with other intelligence agencies. Security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States/UTs through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of Intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and law enforcement agencies. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorist attacks have been averted.

[Translation]

#### Science Cities

3025. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more science cities in the country including in the State of Kerala;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, city-wise; and

(d) the details of the eligibility criteria for setting up of such science cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTRY OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture is responsible for establishment of Science Centres (including Science Cities) based on proposals received

from the concerned State Governments, subject to fulfillment of norms. No request has been received from Government of Kerala for establishment of Science City in that State.

In the approved norms an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 crores is incurred for establishment of a Science City. Other salient features of the approved norms are as under:-

- (i) The location of the Science City should be either a State Capital or an important city of the State having a sizeable population of not less than 50 lakh inclusive its vicinity;
- (ii) While deciding location for a Science City, the primary concern shall be to ensure that it can draw at least 10 lakh visitors per year;
- (iii) The new Science Cities are set up preferably only in those places where no major Science Centre exists.

#### Short Wave Broadcasting Centres

3026. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of short wave broadcasting centres in the country and details of such stations/centres set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the said centres more than ten years old, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase their broadcasting capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present, 28 Short Wave (SW) Broadcasting centres of AIR are functioning in the country. No new SW centres/stations have been setup during the last three years and the current year. The state-wise details of the existing AIR SW stations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) All the 28 SW AIR centres are more than 10 years old.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. At Delhi, 100 kW SW transmitters (2 nos.), at Aligarh, 250 kW SW transmitters

(2 nos.) and at Bangalore, 500 kW SW transmitter (1 no.) are being replaced by new digital (DRM) transmitters in the New Scheme under 11th Plan.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Statement**

#### *List of SW Broadcasting Centres*

| Sl.No. | Stations          | States            | Nos. of SW Tx. | Power   | Remark   |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|--|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                 | 4              | 5   | 6  |
| 1.     | Hyderabad         | Andhra Pradesh    | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 2.     | Itanagar          | Arunachal Pradesh | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 3.     | Guwahati          | Assam             | 2              | 50 FW<br>50 FW                                      |  |
| 4.     | Delhi             | Delhi             | 15             | 50 FW (6 nos.)<br>10 FW (2 nos.)<br>250 FW (7 nos.) |  |
| 5.     | Panaji            | Goa               | 2              | 250 FW<br>250 FW                                    |  |
| 6.     | Shimla            | Himachal Pradesh  | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 7.     | Jammu             | Jammu and Kashmir | 1              | 50 FW   | This is an old transmitter shifted from Kingsway Camp, Delhi |
| 8.     | Leh               | Jammu and Kashmir | 1              | 10 FW   |  |
| 9.     | Srinagar          | Jammu and Kashmir | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 10.    | Ranchi            | Jharkhand         | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 11.    | Bangalore         | Karnataka         | 6              | 500 FW  |  |
| 12.    | Thruvananthapuram | Kerala            | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 13.    | Bhopal            | Madhya Pradesh    | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 14.    | Mumbai            | Maharashtra       | 2              | 100 FW<br>50 FW                                     |  |
| 15.    | Imphal            | Manipur           | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 16.    | Shillong          | Meghalaya         | 1              | 50 FW   |  |
| 17.    | Aizawal           | Mizoram           | 1              | 10 FW   |  |



| 1                  | 2          | 3   | 4  | 5               | 6 |
|--------------------|------------|---|----|-----------------|---|
| 18.                | Kohima     | Nagaland  | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 19.                | Jeypore    | Odisha  | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 20.                | Jaipur     | Rajasthan   | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 21.                | Gangtok    | Sikkim  | 1  | 10 FW           |   |
| 22.                | Chennai    | Tamil Nadu  | 2  | 50 FW           |   |
|                    |            |   |    | 100 FW          |   |
| 23.                | Port Blair | Union Territories<br>(Andaman and Nicobar<br>Islands) | 1  | 10 FW           |   |
| 24.                | Aligarh    | Uttar Pradesh   | 4  | 250 FW (4 nos.) |   |
| 25.                | Gorakhpur  | Uttar Pradesh   | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 26.                | Lucknow    | Uttar Pradesh   | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 27.                | Kolkata    | West Bengal   | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| 28.                | Kurseong   | West Bengal   | 1  | 50 FW           |   |
| Total Transmitters |            |   | 54 |                 |   |

[English]

**Science Centres in Karnataka**

3027. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for establishment of sub-regional science centres in Haveri and Tumkur in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture has received proposals from the Government of Karnataka for establishment of two sub-regional science centres one each at Haveri and Tumkur.

Currently, two Science Centres are functioning in the State of Karnataka; one at Bangalore (National level) and other at Gulbarga (District level). Another two large Science Centres (Dharwad and Pilikula) are in advanced stage of completion; these are scheduled to be opened in 2011. NCSM is not in a position to take up additional projects in Karnataka, until the on-going projects are completed. Further, taking up additional projects will depend on prioritization of total demand for Science Centres in the entire country.

**Deployment of CPF**

3028. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deployed Central Para-military Forces (CPF) personnel in various States to counter internal disturbances, terrorists and naxalite activities;

(b) if so, the total number of such personnel deployed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and force-wise;



(c) whether there exists an imbalance in the deployment of CPF in various States embattling internal security threats including terrorism and naxalism;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct any special recruitment drive for CPF to reduce such imbalances; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and time by which such drive is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (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 countering internal disturbances, terrorists and naxalite activities. However, the Central Para-Military Forces (CPFs) are made available to the State Governments to assist them in discharging this responsibility.

The deployment of these Forces in various states embattling internal security threats including terrorism and naxalism depends upon the specific requirements/needs of the States, sensitivity of the situation, overall security scenario and the availability of CPFs etc. Keeping in view such factors, CPFs have been deployed in various States. The level of deployment of CPFs in any State is dynamic and keep undergoing changes depending upon the developing security situation at a particular time. The level of deployment of CPMFs is not disclosed in public Interest.

(e) and (f) Recruitment of personnel to the Central Para-military Forces is a continuous process and is carried out with the help of Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and Force Recruitment Boards in various parts of the country/States to cater to the wastage and new expansion of the forces in order to meet the security requirements of the country.

#### **National Council for Media**

3029. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Council/Committee to monitor the news being telecast through the electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed composition of the said council/committee; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has already constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising members from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to look into cases of violation of programme and advertisement code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995, and rules framed thereunder. IMC meets regularly and makes suitable recommendations for appropriate action in case of violation of programme and advertisement code. The News Broadcasters Association (NBA) an industry body representing the news and current affairs channels, has also established a self-regulatory mechanism through a body called the News Broadcasting Standards Redressal Authority to look into specific complaints of violations by news channels.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Livestock Population**

3030. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest livestock population in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the surplus milk producing States in the country

(d) whether there is a need to concentrate on these States for setting up processing units due to the availability of milk in huge quantity; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) India has the second highest livestock population (486 million) in the world after China (855 million) as per the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s data on Livestock population for the year 2008.

(c) Information on number of dairy plants and their processing capacity as on 31st March 2010 and estimates



of milk production during the year 2009-10 for the major milk producing States is enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the following schemes for promotion of dairy sector:

- (1) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**—‘Intensive Dairy Development Programme’ is implemented in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas’ and also in districts, which received less than Rs 50.00 lakh for dairy development under Operation Flood programme. Under the scheme funds are given on 100% grant-in-aid basis for all components except component of cattle induction for which grant of 50% the cost of cattle as per NABARD norms is given. The main objectives of the scheme are: development of milch cattle, increasing milk production by providing technical input services, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and ensuring remunerative prices to milk producers.
- (2) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**—‘Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production’ is being implemented on 100% Grant-in-aid basis for components viz. (a) training of farmer members, (b) supplying detergents, stainless steel utensils, adulteration test kit, disinfectants, etc (c) strengthening of existing laboratory facilities. The scheme also provide funds for setting up of milk chilling facilities at village level in the form of bulk milk coolers in the ratio of 75:25 between Government of India and respective dairy cooperative society/union.
- (3) **Central Sector Scheme**—Dairy Entrepreneurship Development: The scheme ‘Venture capital

fund Dairy/Poultry sector’ was started during 2004-05 to bring about structural changes in the unorganized sector through measures like milk processing at village level, marketing of milk in a cost effective manner, quality up-gradation by using modern equipments. The scheme Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) has been modified with effect from 1st September 2010, keeping in view the recommendations made by evaluation study done by Centre for Management Development, Kerala and the request made by implementing agencies, State Governments and Banks.

The scheme has been renamed as “Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme”. Other major changes made in the scheme are:

- (i) Instead of Interest Free Loan (IFL), back-ended capital subsidy of 25% of the cost of the project would be provided to the beneficiaries of the scheme.
- (ii) The rate of capital subsidy under the scheme for Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe beneficiaries would be at the rate of 33.33%.
- (iii) All districts including Operation Flood districts would be eligible for setting up of small dairy unit of 10 animals (crossbred cows, recognized indigenous milch breeds like Red Sindhi, Sahiwal, Gir, Rathi and graded buffaloes).
- (iv) Financial limits for the existing components has been revised upwards and assistance will be provided to new component like Vermi-compost, Dairy Marketing Outlet/Dairy Parlor and crossbred female calf, indigenous cattle calf and graded buffaloes calf rearing upto 20 numbers.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Dairy Plants Registered Under Milk and Milk Product Order (MMPO) 1992 and their Processing Capacity as on 31st March, 2010<sup>1</sup> and Estimates of Milk Production during 2009-10<sup>2</sup> in Major Milk Producing States*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs     | Dairy Plants* |                                  | Milk Production |
|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
|        |                | Number        | Capacity<br>('000 litre per day) |                 |
| 1      | 2              | 3             | 4                                | 5               |
| 1.     | Uttar Pradesh  | 182           | 19792                            | 20203           |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh | 34            | 6872                             | 10429           |



| 1   | 2              | 3   | 4     | 5    |
|-----|----------------|-----|-------|------|
| 3.  | Rajasthan      | 36  | 3826  | 9548 |
| 4.  | Punjab         | 58  | 5658  | 9389 |
| 5.  | Gujarat        | 31  | 11015 | 8844 |
| 6.  | Maharashtra    | 297 | 22285 | 7679 |
| 7.  | Madhya Pradesh | 39  | 4906  | 7167 |
| 8.  | Bihar          | 11  | 785   | 6124 |
| 9.  | Haryana        | 31  | 2447  | 6006 |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu     | 33  | 8042  | 5778 |
| 11. | Karnataka      | 25  | 4238  | 4822 |

\*Plants under cooperative, private and Government.

**Note:** The statement does not include the details of dairy units granted Registration Certificate for trading/marketing purpose.

**Source:** <sup>1</sup>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

<sup>2</sup>State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

#### Indian Institute of Arts and Culture

3031. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a special Commission to conserve the unprotected national monuments and sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up an Indian Institute of Arts and Culture for conserving the heritage sites of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to launch a Cultural Heritage Young Leadership Programme to create awareness amongst the school and college students regarding the cultural heritage of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Government has introduced a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Heritage Sites, for making recommendation to the Central and State Governments,

on short and long term policies in respect of conservation, protection and management of heritage sites; lay down standards for development of scientific and technical institutions and courses offered by them for preservation and presentation of heritage sites; formulate guidelines for conservation and management of heritage sites; conduct studies and research for identification and categorization of heritage sites; identification and recommendation to the Central and State Governments suitable measures and methods for conserving and integrating intangible cultural systems with the conservation and management of the heritage sites; publish periodically heritage maps prepared on the basis of the results of studies and research; make a list of heritage sites for nomination to the World Heritage Sites list of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization; make recommendations to the Central Government or State Government on any matter relating to heritage as may be referred to it by that Government; make periodical reports to the Central Government on any matter relating to heritage sites; and maintain the heritage sites roster containing the description of the heritage sites.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under the consideration for such an Institution.

(e) and (f) No such exclusive scheme is under formulation with the Archaeological Survey of India. However, ASI organizes cultural awareness programmes to create awareness amongst the students of schools



and colleges on regular basis. Special lectures, drawing and painting competitions, conducted tours, heritage walks and variety of interesting programmes are organized at the monuments, periodically.

[Translation]

#### Foreign Funding to NGOs

3032. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have applied for permission alongwith those which received permission from foreign funding agencies for grants of funds under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the activities of foreign funding agencies have been found to be against the national interests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The State-wise details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) applied for prior permission for receiving foreign contribution is in the Statement. The State-wise list of NGOs granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is available on Ministry's website "<http://www.mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>"

(b) and (c) Associations seeking prior permission for receiving foreign contribution from a foreign source are required to submit a commitment letter from the donor agency specifying the amount of foreign contribution to be received and the purpose for which it is proposed to be utilized. Such permission is granted after carrying out a verification of the antecedents of the recipient organizations. In case the amount of foreign contribution proposed to be received is above a certain threshold limit, a detailed verification of the antecedents of the donor agency is also carried out. If after due verification, substantive inputs are received against a particular donor agency suggesting its involvement in activities prejudicial to the national interest or its funding NGOs indulging in anti-India propaganda/activities abroad, prior permission for receipt of foreign contribution from such donor agencies is denied.

#### Statement

Online Submitted for Prior Permission From:  
01.01.2008 to 28.02.2011

| State Name                  | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1                           | 2     |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3     |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 335   |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 3     |
| Assam                       | 13    |
| Bihar                       | 51    |
| Chandigarh                  | 7     |
| Chhattisgarh                | 4     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0     |
| Daman and Diu               | 1     |
| Delhi                       | 538   |
| Goa                         | 9     |
| Gujarat                     | 155   |
| Haryana                     | 41    |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 15    |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 38    |
| Jharkhand                   | 33    |
| Karnataka                   | 305   |
| Kerala                      | 50    |
| Lakshadweep                 | 0     |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 51    |
| Maharashtra                 | 388   |
| Manipur                     | 13    |
| Meghalaya                   | 2     |
| Mizoram                     | 15    |
| Nagaland                    | 6     |
| Odisha                      | 71    |
| Puducherry                  | 27    |



| 1             | 2    |
|---------------|------|
| Punjab        | 47   |
| Rajasthan     | 66   |
| Sikkim        | 5    |
| Tamil Nadu    | 420  |
| Tripura       | 0    |
| Uttar Pradesh | 133  |
| Uttarakhand   | 37   |
| West Bengal   | 249  |
| Total         | 3131 |

[English]

#### Creation of Special Cells

3033. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the various intelligence agencies by creating special cells to counter false propaganda/campaigns of hostile countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the manner in which false propaganda targeted against the country by hostile countries is sought to be tackled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The Government of India through its Missions abroad ensures that the correct facts and information regarding the developments in India are made available to international interlocutors as it is felt that providing correct and accurate information is the best way to counter false propaganda.

#### Compensation to Blast Victims

3034. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that families of the Samjhauta Express Blast victims were not provided any compensation till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As per the available information a total amount of Rs. 136.70 lakh has been paid as compensation to the families of the victims of Samjhauta Express blast which occurred on 18.02.2007.

#### Kerosene Subsidy to Fishermen

3035. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of kerosene for fishing vessels used by fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant separate kerosene quota on subsidized rates to the fishermen through the Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes allocation of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) to States/UTs on quarterly basis under the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the purpose of cooking and illumination purposes only, as provided under the SKO control order 1993. However, further distribution of the PDS SKO allotted to the respective States/UTs with in its territory is the responsibility of the respective States/UTs. As per clause 3 (1) of Kerosene control order, 1993 the State Government may by specific order permit any person to use Kerosene other than cooking and illumination including fishing purposes. The Government has no proposal to grant separate kerosene quota on subsidized rate to fishermen through PDS.



[*Translation*]

#### **Amendment in Norms of SDRF and NDRF**

3036. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended/revised the norms for assistance under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in order to provide compensation for the damages caused by natural calamity/inclement weather conditions of a severe nature on the lines of global trends;

(b) if so, the details of the notified natural calamities and the norms for assistance thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received suggestions for inclusion of sea erosion, cold/heat wave, frost and lightning in the list of natural calamities under the said funds; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has generally been a practice to review and revise the items & norms of assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/now SDRF and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/now NDRF after the Award of successive Finance Commissions are accepted by the Government. The last such revisions were made in June 2007 and July 2009, after the Award of the Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-10).

These items & norms are revised based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted by the Government of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted an Expert Group to review the norms which has submitted its report. The recommendations of the expert group are now being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended natural calamities such as avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide and pest attack, for relief assistance and the same has been accepted by the Government of India. The financial assistance is towards relief & not for compensation of loss. The guidelines relating to both the funds have been issued by the Government of India on 28th September 2010. These guidelines are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website; [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The issue of inclusion of specific calamities in the list of identified natural calamities for the purpose of incurring expenditure from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been deliberated by the successive Finance Commissions. The 13th Finance Commission (for the period 2010-15), have also *inter-alia* considered the proposal of State Government for inclusion of certain proposed new calamities including sea erosion, cold/heat wave, frost and lightning in the notified list of natural calamities entitled for funding under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). However the Commission has not recommended inclusion of these calamities in the existing list of natural calamities qualifying for assistance from CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF.

The Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the issue of inclusion of cold wave/frost as an eligible calamity for relief under NDRF/SDRF on 21st February 2011.

#### **Goat Rearing**

3037. SHRIMATI KAISAR JAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes/has made any arrangements to provide training for upgraded and commercial goat rearing in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam,

(b) The Department is implementing a newly approved Central Sector Plan Scheme 'Integrated Development of Small Ruminants & Rabbits' with an XIth Plan outlay of Rs. 134.825 crores and Annual outlay of Rs. 42.00 crores for 2010-11. NABARD is the implementing agency for beneficiary oriented components of the scheme under which capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of cost of project (33.33% for Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes and hilly areas and North Eastern States) is provided to the beneficiaries for setting up small units of 40 ewes /doe and 2 ram /buck, or breeding farms of 500 ewes/doe and 25 ram /buck. Activities relating to State Government institutions will be undertaken by designated State Implementing Agency (SIA) through Government of India for strengthening of State sheep/goat rabbit farm. Under



the scheme there is a provision of training of farmers and bankers through National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). The State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee headed by the Secretary/Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government will identify a facilitator. The identified facilitator shall go ahead with the selection of beneficiaries, formation of groups, training and linking with banks. The selected facilitator can incur maximum expenditure of Rs. 2000 per farmer towards conducting training programmes. For this purpose Rs. 3.00 crores is allocated for XIth Plan under the scheme. No state wise targets have been fixed for training of farmers.

#### **Foreign Aid for Urban Development Schemes**

3038. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for financial assistance/foreign aid for urban development during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No proposal for foreign aid has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, the details of action taken on proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance for urban development during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are as under-

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): Funds released under UIG to the State of Andhra Pradesh are Rs. 489.1654 crore (9 projects), Rs. 188.9895 crore (8 projects) and Rs. 248.8507 crore (3 projects) during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Funds released under UIDSSMT to the State of Andhra Pradesh are Rs. 235.46 crore, Rs. 755.86 crore and Rs. 4.77 crore during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

- (ii) Two projects namely Under Ground Drainage Scheme for Vikarabad and Water Supply Improvement Scheme for Vikarabad, Andhra Pradesh have been approved under Urban Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around seven mega cities and Rs. 26.97 Crore have been released as first instalment.

- (iii) Proposal for the implementation of Information System Improvement Plans (ISIP) under Capacity Building Schemes for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB), for the cities of Hyderabad and Guntur have been received in the year 2009-10. Against the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 4.38 crore and Rs. 6.93 crore, the amount released is Rs. 1.31 crore and Rs. 2.08 crore for Guntur and Hyderabad cities respectively during 2009-10.

- (iv) Proposal for development of City Sanitation Plans Under National Urban Sanitation Policy for 5 towns of Andhra Pradesh namely Srikakulam, Eluru, Ongole, Nellore and Vizianagaram were received in 2009-2010. For these 5 cities Rs. 32.5 lakh has been sanctioned, out of which Rs. 9.75 lakh have been released in 2009-10.

[English]

#### **Pending Bills**

3039. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Bills from various State Governments for approval;

(b) if so, the name of the Bills received during each of the last three years and the current year, date-wise and State-wise including the Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010;

(c) the name of the Bills approved and pending alongwith the reasons for pendency, separately, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending Bills are likely to be approved?

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



(b) and (c) A statement containing State-wise list of Bills received for approval and finalized since January, 2008 giving status of each Bill is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws, (ii) deviation from national or Central Policy and (ii) legal and

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

### **Statement**

#### *Details of State Bills received since January, 2008*

**Year: 2008**

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Name of the Legislation  | Date of Receipt | Present status: Finalized/<br>Pending |
|--------|-------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3  | 4               | 5                                     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2007                        | 07.01.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2007.                            | 06.08.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 3.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008                | 16.09.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 4.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2007.    | 12.11.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 5.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2007.                        | 09.01.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 6.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.                  | 20.02.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh    | The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.               | 22.05.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 8.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —  |                 |                                       |
| 9.     | Assam             | The Assam Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2007. | 07.05.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 10.    | Assam             | The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2008.                               | 19.08.2008      | Finalized                             |
| 11.    | Bihar             | —  |                 |                                       |
| 12.    | Chhattisgarh      | The Indian Penal Code (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008.                   | 29.07.2008      | Finalized                             |

| 1   | 2                | 3  | 4          | 5         |
|-----|------------------|--|------------|-----------|
| 13. | Chhattisgarh     | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 29.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 14. | Chhattisgarh     | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 19.08.2008 | Finalized |
| 15. | Goa              | The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 09.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 16. | Gujarat          | The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 04.04.2008 | Finalized |
| 17. | Haryana          | —  |            |           |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh | The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 30.04.2008 | Finalized |
| 19. | Himachal Pradesh | The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Amendment Bill, 2008.                | 11.12.2008 | Finalized |
| 20. | Himachal Pradesh | The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 2008.                      | 15.05.2008 | Finalized |
| 21. | Jharkhand        | The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2007.                                  | 08.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 22. | Kerala           | The Thiruppuvaram Payment (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 2008   | 08.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 23. | Kerala           | The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to the Post Graduate Courses Under Service Quota Bill, 2008.        | 21.08.2008 | Finalized |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh   | The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantaran Vidheyak, 2007. | 04.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 25. | Madhya Pradesh   | The Industrial Disputes (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007.   | 22.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 26. | Madhya Pradesh   | The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2007.  | 22.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 27. | Madhya Pradesh   | The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008.   | 17.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh   | The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 31.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 29. | Maharashtra      | The Indian Penal Code (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill 2008.   | 08.02.2008 | Finalized |



| 1   | 2           | 3  | 4          | 5         |
|-----|-------------|--|------------|-----------|
| 30. | Maharashtra | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 29.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 31. | Maharashtra | The Maharashtra Housing Sector Regulatory Commission Bill, 2008.   | 24.04.2008 | Finalized |
| 32. | Maharashtra | The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 2008. | 15.05.2008 | Finalized |
| 33. | Manipur     | The Manipur Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2008.   | 11.12.2008 | Pending   |
| 34. | Meghalaya   | —  |            |           |
| 35. | Mizoram     | —  |            |           |
| 36. | Nagaland    | —  |            |           |
| 37. | Odisha      | The Indian Stamp (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 31.12.2008 | Finalized |
| 38. | Punjab      | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2007.  | 07.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 39. | Punjab      | The Punjab Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2008.  | 22.05.2008 | Pending   |
| 40. | Rajasthan   | The Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2008   | 25.01.2008 | Finalized |
| 41. | Rajasthan   | The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 26.02.2008 | Finalized |
| 42. | Rajasthan   | The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export (Amendment) Bill, 2008.            | 08.05.2008 | Finalized |
| 43. | Rajasthan   | The Rajasthan Dharam Swatantra Vidheyak, 2008.   | 22.09.2008 | Pending   |
| 44. | Sikkim      | The Sikkim Promotion of Local Employment Bill, 2008.   | 25.07.2008 | Pending   |
| 45. | Sikkim      | The Sikkim Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 2008.  | 25.07.2008 | Finalized |
| 46. | Sikkim      | The Sikkim (Constitution of Special Eco. Task Forest Guards) Bill, 2008.   | 29.09.2008 | Pending   |
| 47. | Sikkim      | The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Reserve (Preservation and Protection) Amendment Bill, 2008.                                   | 29.12.2008 | Finalized |

| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4           | 5         |
|-----|---------------|--|-------------|-----------|
| 48. | Tamil Nadu    | The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 19.02.2008  | Finalized |
| 49. | Tamil Nadu    | The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 01.07.2008  | Finalized |
| 50. | Tamil Nadu    | The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Laws (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008. | 07.08.2008. | Finalized |
| 51. | Tamil Nadu    | The Registration (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 07.11.2008  | Finalized |
| 52. | Tamil Nadu    | The Registration (Tamil Nadu Third Amendment) Bill, 2008   | 20.11.2008  | Finalized |
| 53. | Tamil Nadu    | The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 10.06.2008  | Finalized |
| 54. | Tamil Nadu    | The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 09.06.2008  | Pending   |
| 55. | Tamil Nadu    | The Motor Transport Workers (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 10.06.2008  | Finalized |
| 56. | Tamil Nadu    | The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008   | 17.12.2008  | Finalized |
| 57. | Tamil Nadu    | The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 2008.  | 06.02.2008  | Finalized |
| 58. | Tripura       | —  |             |           |
| 59. | Uttarakhand   | —  |             |           |
| 60. | Uttar Pradesh | The Uttar Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2007.   | 24.04.2008  | Finalized |
| 61. | Uttar Pradesh | The Uttar Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008.  | 10.09.2008  | Finalized |
| 62. | West Bengal   | The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 21.08.2008  | Finalized |
| 63. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Administrative (Adjudication of School Disputes) Commission Bill, 2008.  | 27.10.2008  | Pending   |



| 1                 | 2                 | 3   | 4          | 5         |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| <b>Year: 2009</b> |                   |   |            |           |
| 1.                | Andhra Pradesh    | The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill, 2008.   | 23.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 2.                | Andhra Pradesh    | The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 04.03.2009 | Finalized |
| 3.                | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 04.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 4.                | Arunachal Pradesh | —   |            |           |
| 5.                | Assam             | The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund (And Pension Fund) and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 24.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 6.                | Assam             | The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 24.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 7.                | Assam             | The Assam Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 24.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 8.                | Assam             | The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 22.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 9.                | Assam             | The Wild Life (Protection) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 22.10.2009 | Finalized |
| 10.               | Assam             | The Assam Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 22.10.2009 | Finalized |
| 11.               | Assam             | The Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2004.   | 30.12.2009 | Pending   |
| 12.               | Bihar             | The Bihar Special Courts Bill, 2009.  | 24.06.2009 | Finalized |
| 13.               | Chhattisgarh      | —   |            |           |
| 14.               | Goa               | The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 09.06.2009 | Finalized |
| 15.               | Goa               | The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 14.09.2009 | Finalized |
| 16.               | Gujarat           | The Bomaby Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 06.03.2009 | Finalized |
| 17.               | Gujarat           | The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provisions for Protection of Tenants from Eviction from Premises in Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2009. | 16.11.2009 | Finalized |

| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4          | 5         |
|-----|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 18. | Gujarat           | The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003.  | 16.11.2009 | Pending   |
| 19. | Haryana           | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2008.  | 12.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 20. | Haryana           | The Haryana Shri Mata Mansa Devi Shrine (Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 06.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 21. | Haryana           | The Haryana Shri Kapal Mochan, Shri Badri Narain, Shri Mantra Devi and Shri Kedar Nath Shrine Bill, 2009.   | 06.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 22. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 01.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 23. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Amendment Bill, 2009.   | 26.10.2009 | Finalized |
| 24. | Jammu and Kashmir | The Constitution Jammu and Kashmir (Thirty Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 04.06.2009 | Finalized |
| 25. | Jharkhand         | The National University of Study and Research in Law Ranchi, Ordinance, 2009  | 15.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 26. | Jharkhand         | The Jharkhand Special Economic Zone Bill, 2007.   | 26.06.2009 | Finalized |
| 27. | Karnataka         | The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) (Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 13.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 28. | Karnataka         | The Karnataka Atyavashyaka Sevegda Nirvahana Vidheyaka, 2009.   | 05.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 29. | Karnataka         | The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 01.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 30. | Karnataka         | The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009. | 07.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 31. | Karnataka         | The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009   | 30.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 32. | Kerala            | The Indian Partnership (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 16.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 33. | Kerala            | The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 03.02.2009 | Finalized |



| 1   | 2              | 3   | 4          | 5         |
|-----|----------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 34. | Kerala         | The Plantations Labour (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 04.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 35. | Kerala         | The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Amendment Bill, 2009.   | 30.09.2009 | Finalized |
| 36. | Kerala         | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2008.   | 21.10.2009 | Pending   |
| 37. | Madhya Pradesh | The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 23.09.2009 | Finalized |
| 38. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2009.   | 10.12.2009 | Finalized |
| 39. | Maharashtra    | The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009   | 26.02.2009 | Finalized |
| 40. | Maharashtra    | The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009   | 06.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 41. | Maharashtra    | The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagpur Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009. | 22.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 42. | Maharashtra    | The Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Bill, 2009.   | 29.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 43. | Maharashtra    | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 24.09.2009 | Finalized |
| 44. | Maharashtra    | The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug Offenders and Dangerous Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 18.12.2009 | Finalized |
| 45. | Manipur        | The Manipur Minorities Commission Bill, 2009.   | 20.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 46. | Manipur        | The Manipur Medical Council Bill, 2008.   | 08.06.2009 | Finalized |
| 47. | Manipur        | The Manipur Medical Council Bill, 2009.   | 23.11.2009 | Pending   |
| 48. | Meghalaya      | The Industrial Disputes (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 05.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 49. | Mizoram        | —   |            |           |
| 50. | Nagaland       | —   |            |           |
| 51. | Odisha         | The Odisha Excise Bill, 2008.   | 10.02.2009 | Pending   |

| 1                | 2              | 3  | 4          | 5         |
|------------------|----------------|--|------------|-----------|
| 52.              | Odisha         | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2009                                   | 18.09.2009 | Finalized |
| 53.              | Punjab         | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008                                   | 11.02.2009 | Pending   |
| 54.              | Punjab         | The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008  | 11.02.2009 | Pending   |
| 55.              | Punjab         | The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 05.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 56.              | Punjab         | The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Second Amendment) Bill, 2009.                                  | 01.09.2009 | Pending   |
| 57.              | Rajasthan      | —  |            |           |
| 58.              | Sikkim         | —  |            |           |
| 59.              | Tamil Nadu     | The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 28.08.2009 | Finalized |
| 60.              | Tamil Nadu     | The Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Bill, 2009.   | 28.08.2009 | Pending   |
| 61.              | Tripura        | The Tripura State Minority Commission Bill, 2008.  | 12.01.2009 | Pending   |
| 62.              | Tripura        | The Tripura Lokayukta Bill, 2008.  | 14.01.2009 | Finalized |
| 63.              | Tripura        | The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 24.04.2009 | Finalized |
| 64.              | Tripura        | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tripura Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2009.                          | 04.05.2009 | Finalized |
| 65.              | Uttarakhand    | —  |            |           |
| 66.              | Uttar Pradesh  | —  |            |           |
| 67.              | West Bengal    | The Daridra Bandhav Bhandar (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2009. | 22.10.2009 | Pending   |
| <b>Year 2010</b> |                |  |            |           |
| 1.               | Andhra Pradesh | The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009                                  | 07.05.2010 | Finalized |
| 2.               | Andhra Pradesh | The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 11.05.2010 | Pending   |
| 3.               | Andhra Pradesh | The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.                                 | 18.08.2010 | Pending   |



| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4          | 5         |
|-----|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 4.  | Andhra Pradesh    | The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.               | 18.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 5.  | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010.                                       | 18.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 6.  | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2010.  | 25.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 7.  | Arunachal Pradesh | —   |            |           |
| 8.  | Assam             | The Assam Cooperative Society Bill, 2007.   | 22.09.2010 | Pending   |
| 9.  | Assam             | The Assam State Vigilance Commission Bill, 2010.  | 08.10.2010 | Pending   |
| 10. | Assam             | The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2010.   | 22.10.2010 | Pending   |
| 11. | Bihar             | The Registration (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 19.07.2010 | Pending   |
| 12. | Chhattisgarh      | The Indian Stamp (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2010.   | 19.07.2010 | Finalized |
| 13. | Goa               | —   |            |           |
| 14. | Gujarat           | The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006.                                  | 14.09.2010 | Pending   |
| 15. | Haryana           | The Haryana Dohlidar, Butimar, Bhondedar and Muqararidar (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2010 | 06.05.2010 | Finalized |
| 16. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Himachal Pradesh Excise Bill, 2009.   | 26.03.2010 | Pending   |
| 17. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 2009.                                     | 18.06.2010 | Pending   |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and Dependants (Amendment) Bill, 2010.                  | 06.10.2010 | Pending   |
| 19. | Himachal Pradesh  | The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010.                               | 06.10.2010 | Pending   |
| 20. | Jammu and Kashmir | —   |            |           |
| 21. | Jharkhand         | The Jharkhand Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010.   | 20.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 22. | Karnataka         | The Karnataka Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.                                  | 06.05.2010 | Pending   |

| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4                         | 5         |
|-----|----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| 23. | Karnataka      | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 24.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 24. | Karnataka      | The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010.   | 11.08.2010                | Pending   |
| 25. | Karnataka      | The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008  | 27.09.2010                | Pending   |
| 26. | Kerala         | The Kerala Recognition of Trade Unions Bill, 2009.   | 29.04.2010                | Finalized |
| 27. | Kerala         | The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 04.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 28. | Kerala         | The Kerala Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2007   | 01.07.2010<br>(re.opened) | Pending   |
| 29. | Madhya Pradesh | The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.   | 06.01.2010                | Finalized |
| 30. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2009.   | 03.03.2010                | pending   |
| 31. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Parisar Kirayadari Vidheyak, 2010.  | 03.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 32. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyam Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantran Vidheyak, 2010.  | 25.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010.  | 14.09.2010                | Pending   |
| 34. | Madhya Pradesh | The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Bij (Purti Vitran Evam Vikray Ka Viniyaman Tatha Vikray Mulya Ka Nirdharan) Vidheyak, 2010.   | 08.10.2010                | Pending   |
| 35. | Maharashtra    | The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009. | 05.01.2010                | Pending   |
| 36. | Maharashtra    | The Maharashtra Money.Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010.   | 12.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 37. | Maharashtra    | The Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 12.05.2010                | Pending   |



| 1   | 2           | 3   | 4          | 5         |
|-----|-------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 38. | Maharashtra | The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010  | 12.05.2010 | Pending   |
| 39. | Maharashtra | The Payment of Wages and Minimum Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 17.05.2010 | Finalized |
| 40. | Maharashtra | The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | 17.05.2010 | Pending   |
| 41. | Maharashtra | The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 04.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 42. | Maharashtra | The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill. 2010.  | 04.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 43. | Maharashtra | The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.   | 25.08.2010 | Pending   |
| 44. | Maharashtra | The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 18.12.2010 | Pending   |
| 45. | Maharashtra | The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.  | 30.12.2010 | Finalized |
| 46. | Maharashtra | The Mumbai Municipal Corporations, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009 | 27.12.2010 | Pending   |
| 47. | Manipur     | —   |            |           |
| 48. | Meghalaya   | —   |            |           |
| 49. | Mizoram     | —   |            |           |
| 50. | Nagaland    | —   |            |           |
| 51. | Odisha      | —   |            |           |
| 52. | Punjab      | The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010  | 6.12.2010  | Pending   |
| 53. | Punjab      | The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 2010  | 06.12.2010 | Pending   |

| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4                         | 5         |
|-----|---------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| 54. | Punjab        | The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Bill, 2010  | 06.12.2010                | Pending   |
| 55. | Punjab        | The Punjab Prevention of Damage to Public and Private Property Bill, 2010  | 20.12.2010                | Pending   |
| 56. | Rajasthan     | The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2010   | Oct, 2010                 | Pending   |
| 57. | Sikkim        | —  |                           |           |
| 58. | Tamil Nadu    | The Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2010  | 04.02.2010                | Finalized |
| 59. | Tamil Nadu    | The Identification of Prisoners (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2010  | May, 2010                 | Finalized |
| 60. | Tripura       | —  |                           |           |
| 61. | Uttarakhand   | —  |                           |           |
| 62. | Uttar Pradesh | The Uttar Pradesh Administrators General (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010  | 25.02.2010                | Pending   |
| 63. | Uttar Pradesh | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.   | 01.09.2010                | Pending   |
| 64. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2009.                              | 29.01.2010                | Pending   |
| 65. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Taxes on Entry of Goods in Specified Areas Bill, 2003.   | 11.02.2010<br>(re-opened) | Pending   |
| 66. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009.  | Feb, 2010                 | Finalized |
| 67. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009.  | 03.03.2010                | Pending   |
| 68. | West Bengal   | The Calcutta Unani Medical College and Hospital Bill, 2010   | 11.05.2010                | Pending   |
| 69. | West Bengal   | The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2010  | 16.08.2010                | Pending   |
| 70. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Medical Council Bill, 2010.  | 08.10.2010                | Pending   |
| 71. | West Bengal   | The West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen (Amendment) Bill, 2010. | 08.10.2010                | Pending   |



| 1                | 2                 | 3   | 4          | 5       |
|------------------|-------------------|---|------------|---------|
| <b>Year 2011</b> |                   |   |            |         |
| 1.               | Andhra Pradesh    | The Andhra Pradesh Self Help Groups Women (Leasing of Agriculture Land) Bill, 2010. | 18.01.2011 | Pending |
| 2.               | Arunachal Pradesh | —   |            |         |
| 3.               | Assam             | —   |            |         |
| 4.               | Bihar             | —   |            |         |
| 5.               | Chhattisgarh      | —   |            |         |
| 6.               | Goa               | —   |            |         |
| 7.               | Gujarat           | —   |            |         |
| 8.               | Haryana           | —   |            |         |
| 9.               | Himachal Pradesh  | —   |            |         |
| 10.              | Jammu and Kashmir | —   |            |         |
| 11.              | Jharkhand         | —   |            |         |
| 12.              | Karnataka         | —   |            |         |
| 13.              | Kerala            | —   |            |         |
| 14.              | Madhya Pradesh    | —   |            |         |
| 15.              | Maharashtra       | —   |            |         |
| 16.              | Manipur           | —   |            |         |
| 17.              | Meghalaya         | The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010.                   | 09.02.2011 | Pending |
| 18.              | Mizoram           | —   |            |         |
| 19.              | Nagaland          | —   |            |         |
| 20.              | Odisha            | —   |            |         |
| 21.              | Punjab            | —   |            |         |
| 22.              | Rajasthan         | —   |            |         |
| 23.              | Sikkim            | —   |            |         |
| 24.              | Tamil Nadu        | The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 2011               | 08.03.2011 | Pending |
| 25.              | Tripura           | —   |            |         |
| 26.              | Uttarakand        | —   |            |         |
| 27.              | Uttar Pradesh     | —   |            |         |
| 28.              | West Bengal       | —   |            |         |

**Increasing Accidents in Delhi Metro**

3040. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents in the Delhi Metro is increasing;

(b) if so, the total number of people killed and injured in Delhi Metro alongwith the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials for not maintaining the safety norms and quality of work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. There has been no major accident since July, 2009.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the following action was taken by them in respect of two major accidents which happened in the past:

**(i) Laxminagar accident—October, 2008**

- M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. was debarred from quoting for any DMRC work for a period of one year with effect from (w.e.f.) 16.3.2009.
- The Project Manager and launching Incharge of M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. were demobilized from the contract.

**(ii) Zamrudpur accident—July, 2009**

- M/s Arch Consultancy Services Ltd. has been banned from business for five years w.e.f. 15.9.2009.
- M/s Tandon Consultants were debarred from DMRC works for a period of one year w.e.f. 29.7.2009.
- M/s Gammon India Ltd. has been debarred for entrusting any new contracts in DMRC for a period of two years w.e.f. 20.10.2010.
- One Director, who was on deputation, was repatriated to Indian Railways on 15.7.2009.
- Two Deputy Chief Engineers were repatriated to their parent departments on 10.9.2009.
- One expatriate Quality Expert of General Consultants was demobilized on 30.9.2009.

**Manuscript Resource and Conservation Centres**

3041. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Manuscript Resource Centres and Manuscript Conservation Centres in various States of the country including in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds sanctioned for setting up of such centres in various States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There are 54 Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) and 44 Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) set up in various States of the country, including Karnataka.

Details of MRCs and MCCs across the country and total funds sanctioned for their set up and working are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement****(a) State-wise Details of Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) and Fund Sanctioned for their set up and Working**

| Sl.No. | State          | Name of the MRC   | Fund Released | Total Fund Released for each state |
|--------|----------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3   | 4             | 5                                  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Oriental Research Institute Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati-517 502 (Andhra Pradesh) | 23,45,015     | 39,32,231                          |



| 1    | 2            | 3  | 4         | 5         |
|------|--------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 2.   |              | A.P. Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Jama-I-Osmania, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad-500007, Andhra Pradesh. | 15,87,216 | 39,32,231 |
| 3.   | Assam        | Gurucharan College, Silcher, Assam-788 004   | 7,82,728  | 34,17,132 |
| 4.   |              | Tripura University Suryamaninagar, Tripura West  | 4,50,000  |           |
| 5.   |              | Guwahati University, Guwahati  | 21,84,404 |           |
| 6.   | Bihar        | Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Ashok Rajpath, Patna-800 004 Bihar  | 24,17,000 | 73,38,456 |
| 7.   |              | Kameswar Singh Darbanga Sanskrit University, Kameswar Nagaram, Darbhanga-846 004 Bihar   | 6,45,000  |           |
| 8.   |              | Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India) Nalanda-803111 Bihar   | 12,41,972 |           |
| 9.   |              | Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802 301   | 30,34,484 |           |
| 10.  | Chhattisgarh | Commissioner Culture and Archaeology Raipur, (Chhattisgarh)  | 4,50,000  | 4,50,000  |
| 11.  | Tamil Nadu   | Department of Archaeology Tamil Valarchy Valagam Halls Road, Egmore Chennai-600 008.   | 4,50,000  | 43,40,890 |
| 12.  |              | Department of Tamil Literature University of Madras, Marina Campus, Chennai-600 005.   | 10,15,000 |           |
| 13.  |              | Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library Thanjavur-613009 Tamil Nadu   | 12,65,000 |           |
| 14.  |              | Sri Chandrashekharendra Saraswati Viswa Mahavidyalaya Deemed University, Enathur Kanchipuram-631561  | 16,10,890 |           |
| 15.  | Delhi        | Sahitya Sadan Bhai Vir Singh Marg, Gole Market New Delhi-1   | 10,00,000 | 14,50,000 |
| 16.  |              | B.L Institute of Indology Vallab Smarak Complex 20th KM.GTK Road, Alipur, Delhi-36   | 4,50,000  |           |
| 17.  | Gujarat      | Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology Navarangpur, Near Gujrat University Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat                                      | 30,92,220 | 35,42,220 |
| 18.. |              | Shree Dwarakadhish Sanskrit Academy and Indological Research Institute, Dwaraka, Gujarat   | 4,50,000  |           |
| 19.  | Haryana      | Department of Sanskrit Pali and Prakrit Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra-136119<br>Ph:-01744-238367, 238567                                | 25,65,000 | 25,65,000 |

| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4         | 5           |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| 20. | Himachal Pradesh  | Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Culture and Languages Cliff-End Estate, Shimla-171001<br>Phone: 0177-2624330/2623149   | 32,60,251 | 59,45,344   |
| 21. |                   | Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Gangchen Kyisong, Dharamshala-176215 Himachal Pradesh.   | 26,85,093 |             |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | Directorate of State Archaeology, Archives and Museum Stone Building, Old Secretariat Srinagar-190001, Jammu and Kashmir                | 30,04,210 | 52,73,654   |
| 23. |                   | Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Choglamsar, Leh (Laddak)-1 94001   | 22,69,444 |             |
| 24. | Karnataka         | Oriental Research Institute University of Mysore Kautilya Circle, Mysore-570005 Karnataka   | 45,21,378 | 1,31,06,308 |
| 25. |                   | Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaraya-583 276 Hospet Tq. Dt-Bellary, Karnataka  | 25,15,000 |             |
| 26. |                   | National Institute of Prakrit Studies Research, Shrutakevali Education Trust (Regd.) Shravanabelagola-573 135, Hassan Distt., Karnataka | 34,91,225 |             |
| 27. |                   | Keladi Museum and Historical Research, P.O. KELADI SagarTq,-577401, Simoga Dt., Karnataka   | 11,09,388 |             |
| 28. |                   | Mahabharata Samshodhan Pratishthan 1/E, 3rd Cross, Girinagar 1st Phase, Bangalore-560 085   | 14,69,317 |             |
| 29. | Kerala            | Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library University of Kerala Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram-695585, Kerala                 | 37,88,503 | 83,25,846   |
| 30. |                   | Thunchan Memorial Trust Thunchan Paramba, Tirur-676101, Dt-Mamplapuram, Kerala  | 40,87,343 |             |
| 31. |                   | D.G, Centre for Heritage Studies Hill Palace Thripunithura, Dist-Ernakulam (Kerala)   | 4,50,000  |             |
| 32. | West Bengal       | Manuscript Library Hardinge Building, 1st Floor, 87/1, College Street, Senate House, University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700073.            | 72,60,851 | 72,60,851   |
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh    | Scindia Oriental Research Institute Vikram University, Ujjain Madhya Pradesh  | 19,93,000 | 67,00,436   |
| 34. |                   | Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Gour Nagar, Sagar-470003, Madhya Pradesh   | 30,52,962 |             |



| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4         | 5         |
|-----|---------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 35. |               | Coordinator, MRC Kund-Kund Jnanapith 584,<br>M.G. Road, Tukoganj, Indore-452001  | 16,54,474 |           |
| 36. | Maharashtra   | Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Deccan<br>Gymkhana, Pune-411 037  | 26,15,000 | 71,06,952 |
| 37. |               | Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University, Baghla<br>Bhawan, Sitalwadi Manda Road, Ramtek-441106   | 3,65,000  |           |
| 38. |               | Anandashram Samstha 22, Budhwar Peth,<br>Pune-411 002  | 13,66,952 |           |
| 39. |               | Shree Sat Shrut Prabhavana Trust 580,<br>Juni Manekwadi, Bhavnagar-364001  | 24,20,000 |           |
| 40. |               | Institute of oriental Studies, Shiv Shakti,<br>Thane west, Maharashtra   | 3,40,000  |           |
| 41. | Manipur       | Manipur State Archives Washington Likoi,<br>Imphal-795 001 Manipur   | 51,64,200 | 51,64,200 |
| 42. | Odisha        | Odisha State Museum Museum Building,<br>Bhubaneswar Odisha   | 41,72,000 | 64,62,021 |
| 43. |               | Dr. Sadananda Dikshita Sanskrit Academy of<br>Research for Advanced Society Through Vedic<br>and Allied Tradition of India (SARASVATI),<br>Sarasvati Vihar, Barpada, Bhadrak-756 113<br>Odisha | 22,90,021 |           |
| 44. | Puducherry    | French Institute of Pondichery 11, Saint Louis<br>Street, PB-33 Puducherry-605001  | 22,17,046 | 22,17,046 |
| 45. | Punjab        | ViswesvaranandaViswabandhu Institute of Sanskrit<br>and Indological Studies, Sadhu Ashram,<br>Hoshiarpur-146021 Punjab.  | 19,20,044 | 19,20,044 |
| 46. | Rajasthan     | Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, P.W.D.<br>Road, Jodhpur-342011, Rajasthan   | 21,45,248 | 21,45,248 |
| 47. | Uttar Pradesh | Rampur Raza Library Hamid Manzil, Rampur<br>Uttar Pradesh-244 901  | 18,45,000 | 76,08,887 |
| 48. |               | Sampurnananda Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya,<br>Varanasi-221001.   | 25,97,991 |           |
| 49. |               | Sh. Harimohan Malviya Vrindavan Research Institute<br>Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan-281121  | 16,50,000 |           |
| 50. |               | Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad Mahatma Gandhi<br>Marg Hazratganj, Lucknow.   | 7,45,896  |           |

| 1   | 2           | 3  | 4         | 5            |
|-----|-------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| 51. |             | Hastalekhagar evam Samgrahalaya K.M. Hindi Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Paliwal Park, Agra | 3,20,000  |              |
| 52. |             | Mazahar Memorial Museum, Bahariabad, Ghazipur (UP)   | 4,50,000  |              |
| 53. | Uttarakhand | Uttanchal Sanskrit Academy Near Zila Panchayat Office Haridwar-249401  | 24,56,800 |              |
| 54. |             | Department of Sanskrit HNB Garwal University Pauri Garhwal, Uttranchal   | 3,20,000  | 27,76,800    |
|     |             | Total amount released for all States   |           | 10,90,49,566 |

*(B) State-wise Details of Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) and Fund Sanctioned for their Set up and Working*

|     |                   |   |           |           |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswar University Tirupati-517507                           | 8,58,700  | 5,23,700  |
| 2.  |                   | Salarjung Museum, Salarjung Marg Hyderabad-500002   | 14,15,000 |           |
| 3.  |                   | AP State Archives and Research Institute Tarnaka, Hyderabad-7                                     | 2,50,000  |           |
| 4.  | Arunachal Pradesh | Tawang Monastery, Tawang Distt. Arunachal Pradesh   | 2,00,000  | 2,00,000  |
| 5.  | Assam             | Gurucharan College, Silchar-4. (Assam)  | 2,50,000  | 16,73,277 |
| 6.  |                   | Tripura University Suryamaninagar, Tripura West   | 2,50,000  |           |
| 7.  |                   | Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library Gauhati University, Gopinath Bardolai Nagar, Guwahati-781014 Assam | 11,73,277 |           |
| 8.  | Bihar             | Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Ashok Rajpath, Patna-800 004 Bihar                            | 19,10,000 | 25,20,578 |
| 9.  |                   | Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Roac Arrah, Bihar-802 301     | 6,10,578  |           |
| 10. | Chhattisgarh      | Commissioner Culture and Archaeology Raipur, (Chhattisgarh)                                       | 2,50,000  | 2,50,000  |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu        | Tamilnadu Government Museum Egmore, Chennai-600008  | 16,02,089 | 20,52,089 |
| 12. |                   | Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library Thanjavur-613009, Tamil Nadu                   | 4,50,000  |           |
| 13. | Delhi             | Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Janpath, New Delhi-10001                               | 10,40,000 |           |



| 1   | 2                    | 3  | 4         | 5         |
|-----|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 14. |                      | B.L Institute of Indology Vallab Smarak Complex<br>20th KM.GTK Road, PO Alipur, Delhi-3  | 2,50,000  |           |
| 15. | Gujarat              | Lalbbhai Dalpatbbhai Institute of Indology Navarangpur,<br>Near Gujrat University Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat                       | 6,00,000  | 6,00,000  |
| 16. | Himacbal Pradesh     | Language and Culture, Kasumputy, Shimla  | 19,57,077 | 19,57,077 |
| 17. | Jammu and<br>Kashmir | Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Choglamsar,<br>Leb (Ladakh)-194104   | 13,50,000 | 13,50,000 |
| 18. | Karnataka            | ICKPAC, INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art<br>Conservation Centre, Kumara Krupa Road,<br>Bangalore-560 001.                           | 28,27,883 | 48,57,883 |
| 19. |                      | Department of Manuscriptology Kannada University,<br>Hampi Vidyaranya-583 276 Dist. Bellary, (Karnataka)                           | 2,50,000  |           |
| 20. |                      | National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research<br>Shri Davala Teertham, Srovanabelagola<br>Dist: Hassan, (Karnataka)           | 2,50,000  |           |
| 21. |                      | Keladi Museum and Historical Research<br>P.O. KELADI, SagarTq,-577401, Simoga<br>Dt., Karnataka                                    | 2,50,000  |           |
| 22. |                      | Karnataka State Archives, Room No 9, Ground Floor,<br>Vidban Saudba, Bangalore-1   | 12,80,000 |           |
| 23. | Kerala               | Mural Painting Conservation Research and Training<br>Centre Hill Palace Musuem Premises Tripunithura,<br>Ernakulam, Kerala         | 14,15,000 | 29,97,992 |
| 24. |                      | Thunchan Memorial Trust Thunchan Parambu<br>Tirur-676 101 Malapurram Dt, Keralam   | 2,50,000  |           |
| 25. |                      | Centre for Heritage Studies Hill Palace Thripunithura,<br>Ernakulam, (Kerala)  | 2,50,000  |           |
| 26. |                      | Regional Conservation Laboratory Cotton Hill Road,<br>Saothamangalam P.O. Thiruvananathapuram-695010                               | 10,82,992 |           |
| 27. | West Bengal          | Manuscript Library Hardinge Building, 1st Floor, 87/1,<br>College Street, Senate House, University of<br>Calcutta, Kolkata-700073, | 15,19,994 | 15,19,994 |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh       | Kund Kund Jananpith Devi Ahilya University 584,<br>M. G. Road Tukoganj, Indore-452 001   | 2,50,000  | 2,50,000  |
| 29. | Maharashtra          | Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Deccan<br>Gymkhana, Pune-411 037  | 14,15,180 | 14,15,180 |
| 30. | Manipur              | Manipur State Archives Washnglom Likoi,<br>Imphal-795001 Manipur   | 13,39,148 | 13,39,148 |

| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4                  | 5         |
|---|---------------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| 31.   | Odisha        | INTACH ICI Odisha Art Conservation Centre Odisha State Museum Premises Bhubaneswar-Odisha-751 014  | 33,81,259          | 61,93,323 |
| 32.   |               | AITIHYA Plot No. 4/330, 1st Floor, Raghunathpur, P.O. Sisupala Gada (Near Gangua Bridge, Puri Road), Bhubaneswar-2 Odisha                            | 11,90,000          |           |
| 33.   |               | Sambalpur University Library Sambalpur University Burla-768001   | 16,22,064          |           |
| 34.   | Punjab        | WIS and IS, Hosiarpur  | 1,50,000           | 1,50,000  |
| 35.   | Rajasthan     | Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute P.W.D. Road, Jodhpur-342011  | 12,79,695          | 28,77,588 |
| 36.   |               | Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra Jain Vidya Samsthan Digambar Jain Nasim Bhattarakji Sawai Ramsing Road Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan            | 15,97,893          |           |
| 37.   | Uttar Pradesh | ICI Coservation Centre Rampur Raza Library, Hamid Manzil Rampur-244901 U.P.  | 13,70,000          |           |
| 38.   |               | Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273 001   | 13,42,771          |           |
| 39.   |               | Vrindavan Research Institute Raman Reti, Vrindavan 281121  | 20,35,545          | 92,52,439 |
| 40.   |               | Indian Council of Conservation Institutes HIG-44, Sector-E, Aliganj Scheme Lucknow-226024, e-mail:   | 34,84,123          |           |
| 41.   |               | Head of the Department Central Library Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi  | 7,70,000           |           |
| 42.   |               | Mazahar Memorial Museum Bahariabad, Ghazipur (UP)  | 2,50,000           |           |
| 43.   | Uttarakhand   | Uttranchal Institute for Conservation Research and Training, Markandey House (near HMT Main Gate), Rani Bagh, District —Nainital-263 126 Uttranchal. | 9,28,527           | 24,20,167 |
| 44.   |               | Himalayan Society of Heritage and Art Conservation Centre, Nainital, Uttaranchal   | 14,91,640          |           |
| Total amount released for all States  |               |  | 4,76,90,435        |           |
| Total funds released to Manuscripts Resource Centers                                |               |  | = Rs. 10,90,49,566 |           |
| Total funds released to Manuscripts Conservation Centers                            |               |  | = Rs. 4,76,90,435  |           |
| Grand Total   |               |  | = Rs. 15,67,40,001 |           |
| Grand Total = Rs. (Rupees Fifteen crores sixty seven lakhs forty thousand one only) |               |  |                    |           |



**Revamping of Culture Akademies**

3042. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Lalit Kala, the Sangeet Natak and the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Akademies are likely to be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Deployment of Attendants at Historical Monuments**

3043. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attendants deployed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at historical/heritage monuments under its jurisdiction and the expenditure incurred on them during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the number of attendants deployed at these monuments is considered to be sufficient for properly discharging the duties and responsibilities assigned to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to recruit more such attendants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which they are likely to be put into service?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 3463 Monument Attendants (watch and ward staff) are presently deployed at the ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance. The ASI, in addition, has also deployed private security guards, armed police guards/Home Guards and CISF personnel at sensitive monuments to take care of the security requirements. The details are as under:

(i) CISF: 387 personnel

(ii) Armed Police

Guards/Home Guards: 140

(iii) Private Security Guards: 803

The details of expenditure incurred (in Rs.) on employment of Monument Attendants during the last three years are as under:

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2007-2008: | 34,32,44,035 |
| 2008-2009: | 39,32,00,359 |
| 2009-2010: | 47,54,48,033 |

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Ideally, three Monument Attendants need to be deployed at each protected ancient monument/archaeological site and remains, besides the leave reserve for bare watch and ward duty.

(d) and (e) The ASI has already initiated adequate steps to strengthen the watch and ward at the protected ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains by way of engaging 1000 ex-servicemen. Besides, a decision to increase the number of private security guards by about 700 for deployment at the monuments, archaeological sites and remains for watch and ward duty has also been taken. The process to conduct security audit of the protected monuments to arrive at actual requirement of watch and ward staff and security gadgets has also started.

**Construction of Gaudhuli-Santalpur Road**

3044. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for construction/upgradation of Gaudhuli-Santalpur road has been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) whether the revised estimates for construction/upgradation of Gaudhuli-Santalpur road have also been received by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said road project is likely to be approved and started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The proposal for construction/improvement of about 255 km Gadhuli-Santalpur road with estimated project cost of Rs. 550 crore has been approved by the Government on 18.11.2010. After completing initial preparatory work, the construction activity of the project is scheduled to start in April, 2011.



### Upgradation of Immigration Services

3045. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/project to modernise and upgrade immigration services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be taken up/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. To modernize and upgrade immigration services in the country the Government is implementing Mission Mode Project (MMP).

Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services in the country is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)". This project will develop a secure and integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the visa issuance process, strengthen the immigration function besides strengthening the Foreigners Registration process for effective tracking of foreigners.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1011 crore. It is being implemented in a planned and phased manner and is spread over a period of 4½ years, i.e. w.e.f. April, 2010 to September, 2014. With the implementation of this project, all the 169 Indian Missions across the globe, 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Office (FROs) in the country would be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).

[Translation]

### Hike in Prices of Vegetables and Fruits

3046. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to untimely rains in some parts of the country crops have been damaged leading to shortage of Vegetables and Fruits and consequent hike in the selling prices thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual production viz-a-viz the estimated production of onions, tomatoes, peas, cabbage, beans, carrots, bananas, apples etc. as during the month of November, 2010 to January, 2011; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Madam, there has been no shortage in production of vegetables and fruits during the current year as evident from table below:

| Hort. Commodity | Production ('000MT) |         |                        |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|
|                 | 2008-09             | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(Estimated) |
| Fruits          | 68466               | 72282   | 75770                  |
| Vegetables      | 129072              | 133545  | 141354                 |

Source: National Horticulture Board, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Recent higher prices of onion were mainly due to lower and delayed arrivals in markets caused by initial damage of Kharif crop attributable to untimely rains during November and December, 2010 in some parts of major onion growing States. However, total estimated production of vegetables and fruits in 2010-11, shows an increase as compared to the production in 2009-10:-

| Crops   | Production in '000 MT |                        |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|         | 2009-10               | 2010-11<br>(Estimated) |
| Onion   | 12190.7               | 13147.1                |
| Tomato  | 12424.9               | 12909.4                |
| Peas    | 3011.0                | 3157.6                 |
| Cabbage | 7245.5                | 7397.6                 |
| Beans   | 494.1                 | 782.1                  |
| Carrots | 305.4                 | 308.9                  |
| Banana  | 27142.0               | 27862.0                |
| Apple   | 1772.0                | 2402.0                 |

Source: NHB, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation



(d) The retail selling prices of fruits and vegetables depend upon a large number of factors primarily the demand - supply position, cost of transportation, cost of cold storage, etc. The most effective measure for stabilizing prices of horticulture products is to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country for which Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, whole sale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce".

In order to contain the prices of horticulture products especially onion, government have taken a number of steps including raising the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion from US \$ 275 PMT to US \$ 1200 PMT from September, 2010 to December, 2010. Further, from 22nd December, 2010, export of onion was banned and duty free imports of onion were allowed to enhance domestic supply. To give relief to consumers, Government started distribution of onion through NAFED and other agencies in Delhi during January, 2011, at a subsidized rate. In the second week of February, 2011, a decision has been taken by the Government to remove ban on export varieties like Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram onion as these are not domestically consumed, cannot be stored for long periods and moreover farmers are adversely affected by the ban. Recently, the Government has taken a decision to totally remove the ban on export of all varieties of onions in view of the improved arrivals and falling prices of onions across the country and reduced the MEP to US \$ 600 per metric ton.

#### Ancient Sites in Eran

3047. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various ancient archaeological monuments and sites in the village of Eran in Madhya Pradesh have been declared as protected monuments/sites of national importance by the ASI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government for the conservation and maintenance of the said monuments/sites alongwith the amount of funds spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The ancient site at village Eran in Madhya Pradesh, that has various archaeological monuments and remains, has been declared as protected monument of national importance by the ASI.

(c) The conservation work at this site is attended regularly depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and the monument in a good state of preservation. The details of amount spent on conservation works are as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of the Monument | Year-wise amount spent in Rs. |            |                         |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
|        |                      | 2008-09                       | 2009-10    | 2010-11<br>upto Feb.,11 |
| 1.     | Ancient site at Eran | 3,77,124/-                    | 7,42,853/- | 3,87,099/-              |

[English]

#### New Indian Statistical Institutes

3048. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more Indian Statistical Institutes (ISIs) in various States including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including induction of faculty members and the funds provided for purpose during the current year, institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Presently the Indian Statistical Institute has its Statistical Quality Control and Operations Research (SQC and OR) Unit at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

With regard to the setting up of more Indian Statistical Institutes, we are in process of setting up Indian Statistical Institute at Tezpur.



(c) Rs. 6 crores have been provided during current financial year for Indian Statistical Institute at Tezpur. Process for induction of faculty members is in progress.

[Translation]

#### **Reserve Stock of Pulses**

3049. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a reserve stock of pulses to deal with emergency crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfill the demand and prevent hoarding and black-marketing of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Currently, there is no proposal to create reserve stock of pulses.

(b) In view of the above, Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to fulfill the demand and prevent the hoarding and black-marketing of pulses are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Government Measure*

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for pulses up to 31.3.2011.
- (ii) Banned export of (except kabuli chana) up to 31.3.2011.
- (iii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (iv) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (v) Enabled imposition of stock limit orders by State governments in the case of pulses upto 30.9.2011.

(vi) During 2010-11, MSP of gram increased to Rs. 2100 per quintal, masoor (lentil) increased to Rs. 2250 per quintal, arhar increased to Rs. 3000 per quintal, moong to Rs. 3170 per quintal and urad to Rs. 2900 per quintal respectively.

(vii) In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses Programme are being implemented in 16 major pulses growing states covering about 97.5% pulses area in the country. Besides, the Macro management of Agriculture (MMA) scheme, assistance is also provided for pulses development in the states which are not covered under NFSM and ISOPOM Programme. An Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is conceived for more intensive promotion of pulses in the potential areas under NFSM Pulses. Similarly, new initiative of "organizing 60,000 pulses and Oilseed village" is being implemented in major pulses growing states to supplement the efforts of other schemes in enhancing the pulses production.

(viii) Publicity campaigns have been undertaken to popularise consumption of yellow peas.

[English]

#### **Agriculture Supply Chain**

3050. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite private sector participation in agriculture supply chain, in order to eliminate the existing marketing inefficiency due to multiplayer structure of intermediaries;

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

(c) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam.

In order to facilitate adequate investment for development of marketing infrastructure and supply chain including that by the private sector, the Ministry of Agriculture has circulated Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act (APMC Act) 2003 to all the States/Union Territories for their adoption.



The Model Act provides for contract farming, direct marketing, setting up of markets by private and cooperative sectors which is intended to improve the remuneration to the farmers for their produce through provision of efficient supply chain and reduction of intermediation in the marketing system. The Government is providing assistance through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for development of marketing infrastructure and supply chain for agriculture commodities.

[Translation]

#### Allotments of Flats by DDA

3051. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats allotted to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) the number of such allottees who have sold their flats to the persons belonging to other category;

(c) whether such flats are transferable to other persons;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take stringent steps against the transfer/sale of the flats allotted to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The total number of flats allotted by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during last three years, as reported by DDA, is given below:-

| Year | SC  | ST  |
|------|-----|-----|
| 2008 | 948 | 303 |
| 2009 | 37  | 07  |
| 2010 | 15  | 02  |

(b) to (d) DDA has further informed that since 1992 the allotments are being made on free-hold basis and hence there is no restriction on sale/transfer of flats and therefore, no details are being maintained regarding transfer/sale of flats.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply at (b) to (d) above.

[English]

#### Home Guards

3052. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha for increasing the strength of Home Guards;

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

(c) the total additional expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLAY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available Information office of the Commandant General of Home Guard, Odisha had sent a proposal to Directorate General of Civil Defence in October 2009 and 2010 for increasing the existing strength of Home Guard from 15708 to 19708. The Government of Odisha which has to bear the major part of expenditure has not submitted any proposal for increasing the strength of Home Guards to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The financial implication on the enhanced strength can be assessed only after receiving the proposal from the State Government.

[Translation]

#### Missing Documents

3053. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that several sensitive documents relating to emergency period are alleged to have gone missing;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry in the matter has been conducted;

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

(e) the action taken against the responsible officers; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (f) As per available information, no such reports have come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Land in Delhi**

3054. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired/allotted a piece of land opposite the Birla Mandir;

(b) if so, the details of the objective and purpose for acquisition/allotment of the said piece of land;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to properly develop the same alongwith the allocation made for the same; and

(d) the present state of development of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Crop Loss due to Heavy Rain**

3055. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of damage to crops due to heavy rains in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received proposals from various quarters to declare this as national calamity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha have reported damage of crops due to heavy/unseasonal rains during 2010-11.

(b) No, Madam

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Blast Cases**

3056. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the inquiry into various bomb blast/terrorist attack cases reported during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the present status of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The 14 cases of Bomb blasts/terrorist attacks which occurred during the last three years are either under investigation or under trial in the Competent Courts. In one case conviction and sentence has been passed. A statement in this regard is attached.



**Statement***Details of Bomb Blasts/Terrorist Attacks during Last Three Years*

| Sl.No. | Date                     | Incident                                  | Status  |
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1.     | 7.12.2010                | Bomb Blast in Varanasi (UP)               | The case is under investigation   |
| 2.     | 19.09.2010               | Jama Masjid (Delhi) firing and explosions | The case is under investigation.  |
| 3.     | 17.04.2010               | Chinnaswamy Stadium blast                 | The case is under investigation.  |
| 4..    | 13.2.2010                | Bomb blast in Pune                        | Under trial   |
| 5.     | 16.10.2009               | Margao blast                              | Under trial   |
| 6.     | 26.11.2008<br>28.11.2008 | Terrorist attacks in Mumbai               | Ajmal Kasab sentenced to Death by Special Court on 6.5.2010. Sentence upheld by High Court. |
| 7.     | 29.9.2008                | Bomb blast at Malegaon, Maharashtra.      | Under trial   |
| 8.     | 29.9.2008                | Bomb blast at Subarkantha, Gujarat        | The case is under investigation.  |
| 9.     | 27.9.2008                | Bomb blast at Mehrauli, Delhi.            | The case is under investigation.  |
| 10.    | 13.9.2008                | A series of 5 bomb blasts in Delhi        | Under trial   |
| 11.    | 26.7.2008                | A series of 18 bomb blasts in Ahmedabad   | Under trial   |
| 12.    | 25.7.2008                | A series of 8 bomb blasts in Bangalore    | Under trial   |
| 13.    | 13.5.2008                | Serial bomb blasts at Jaipur              | Under trial   |
| 14.    | 1.1.2008                 | Attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur     | Under trial   |

**Proposal from Kerala**

3057. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal on TMB Operation and Kayal Ecology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Development of North Eastern States**

3058. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned packages for the overall development of North Eastern States;

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

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be implemented, project-wise;

(d) the total funds allocated and utilized by the North Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to create opportunities, improve the economy and provide connectivity with rail, road and air services in the said region;

(f) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government has any special plans for fast-track development of the North Eastern States; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (h) The Government has announced a number of special packages/programmes for the socio-economic development of the North East Region with a major emphasis on improving infrastructure, including connectivity. The major programmes include the following:-

**Special Accelerated Road Development Programme:** Its main objective is to upgrade National Highways connecting State capitals to two/four lane and to provide proper connectivity to all District Headquarters of NER. The programme has been divided into three parts viz. Phase-A, Phase-B and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways and will cover a total length of about 10,141 km of roads. The allocation and expenditure under the programme during last three years and current year is as under:-

| Year    | Allocation<br>(Rs. in crore) | Expenditure<br>(Rs. in crore) |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 700                          | 651                           |
| 2008-09 | 1000                         | 637                           |
| 2009-10 | 1200                         | 676                           |
| 2010-11 | 1500                         | 583 (as on date)              |

**Extension of rail network:** As announced by the Railway Minister in her budget speech 2011-12 a non-lapsable Fund for railway projects has been created that will boost the progress of projects in the Region. All the state capitals of this region except Sikkim will get connected by rail network in the next seven years.

**BTC Package:** The Government is implementing a special package to develop the socio-economic infrastructure of Bodo Territorial Council areas. Initially

under the package, Rs. 500 crore were to be released for a period of 5 years (Rs. 100 crore per annum). In August 2008, Prime Minister during his visit to Assam announced additional BTC package of Rs. 250 crore. So far 52 projects have been sanctioned under the two packages and a total amount of Rs. 480.20 crore has been released.

Socio-economic Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF): The Union Finance Minister in his Budget speech for 2008-09 announced a provision of Rs. 500 crore under SIDF for the North Eastern Region, especially Arunachal Pradesh and Border Areas. No. of ongoing projects under the Scheme is 7. State-wise details of funds released during two years of its existence are as under:

| Under SIDF Scheme |         | (Rs. in crore) |  |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|--|
| State             | 2009-10 | 2010-11        |  |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 10.00   | 27.98          |  |
| Assam             | -       | 1.48           |  |
| Nagaland          | -       | 22.99          |  |
| Sikkim            | 7.42    | -              |  |
| Total             | 17.42   | 62.45          |  |

**Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources:** Total number of on-going projects under NLCPR is 651. The fund released and utilized under the NLCPR Scheme of this Ministry during the last three years and the current year are given as under:-

| Under NLCPR Scheme |         | (Rs. in crore) |         |         |  |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| State              | 2007-08 | 2008-09        | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |  |
| Arunachal Pradesh  | 105.28  | 165.98         | 152.89  | 92.99   |  |
| Assam              | 146.09  | 94.38          | 107.49  | 164.96  |  |
| Manipur            | 61.86   | 84.35          | 90.09   | 50.37   |  |
| Meghalaya          | 60.39   | 94.82          | 76.72   | 51.96   |  |
| Mizoram            | 29.82   | 14.94          | 19.91   | 44.14   |  |
| Nagaland           | 71.70   | 103.81         | 102.94  | 77.77   |  |
| Sikkim             | 48.46   | 62.91          | 22.91   | 48.67   |  |
| Tripura            | 112.40  | 39.19          | 95.67   | 61.12   |  |
| Total              | 636.00  | 660.38         | 668.62  | 591.98  |  |



**RELEASES BY NEC:**

Besides the above, NEC has also released Rs.600 crore during 2007-08 and Rs.624 crore each during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for implementing its various schemes. It proposes to release Rs.700 crore during the current year.

**EFFORTS TO IMPROVE AIR CONNECTIVITY BY NEC:**

NEC in association with Airports Authority of India has undertaken improvement of 10 airports in NER, viz. Guwahati, Lilabari, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Silchar, Tezpur, Imphal, Agartala and Umroi (Meghalaya) during the 10th Plan. Improvement of 7 airports is completed. Work in Silchar, Dibrugarh and Umroi Airports are in different stages of progress. NEC has also supported a project for improvement of Lengpui Airport in Aizwal (which is owned by the Government of Mizoram) and operationalisation of Tezu Airport in Arunachal Pradesh.

NEC has been supporting viability gap funding to alliance air for operating air services within the North Eastern Region since 2002. This is particularly meant for those airports of the NER that are not well connected by other commercial airlines.

Implementation of above programmes/Schemes lead to generation of employment opportunities and improve economic growth. The Government has also announced NEIIPP, 2007 which provides incentives for setting up/ expanding industries in North East Region and this also creates employment opportunities.

The Ministry/NEC has evolved an effective monitoring mechanism for ensuring timely completion of projects.

[English]

**Cases of Harassment**

3059. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that residents of West Bengal are suffering harassment in various parts of the country and are being labeled as a Doubtful-voters and illegal migrants;

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

(c) whether any advisory in this regard has been issued to the concerned States to exercise restraint in such matters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Certain instances have been reported from some parts of the country alleging that Indian nationals have been picked up on the pretext of being Bangladeshi nationals.

(c) and (d) Detailed procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has been set out and circulated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised on 5th August, 2010 to issue necessary instructions to the police authorities to ensure that no innocent person belonging to any community is unnecessarily harassed and to strictly follow the instructions issued by the Government in November 2009. Further instructions on the procedure were issued on 22.2.2011.

**Crowd Management**

3060. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee on crowd management;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the constitution and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether such committee has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government has also constituted a separate committee to identify non lethal weapons/gadgets, upgrading of existing technology considering the need to strengthen the counter terrorism capabilities and intelligence inputs;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether such committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (h) In pursuance of a decision taken in the Annual Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police of States/UTs and Heads of the Central Police Organisations held on 25-27 August, 2010 at New Delhi, a Task Force under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary was constituted to recommend the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitation with non-lethal measures. This Task Force includes members from the Ministry of Home Affairs Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO), State Governments as well as from the States Police.

In the first meeting of the Task Force held on 26.10.2010, two Sub-Groups were constituted. Sub-Group-I was headed by the Director General of Police, Jammu and Kashmir Police and tasked to prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitations with non-lethal measures. Sub-Group-II was headed by the Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and tasked to identify various new non-lethal equipment and technology upgradation for existing non-lethal equipment. The SOPs are primarily built around the core position/objective to use minimum necessary force with minimum collateral damage in order to disperse an unlawful assembly.

The Sub-Groups have submitted their reports and the same have been sent to the all Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police of all States/UTs including the Chiefs of all Central Police Organisations.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Essential Commodities

3061. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether hindrances are being faced in implementation of rules/laws relating to control of hoarding and black-marketing and maintenance of supply of essential commodities, including assault on enforcement authorities recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; 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) to (c) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of 'The Essential Commodities Act, 1955'. No details of cases of hindrances in implementation of rules/laws relating to control of hoarding and black-marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential commodities including assault on enforcement authorities have recently been reported to the Government of India. However, the number of raids conducted, number of persons prosecuted, number of persons convicted and value of goods confiscated for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during 2010 as reported by State Governments/UTs are as under:

| Year                            | No. of raids | No. of persons arrested | No. of persons prosecuted | No. of persons convicted | Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakhs) |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2010 (updated as on 23.02.2011) | 204783       | 10906                   | 4539                      | 161                      | 10500.7                                   |

The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of

commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2010 are given below:-



| Name of the State | 2010 |
|-------------------|------|
| Gujarat           | 79   |
| Tamil Nadu        | 120  |
| Odisha            | 02   |
| Maharashtra       | 02   |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 01   |
| Chhattisgarh      | 01   |
| Total             | 205  |

As a follow up to the Chief Ministers (CMs) Conference held on 06.02.2010 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, a Standing Core Group of some State CMs and Central Ministers had been constituted. The Core Group in its first meeting held on 08.04.2010 had decided, among others, to constitute a Working Group on Consumer Affairs under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Gujarat (with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members). The terms of reference of the Working Group included, *inter-alia*, the better implementation of and amendments to the Essential Commodities Act. The Working Group on Consumer Affairs has submitted its report on 02.03.2011 to the Prime Minister.

[English]

#### Sale of Phone Tapping Devices

3062. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:  
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies have been permitted to import off-the-air phone tapping devices for Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CUP) purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has permitted the procurement of such gadgets;

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

(e) whether several vendors in the country are selling such tapping devices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (f) Passive off-the-air GSM Systems are available in the International market and Telecom operators are mandated to install Legal interception monitoring system as part of their licensing agreement. However, "off-the-air monitoring equipments", which were under the 'Open General License' (OGL), have been taken out of OGL list and put in the restricted list vide Department of Commerce vide Notification No. 53/2009-2014 dated 15th July, 2010. Further, Department of Telecommunications vide Press Release dated 31.12.2010 has directed the persons and companies who have/had imported, procured or possess the equipments/sub systems capable of monitoring/ intercepting and surveillance of communications to provide the details of such equipment within the 60 days in the prescribed proforma to the respective Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications.

#### Projects in NDMC Area

3063. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and financial details of the projects in NDMC area which has been entrusted to CPWD for execution alongwith their tentative costs and dates of completion;

(b) whether there is any provision for penalty in case of delay in completion of the projects;

(c) if so, the details of such projects; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to avoid such penalties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of the projects in NDMC Area entrusted to CPWD are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There are provisions in the general condition of the contract of the CPWD for penalty in case of delay in completion of all the projects.

(d) Contract clauses and milestones have been provided for monitoring the progress of the works.



**Statement***Name of the Projects in NDMC area entrusted to CPWD*

| Sl.No. | Name of project  | Tentative cost | Target date of completion |
|--------|--|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhawan Project at Janpath New Delhi                                      | 185.56 Crores  | 31.5.2011                 |
| 2.     | C/o Ministers Bungalow in Sunheri Bagh, (LBZ Area) on Plot Nos. 1, 12, 13 and 15 New Delhi | 8.26 crore     | 31.3.2011                 |
| 3.     | C/o Type-VII bungalow at 30 GRG Road, New Delhi  | 1.03 crore     | 31.3.2011                 |
| 4.     | C/o Type-VIII bungalow at 2 Janpath Road, New Delhi  | 2.17 crore     | 15.6.2011                 |
| 5.     | C/o 2 Nos type-VIII bungalow at 7 Moti Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi                           | 4.59 crore     | 15.2.2012<br>(Tentative)  |
| 6.     | C/o 52 Nqs. MS flat for Lok Sabha at Dr. B.D. Marg, New Delhi                              | 63.79 crore    | 1.7.2013<br>(Tentative)   |
| 7.     | Covering of Nallah at Ansari Nagar Campus of AIIMS Phase-II                                | 24.86 crore    | 30.4.2012                 |
| 8.     | C/o 8 Nos Lift at AIIMS, New Delhi   | 4.50 crore     | 30.6.2011                 |
| 9.     | C/o Sewage Treatment Plant in AIIMS, New Delhi   | 3.44 crore     | 30.4.2011                 |
| 10.    | C/o 300 Nos Type-II Qtrs for Central Govt. Employees at Aliganj, New Delhi                 | 35.0 crore     | 31.6.2011                 |

*[Translation]***Restriction on Protests**

3064. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restriction on holding protests or political campaigns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are also reports of the stopping and turning back of a train carrying political activists in Maharashtra and repatriating them back to Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b)

The right to hold protests or campaigns, as part of the freedom of speech and expression, is subject to the restrictions contained in clause (2) of Article 19 of the Constitution of India. Law & Order being a State subject, the State Government is empowered to take all preventive measures including imposing of restrictive/prohibitive orders based on security/law & order concerns, to maintain public order.

(c) and (d) In response to the call given by Bharatiya Yuva Janta Morcha to hoist National Flag at Lal Chowk, Srinagar on Republic Day 2011 on the culmination of 'Rashtriya Ekta Yatra', activists of Bhartiya Yuva Janta Morcha were to move from various parts of the country to J&K. State Government inputs revealed that the movement of activists from different parts of the country could have had serious implications on the law & order situation in the State. The Government of J&K had requested that necessary instructions be issued to all concerned to immediately stop/prevent the movement of Railway Special/Special Trains to J&K. The Ministry of



Home Affairs endorsed the request of the J&K Government. Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways/Railway authorities short terminated and returned back the special train which had already moved from Yesvantpur.

[English]

#### **NRI in Census 2011**

3065. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include Non Resident Indian (NRI) in census 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No Madam. In the present Population Census, the population of the country would be declared as at 00.00 hours of 1st March 2011. Therefore, only those persons who were present in the country during the enumeration period from 9th-28th February, 2011 have been enumerated in Population Census 2011. In this exercise, all persons residing in the country who satisfied the following eligibility criteria have been covered:

- (i) All those who normally reside and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e. from 9th February to 28th February, 2011 (both days inclusive);
- (ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and have actually stayed during a part of enumeration period in the household (9th February to 28th February, 2011) but are not present at the time of visit of the enumerator;
- (iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing in the household and are not present at the time of visit of the enumerator but are expected to return by 28th February, 2001; and
- (iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by the enumerator and who are expected to be away from the places of their normal residence during the entire enumeration period.

In view of above, NRIs who were not present in the country during enumeration period have not been enumerated.

#### **Private Detective Agencies**

3066. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign and domestic private detective and investigating agencies registered with the Government for providing their services in the country;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Government for registration of these agencies;

(c) whether there are reports that some detective agencies are working in the country without any registration with the Government;

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

(e) whether many retired officers of Government intelligence agencies have reportedly joined these agencies immediately after their retirement from the Government service;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there are apprehensions that such retired officers may divulge information collected during their service to the private clients; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLAY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) There is no Central law for the registration of detective and investigation agencies. Hence, information sought under these parts is not available. Whether such agencies are registered with the State Governments under any State law applicable in that State is not known.

(e) to (h) Employment in a commercial venture/enterprise by a Government servant after retirement is governed by rules which mandate the government servant



to seek prior permission for employment within one year of retirement. No such case has come to the notice of Government.

#### **Permission to Pak Nationals**

3067. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to certain Pakistani nationals to stay in the border area of Kutch in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the basis on which such permission was granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In accordance with the extant instructions, special permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs is required for the foreign nationals, including Pakistani nationals, to visit/stay in certain border/notified/restricted areas. Government has granted permission to some Pakistani nationals to stay in Kutch District of Gujarat after due police verification and based on the recommendation of the State Government.

#### **Overlays Contracts in CWG**

3068. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it has been found in the audit of the Commonwealth Games (CVG) that the CWG Organising Committee (OC) had inflated the rates of certain items including for overlays contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of funds allocated to the Organising Committee for overlays, item-wise;

(c) whether the OC has deliberately inflated the last of overlays in favour of the vendors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action 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) Organizing Committee (OC), CWG has informed that audit report from CAG has not yet been received. Rs. 687.00 Crore has been allocated to OC for overlays, which includes Rs. 53.23 Cr. for temporary score boards, network switches etc.

(c) to (e) These matters are under enquiry by Investigating Agencies. Action as appropriate would be taken by them on completion of enquiry.

#### **Disposal of Complaints by CPWD**

3069. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has started a call centre to lodge repairing and maintenance complaints through a toll free number;

(b) if so, whether complaints registered through the said call centre are not being attended to in some of the CPWD enquiry offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of complaints converted into major category during the last one year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. CPWD has started a Call Centre to lodge repair and maintenance related complaints through a toll free number for Govt. residential colonies in Delhi. The scheme is also operational for some of the office buildings in Delhi.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The general complaints are attended in time. However, attending of major complaints take some time as they involve work of major nature and are required to be done through the contractors. Execution of works through contractors requires the processes like getting sanction of the work, call of tenders and award of works to contractors etc.

(d) Total number of complaints lodged through call centre and converted into major category during the last one year and the current year is 1,31,385.



*[Translation]***Anti-India Slogans**

3070. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the maoist having written anti-India slogans along the Indo-Nepal border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per inputs received, on Anti-India slogans were noticed on Indo-Nepal border. However, some printed/hand written posters were found pasted by CPI (Maoist) in the month of September, 2010 regarding stopping corruption in Indira Awas Yojana.

*[English]***Restriction of Foreign Investment in Border Areas**

3071. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions on the operation of foreign companies, companies having substantial Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in border areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of any foreign company having secured substantial stake in an Indian company operating from such area;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to seek amendment in relevant laws/rules to restrict the operation of foreign companies/acquiring stake in Indian companies operating with FDI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the available information, there is no restriction.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the available information, no such data is being maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal.

(f) Does not arise.

**Crime Rate in Delhi**

3072. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per latest report by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Delhi has the highest crime rate in relation to children as compared to the national average;

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

(c) whether the Centre for Child Rights has declared the figures of NCRB as misleading;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the other corrective steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to control/prevent crimes against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the latest report by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Delhi has the highest crime rate in relation to children as compared to the national average. The Crime rate (incidence of crime per lakh of population of 16.0 reported in Delhi, as compared to national average of 2.1, has been found to be highest amongst all States and UTs during 2009.



(c) to (e) No such information is available with the Government.

(f) Delhi Police has formed Special Police Unit for Women and Children for the safety and security of the women and children and a detailed Standing Order No. 68, regarding the duties of the Police under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rule-2007, has been issued by the Delhi Police.

#### **National Disaster Management Authority**

3073. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to equip the units of the Disaster Management Authority and the State police forces with equipment to detect and dispose radioactive substances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has submitted a proposal to this Ministry to put Additional Emergency Response Centers (AERCs) at selected police stations in major metros and some large cities. The proposal is about providing police stations with both the radiation monitoring instruments and the personal protective gears. In addition a Go/No Go type of monitoring instrument is also proposed for fitted in the police vehicles.

#### **Removal of Illegal Structure**

3074. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to remove all illegal structures both in residential and commercial areas in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Local Bodies i.e. Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) are responsible to take action against illegal structures in areas under their jurisdiction in National Capital Territory of Delhi. NDMC has intimated that to remove illegal/unauthorised structures, a dedicated department is functioning to take immediate action against

the violations of Building Laws/Bye Laws, illegal constructions etc., and Engineers are exclusively deputed to take immediate action against the unauthorised constructions in NDMC area.

MCD has intimated that whenever any unauthorised construction/encroachment is noticed in the area in its jurisdiction, action is taken under relevant Section of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. MCD has further stated that a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble Court to monitor the action against unauthorised/illegal constructions and during last three years, demolition/sealing action has been taken by MCD in 5399 cases and a total 10416 cases has been booked by it.

DDA has reported that while action against any unauthorised/illegal structure which comes to the notice is taken under relevant provisions of Law and Delhi Development Act, 1957. Action for determination of lease/allotment is taken in respect of leasehold properties.

Strategy and plan action against illegal and dangerous constructions in Delhi have been discussed at the level of Lt. Governor, Delhi and various direction have been issued. That includes constitution of Special Task Force, initiation of action under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, Delhi Police Act, Indian Penal Code etc; banning of electricity and water connections and prohibition of transactions in respect of properties constructed without sanctioned building plan, etc.

#### **Sugarcane Arrears**

3075. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether the sugarcane arrear is required to be paid within 14 days of the supply of sugarcane by the farmers;

(b) if so, whether the cane price arrears pertaining to sugar season, 2007-08 and earlier are still pending;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the cane price arrears as on date, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the State Governments concerned to recover cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills as per the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966;



(e) whether irregularities have been reported in payments accepted and made by the Dhampur Sugar Mill;

(f) if so, the details thereof, and the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(g) the scheme formulated to ensure timely payment of sugarcane dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per provisions of the Sugarcane (control) Order, 1966, sugar mills are required to pay for sugarcane purchased from growers within 14 days from the date of its delivery unless there is an agreement between the parties in writing to the contrary.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. A statement indicating state-wise cane price arrears pertaining to 2008-09 and earlier sugar seasons, as on 31.12.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The outstanding cane price arrears are mainly attributed to reasons, such as, poor financial position, higher cost of production, lower sales realization, higher inventory of stocks, mismanagement and pending court cases etc. Details of the steps taken by the major sugarcane producing states of Andhara Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu to recover the cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Updated details from other States Governments are being collected.

(e) and (f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that no irregularity has come to its notice in cane price payment by Dhampur sugar mill.

(g) To ensure timely payment of sugar cane dues under the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, district collectors of concerned districts where the sugar mills are situated, have been empowered to recover the cane price arrears as arrears of land revenue.

#### **Statement I**

Measures taken by State Governments to recover cane price arrears from defaulting sugar mills as per provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

Andhara Pradesh: An amount of Rs. 33.09 crores is due for 2002-03 season from 12 private sugar factories. The matter is pending for decision in Hon'ble AP High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

#### **Karnataka:**

Bhadra SSK Ltd.-State Government has leased out the factory on LROT basis and the balance Rs. 17.52 lac are to be cleared with the lease amount.

Dakshina Kannada SSK Ltd.-Govt. has leased out the factory and Rs. 192.78 lac are to be cleared out of lease amount.

Naranja SSK.-The process of recovering the balance amount of Rs. 930 lac is going on.

Badami Sugars Ltd. As per the High Court Order, financing banks are to recover their dues by public auction and first preference will be given towards clearance of cane bills from the amount recovered from public auction of the property.

Dyanyogi Sugars. The process of recovering Rs. 287 lac. is going on.

Siraguppa Sugars Ltd. Gauribidanur. The factory has agreed to pay the entire balance dues with interest to concerned farmers.

Maharashtra: Revenue recovery certificates have been issued against defaulting sugar mills.

Punjab: Government of Punjab has reported nil cane price arrears in respect of 2007-08 and earlier sugar seasons.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has informed that recovery certificates have been issued against three sugar factories for sugar season 2006-07, three sugar factories for the sugar season 2007-08 and one sugar factory for the sugar season 2008-09 and 2009-10 which are defaulters in cane price payment.

Tamil Nadu: The State Government has reported that District Collector, Thiruvannamalai has been requested to take action to recover the cane price arrears of Rs. 215.23 lac from Arunachalam Sugar Mills, Thiruvannamalai under Revenue Recovery Act.



**Statement II**

*State-wise Cane Price Arrears of 2008-09 and Earlier Sugar Seasons as on 31.12.2010.*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State           | Cane Price Arrears for<br>2008-09 and earlier seasons |
|--------|-----------------|---|
| 1.     | Uttar Pradesh   | 6970.97   |
| 2.     | Uttarakhand     | 629.73  |
| 3.     | Madhya Pradesh  | 1061.67   |
| 4.     | Gujarat         | 1162.00   |
| 5.     | Maharashtra     | 2062.78   |
| 6.     | Bihar           | 3246.99   |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh. | 3309.32   |
| 8.     | Karnataka       | 2165.00   |
| 9.     | Tamil Nadu      | 215.23  |
| 10.    | Kerala          | 384.74  |
| Total  |                 | 21208.43  |

**Quality of Chinese Imports**

3076. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has held that certain goods and products being imported from China at cheap rates are of dubious quality and injurious to children; and

(b) 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

**Citizenship to Migrants**

3077. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant citizenship to foreign nationals including persons belonging to minority groups from various neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Request for grant of Indian citizenship to foreign nationals are considered under the provisions of Section 5 and Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Rules made thereunder. As per rule 11 and 12 of citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/DM within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The Collector/DM, after satisfying himself/herself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration concerned. The State Government/UT administration in turn forwards the applications along with its recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Thereafter, their applications are processed further as per the provision of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. The members of the minority groups from neighbouring countries are also eligible for Indian citizenship if eligible under the law. All such cases are processed as per the provisions of the law as and when received.

[Translation]

**Tenders for Godowns**

3078. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the tenders invited by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for creation/development of godowns from the private sector particularly in Bihar, are being cancelled frequently;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The



tenders invited for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs are cancelled only when there are valid reasons for the same. The scheme as formulated by the Govt. of India initially offered a guarantee period of 5 years. In order to make the response of investors to the tender process more encouraging, Govt. of India revised the guarantee period from 5 years to 7 years vide letter dated 25.01.2010 and now to 10 years. As such, the tenders called earlier under 5 year guarantee scheme were cancelled in Punjab, Haryana, J&K, and H.P. Only one tender was received in Bihar which was cancelled since the same was not technically qualified. Bihar State Warehousing Corporation (BSWC) had again floated tenders on 24.4.10 against which only one offer of 5,000 MT was received on 07.06.10. The State Level Committee (SLC) in its meeting held on 21.07.2010 rejected the offer because of high rates. BSWC has again invited tenders on 3.1.2011 for construction of 2.65 LMT capacity at 20 entres in Bihar. The date of opening of the tender is 23.03.2011.

[English]

#### **Propaganda by Extremists**

3079. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to make people aware of the false propaganda by the extremist outfits including naxalites in various parts of the country including Kashmir valley; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) In order to make people aware of the false propaganda by Left Wing Extremists (LWE), posters are published and pasted through Central Para-military Forces in the LWE affected States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Besides this, three spots on Naxal Managements were also broadcasted over All India Radio from 15.8.2010 to 28.09.2010 in Hindi belt stations and 09.09.2010 to 23.10.2010 in AIR stations of Hyderabad, Cuttack, Nagpur and Kolkata in these LWE affected areas. During 2011-2012, there is a proposal to release advertisements in Newspapers in the LWE affected States.

#### **NCRB Publication on Crime**

3080. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently released its annual publication on "Crime in India";

(b) if so, the details thereof including the ranking of the States in regard to increasing violence and crimes, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding human rights violation by the police personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes Madam. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data on various crimes in the country on the basis of reports received from the States/UTs, has recently released its annual publication 'Crime in India' for the year 2009.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of total Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime cases registered during 2007 to 2009 are enclosed at Statement.

(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 and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued to all State Governments/UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010. However, according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data regarding crimes, a total of 64, 253 and 191 cases were registered in the country under 'Human Rights Violation by Police' during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.



**Statement***State/UT-wise Incidence and Crime Rate under Total IPC Crime during 2007 to 2009*

| Sl.No.        | State/UT          | 2007      |       | 2008      |       | 2009      |       |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|               |                   | Incidence | Rate  | Incidence | Rate  | Incidence | Rate  |
| 1             | 2                 | 3         | 4     | 5         | 6     | 7         | 8     |
| <b>States</b> |                   |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh    | 175087    | 214.6 | 179275    | 217.4 | 180441    | 216.6 |
| 2.            | Arunachal Pradesh | 2286      | 192.1 | 2374      | 197.2 | 2362      | 193.6 |
| 3.            | Assam             | 45282     | 152.9 | 53333     | 177.3 | 55313     | 181.2 |
| 4.            | Bihar             | 109420    | 117.9 | 122669    | 130.1 | 122931    | 128.4 |
| 5.            | Chhattisgarh      | 45845     | 196.0 | 51442     | 216.4 | 51370     | 212.6 |
| 6.            | Goa               | 2479      | 155.3 | 2742      | 166.8 | 3005      | 177.7 |
| 7.            | Gujarat           | 123195    | 220.5 | 123808    | 218.5 | 115183    | 200.5 |
| 8.            | Haryana           | 51597     | 219.3 | 55344     | 231.7 | 56229     | 231.9 |
| 9.            | Himachal Pradesh  | 14222     | 218.5 | 13976     | 212.7 | 13315     | 200.9 |
| 10.           | Jammu and Kashmir | 21443     | 177.2 | 20604     | 164.8 | 21975     | 170.2 |
| 11.           | Jharkhand         | 38489     | 129.4 | 38686     | 128.3 | 37436     | 122.6 |
| 12.           | Karnataka         | 120606    | 211.7 | 127540    | 221.4 | 134042    | 230.3 |
| 13.           | Kerala            | 108530    | 319.1 | 110620    | 322.1 | 118369    | 341.5 |
| 14.           | Madhya Pradesh    | 202386    | 295.6 | 206556    | 296.4 | 207762    | 293.0 |
| 15.           | Maharashtra       | 195707    | 184.7 | 206243    | 192.1 | 199598    | 183.6 |
| 16.           | Manipur           | 3259      | 125.1 | 3349      | 127.0 | 2852      | 106.8 |
| 17.           | Meghalaya         | 2079      | 82.7  | 2318      | 91.0  | 2448      | 95.0  |
| 18.           | Mizoram           | 2083      | 214.3 | 1989      | 202.1 | 2047      | 205.5 |
| 19.           | Nagaland          | 1180      | 54.4  | 1202      | 54.7  | 1059      | 47.6  |
| 20.           | Odisha            | 54872     | 138.5 | 56755     | 141.8 | 55740     | 137.9 |
| 21.           | Punjab            | 35793     | 135.6 | 35314     | 132.3 | 35545     | 131.7 |
| 22.           | Rajasthan         | 148870    | 232.9 | 151174    | 232.6 | 166565    | 252.2 |
| 23.           | Sikkim            | 667       | 113.2 | 730       | 122.5 | 669       | 110.8 |
| 24.           | Tamil Nadu        | 172754    | 261.7 | 176833    | 265.6 | 174691    | 260.3 |
| 25.           | Tripura           | 4273      | 122.8 | 5336      | 151.4 | 5486      | 153.8 |
| 26.           | Uttar Pradesh     | 150258    | 79.7  | 168996    | 88.0  | 172884    | 88.4  |



| 1                        | 2                           | 3       | 4     | 5       | 6     | 7       | 8     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 27.                      | Uttarakhand                 | 9599    | 102.1 | 8856    | 92.8  | 8802    | 90.9  |
| 28.                      | West Bengal                 | 81102   | 93.0  | 105419  | 119.5 | 113036  | 126.7 |
|                          | Total (States)              | 1923363 | 172.4 | 2033483 | 179.5 | 2061155 | 179.5 |
| <b>Union Territories</b> |                             |         |       |         |       |         |       |
| 29.                      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 807     | 199.3 | 882     | 212.5 | 941     | 222.5 |
| 30.                      | Chandigarh                  | 3643    | 348.3 | 3931    | 367.0 | 3555    | 324.1 |
| 31.                      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 425     | 165.4 | 401     | 151.3 | 442     | 160.7 |
| 32.                      | Daman and Diu               | 260     | 141.3 | 248     | 131.2 | 276     | 142.3 |
| 33.                      | Delhi                       | 56065   | 335.1 | 49350   | 286.1 | 50251   | 282.6 |
| 34.                      | Lakshadweep                 | 56      | 82.4  | 95      | 137.7 | 134     | 188.7 |
| 35.                      | Puducherry                  | 5054    | 475.4 | 4989    | 461.9 | 4591    | 418.5 |
|                          | Total (UTs)                 | 66310   | 335.6 | 59896   | 294.5 | 60190   | 287.5 |
|                          | Total (All-India)           | 1989673 | 175.1 | 2093379 | 181.5 | 2121345 | 181.4 |

Source: Crime in India

Rate = Incidence per Lakh of Population

#### **Budget for Agriculture**

3081. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to have a separate budget for agriculture on the lines of rail budget; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Madam. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to have a separate budget for agriculture on the line of rail budget

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Black Money in Real Estate Sector**

3082. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether huge amount of black money is being invested in the real estate sector by the builders;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government against such builders;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government about the involvement of black money in the said sector in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to block the inflow of black money in this sector and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Land to Hospitals**

3083. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to find out that hospitals and nursing homes getting land at cheaper rates are actually catering the poor;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the union Government has conducted any survey regarding compliance of the condition of free treatment to the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to the directions of the High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition No. 2866/2002, titled as "Social Jurist vs. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi & Ors", an Inspection Committee headed by Medical Superintendent Nursing Homes, Directorate of Health Services, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has been constituted to monitor free treatment for poor patients to be provided by private hospitals which have been allotted land on concessional rates. The Committee inspects these hospitals and submits periodical reports to GNCTD, Land and Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Delhi Development Authority.

(c) and (d) The Inspection Committee has been submitting the monthly and quarterly reports since 2008. The hospitals were directed to comply with the condition of free treatment as per the orders of the Court. The deficiencies observed by the Inspection Committee are communicated to the hospitals at the time of inspections followed by written deficiency letters for compliance. Hospitals have also been directed to take steps to strengthen public awareness measures regarding free bed facilities which include displaying appropriate boards in Hindi and English at prominent places of hospital,

distribution of pamphlets, public notices in news papers etc. In respect of two hospitals, action has been initiated for refusing to provide free treatment to the poor.

[English]

**National Agricultural Development Fund**

3084. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF) with corpus amount of Rs. One lakh crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received such demands from various quarters including farmers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Madam, There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Irregularities in CWG**

3085. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stadia where HOVA badminton courts had been laid during the recently held Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether there are reports of alleged embezzlement on the purchase of HOVA courts for the badminton stadium during the said event;

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



(d) whether the Central investigating agency has found irregularities in the tenders for the installation of kitchen and sports equipments etc. at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Organizing Committee (OC), Commonwealth Games 2010 has informed that Yonex Badminton Courts and not HOVA Badminton Courts were recommended by them. Accordingly, DDA procured the Yonex Badminton Courts and not HOVA courts, and, laid them at competition and training venues at Sirifort Sports Complex and Saket Sports Complex.

(b) and (c) No Madam, Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government has appointed a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and lessons to be learnt for the future. This Committee has already given its first Report to the Government on Host Broadcasting. The final report is likely to be submitted to the Government by 31.3.2011. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has commenced audit of all the games related agencies. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining complaints received in respect of the CWG-D 2010. Besides, other agencies, such as, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, are also reported to be making investigations as per their mandate.

[Translation]

#### **Procurement of Rice**

3086. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers of Middle and North Andaman were forced to sell their rice in the wholesale market for as little as 7 rupees;

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

(c) the quantum of rice procured by the forest corporation and Agriculture and Supply Department during

1998 to 2004 from Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat areas and the manner in which it was distributed under the Public Distribution System;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake procurement of rice again to protect the interest of farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any representation/communication has been received from the public representatives of the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. As informed by FCI, it is not correct.

(c) FCI has informed that during the year 2003-2004, a quantity of 247.65 MT of rice was procured, as against the target of 1200 MT, under Decentralised Procurement. The procured stocks were handed over to Civil supplies & Consumer Affairs, Andaman Administration, who in turn issued the same through PDS. There was no procurement during the period 1998-2003.

(d) and (e) Any quantity of foodgrains, conforming to the quality specifications, as offered by farmers is procured by the procuring agencies. However, no specific proposal on procurement has been received so far from the Union Territory of A & N Islands.

(f) and (g) A letter dated 4th March, 2011 of Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, MP, has been received requesting procurement of Rice/paddy from the farmers of Rangat and Diglipur Tehsil of Andaman at Minimum Support price and has been referred to FCI for appropriate action.

#### **Alleged Irregularities in DMS**

3087. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of alleged irregularities in Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) causing huge losses to the institution have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years; and



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

(c) the measures taken by the Government so far to make DMS a profit earning institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) DMS has reported losses during the last three years due to the following reasons:

- (i) increase in the cost price of raw material, light diesel oil, water, polythene film, electricity and Other consumable.
- (ii) Lower capacity utilization of plant.
- (iii) The plant and machinery at DMS is old requiring high manpower resulting in higher cost of production.

(c) For improving the profitability of DMS, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Adopting professional approach in different areas of operation such as marketing, transportation and plant operations for increasing overall efficiency.
- (ii) In order to reduce expenditure, packing of milk in Central Dairy is being completed in two shifts against three shifts.
- (iii) Modernization of the obsolete plant, machinery and equipment is being undertaken to reduce the cost.

[English]

#### Master Plan for Metropolitan Cities

3088. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the number of people who will be living in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad by the year 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put in place a master plan for these cities to cope with the rising population and to avoid creation of slums in such cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per the Master Plans of the Cities prepared by the concerned State Governments, the projected population for 2021 is given as under:

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| Delhi     | 230 Lakh     |
| Mumbai    | 142-163 Lakh |
| Kolkata   | 199 Lakh     |
| Chennai   | 111.97 Lakh  |
| Bengaluru | 100 Lakh     |
| Hyderabad | 136 Lakh     |

(c) to (e) The master plan for Delhi stands notified. Ministry of Urban Development does not propose to put in place a master plan for Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad as it falls in the purview of States and cities concerned.

[Translation]

#### Leaking of Secret Information

3089. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of some foreign intelligence agency having used an official of the Delhi Police to source sensitive information;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Madam, no such information is available with the Government.

(e) All precautionary measures are taken to prevent any possible leakage of the confidential information.

#### Houses for Low/Middle Income Groups

3090. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government proposes to build houses for low and middle income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such houses proposed to be constructed in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) the details of the allocation proposed to be made in this regard;

(d) whether any houses have been earmarked for widows, poor and destitutes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007. The Central Government is also supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes covers Low Income Group (LIG) and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) income segments. Statewise details of sanctions made under the schemes including in the state

of Bihar are given respectively at Statements-I and II.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. So far 5573 households have benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.
- The Government has launched the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. So far 19100 houses with Central Government assistance of Rs. 53.96 have been sanctioned to various States under the scheme as per details given at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The guidelines of BSUP and IHSDP provide that Title of the land should preferably be in the name of the wife and alternatively jointly in the names of husband and wife. In exceptional cases, title in the name of male beneficiary may be permitted. Further, the guidelines of ISHUP provide that preference under the Scheme (subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments) should be given to women beneficiaries in accordance with their proportion in the total population of City/urban agglomerate during the 2001 Census.

### *Statement I*

#### *JNNURM-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)*

#### **Total Projects Approved**

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Mission Cities | Projects Approved | Total Project Cost Approved | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U) | Total State Share Approved | Total Central Share Approved | 1st Installment Sanctioned | 2nd Installment Sanctioned | 3rd Installment Sanctioned | 4th Installment Sanctioned | Total ACA Released |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | 2                    | 3              | 4                 | 5                           | 6  | 7                          | 8                            | 9                          | 10                         | 11                         | 12                         | 13                 |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh       | 3              | 36                | 3007.98                     | 134694                                     | 1496.32                    | 1509.18                      | 374.35                     | 337.91                     | 227.68                     | 89.49                      | 874.86             |

| 1   | 2                 | 3         | 4   | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8        | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12     | 13      |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|-----|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 2.  | Assam             | 1         | 2   | 108.44   | 2260    | 97.60    | 10.84    | 24.40   | 24.40   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 48.80   |
| 3.  | Arunachal Pradesh | 1         | 2   | 49.25    | 852     | 43.95    | 5.31     | 10.99   | 0.84    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 11.83   |
| 4.  | Chandigarh (UT)   | 1         | 2   | 564.94   | 25728   | 396.13   | 168.81   | 99.03   | 99.03   | 75.03   | 0.00   | 198.06  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      | 1         | 6   | 462.49   | 30000   | 364.99   | 97.50    | 91.25   | 78.05   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 169.29  |
| 6.  | Bihar             | 2         | 18  | 709.98   | 22372   | 312.76   | 397.23   | 78.19   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 78.19   |
| 7.  | Delhi             | 1         | 17  | 2783.78  | 73820   | 1229.28  | 1554.51  | 307.32  | 43.85   | 11.54   | 0.00   | 228.90  |
| 8.  | Gujarat           | 4         | 19  | 1709.94  | 106044  | 822.46   | 887.48   | 205.62  | 167.18  | 146.10  | 109.65 | 621.68  |
| 9.  | Goa               | 1         | 1   | 10.22    | 155     | 4.60     | 5.62     | 1.15    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 1.15    |
| 10. | Haryana           | 1         | 2   | 64.23    | 3248    | 31.18    | 33.05    | 7.79    | 7.79    | 7.79    | 7.79   | 31.18   |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  | 1         | 2   | 24.01    | 636     | 18.27    | 5.74     | 4.57    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 4.57    |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2         | 5   | 162.39   | 6677    | 134.44   | 27.95    | 33.61   | 3.19    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 33.61   |
| 13. | Jharkhand         | 3         | 11  | 370.67   | 12226   | 251.59   | 119.08   | 62.90   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 62.90   |
| 14. | Karnataka         | 2         | 18  | 747.18   | 28118   | 407.97   | 339.21   | 101.99  | 63.96   | 25.85   | 0.00   | 165.95  |
| 15. | Kerala            | 2         | 7   | 343.67   | 23577   | 233.56   | 110.11   | 58.39   | 50.60   | 16.38   | 0.00   | 125.37  |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh    | 4         | 22  | 704.65   | 41446   | 344.26   | 360.48   | 86.07   | 47.39   | 43.89   | 16.40  | 147.91  |
| 17. | Maharashtra       | 5         | 60  | 6817.86  | 182841  | 3234.10  | 3583.76  | 808.53  | 403.99  | 174.15  | 46.36  | 1409.68 |
| 18. | Manipur           | 1         | 1   | 51.23    | 1250    | 43.91    | 7.32     | 10.98   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 10.98   |
| 19. | Meghalaya         | 1         | 3   | 51.74    | 768     | 40.35    | 11.39    | 10.09   | 5.94    | 5.94    | 0.00   | 16.03   |
| 20. | Mizoram           | 1         | 4   | 91.32    | 1096    | 80.11    | 11.21    | 20.03   | 7.23    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 27.26   |
| 21. | Nagaland          | 1         | 1   | 134.50   | 3504    | 105.60   | 28.90    | 26.40   | 26.40   | 26.40   | 0.00   | 79.20   |
| 22. | Odisha            | 2         | 6   | 74.62    | 2508    | 54.18    | 20.44    | 13.54   | 9.95    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 13.54   |
| 23. | Punjab            | 2         | 2   | 72.43    | 5152    | 36.15    | 36.28    | 9.04    | 9.04    | 8.32    | 0.00   | 26.39   |
| 24. | Puducherry        | 1         | 3   | 135.98   | 2964    | 83.20    | 52.78    | 20.80   | 1.06    | 1.06    | 0.00   | 21.86   |
| 25. | Rajasthan         | 2         | 4   | 458.64   | 23151   | 257.30   | 201.34   | 64.33   | 21.14   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 85.47   |
| 26. | Sikkim            | 1         | 3   | 33.58    | 254     | 29.06    | 4.52     | 7.26    | 7.26    | 0.70    | 0.00   | 15.23   |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu        | 3         | 51  | 2327.32  | 91318   | 1041.80  | 1285.53  | 260.45  | 198.23  | 86.49   | 25.93  | 494.87  |
| 28. | Tripura           | 1         | 1   | 16.73    | 256     | 13.96    | 2.77     | 3.49    | 3.49    | 3.49    | 3.49   | 13.96   |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh     | 7         | 67  | 2342.51  | 67992   | 1144.24  | 1198.27  | 286.02  | 263.18  | 86.73   | 0.00   | 531.77  |
| 30. | Uttarakhand       | 3         | 12  | 86.03    | 1799    | 65.33    | 20.70    | 16.33   | 1.28    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 17.61   |
| 31. | West Bengal       | 2         | 99  | 3768.91  | 150074  | 1845.35  | 1923.55  | 461.70  | 207.19  | 105.22  | 11.78  | 684.90  |
|     | Total             | 63 Cities | 487 | 28287.24 | 1046780 | 14264.01 | 14020.84 | 3566.59 | 2089.57 | 1052.79 | 310.90 | 6253.00 |



| 1 | 2                       | 3           | 4    | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8        | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12     | 13      |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|   | DPR Preparation Charges | 20 Released | 0.00 | 0        | 0.00    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00    |         | 8.59   |         |
|   | PMUs                    | 27          | 0.00 | 0        | 30.57   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00    |         | 5.12   |         |
|   | PIUs                    | 118         | 0.00 | 0        | 79.76   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00    |         | 16.82  |         |
|   | TPIMA                   |             | 15   |          |         |          |          |         |         |         |        |         |
|   | CBP                     |             |      |          |         |          |          |         |         |         |        | 2.01    |
|   | Grand Total             | 63 Cities   | 487  | 28287.24 | 1046780 | 14374.34 | 14020.84 | 3566.59 | 2089.57 | 1052.79 | 310.90 | 6285.54 |

**Statement II***Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)***Total Projects Approved**

(Status as on 28.2.2011)

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State  | Name of towns/ ULBs | Total No. of Projects Approved | Total Project Cost Approved | Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation) | Total Central Share | Total State Share Approved | 1st installment (50% of Central Share approved) | 2nd Installment approved | Total ACA released |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | 2                  | 3                   | 4                              | 5                           | 6  | 7                   | 8                          | 9   | 10                       | 11                 |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh     | 56                  | 77                             | 1139.10                     | 47896  | 783.10              | 355.99                     | 382.28  | 221.77                   | 551.78             |
| 2.      | Assam              | 1                   | 1                              | 9.95                        | 176  | 8.96                | 1.00                       | 4.48  | 0.00                     | 4.48               |
| 3.      | Arunanchal Pradesh | 1                   | 2                              | 15.15                       | 40   | 13.64               | 1.52                       | 6.82  | 0.00                     | 5.53               |
| 4.      | Chandigarh         | 16                  | 16                             | 84.99                       | 8668   | 70.22               | 14.77                      | 35.11   | 0.00                     | 35.11              |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh       | 19                  | 20                             | 275.22                      | 12956  | 162.48              | 112.74                     | 81.24   | 0.00                     | 81.24              |
| 6.      | Bihar              | 17                  | 18                             | 225.60                      | 17922  | 158.83              | 66.78                      | 79.41   | 28.19                    | 104.57             |
| 7.      | Delhi              | 1                   | 2                              | 5.74                        | 144  | 3.34                | 2.40                       | 1.67  | 0.00                     | 1.67               |
| 8.      | Gujarat            | 1                   | 1                              | 0.69                        | 16   | 0.58                | 0.11                       | 0.29  | 0.00                     | 0.29               |
| 9.      | Goa                | 37                  | 38                             | 381.78                      | 28424  | 243.20              | 121.06                     | 124.76  | 0.00                     | 119.35             |
| 10.     | Haryana            | 14                  | 18                             | 272.26                      | 16426  | 209.70              | 62.57                      | 104.85  | 39.61                    | 104.85             |
| 11.     | Himachal Pradesh   | 6                   | 6                              | 55.34                       | 1616   | 37.07               | 18.26                      | 18.54   | 0.00                     | 18.54              |
| 12.     | Jammu and Kashmir  | 27                  | 40                             | 114.46                      | 6670   | 87.97               | 21.64                      | 41.22   | 4.42                     | 41.22              |
| 13.     | Jharkhand          | 10                  | 10                             | 217.93                      | 11544  | 131.33              | 86.60                      | 62.79   | 0.00                     | 55.05              |
| 14.     | Karnataka          | 32                  | 34                             | 398.13                      | 17237  | 222.56              | 175.57                     | 111.28  | 40.04                    | 136.45             |

| 1     | 2              | 3   | 4   | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10     | 11      |
|-------|----------------|-----|-----|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 15.   | Kerala         | 45  | 53  | 273.32  | 26295  | 201.60  | 71.71   | 100.68  | 39.67  | 130.70  |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh | 41  | 44  | 319.26  | 20739  | 221.83  | 97.43   | 110.97  | 4.76   | 115.73  |
| 17.   | Maharashtra    | 6   | 8   | 39.27   | 1950   | 29.78   | 9.49    | 14.89   | 0.00   | 14.89   |
| 18.   | Manipur        | 51  | 57  | 804.96  | 41719  | 533.59  | 271.37  | 266.80  | 23.77  | 282.99  |
| 19.   | Meghalaya      | 3   | 3   | 41.48   | 912    | 22.43   | 19.05   | 11.21   | 0.00   | 11.21   |
| 20.   | Mizoram        | 6   | 6   | 43.38   | 2829   | 32.35   | 10.08   | 16.33   | 0.00   | 13.03   |
| 21.   | Nagaland       | 83  | 102 | 1803.93 | 90072  | 1228.48 | 575.44  | 575.97  | 34.48  | 601.30  |
| 22.   | Odisha         | 2   | 2   | 90.13   | 2761   | 44.74   | 43.60   | 22.67   | 7.25   | 29.92   |
| 23.   | Punjab         | 29  | 32  | 284.67  | 13049  | 191.88  | 92.79   | 92.90   | 9.01   | 92.90   |
| 24.   | Puducherry     | 2   | 3   | 63.42   | 4658   | 33.77   | 29.64   | 16.89   | 0.00   | 16.89   |
| 25.   | Rajasthan      | 1   | 1   | 17.03   | 432    | 5.48    | 11.55   | 2.74    | 0.00   | 2.74    |
| 26.   | Sikkim         | 1   | 1   | 19.91   | 39     | 17.92   | 1.99    | 8.96    | 0.00   | 8.96    |
| 27.   | Tamil Nadu     | 83  | 84  | 515.88  | 37585  | 372.10  | 127.13  | 187.76  | 141.12 | 294.35  |
| 28.   | Tripura        | 5   | 5   | 43.64   | 3115   | 38.05   | 5.59    | 19.03   | 15.52  | 22.19   |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 135 | 153 | 1165.08 | 43035  | 751.74  | 413.34  | 375.84  | 73.72  | 366.82  |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand    | 18  | 21  | 161.28  | 5032   | 90.57   | 70.71   | 45.28   | 0.00   | 45.28   |
| 31.   | West Bengal    | 81  | 120 | 1103.33 | 60171  | 826.59  | 276.25  | 413.37  | 172.86 | 498.79  |
| Total |                | 830 | 978 | 9986.30 | 524128 | 6775.86 | 3168.19 | 3337.02 | 856.20 | 3808.83 |

**Statement III****Affordable Housing in Partnership****Total projects Approved**(Status as on 28.2.2011)  
(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Mission Cities | Projects Approved   | Total Project Cost Approved | Total Central Share Approved (25% of the infra. Cost) | Total State Share Approved | Total State ULB Share | Total State Beneficiary Share | EWS Dus | LIG | MIG | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                    | 3              | 4   | 5                           | 7   | 8                          | 9                     | 10                            | 11      | 12  | 13  | 14                                   |
| 1.      | Uttar Pradesh        | Lucknow        | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basant kunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh | 35.33                       | 2.48  | 1.68                       | 0                     | 31.16                         |         |     |     | 816                                  |



| 1   | 2             | 3       | 4  | 5      | 7     | 8     | 9    | 10     | 11    | 12   | 13 | 14    |
|-----|---------------|---------|--|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|----|-------|
| 2.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Sheme No.-1, Sector 5 E, Lucknow, UP                                 | 57.73  | 4.63  | 2.75  | 0    | 50.35  |       |      |    | 1500  |
| 3.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                          | 132.81 | 8.32  | 6.32  |      | 118.17 | 1776  | 800  |    | 2576  |
| 4.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo Yojana, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                                 | 139.03 | 6.63  | 6.62  |      | 125.78 | 896   | 1536 |    | 2432  |
| 5.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojana, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                          | 103.63 | 9.41  | 4.93  |      | 89.28  | 1728  | 208  |    | 1936  |
| 6.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh  | 132.91 | 8.74  | 6.33  |      | 117.85 | 3152  |      |    | 3152  |
| 7.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                          | 27.85  | 1.40  | 1.33  |      | 25.12  | 720   |      |    | 720   |
| 8.  | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur  | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipuram, Sector-J, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh                                   | 34.11  | 3.12  | 1.62  |      | 29.36  | 688   |      |    | 688   |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur  | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh                                     | 21.71  | 2.05  | 1.03  |      | 18.62  | 564   |      |    | 564   |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh               | 31.72  | 1.70  | 1.51  |      | 28.52  | 672   | 304  |    | 976   |
|     |               |         | Sub-total  | 716.83 | 48.48 | 34.13 | 0.00 | 634.22 | 10196 | 2848 | 0  | 15360 |
| 11. | Chhattisgarh  | Raipur  | Dharampura Social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordable Housing in partnership at Dharampura, Raipur | 15.62  | 0.59  |       |      | 15.04  | 648   |      |    | 648   |
| 12. | Chhattisgarh  | Raipur  | Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 EWS Flats (G+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur       | 7.75   | 0.27  |       |      | 7.48   | 320   |      |    | 320   |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh  | Raipur  | An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Raipura, Raipur   | 17.81  | 1.75  |       |      | 16.07  | 972   |      |    | 972   |

| 1   | 2            | 3      | 4  | 5      | 7     | 8     | 9    | 10     | 11    | 12   | 13 | 14    |
|-----|--------------|--------|--|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|----|-------|
| 14. | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Boriyakhurd, Raipur | 34.03  | 2.88  |       |      | 31.15  | 1800  |      |    | 1800  |
|     |              |        | Sub-total  | 75.21  | 5.48  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 69.73  | 3740  | 0    | 0  | 3740  |
|     | Total        |        |  | 792.04 | 53.96 | 34.13 | 0.00 | 703.94 | 13936 | 2848 | 0  | 19100 |

[English]

**Explosion in Imported Scraps**

3091. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the country due to explosion of imported scraps, during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the victims;

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the case of live ammunition found among the scraps into the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Locations where explosives are found-both live or dead, among the scraps are annexed as Statement. Chief Secretaries of concerned State Governments/UTs have been directed to carry out inspection of these sites to estimate the quantity and nature of the explosives, segregate live and defused materials and take necessary action for disposal of explosive material.

**Statement**

1. ICD CONCOR, Tughlakabad, New Delhi
2. ICD CONCOR, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
3. CFS and ICD, Ludhiana, Punjab
4. ICD, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

5. CFS, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, District Raigad, Maharashtra

6. Mumbai Port, Mumbai

7. Kandla Port and Mundra Port, Gujarat

ICD: Indian container Depot, CONCOR: Container Corporation, CFS: Container Freight Station.

[Translation]

**Educational Channel**

3092. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch education based TV channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any reservation in permitting universities to uplink/downlink educational channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the recommendations made by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in this regard; and

(f) the other 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) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.



(c) As per the present uplinking and downlinking guidelines the permission to operate a TV channel can be given only to a company and thus Universities are not eligible at present to operate TV channels.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) TRAI has recommended that for Kids/Scientific/Educational channels, the net worth requirement should be Rs. 5 crore. It has also recommended that for recognised Universities which may come up with Educational Channels, there should not be any net worth requirements.

The Government is of the view that there is no such separate classification in the existing guidelines except for News and Non-News channels and the channel is free to choose any genre within the Non-news category. In any case the Ministry is of the view that the net worth requirement for Non-News channels be pegged at 5.00 Crores and enhanced by Rs. 2.50 Crores for each additional channel which meets the TRAI recommendations.

TRAI, vide their further recommendations dated 22-02-2011, has recommended that permission may be granted to societies/companies sponsored by Universities for the purpose of setting up of educational channels. However, the net worth requirements for TV channels, set up by such societies/companies, may be dispensed with. No final view has been taken.

[English]

#### **Project for Border Areas**

3093. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project of Rs. 67.90 crore has been submitted to the Union Government for expansion and upgradation of Skill development vocational training facilities in Border Area and opening of new ITIs in the unrepresented blocks and upgradation of existing ITIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be sanctioned and funds released for the Implementation of the project?

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

#### **Illegal Transit from India**

3094. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants are using India as a transit for going abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of such illegal Bangladeshis having obtaining Indian passports;

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

(e) the number of such persons arrested from different airports of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) the details of the action taken against officials found to have connived with such persons; and

(g) the details of the steps taken to prevent illegal migrants to use the country as a transit point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) As per information available, Bangladeshi nationals have been visiting various countries via Indian airports on the strength of double-entry transit visa. No specific instance of procurement of Indian passport by Bangladeshi nationals to facilitate their visits to various countries via India has come to notice. There is no specific input regarding connivance of officials with illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. The details of Bangladeshi nationals arrested in India during 2007, 2008 and 2009 under various sections of the Foreigners Act are given below:

| Year | Number of persons arrested |
|------|----------------------------|
| 2007 | 12,080                     |
| 2008 | 6,816                      |
| 2009 | 5,312                      |

Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled.



Various measures have been taken to check the infiltration of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh into the country. These measures, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Construction of border fencing, roads and flood lighting.
- (ii) Round the clock surveillance of the border by the Border Security Force.
- (iii) Setting up of 1185 Border Out Posts (BOPs) along Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter BOP distance for effective border domination, of which 802 BOPs have already been established. Setting up of remaining 383 BOPs have been sanctioned.
- (iv) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices.

[Translation]

#### **Fake Visa Rackets**

3095. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of spurts in fake visa/passport rackets in various parts of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons sent abroad by the racketeers on such visa and passport alongwith the number of persons reported to have been arrested and detained in foreign countries and the number of such persons deported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government against such racketeers and the achievement made in curbing such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The cases of forgery detected in passports and visas in respect of Indians and Foreigners at the airports under Bureau of Immigration during the last three years are as under:-

#### **Indians**

| Airport   | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Delhi     | 288  | 371  | 415  |
| Mumbai    | 244  | 373  | 437  |
| Kolkata   | 39   | 18   | 13   |
| Chennai   | 234  | 138  | 132  |
| Bangalore | -    | -    | 22   |
| Hyderabad | -    | -    | 34   |
| Amritsar  | 60   | 54   | 55   |
| Total     | 865  | 954  | 1108 |

#### **Foreigners**

| Airport   | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Delhi     | 107  | 101  | 77   |
| Mumbai    | 190  | 191  | 176  |
| Kolkata   | 1    | 9    | 16   |
| Chennai   | 68   | 33   | 19   |
| Bangalore | -    | -    | 4    |
| Hyderabad | -    | -    | 17   |
| Amritsar  | 15   | 4    | 2    |
| Total     | 381  | 338  | 311  |

All the detected cases of forgeries/fake travel documents are reported to the local police having jurisdiction in the area of the Immigration check Post and criminal cases under the relevant section of law are registered and investigated by the local police.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to prevent travel by persons on forged/fake documents. These steps include:

- (i) Use of Ultra-violet Lamps, magnifying glasses and specimen copies of travel documents for comparison at all the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) for scrutinizing the features of the travel documents;
- (ii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines at major ICPs for detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents;



- (iii) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) Software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation;
- (iv) Special training is also imparted to Immigration Officers manning immigration counters at the ICPs on a regular basis to detect forged/fake documents.

[English]

#### **Second States Re-organisation Commission**

3096. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State Governments for creation of smaller States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to constitute second States Reorganisation Commission for the creation of smaller States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the constitution and terms of reference thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any demand from various political parties in this regard and also to find out a solution to resolve the border disputes between some States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Government at this point in time is not considering a general reorganization of the States.

(e) and (f) Demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of new States like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bhojpur in east Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Coorg in Karnataka, Koshalanchal in Western Odisha, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Mithilanchal in North Bihar, parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, Purvanchal, Harith Pradesh, Braj Pradesh and Awadh Pradesh comprising various regions of Uttar Pradesh. Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the Government would depend on the felt need and general consensus.

[Translation]

#### **Threat to Atomic Power Plant**

3097. YOGI ADITYANATH:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inputs suggests that the atomic power plants in the country are under threat from various terrorist groups and outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present safety and security apparatus in place, in atomic power stations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect such power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In view of the prevailing security scenario, the atomic power plants continue to remain targets of terrorist groups and outfits. Central Security Agencies review security of Atomic Power Plants periodically and make specific recommendation to enhance the security wherever required. Central Security Agencies also conduct regular sensitization programmes for senior officials of these plants and share threat inputs at the appropriate level of Departments of Atomic Energy and the State Governments concerned from time to time. The CISF has been mandated to undertake security arrangements for all sensitive nuclear installations. Besides CISF, Departmental security personnel are also deployed to assist CISF in providing security to the installations.



*[English]***Visa on Arrival**

3098. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports in the country at which the visa on arrival facility is available;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend such facility to more airports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The visa on arrival facility is available at the four airports Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

**Performance of NYKs**

3099. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the number of urban and rural youth in the country alongwith the percentage of 13-40 years population of which they comprise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the working of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) to colleges and universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had made any review in the performance of the functioning in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken to improve the performance of NYKs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the 2001 Census, the population of youth in the country in the age group of 10-39 is over 47 crores

which is 42.8% of the total population. 72.2% of youth, about 34 crores live in rural areas and 27.8% of youth, about 13 crores reside in urban areas.

(b) No, Madam. The Government does not propose to expand the working of Nehru Yuva Kendras (WYKs) to Colleges and Universities. National Service Scheme (NSS), another flagship scheme of the Department of Youth Affairs provides coverage to the Colleges and Universities across the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Government had made a review of performance functioning of the NYKs. The major thrust of Nehru Yuva Kendras now is towards the deployment and mentoring of Rural Youth Clubs at the village level. The Government has taken steps towards the infrastructural upgradation, capacity building and the professionalization of the youth clubs. Youth volunteers of the Kendras provide an excellent vehicles for programme literacy and advocacy of various national development programmes in convergence with other Ministries of the Government namely Rural Development (MGNREGA), Home Affairs (Skill Upgradation and Capacity building of youth of Northern Eastern States), Election Commission (Voter's Awareness Campaigns on Right to Vote). The Government proposes to expand the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) to 122 more Districts in the country.

*[Translation]***Setting up of Potato-based Industry**

3100. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for setting up of potato-based industry in Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the assistance proposed to be provided by the Government in this regard and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not setup any Food Processing Industries



[illegible]

| 1     | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10        |
|-------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6.    | Haryana           | 800.00   | 800.00   | 700.00   | 700.00   | 655.88   | 655.88   |          | 503.110   |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 100.00   | 100.00   | 10.00    | 10.00    | 59.43    | 59.43    |          | 89.261    |
| 8.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 75.00    | 75.00    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 82.63    | 82.63    |          | 86.300    |
| 9.    | Karnataka         | 2500.00  | 2500.00  | 2700.00  | 2700.00  | 1738.49  | 1738.49  |          | 5038.139  |
| 10.   | Kerala@           | 0.00     | 0.00     | 60.00    | 60.00    | 35.22    | 35.22    |          | 0.000     |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 2500.00  | 2500.00  | 3500.00  | 3500.00  | 4329.32  | 4329.32  |          | 5619.360  |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       | 2000.00  | 2000.00  | 2900.00  | 2900.00  | 3428.42  | 3428.42  |          | 4166.364  |
| 13.   | Mizoram           | 300.00   | 300.00   | 390.00   | 390.00   | 553.76   | 553.76   |          | 876.840   |
| 14.   | Odisha            | 900.60   | 900.00   | 575.00   | 575.00   | 3164.04  | 3164.04  |          | 3050.000  |
| 15.   | Punjab@           | 0.00     | 0.00     | 30.94    | 30.94    | 58.09    | 58.09    |          | 60.766    |
| 16.   | Rajasthan         | 3600.00  | 3600.00  | 3140.00  | 3140.00  | 3001.64  | 3001.64  |          | 5070.900  |
| 17.   | Tamil Nadu        | 1200.00  | 1200.00  | 1900.00  | 1900.00  | 1753.83  | 1753.83  |          | 1132.559  |
| 18.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 1600.00  | 1600.00  | 1450.00  | 1450.00  | 1822.08  | 1822.08  |          | 1221.880  |
| 19.   | West Bengal       | 800.00   | 800.00   | 400.00   | 400.00   | 754.73   | 754.73   |          | 328.140   |
| Total |                   | 24300.00 | 24300.00 | 24040.00 | 24040.00 | 29653.78 | 29653.78 | 39742.00 | 36266.59* |

@ Unspent funds available with the States

### MSP of Foodgrains

3102. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains in view of the increased cost of production due to increase in the price of urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural produce, *inter-alia*, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries.

The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, *inter-alia*, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices including the price of fertilisers, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/ others etc.

The Government's Price policy (MSP) for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

### IIP Series

3103. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new Index for Industrial Production (IIP) series in the country;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise

(c) In the past, there has been periodic revision of the base year of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), to reflect the changes in the structure and composition of the industry due to change in technology, economic reforms and production behaviour. The Government is in the process of revising the current IIP from 1993-94 to 2004-05.

#### **NIACIN in Seeds**

3104. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the BCG Lab in Chennai to withhold development works and address the issue of NIACIN positivity in seeds strain; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Production of BCG vaccine by the BCG vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, has recently been suspended due to the fact that two samples tested NIACIN positive conducted by the TRC, Chetput.

#### **Promotion of Ancient Temples**

3105. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to popularise several lesser known ancient temples in the country including in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop infrastructure around these temples to facilitate the visit of more devotees?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Archaeological Survey

of India (ASI) is in charge of protection and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments/sites including temples which have been declared so under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in the country. In the State of Tamil Nadu, 413 monuments/sites are declared as of monument of national importance. The conservation, preservation and environmental development of the 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, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites as per the needs and availability of resources.

#### **New Price Index**

3106. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Statistical Office (CSO) has prepared a new price index;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any panel to examine the said index;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the panel has given its report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Statistics Office has released a new series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers on base 2010 = 100 for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural and urban areas and also combined (rural plus urban) for the month of January 2011 on 18th February, 2011. Consumption patterns used for new CPI have been derived from the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office during 2004-05. Prices of specified consumption items are collected every month from 1181 selected villages covering all the districts for CPI (Rural) and from 310 selected towns which include all State/UT capitals for CPI (Urban).



(c) to (f) The Government has not appointed any panel to examine this new price index.

[Translation]

#### Per Capita Income

3107. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income (PCI) of the country during the last financial year;

(b) whether there is any disparity in the PCI of the country in comparison to other developing nations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) According to the Quick Estimates of National Income released on 31st January, 2011 the per capita income of the country in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 46,492 at current prices.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The disparity in the per capita income in developing countries can be seen from the per capita Gross National Income based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of a few developing countries given below, which are collected from the World Bank's World Development Indicators Database Report of 15th December, 2010.

#### Per Capita Gross National Income in the year 2009

| Country      | Per capita gross national income (PPP international dollars) |
|--------------|--|
| Brazil       | 10,200   |
| South Africa | 10,050   |
| China        | 6,890  |
| Sri Lanka    | 4,720  |
| Philippines  | 4,060  |
| India        | 3,250  |
| Pakistan     | 2,680  |
| Bangladesh   | 1,550  |

(d) The Indian economy is expected to grow by 8.6 per cent in 2010-11 and 9 per cent +/- 0.25 per cent in the fiscal 2011-12. The Government has taken a number of initiatives to make growth sustainable and inclusive, which *inter alia*, includes bridging infrastructure deficit, fiscal consolidation and enhanced flow of resources to social sector schemes. There are multi pronged strategies for increasing the growth of the overall economy and thereby improving the per capita national income. For generation of employment, the schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are being implemented. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the time-bound scheme Bharat Nirman are undertaken in the areas of irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, electrification and telecommunication for strengthening the infrastructure for economic growth.

[English]

#### Commodities under PDS

3108. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commodities presently distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) the quantity of the said commodities released to the States during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to include more Commodities including pulses for distribution through PDS apart from the currently distributed commodities; 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) to (d) Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which focuses on the poor and is operated under the joint responsibility of Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar are allocated to States and UT Governments for distribution to ration card holders at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops and Kerosene oil through Kerosene dealers.



The details of rice/wheat allocated to States/UTs under TPDS during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and special adhoc additional allocations of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made for Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)/Above Poverty Line (APL) families under TPDS on 20.1.2010 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. The details of Kerosene Oil and Sugar allocated

to State/UT Governments during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statements-III and IV respectively.

In addition to above referred items allocated under TPDS, certain other essential commodities like pulses and edible oils are also being made available to State/UT Governments at subsidized prices for distribution.

**Statement I**

*Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) Under TPDS for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(In thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | 2008-09  |          |          |          | 2009-10  |          |          |          |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|        |                   | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    |
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 1,871.31 | 3,577.68 | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 2,177.87 | 3,884.25 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.52    | 15.97    | 60.06    | 101.56   | 25.52    | 15.97    | 60.06    | 101.56   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 475.22   | 295.69   | 635.34   | 1,406.26 | 475.22   | 295.69   | 715.05   | 1,485.97 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1,719.80 | 1,019.99 | 218.33   | 2,958.12 | 1,719.80 | 1,019.99 | 697.69   | 3,437.48 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 485.69   | 301.94   | 150.07   | 937.70   | 485.69   | 301.94   | 304.32   | 1,091.95 |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 108.70   | 63.08    | 420.77   | 592.55   | 108.70   | 63.08    | 420.77   | 592.55   |
| 7.     | Goa               | 5.46     | 6.11     | 24.79    | 36.36    | 5.46     | 6.11     | 35.14    | 46.71    |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 486.47   | 340.08   | 215.49   | 1,042.04 | 481.97   | 340.08   | 796.44   | 1,618.49 |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 208.57   | 122.82   | 272.10   | 603.49   | 208.57   | 122.82   | 649.08   | 980.47   |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 133.14   | 82.74    | 247.30   | 463.18   | 133.14   | 82.74    | 281.59   | 497.47   |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 201.70   | 107.39   | 467.72   | 776.80   | 201.70   | 107.39   | 447.72   | 756.80   |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 619.96   | 385.54   | 60.44    | 1,065.93 | 619.96   | 385.54   | 306.30   | 1,311.79 |
| 13.    | Karnataka         | 798.86   | 503.89   | 730.59   | 2,033.34 | 810.38   | 503.89   | 853.22   | 2,167.49 |
| 14.    | Kerala            | 402.35   | 250.26   | 512.00   | 1,164.60 | 402.35   | 250.26   | 649.00   | 1,301.60 |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,068.22 | 664.26   | 353.21   | 2,085.68 | 1,068.22 | 664.26   | 1,298.39 | 3,030.87 |
| 16.    | Maharashtra       | 1,709.42 | 1,034.88 | 421.48   | 3,165.79 | 1,709.42 | 1,034.88 | 1,765.06 | 4,509.36 |
| 17.    | Manipur           | 43.01    | 26.72    | 36.68    | 106.42   | 43.01    | 26.72    | 47.41    | 117.15   |
| 18.    | Meghalaya         | 47.38    | 29.48    | 67.42    | 144.28   | 47.38    | 29.48    | 70.42    | 147.28   |
| 19.    | Mizoram           | 17.64    | 10.92    | 54.35    | 82.91    | 17.64    | 10.92    | 54.35    | 82.91    |
| 20.    | Nagaland          | 32.11    | 19.97    | 74.80    | 126.88   | 32.11    | 19.97    | 77.47    | 129.55   |
| 21.    | Odisha            | 1,165.57 | 531.12   | 170.09   | 1,866.78 | 1,165.57 | 531.12   | 419.16   | 2,115.85 |

| 1     | 2                              | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 22.   | Punjab                         | 121.18    | 75.36     | 466.38    | 662.92    | 121.18    | 75.36     | 1,017.38  | 1,213.92  |
| 23.   | Rajasthan                      | 629.53    | 391.49    | 343.60    | 1,364.62  | 629.53    | 391.49    | 924.44    | 1,945.46  |
| 24.   | Sikkim                         | 11.30     | 6.94      | 25.98     | 44.22     | 11.30     | 6.94      | 25.98     | 44.22     |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 1,259.23  | 783.14    | 1,640.46  | 3,682.83  | 1,259.23  | 783.14    | 1,725.46  | 3,767.83  |
| 26.   | Tripura                        | 76.38     | 47.52     | 151.10    | 275.00    | 76.38     | 47.52     | 178.10    | 302.00    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 2,765.70  | 1,719.48  | 440.67    | 4,925.85  | 2,765.70  | 1,719.48  | 2,554.71  | 7,039.89  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                    | 145.66    | 63.52     | 153.08    | 362.25    | 145.66    | 63.52     | 226.83    | 436.00    |
| 29.   | West Bengal                    | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 856.68    | 3,031.94  | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 1,141.28  | 3,316.54  |
| 30.   | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 5.04      | 1.80      | 22.50     | 29.34     | 5.12      | 1.80      | 25.04     | 31.96     |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                     | 3.01      | 0.82      | 1.80      | 5.63      | 3.57      | 0.62      | 21.60     | 25.80     |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli      | 4.52      | 2.20      | 1.43      | 8.15      | 4.52      | 2.20      | 2.16      | 8.88      |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu                  | 1.04      | 0.64      | 0.69      | 2.37      | 1.04      | 0.64      | 2.64      | 4.32      |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                    | 0.76      | 0.49      | 3.36      | 4.61      | 0.76      | 0.50      | 3.36      | 4.61      |
| 35.   | Puducherry                     | 21.56     | 13.55     | 3.24      | 38.35     | 21.56     | 13.55     | 18.60     | 53.71     |
| Total |                                | 17,405.37 | 10,195.77 | 11,175.29 | 38,776.43 | 17,413.03 | 10,195.58 | 19,994.09 | 47,602.70 |

**Statement II**

*Special ADHOC additional allocation of Foodgrains  
(Rice and Wheat) made for AAY/BPL/APL families  
under TPDS on 20.1.2010*

(In thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | Allocation made for<br>AAY/BPL/APL<br>on 20.1.2010<br>Allocation |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                 | 3  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 316.42   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.84   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 89.86  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 237.58   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 88.22  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3      |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| 6.  | Delhi             | 55.64  |
| 7.  | Goa               | 6.40   |
| 8.  | Gujarat           | 175.14 |
| 9.  | Haryana           | 62.96  |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh  | 25.14  |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 36.04  |
| 12. | Jharkhand         | 87.12  |
| 13. | Karnataka         | 188.74 |
| 14. | Kerala            | 122.20 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh    | 194.06 |
| 16. | Maharashtra       | 354.54 |
| 17. | Manipur           | 8.14   |
| 18. | Meghalaya         | 8.98   |



| 1     | 2                           | 3       |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 19.   | Mizoram                     | 3.34    |
| 20.   | Nagaland                    | 6.04    |
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 135.82  |
| 22.   | Punjab                      | 79.52   |
| 23.   | Rajasthan                   | 177.34  |
| 24.   | Sikkim                      | 2.10    |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 277.64  |
| 26.   | Tripura                     | 14.44   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 522.83  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 24.38   |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 290.46  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.62    |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 4.06    |
| 32.   | Dadar and Nagar Haveli      | 0.72    |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.51    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.22    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 4.48    |
| Total |                             | 3607.54 |

**Statement III**

*PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs during  
2008-09 to 2009-10*

Quantity in metric tons (MTs)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs          | 2009-10 | 2008-09 |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3       | 4       |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5659    | 5816    |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 517102  | 517158  |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 91 70   | 9257    |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 257893  | 258007  |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 643786  | 647430  |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 7181    | 9999    |

| 1                | 2                      | 3       | 4       |
|------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 7.               | Chhattisgarh           | 145822  | 146938  |
| 8.               | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2785    | 2782    |
| 9.               | Daman and Diu          | 2073    | 2118    |
| 10.              | Delhi                  | 135235  | 160935  |
| 11.              | Goa                    | 19209   | 19212   |
| 12.              | Gujarat                | 742668  | 743759  |
| 13.              | Haryana                | 144830  | 145619  |
| 14.              | Himachal Pradesh       | 45466   | 49409   |
| 15.              | Jammu and Kashmir*     | 75326   | 76044   |
| 16.              | Jharkhand              | 210964  | 211175  |
| 17.              | Karnataka              | 461340  | 461478  |
| 18.              | Kerala                 | 216310  | 216308  |
| 19.              | Lakshadweep            | 795     | 795     |
| 20.              | Madhya Pradesh         | 487845  | 488609  |
| 21.              | Maharashtra            | 1276588 | 1276876 |
| 22.              | Manipur                | 19743   | 19907   |
| 23.              | Meghalaya              | 20359   | 20401   |
| 24.              | Mizoram                | 6181    | 6217    |
| 25.              | Nagaland               | 13318   | 13312   |
| 26.              | Odisha                 | 314334  | 314977  |
| 27.              | Puducherry             | 12249   | 12257   |
| 28.              | Punjab                 | 234700  | 237192  |
| 29.              | Rajasthan              | 398431  | 398913  |
| 30.              | Sikkim                 | 5566    | 5582    |
| 31.              | Tamil Nadu             | 558428  | 558929  |
| 32.              | Tripura                | 30740   | 30832   |
| 33.              | Uttar Pradesh          | 1240789 | 1241772 |
| 34.              | Uttarakhand            | 89845   | 89849   |
| 35.              | West Bengal            | 751536  | 752103  |
| Total Allocation |                        | 9104266 | 9151967 |

\*Allocation for the state include allocation for Ladakh region which is 3600 MT per year

**Statement IV**

*Statement showing the details of State-wise Levy Sugar Allocated under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during the Sugar Season 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | Sugar Season (October-September)                                  |  |
|--------|-------------------|---|--|
|        |                   | 2008-09<br>(including annual festival and Special Festival quota) | 2009-10<br>(Including annual festival quota) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 132.48  | 124.37                                       |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.29   | 10.29  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 233.26  | 224.38                                       |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 97.58   | 165  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 59.92   | 55.26  |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 37.76   | 37.16  |
| 7.     | Goa               | 2.48  | 1.58   |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 79.66   | 75.44  |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 33.64   | 32.08  |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 59.62   | 57.07  |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 91.57   | 88.04  |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 4.9   | 84.87  |
| 13.    | Karnataka         | 115.89  | 109.66                                       |
| 14.    | Kerala            | 53.02   | 52.92  |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 161.13  | 155.8  |
| 16.    | Maharashtra       | 189.45  | 176.37                                       |
| 17.    | Manipur           | 22.73   | 21.88  |
| 18.    | Meghalaya         | 21.76   | 20.96  |
| 19.    | Mizoram           | 8.65  | 8.35   |
| 20.    | Nagaland          | 15.14   | 14.64  |

| 1     | 2                           | 3       | 4       |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 111.42  | 108.52  |
| 22.   | Punjab                      | 21.7    | 20.87   |
| 23.   | Rajasthan                   | 99.3    | 94.54   |
| 24.   | Sikkim                      | 4.91    | 4.7     |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 146.44  | 140.14  |
| 26.   | Tripura                     | 34.38   | 32.88   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 433.35  | 412.2   |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 75.78   | 73.38   |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 188.43  | 178.58  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4.74    | 4.77    |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.93    | 0.91    |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.63    | 0.6     |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.13    | 0.12    |
| 34.   | Lakshdweep                  | 1.34    | 1.32    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 2.32    | 2.12    |
| Total |                             | 2557.73 | 2591.77 |

[Translation]

**Promoting Hockey**

3109. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include hockey in the curriculum of schools and colleges to revive hockey;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to reclaim the past glory of hockey at international level;and

(e) if so, the details of funds/financial assistance provided to male and female hockey sportspersons and facilitating sponsorships through industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):



(a) to (c) As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, every school is required to provide playgrounds, sports equipments as well as part time instructors for physical education. However, there is no proposal for including hockey or any other specific sport discipline in the curriculum of schools and colleges.

(d) and (e) The Government is providing all round support for the preparation of national men and women hockey teams, which includes intensive coaching, engagement of high performance coaches, latest equipment, sports science support and foreign competition exposure. The amount spent by the Government during the last three years and the current year for development of hockey, including imparting training and participation in international sports events is given below:

(Rupees in crores)

| Year    | Financial Assistance provided |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | Rs. 3.16                      |
| 2008-09 | Rs. 3.45                      |
| 2009-10 | Rs. 7.82                      |
| 2010-11 | Rs. 0.92 (till 21-2-2011)     |

The sponsorship agreements with industrial houses for development of game is done by the concerned federation and the Government has no role in it.

[English]

#### Functioning of DDKs Air Stations

3110. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) the number of All India Radio (AIR) stations and Doordarshan Kendras (DDKs)/studios functioning in the country, State-wise, AIR/DDK/studio-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish/set up AIR stations/DDKs and studios in various parts of the country including Bhavnagar district of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, DDK/Studio/AIR station-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken by the Government for broadcasting coverage of DD/AIR programmes all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, broadcasting service of All India Radio (AIR) is being provided from 238 stations across the country whose details are given at Statement-I. At 41 more places, 100 Watt FM transmitter (Relay) have already been installed and these will be taken into regular service shortly.

At present 66 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio centres) are functioning in the country whose State-wise breakup is given at the Statement-II.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. As part of approved 10th Plan Continuing scheme in 11th Plan, AIR is setting up FM/AM stations at 145 more places, including 100 Watt FM Transmitters (Relay) at 100 places (in North East Zone), as per the details given in the Statement-III, under the New Scheme in the 11th Plan, the installation of FM transmitters at 138 places, including one 100 Watt FM transmitter at Bhavnagar, have been approved. The State-wise details are given in the Statements-IV and V.

As regards Doordarshan, a new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio centre) is under implementation at Tirupati (AP).

(e) All India Radio is improving its coverage and quality in the country by strengthening its network. The following steps are being taken in this regard:

- (i) The old MW/SW/FM Transmitters which have served their life are being replaced.
- (ii) The power of the 28 transmitters of AIR is being upgraded in the country during 11th Plan.
- (iii) Existing compatible MW/SW transmitters are being digitalized.
- (iv) FM network is being strengthened by installing new FM transmitters in the country,
- (v) The Production facilities and connectivity are also being digitalized.

AIR is also providing 21 radio channels on Ku band on DD's Direct plus platform which are available all over India except Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

At present there are 1415 TV transmitters in DD network which provide coverage to about 92% population of the country spread over about 81% area. All the areas uncovered by the terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country have been provided with multi channel TV

coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service, signals of which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receive units. New transmitters for expansion of coverage are now not envisaged.

**Statement I**

*List of Existing A.I.R. Stations alongwith details of AM/FM/SW Transmitters*

| Sl.No. | Stations       | States             | Transmitter Power/Type |                        |         |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|
|        |                |                    | MW (AM)                | FM                     | SW (AM) |
| 1      | 2              | 3                  | 4                      | 5                      | 6       |
| 1.     | Adilabad       | Andhra Pradesh     | 1KW                    |                        |         |
| 2.     | Anantpur       | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 6KW                    |         |
| 3.     | Karimnagar     | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set Up ) |         |
| 4.     | Cuddapah       | Andhra Pradesh     | 100 KW                 |                        |         |
| 5.     | Hyderabad      | Andhra Pradesh     | 200 KW<br>20 KW        | 6 KW<br>5 KW           | 50 Kw   |
| 6.     | Kothagudam     | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 6 KW                   |         |
| 7.     | Kurnool        | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 6 KW                   |         |
| 8.     | Machrela       | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 3 KW                   |         |
| 9.     | Merkapuram     | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 6 KW                   |         |
| 10.    | Nizamabad      | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 6 KW                   |         |
| 11.    | Tirupathi      | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 10 KW<br>3 KW          |         |
| 12.    | Vijaywada      | Andhra Pradesh     | 100 KW<br>1 KW         | 1 KW<br>(Int. set up ) |         |
| 13.    | Vishakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh     | 100kw                  | 10 KW                  |         |
| 14.    | Warangal       | Andhra Pradesh     |                        | 10 KW                  |         |
| 15.    | Itanagar       | Arunanchal Pradesh | 100 KW                 | 10 KW                  | 50 KW   |
| 16.    | Passighat      | Arunanchal Pradesh | 10 KW                  |                        |         |
| 17.    | Tawang         | Arunanchal Pradesh | 10 KW                  |                        |         |
| 18.    | Tezu           | Arunanchal Pradesh | 10 KW                  |                        |         |



| 1   | 2          | 3                  | 4  | 5                     | 6  |
|-----|------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 19. | Ziro       | Arunanchal Pradesh | 1 KW   |                       |  |
| 20. | Dhubri     | Assam              |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 21. | Dibrugarh  | Assam              | 300 KW   |                       |  |
| 22. | Diphu      | Assam              | 1 KW   |                       |  |
| 23. | Guwahati   | Assam              | 100 KW<br>10 KW  | 10 KW                 | 50 KW<br>50 KW                                       |
| 24. | Haflong    | Assam              |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 25. | Jorhat     | Assam              |  | 10 KW                 |  |
| 26. | Kokrajhar  | Assam              | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 27. | Nowgong    | Assam              |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 28. | Silchar    | Assam              | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 29. | Tezpur     | Assam              | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 30. | Aurangabad | Bihar              |  | 100 W                 |  |
| 31. | Bhagalpur  | Bihar              | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 32. | Darbhanga  | Bihar              | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 33. | Patna      | Bihar              | 100 KW   | 6 KW                  |  |
| 34. | Purnea     | Bihar              |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 35. | Sasaram    | Bihar              |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 36. | Ambikapur  | Chhattisgarh       | 20 KW  |                       |  |
| 37. | Bilaspur   | Chhattisgarh       |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 38. | Jagdalpur  | Chhattisgarh       | 100kw  |                       |  |
| 39. | Raigarh    | Chhattisgarh       |  | 6 KW                  |  |
| 40. | Raipur     | Chhattisgarh       | 100 KW   | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set Up) |  |
| 41. | Saraipalli | Chhattisgarh       |  | 1 KW                  |  |
| 42. | Delhi      | Delhi              | 200 KW 'A'<br>100 KW 'B'<br>20 kW 'C'<br>10 kW 'D'<br>20 kW NC | 20 KW<br>20 KW        | 50 KW (6 nos.)<br>100 KW (2 nos.)<br>250 kW (7 nos.) |
| 43. | Panaji     | Goa                | 100 KW<br>20 KW  | 6 KW                  | 250 KW<br>250 KW                                     |

| 1   | 2              | 3                 | 4  | 5                     | 6     |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|-------|
| 44. | Ahmedabad      | Gujarat           | 200 KW   | 10 KW                 |       |
| 45. | Ahwa           | Gujarat           | 1 KW   |                       |       |
| 46. | Bhuj           | Gujarat           | 20 KW  |                       |       |
| 47. | Godhra         | Gujarat           |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 48. | Himmatnagar    | Gujarat           | 1 KW   |                       |       |
| 49. | Rajkot         | Gujarat           | 300 KW<br>1000 KW<br>(Temporarily<br>Shutdown) | 10 KW                 |       |
| 50. | Surat          | Gujarat           |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 51. | Vadodra        | Gujarat           |  | 10 KW                 |       |
| 52. | Hissar         | Haryana           |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 53. | Kurukshetra    | Haryana           |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 54. | Rohtak         | Haryana           | 20 KW  | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set Up) |       |
| 55. | Barmour        | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 100 Watt              |       |
| 56. | Dharmshala     | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 10 KW                 |       |
| 57. | Hamirpur       | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 58. | Kasauli        | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 10 KW                 |       |
| 59. | Keylong        | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 100 Watt              |       |
| 60. | Kinnaur(Kalpa) | Himachal Pradesh  | 1 KW   |                       |       |
| 61. | Kullu          | Himachal Pradesh  |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 62. | Shimla         | Himachal Pradesh  | 100 KW   | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set Up) | 50 KW |
| 63. | Bhadarwah      | Jammu and Kashmir |  | 6 KW                  |       |
| 64. | Diskit         | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW   |                       |       |
| 65. | Drass          | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW   |                       |       |
| 66. | Jammu          | Jammu and Kashmir | 300 KW   | 3 KW<br>10 KW         | 50 KW |
| 67. | Kargil         | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW<br>200 KW                                 |                       |       |
| 68. | Kathua         | Jammu and Kashmir |  | 10 KW                 |       |



| 1   | 2                  | 3                 | 4               | 5                       | 6                  |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 69. | Khalsi             | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW            |                         |                    |
| 70. | Kupwara            | Jammu and Kashmir | 20 KW           |                         |                    |
| 71. | Leh                | Jammu and Kashmir | 20 KW           | 100 W                   | 10 KW              |
| 72. | Naushera           | Jammu and Kashmir | 20 KW           |                         |                    |
| 73. | Nyoma              | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW            |                         |                    |
| 74. | Padam              | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW            |                         |                    |
| 75. | Poonch             | Jammu and Kashmir |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 76. | Rajouri            | Jammu and Kashmir |                 | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 77. | Srinagar           | Jammu and Kashmir | 300 KW<br>10 KW | 10 KW                   | 50 KW              |
| 78. | Tiesuru            | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 KW            |                         |                    |
| 79. | Chaibasa           | Jharkhand         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 80. | Daltonganj         | Jharkhand         |                 | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 81. | Hazaribagh         | Jharkhand         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 82. | Jamshedpur         | Jharkhand         | 1 KW            | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 83. | Ranchi             | Jharkhand         | 100 KW          | 6 KW                    | 50 KW              |
| 84. | Bangalore          | Karnataka         | 200 KW          | 10 KW<br>10kw           | 500 KW<br>(6 Nos.) |
| 85. | Bellary            | Karnataka         |                 | 1 KW<br>(Interim Setup) |                    |
| 86. | Bhadravati         | Karnataka         | 20 KW           |                         |                    |
| 87. | Bijapur            | Karnataka         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 88. | Chitradurga        | Karnataka         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 89. | Dharwad            | Karnataka         | 200 KW          | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 90. | Gulbarga           | Karnataka         | 20 KW           | 1 KW<br>(Interim Setup) |                    |
| 91. | Hassan             | Karnataka         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 92. | Hospet             | Karnataka         |                 | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 93. | Karwar             | Karnataka         |                 | 3 KW                    |                    |
| 94. | Madikeri (Mercara) | Karnataka         |                 | 6 KW                    |                    |

| 1    | 2                   | 3              | 4      | 5            | 6     |
|------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| 95.  | Mangalore/Udipi     | Karnataka      | 20 KW  | 10 KW        |       |
| 96.  | Mysore              | Karnataka      |        | 10 KW        |       |
| 97.  | Raichur             | Karnataka      |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 98.  | Alappuzha (Alleppy) | Kerala         | 200 KW |              |       |
| 99.  | Devikulam (Idduki)  | Kerala         |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 100. | Kannur              | Kerala         |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 101. | Kochi               | Kerala         |        | 6 KW<br>10kw |       |
| 102. | Kozhikode (Calicut) | Kerala         | 100 KW | 10 KW        |       |
| 103. | Manjeri             | Kerala         |        | 3 KW         |       |
| 104. | Trissure            | Kerala         | 100 KW |              |       |
| 105. | Thruvananthapuram   | Kerala         | 20 KW  | 10 KW        | 50 KW |
| 106. | Balaghat            | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 107. | Betul               | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 108. | Bhopal              | Madhya Pradesh | 10 KW  | 6 KW         | 50 KW |
| 109. | Chhatarpur          | Madhya Pradesh | 20 KW  |              |       |
| 110. | Chhindwara          | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 111. | Guna                | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 112. | Gwalior             | Madhya Pradesh | 20 KW  |              |       |
| 113. | Indore              | Madhya Pradesh | 200 KW | 6 KW         |       |
| 114. | Jabalpur            | Madhya Pradesh | 200 KW | 10 KW        |       |
| 115. | Khandwa             | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 116. | Mandla              | Madhya Pradesh |        | 1 KW         |       |
| 117. | Rajgarh             | Madhya Pradesh |        | 3 KW         |       |
| 118. | Rewa                | Madhya Pradesh | 20 KW  |              |       |
| 119. | Sagar               | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 120. | Shahdol             | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 121. | Shivpuri            | Madhya Pradesh |        | 6 KW         |       |
| 122. | Ahmednagar          | Maharashtra    |        | 6 KW         |       |



| 1    | 2             | 3           | 4                                 | 5                    | 6               |
|------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 123. | Akola         | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 124. | Aurangabad    | Maharashtra | 1 KW                              | 1 KW<br>(Int. Setup) |                 |
| 125. | Beed          | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 126. | Chandrapur    | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 127. | Dhule         | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 128. | Jalgaon       | Maharashtra | 20 KW                             |                      |                 |
| 129. | Kolhapur      | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 130. | Mumbai        | Maharashtra | 100 KW 'A'<br>100 KW 'B'<br>50 KW | 10 KW<br>10 KW       | 100 KW<br>50 KW |
| 131. | Nagpur        | Maharashtra | 300 KW<br>1000kw                  | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 132. | Nanded        | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 133. | Nasik         | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 134. | Oras          | Maharashtra |                                   | 5 KW                 |                 |
| 135. | Osmanabad     | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 136. | Parbhani      | Maharashtra | 20 KW                             |                      |                 |
| 137. | Pune          | Maharashtra | 100 KW                            | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 138. | Ratnagiri     | Maharashtra | 20 KW                             |                      |                 |
| 139. | Sangli        | Maharashtra | 20 KW                             |                      |                 |
| 140. | Satara        | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 141. | Sholapur      | Maharashtra | 1 KW                              |                      |                 |
| 142. | Yavatmal      | Maharashtra |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 143. | Imphal        | Manipur     | 300 KW                            | 10 KW                | 50 KW           |
| 144. | Churachandpur | Manipur     |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 145. | Jowai         | Meghalaya   |                                   | 6 KW                 |                 |
| 146. | Nongstoin     | Meghalaya   | 1 KW                              |                      |                 |
| 147. | Shillong      | Meghalaya   | 100 KW                            | 10 KW                | 50 KW           |
| 148. | Tura          | Meghalaya   | 20 KW                             |                      |                 |

| 1    | 2             | 3         | 4                        | 5                 | 6     |
|------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 149. | Williamnagar  | Meghalaya | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 150. | Aizawal       | Mizoram   | 20 KW                    | 6 KW              | 10 KW |
| 151. | Lunglei       | Mizoram   |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 152. | Saiha         | Mizoram   | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 153. | Kohima        | Nagaland  | 100 KW                   | 1 KW (Int. Setup) | 50 KW |
| 154. | Mokokchung    | Nagaland  |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 155. | Mon           | Nagaland  | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 156. | Tuensang      | Nagaland  | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 157. | Baripada      | Odisha    |                          | 5 KW              |       |
| 158. | Berhampur     | Odisha    |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 159. | Bhavvanipatna | Odisha    | 200 KW                   |                   |       |
| 160. | Bolangir      | Odisha    |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 161. | Cuttack       | Odisha    | 300 KW 1 KW              | 6 KW              |       |
| 162. | Deogarh       | Odisha    |                          | 100 W             |       |
| 163. | Jeypore       | Odisha    | 100 KW                   |                   | 50 KW |
| 164. | Joranda       | Odisha    | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 165. | Keonjhar      | Odisha    | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 166. | Puri          | Odisha    |                          | 3 KW              |       |
| 167. | Rourkela      | Odisha    |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 168. | Sambalpur     | Odisha    | 100 KW                   |                   |       |
| 169. | Soro          | Odisha    | 1 KW                     |                   |       |
| 170. | Bhatinda      | Punjab    |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 171. | Jallandhar    | Punjab    | 300 KW<br>200 KW<br>1 KW | 10 KW             |       |
| 172. | Patiala       | Punjab    |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 173. | Ajmer         | Rajasthan | 200 KW                   |                   |       |
| 174. | Alwar         | Rajasthan |                          | 6 KW              |       |
| 175. | Banswara      | Rajasthan |                          | 6 KW              |       |



| 1    | 2               | 3          | 4                                | 5                     | 6               |
|------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 176. | Barmer          | Rajasthan  | 20 KW                            |                       |                 |
| 177. | Bikaner         | Rajasthan  | 20 KW                            |                       |                 |
| 178. | Chittorgarh     | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 179. | Churu           | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 180. | Jaipur          | Rajasthan  | 1 KW                             | 6 KW                  | 50 KW           |
| 181. | Jaisalmer       | Rajasthan  |                                  | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 182. | Jhalawar        | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 183. | Jodhpur         | Rajasthan  | 300 KW                           | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 184. | Kota            | Rajasthan  | 20 KW                            |                       |                 |
| 185. | Mount Abu       | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 186. | Nagaur          | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 187. | Sawai Madhopur  | Rajasthan  |                                  | 6 KW                  |                 |
| 188. | Suratgarh       | Rajasthan  | 300 KW                           |                       |                 |
| 189. | Udaipur         | Rajasthan  | 20 KW                            | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set Up) |                 |
| 190. | Gangtok         | Sikkim     | 20 KW                            |                       | 10 KW           |
| 191. | Chennai         | Tamil Nadu | 200 KW 'A'<br>20 KW 'B'<br>20 KW | 20 KW<br>20 KW        | 50 KW<br>100 KW |
| 192. | Coimbatore      | Tamil Nadu | 20 KW                            | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 193. | Dharmapuri      | Tamil Nadu |                                  | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 194. | Kodaikanal      | Tamil Nadu |                                  | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 195. | Madurai         | Tamil Nadu | 20 KW                            | 1 KW                  |                 |
| 196. | Nagarcoil       | Tamil Nadu |                                  | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 197. | Oottacamund     | Tamil Nadu | 1 KW                             | 100 W                 |                 |
| 198. | Salem (Yercaud) | Tamil Nadu |                                  | 100 W                 |                 |
| 199. | Tiruchirapalli  | Tamil Nadu | 100 KW                           | 10 KW                 |                 |
| 200. | Tirunelveli     | Tamil Nadu | 20 KW                            |                       |                 |
| 201. | Thanjavur       | Tamil Nadu |                                  | 100 W                 |                 |
| 202. | Tuticorin       | Tamil Nadu | 200 KW                           |                       |                 |

| 1    | 2           | 3                                     | 4                | 5                       | 6                  |
|------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 203. | Agartala    | Tripura                               | 20 KW            | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 204. | Belonia     | Tripura                               |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 205. | Kailashahar | Tripura                               |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 206. | Chandigarh  | Union Territories                     |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 207. | Daman       | Union Territories<br>(Daman and Diu)  |                  | 3 KW                    |                    |
| 208. | Karaikal    | Union Territories<br>(Pondicherry)    |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 209. | Puducherry  | Union Territories<br>(Puducherry)     | 20 KW            | 5 KW<br>(Interim Setup) |                    |
| 210. | Kavaratti   | Union Territories<br>(L and M Island) | 1 KW             |                         |                    |
| 211. | Port Blair  | Union Territories<br>(A and N Island) | 100 KW           | 10 KW                   | 10 KW              |
| 212. | Agra        | Uttar Pradesh                         | 20 KW            |                         |                    |
| 213. | Aligarh     | Uttar Pradesh                         |                  | 6 KW                    | 250 KW<br>(4 Nos.) |
| 214. | Allahabad   | Uttar Pradesh                         | 20 KW            | 10 KW                   |                    |
| 215. | Bareilly    | Uttar Pradesh                         |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 216. | Faizabad    | Uttar Pradesh                         |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 217. | Gorakhpur   | Uttar Pradesh                         | 100kw            | 1 KW (Int.<br>Set Up)   | 50 KW              |
| 218. | Jhansi      | Uttar Pradesh                         |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 219. | Kanpur      | Uttar Pradesh                         | 1 KW             | 1 KW<br>(Int. Set up)   |                    |
| 220. | Lucknow     | Uttar Pradesh                         | 300 KW,<br>10 KW | 10 KW                   | 50 KW              |
| 221. | Mathura     | Uttar Pradesh                         | 1 KW             |                         |                    |
| 222. | Najibabad   | Uttar Pradesh                         | 200 KW           |                         |                    |
| 223. | Obra        | Uttar Pradesh                         |                  | 6 KW                    |                    |
| 224. | Rampur      | Uttar Pradesh                         | 20 KW            |                         |                    |
| 225. | Varanasi    | Uttar Pradesh                         | 100 KW<br>1 KW   | 1 KW<br>(Int.setup)     |                    |



| 1     | 2                      | 3           | 4  | 5              | 6       |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|--|----------------|---------|
| 226.  | Almora                 | Uttarakhand | 1 KW   |                |         |
| 227.  | Gopeshwar<br>(Chamoli) | Uttarakhand | 1 KW   |                |         |
| 228.  | Mussoorie              | Uttarakhand |  | 10 KW          |         |
| 229.  | Pauri                  | Uttarakhand | 1 KW   |                |         |
| 230.  | Pithoragarh            | Uttarakhand | 1kw  |                |         |
| 231.  | Uttarkashi             | Uttarakhand | 1kw  |                |         |
| 232.  | Asansole               | West Bengal |  | 6 KW           |         |
| 233.  | Darjeeling             | West Bengal |  | 100 W          |         |
| 234.  | Kolkata                | West Bengal | 200 KW 'A'<br>100 KW 'B'<br>20 KW<br>1000 KW | 20 KW<br>20 KW | 50 KW   |
| 235.  | Kurseong               | West Bengal | 1 KW   | 5 KW           | 50 KW   |
| 236.  | Murshidabad            | West Bengal |  | 6 KW           |         |
| 237.  | Shantiniketan          | West Bengal |  | 3 KW           |         |
| 238.  | Siliguri               | West Bengal | 200 KW                                       | 10 KW          |         |
| Total | (381 Transmitters)     |             | 149 (MW)                                     | 178 (FM)       | 54 (SW) |

**Statement II***Existing Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres)*

| State/UT          | Number of<br>Doordarshan Kendras |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1                 | 2                                |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 3                                |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1                                |
| Assam             | 4                                |
| Bihar             | 2                                |
| Chhattisgarh      | 2                                |
| Goa               | 1                                |

| 1                 | 2 |
|-------------------|---|
| Gujarat           | 2 |
| Haryana           | 1 |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 4 |
| Jharkhand         | 2 |
| Karnataka         | 2 |
| Kerala            | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 3 |
| Maharashtra       | 3 |
| Manipur           | 1 |

| 1          | 2 |
|------------|---|
| Meghalaya  | 2 |
| Mizoram    | 1 |
| Nagaland   | 1 |
| Odisha     | 3 |
| Punjab     | 2 |
| Rajasthan  | 1 |
| Sikkim     | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3 |
| Tripura    | 1 |

| 1                           | 2  |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Uttar Pradesh               | 7  |
| Uttarakhand                 | 1  |
| West Bengal                 | 3  |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1  |
| Chandigarh                  | 1  |
| Delhi                       | 2  |
| Puducherry                  | 1  |
| Total                       | 66 |

**Statement III**

*List of places where New FM/AM Station is being setup in the Continuing Scheme under 11th Plan*

| Sl.No. | Place        | State             | Power of the proposed Transmitters |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2            | 3                 | 4                                  |
| 1.     | Mehboobnagar | Andhra Pradesh    | 10 kW FM                           |
| 2.     | Srikakulam   | Andhra Pradesh    | 1 kW FM                            |
| 3.     | Suryapet     | Andhra Pradesh    | 10 kW FM                           |
| 4.     | Anini        | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW FM                            |
| 5.     | Bomdila      | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW FM                            |
| 6.     | Changlang    | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW FM                            |
| 7.     | Daporijo     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW FM                            |
| 8.     | Khonsa       | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW FM                            |
| 9.     | Golpara      | Assam             | 1 kW FM                            |
| 10.    | Karimganj    | Assam             | 1 kW FM                            |
| 11.    | Lumding      | Assam             | 1 kW FM                            |
| 12.    | Junagarh     | Gujarat           | 10 kW FM                           |
| 13.    | Dhanbad      | Jharkhand         | 10 kW Fm                           |
| 14.    | Ujjain       | Madhya Pradesh    | 5 kW FM                            |
| 15.    | Amravati     | Maharashtra       | 10 kW FM                           |



| 1      | 2  | 3             | 4           |
|--------|--|---------------|-------------|
| 16.    | Tamenglang   | Manipur       | 1 kW FM     |
| 17.    | Ukhrul   | Manipur       | 1 kW FM     |
| 18.    | Cherapunjee  | Meghalaya     | 1 kW FM     |
| 19.    | Kolasib  | Mizoram       | 1 kW FM     |
| 20.    | Tuipang  | Mizoram       | 1 kW FM     |
| 21.    | Champhai   | Mizoram       | 1 kW FM     |
| 22.    | Phek   | Nagaland      | 1 kW FM     |
| 23.    | Wokha  | Nagaland      | 1 kW FM     |
| 24.    | Zunheboto  | Nagaland      | 1 kW FM     |
| 25.    | Rairangpur   | Odisha        | 1 kW FM     |
| 26.    | Amritsar   | Punjab        | 20 kW FM    |
| 27.    | Fazilka  | Punjab        | 20 kW FM    |
| 28.    | Chauntan Hill  | Rajasthan     | 20 kW FM    |
| 29.    | Dungarpur  | Rajasthan     | 1 kW FM     |
| 30.    | Longtherai   | Tripura       | 5 kW FM     |
| 31.    | Nutan Bazar  | Tripura       | 1 kW FM     |
| 32.    | Udaypur  | Tripura       | 1 kW FM     |
| 33.    | Banda  | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW FM    |
| 34.    | Lakhimpurkheri                                       | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW FM    |
| 35.    | Maunath Bhanjan                                      | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW FM    |
| 36.    | Rai Bareilly   | Uttar Pradesh | 20 kW FM    |
| 37.    | Bageshwar  | Uttarakhand   | 5 kW FM     |
| 38.    | Champawat  | Uttarakhand   | 1 kW FM     |
| 39.    | Dehradun   | Uttarakhand   | 10 kW FM    |
| 40.    | Gairsan  | Uttarakhand   | 1 kW FM     |
| 41.    | Haldwani   | Uttarakhand   | 10 kW FM    |
| 42.    | New Tehri  | Uttarakhand   | 1 kW FM     |
| 43.    | Balurghat  | West Bengal   | 10 kW FM    |
| 44.    | Bardhwan   | West Bengal   | 10 kW FM    |
| 45.    | Koochbihar   | West Bengal   | 10 kW FM    |
| 46-145 | Low Power FM Transmitters<br>in North Eastern Region | (100 Places)  | 100 Watt Fm |

**Statement IV***Name of places for installation of new FM Transmitters in AIR under New Scheme in 11th Plan*

| Sl.No. | Place                    | State             | Proposed power | Site     |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1      | 2                        | 3                 | 4              | 5        |
| 1.     | Adilabad                 | ANDHRA PRADESH    | 10 kW*FM       | AIR site |
| 2.     | Cuddapah                 |                   | 1 kW FM        | AIR site |
| 3.     | Dibrugarh                | ASSAM             | 1 kW FM        | AIR site |
| 4.     | Tezpur                   |                   | 1 kW FM        | AIR site |
| 5.     | Ambikapur                | CHHATTISGARH      | 5 kW FM        | DD Site  |
| 6.     | Bhuj                     | GUJARAT           | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 7.     | Jamshedpur               | JHARKHAND         | 10 kW* FM      | AIR site |
| 8.     | Drass                    | JAMMU and KASHMIR | 100 Watt FM    | AIR site |
| 9.     | Green Ridge (Uri Sector) |                   | 10 kW FM       | New Site |
| 10.    | Himbotingla (Kargil)     |                   | 10 kW FM       | New Site |
| 11.    | Kargil                   |                   | 100 Watt FM    | AIR site |
| 12.    | Nathatop (Udhampur)      |                   | 10 kW FM       | New Site |
| 13.    | Naushera                 |                   | 10 kW FM       | DD Site  |
| 14.    | Padum                    |                   | 100 Watt FM    | AIR site |
| 15.    | TIESURU (Ladakh)         |                   | 100 Watt FM    | AIR site |
| 16.    | Bhadravati               | KARNATAKA         | 1 kW FM        | AIR site |
| 17.    | Trichur                  | KERALA            | 1 kW FM        | AIR site |
| 18.    | Chhatarpur               | MADHYA PRADESH    | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 19.    | Gwalior                  |                   | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 20.    | Jalgaon                  | MAHARASHTRA       | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 21.    | Parbhani                 |                   | 1 kWFM         | AIR site |
| 22.    | Ratnagiri                |                   | 1 kWFM         | AIR site |
| 23.    | Sangli                   |                   | 1 kWFM         | AIR site |
| 24.    | Tura                     | MEGHALAYA         | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 25.    | Bhawanipatna             | ORISSA            | 5 kW FM        | DD site  |
| 26.    | Cuttack                  |                   | 10 kW* FM      | DD site  |



| 1       | 2          | 3                | 4           | 5  |
|---------|------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 27.     | Keonjhar   |                  | 10 kW* FM   | AIR site   |
| 28.     | Sambalpur  |                  | 5 kW FM     | DD site  |
| 29.     | Jeypore    |                  | 1 kW FM     | AIR site   |
| 30.     | Jaipur     | RAJASTHAN        | 10 kW* FM   | AIR site   |
| 31.     | Kota       |                  | 1 kW FM     | AIR site   |
| 32.     | Ajmer      |                  | 5 kW FM     | DD site  |
| 33.     | Tuticorin  | TAMIL NADU       | 1 kW FM     | AIR site   |
| 34.     | Agra       | UTTAR PRADESH    | 5 kW FM     | DD site  |
| 35.     | Rampur     |                  | 1 kW FM     | AIR site   |
| 36.     | Almora     | UTTRAKHAND       | 5 kW FM     | DD site  |
| 37.     | Kurseong   | WEST BANGAL      | 5 kW FM     | DD site  |
| 38.     | Kurseong   |                  | 10 kW FM    | DD site  |
| 39-138. | 100 Places | All over country | 100 Watt FM | At existing AIR sites/LPT sites of DD as per details in Annexure-V |

\*These 10 kW FM transmitters are replacement of existing 1 kW MW Transmitters.

#### **Statement V**

*List of places for installation of 100 watts FM Transmitters under 11th Plan*

| Sl.No. | State          | Place           | Distt.            |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3               | 4                 |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Nandyal         | Kurnool           |
| 2.     |                | Adoni           | Kurnool           |
| 3.     |                | Khammam         | Khammam           |
| 4.     |                | Banswada        | Nizamabad         |
| 5.     |                | Kamareddy       | Nizamabad         |
| 6.     |                | Kakinada        | Kakinada          |
| 7.     | Assam          | Nazira          | Sibasagar         |
| 8.     |                | North Lakhimpur | Lakhimpur         |
| 9.     | Bihar          | Bettiah         | Paschim Champaran |

| 1   | 2            | 3           | 4               |
|-----|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 10. |              | Motihari    | Motihari        |
| 11. |              | Muzaffarpur | Muzaffarpur     |
| 12. |              | Madhubani   | Madhubani       |
| 13. |              | Supaul      | Supaul          |
| 14. |              | Forsibganj  | Araria          |
| 15. |              | Bhagalpur   | Bhagalpur       |
| 16. | Chhattisgarh | Kanker      | Kanker          |
| 17. |              | Korba       | Korba           |
| 18. |              | Konta       | Dantewada       |
| 19. |              | Dongargarh  | Rajnandgaon     |
| 20. |              | Pandaria    | Bilaspur        |
| 21. |              | Kharod      | Janjgir Chmpa   |
| 22. |              | Jagdalpur   | Jagdalpur       |
| 23. | Gujarat      | Bharuch     | Bharuch         |
| 24. |              | Dwaraka     | Dwaraka         |
| 25. |              | Mehsana     | Mahesana        |
| 26. |              | Bhavnagar   | Bhavnagar       |
| 27. |              | Porbandar   | Porbandar       |
| 28. |              | Jamnagar    | Jamnagar        |
| 29. |              | Ahwa        | Ahwa            |
| 30. | Haryana      | Sirsa       | Sirsa           |
| 31. |              | Ambala      | Ambala          |
| 32. | Jharkhand    | Giridih     | Giridih         |
| 33. |              | Deoghar     | Deoghar         |
| 34. |              | Dumka       | Dumka           |
| 35. |              | Gumla       | Gumla           |
| 36. |              | Ghatsila    | Purbi Singhbhum |
| 37. |              | Chatra      | Chatra          |
| 38. |              | Bokaro      | Bokaro          |



| 1   | 2              | 3                   | 4          |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 39. | Karnataka      | Tumkur              | Tumkur     |
| 40. |                | Sagar               | Shimoga    |
| 41. |                | Devangere           | Devangere  |
| 42. |                | Hosdurg             | Chitradurg |
| 43. |                | Kumata              | Kumata     |
| 44. | Kerala         | Punalur             | Kollam     |
| 45. |                | Kalpetta            | Waynad     |
| 46. |                | Idukki              | Painavu    |
| 47. |                | Kasargode           | Kasargode  |
| 48. | Madhya Pradesh | Satna               | Satna      |
| 49. |                | Jhabua              | Jhabua     |
| 50. |                | Mandsaur            | Mandsaur   |
| 51. |                | Harda               | Harda      |
| 52. |                | Chanderi/Ashoknagar | Guna       |
| 53. |                | Neemuch             | Neemuch    |
| 54. |                | Ratlam              | Ratlam     |
| 55. | Maharashtra    | Wardha              | Wardha     |
| 56. |                | Gondia              | Gondia     |
| 57. |                | Jalana              | Jalana     |
| 58. |                | Buldana             | Buldana    |
| 59. |                | Brahmapuri          | Chandrapur |
| 60. |                | Malegaon            | Nashik     |
| 61. | Mizoram        | Saiha               | Saiha      |
| 62. |                | Lawngtalai          | Lawngtalai |
| 63. | Odisha         | Nuapara             | Nuapara    |
| 64. |                | Baligurha           | Phulbani   |
| 65. |                | Rayagada            | Rayagada   |
| 66. |                | Angul               | Angul      |
| 67. |                | Sundergarh          | Sundergarh |
| 68. |                | Parlakheimundi      | Gajapati   |
| 69. |                | Paradeep            | Paradeep   |

| 1    | 2                      | 3             | 4             |
|------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 70.  | Punjab                 | Gurdaspur     | Gurdaspur     |
| 71.  |                        | Firozpur      | Firozpur      |
| 72.  | Rajasthan              | Anupgarh      | Ganganagar    |
| 73.  |                        | Jhunjhunu     | Jhunjhunu     |
| 74.  |                        | Nathdwara     | Raj Samand    |
| 75.  |                        | Bharatpur     | Bharatpur     |
| 76.  |                        | Karauli       | Karauli       |
| 77.  |                        | Sikar         | Sikar         |
| 78.  | Tamil Nadu             | Thirupattur   | Vellore       |
| 79.  |                        | Rameshwaram   | Ramanathpuram |
| 80.  |                        | Vellore       | Vellore       |
| 81.  | Uttarakhand            | Pauri         | Pauri         |
| 82.  |                        | Kalagarh      | Pauri Gharwal |
| 83.  |                        | Haridwar      | Haridwar      |
| 84.  |                        | Pithoragarh   | Pithoragarh   |
| 85.  |                        | Kashipur      | Rudrapur      |
| 86.  | Uttar Pradesh          | Hardoi        | Hardoi        |
| 87.  |                        | Bahraich      | Bahraich      |
| 88.  |                        | Orai          | Jalaun        |
| 89.  |                        | Balrampur     | Balrampur     |
| 90.  |                        | Mahoba        | Mahoba        |
| 91.  |                        | Pilibhit      | Pilibhit      |
| 92.  |                        | Mathura       | Mathura       |
| 93.  | West Bengal            | Purlia        | Purlia        |
| 94.  |                        | Medinipur     | Medinipur     |
| 95.  |                        | Balrampur     | Balrampur     |
| 96.  |                        | Basanti       | 24 Pargana    |
| 97.  |                        | Farakka       | Farakka       |
| 98.  |                        | Krishna Nagar | Krishna Nagar |
| 99.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Silvasa       | Silvasa       |
| 100. | Lakshdweep             | Kavaratti     | Lakshdweep    |



**Demand and Supply of Vegetables and Fruits**

3111. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism has been put in place to monitor and regulate the demand and supply of vegetables and fruits to keep the prices under control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any regulating/monitoring agency in this regard; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Prices of vegetables and fruits are a function of demand and supply which vary over the year, depending upon a host of factors influencing production and arrivals in the market. The Government has taken a number of short term and medium term measures to keep the prices of horticulture commodities under control:

**Short Term Measures**

(i) In order to contain the prices of horticulture products especially onion, government uses Minimum Export Price (MEP). The MEP of onion was raised from US\$ 275 PMT to US\$ 1200 PMT during September, 2010 to December, 2010. Further, from 22nd December, 2010 export of onion was banned and duty free imports of onion were allowed to enhance domestic supply. In the second week of February, 2011 a decision has been taken by the Government to remove ban on export varieties like Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram onion as these are not domestically consumed, cannot be stored for long periods and moreover farmers are adversely affected by the ban. Recently, the Government has taken a decision to totally remove the ban on export of all varieties of onions in view of the improved arrivals and falling prices of onions across the country and reduced the MEP to US \$ 600 per metric ton.

(ii) To give relief to consumers, Government started sale of horticulture products including onion through NAFED and other agencies in Delhi during January, 2011 at a subsidized rate.

**Medium Term Measure**

The most effective measure for stabilizing prices of horticulture products is to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country for which Department of Agriculture and Cooperation provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and, Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce".

(c) and (d) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser (CEA), Ministry of Finance, with representatives from Departments of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Agriculture and Cooperation, Animal Husbandry, Planning Commission and Economic Affairs was recently constituted to review and suggest measures for control of prices with focus on primary food articles including onion.

**Phone Tapping**

3112. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy whereby various telephone service providers are directed to tap phones of individuals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government issues authorization of tapping of telephones under Section 5(2) of the Indian



Telegraph Act, 1885 wherein on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government after proper satisfaction issues authorization to the concerned notified agencies to intercept/tap telephones in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence duly recording the reasons thereof. The procedures of such authorization is well laid down in Rule 41 9A of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as amended from time to time in 1999 and in 2007.

[Translation]

#### JJ Colonies

3113. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Jhuggi Jhopari (JJ) colonies in Delhi, location-wise;

(b) the steps taken to given ownership rights to the residents of these colonies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some houses of JJ colonies have been sold through power of attorney;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government on deprivation of ownership rights to these people; and

(f) the corrective measures adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

#### Horticulture and Oilseed Crops

3114. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage farmers to cultivate horticulture and oilseed crops over others in the country including Odisha;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage horticulture and oilseed crops in Odisha and other States under various Central plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Horticulture crops and oil seed crops provide better return to farmers per unit area depending upon the agro-climatic conditions.

In order to enhance production and productivity of horticulture crops, Government of India is implementing to Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the holistic development of horticulture in the country viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) from 2001-02 in 11 States and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) from 2005-06 in remaining 18 States including Odisha and 3 Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshdweep and Puducherry.

In order to enhance production and productivity of oilseeds, maize and area expansion under oil palm in the country, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major Oilseeds, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm growing States including Odisha. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme provides assistance for oilseeds to the States not covered under ISOPOM. Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY), separate funds have been provided for organizing sixty thousand 'Pulses and Oilseeds Villages' in rainfed areas where pulses and oilseeds are grown predominantly.

#### Violation of Lease Rules

3115. SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse of common space of cooperative housing societies in Delhi by leasing out the same to commercial organizations, in utter violation of lease rules of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);



(b) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken against such erring cooperative housing societies in Delhi;

(c) whether the DDA undertakes any survey to find out the number of housing societies which have violated such rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

#### **NDMC Employees**

3116. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees/officers working on permanent/temporary and contract muster roll basis in the various categories at present in the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC);

(b) the number of such employees working in the NDMC even after retirement;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of officers/employees/teachers under various categories at present;

(d) the details of the measures taken to fill up the vacancies; and

(e) the time by which all the vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that 15006 employees are working in it on permanent basis and 880 employees are working on contract basis. In addition to these, NDMC also engages employees on daily wages basis/work charge basis in order to meet the requirements of seasonal/occasional works.

(b) 33 retired employees are working in NDMC on contract basis.

(c) Details of the sanctioned posts in NDMC are as under:

| Category  | Number of sanctioned posts |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| Group 'A' | 365                        |
| Group 'B' | 588                        |
| Group 'C' | 6905                       |
| Group 'D' | 10191                      |

(d) and (e) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a regular phenomenon and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as early as possible. The efforts made in this regard include convening meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee to fill up vacancies falling under promotion quota, notifying vacancies under the direct recruitment quota to the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board, etc.

[English]

#### **Maoist Activities in NER**

3117. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Maoists are active in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check the activities of the said outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The CPI Maoists have been noticed trying to forge links with some Indian Insurgent Groups (IGs) of North East.

(c) The Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; given financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the



region except in Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government has also assisted the States in raising of additional forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

#### **Violation of Immigration Law**

3118. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the certain Pakistani artists have been found to have been violating immigration Laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information available, no specific instance of any Pakistani artist having violated the immigration laws has been reported. However, certain instances of Pakistani artists violating provisions of other Acts such as the Foreign Exchange Management Act, the Customs Act etc. have been reported and in all such cases appropriate action as per the provisions in the relevant Acts are taken by the Central agencies concerned.

[Translation]

#### **Beautification of Places of Worship**

3119. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for the beautification of places of worship in tribal dominated areas in the country including in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to provide basic facilities to the devotees visiting the said places of worship?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Archeological Survey of India (ASI) is responsible for preservation and maintenance monuments/sites as of national importance declared under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. So far as places of worship

is concerned there is no such category specified under the Act. As on date there are 3,676 monuments/sites in the country including 285 in Maharashtra which includes temples, churches, mosques, stupas, etc. Apart from conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs of these monuments /sites, Archaeological Survey of India provides basic amenities such as drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, etc. as per the needs and availability of resources.

#### **Allocation Under PDS**

3120. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the allocation of different commodities to the States under the Public Distribution System (PDS)/ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was less than their requirement;

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

(c) whether the quota for some States was reduced during the said period;

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

(e) whether requests have been received from the States for restoration or increase in quota; and

(f) 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) to (f) The commodity-wise details are as under:

#### **FOODGRAINS:**

The allocations of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families are made @ 35 kg. per family per month based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission



projected on March 2000 population estimates of the Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations, whichever is less. The allocations for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake.

Keeping in view the then lower stocks of foodgrains, allocations of wheat and rice for APL category was rationalized in 2006, 2007 and 2008 on the basis of past offtake. However, taking into consideration subsequent availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the requests received from time to time from the States, additional allocations of foodgrains have been made. Presently, these allocations range between 10 and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. The State-wise details of allocation of foodgrains under TPDS during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

#### KEROSENE:

Allocation of Kerosene (SKO) is made by the Government to different States/UTs under PDS on quarterly basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination only as provided under the SKO Control Order 1993. Further distribution of the PDS SKO allotted to the respective State/UT within its territory is the responsibility

of the respective State Government/UT Administration. There is no overall shortage of kerosene in the country. The Government has reduced the PDS kerosene quota of States/UTs from 1st quarter of 2010-11 on account of LPG expansion and non-lifting by the respective State Governments. State-wise details of PDS SKO allocated during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### LEVY SUGAR:

The Central Government has been allocating levy sugar to the State Governments/UT Administrations as per their fixed monthly quota and not as per their requirement.

Levy sugar quota of Bihar and Jharkhand was reduced due to reported non-lifting of levy sugar by the State Government. However, their levy sugar quota has since been restored in full. The State Governments of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu had requested to enhance their monthly levy sugar quota in the recent past. However, their request was not acceded to. A statement showing State-wise and sugar season-wise allocation of levy sugar during the last three sugar seasons viz. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current season 2010-11 (upto April, 2011) is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### *Statement I*

##### *Allocation of Foodgrains under TPDS for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(In thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | 2007-08  |          |          |          | 2008-09  |          |          |          |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|        |                   | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    |
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 2,178.45 | 3,884.82 | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 1,871.31 | 3,577.68 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.52    | 15.97    | 62.05    | 103.55   | 25.52    | 15.97    | 60.06    | 101.56   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 475.47   | 295.45   | 574.61   | 1,345.53 | 475.22   | 295.69   | 635.34   | 1,406.26 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1,719.80 | 1,019.99 | 28.24    | 2,768.03 | 1,719.80 | 1,019.99 | 218.33   | 2,958.12 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 472.69   | 301.94   | 50.78    | 825.42   | 485.69   | 301.94   | 150.07   | 937.70   |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 125.87   | 45.91    | 576.40   | 748.18   | 108.70   | 63.08    | 420.77   | 592.55   |
| 7.     | Goa               | 5.46     | 6.11     | 20.61    | 32.18    | 5.46     | 6.11     | 24.79    | 36.36    |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 524.47   | 332.18   | 273.39   | 1,130.04 | 486.47   | 340.08   | 215.49   | 1,042.04 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 9.    | Haryana                     | 208.57    | 122.82    | 120.53    | 451.92    | 208.57    | 122.82    | 272.10    | 603.49    |
| 10.   | Himachal Pradesh            | 133.14    | 82.74     | 261.62    | 477.50    | 133.14    | 82.74     | 247.30    | 463.18    |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir           | 201.70    | 107.39    | 514.51    | 823.60    | 201.70    | 107.39    | 467.72    | 776.80    |
| 12.   | Jharkhand                   | 653.40    | 352.09    | 52.24     | 1,057.74  | 619.96    | 385.54    | 60.44     | 1,065.93  |
| 13.   | Karnataka                   | 770.38    | 503.89    | 1,372.76  | 2,647.03  | 798.86    | 503.89    | 730.59    | 2,033.34  |
| 14.   | Kerala                      | 402.35    | 250.26    | 532.00    | 1,184.61  | 402.35    | 250.26    | 512.00    | 1,164.60  |
| 15.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 1,028.81  | 652.66    | 125.55    | 1,807.03  | 1,068.22  | 664.26    | 353.21    | 2,085.68  |
| 16.   | Maharashtra                 | 1,682.63  | 1,021.67  | 176.38    | 2,880.68  | 1,709.42  | 1,034.88  | 421.48    | 3,165.79  |
| 17.   | Manipur                     | 47.17     | 22.57     | 37.93     | 107.66    | 43.01     | 26.72     | 36.68     | 106.42    |
| 18.   | Meghalaya                   | 47.38     | 29.48     | 63.56     | 140.42    | 47.38     | 29.48     | 67.42     | 144.28    |
| 19.   | Mizoram                     | 17.64     | 10.92     | 56.49     | 85.05     | 17.64     | 10.92     | 54.35     | 82.91     |
| 20.   | Nagaland                    | 32.11     | 19.97     | 78.81     | 130.89    | 32.11     | 19.97     | 74.80     | 126.88    |
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 1,165.57  | 531.12    | 203.38    | 1,900.07  | 1,165.57  | 531.12    | 170.09    | 1,866.78  |
| 22.   | Punjab                      | 131.12    | 65.41     | 83.49     | 280.03    | 121.18    | 75.36     | 466.38    | 662.92    |
| 23.   | Rajasthan                   | 592.53    | 391.49    | 290.95    | 1,274.97  | 629.53    | 391.49    | 343.60    | 1,364.62  |
| 24.   | Sikkim                      | 11.30     | 6.94      | 27.55     | 45.79     | 11.30     | 6.94      | 25.98     | 44.22     |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 1,259.23  | 783.14    | 2,805.51  | 4,847.88  | 1,259.23  | 783.14    | 1,640.46  | 3,682.83  |
| 26.   | Tripura                     | 77.96     | 45.94     | 139.31    | 263.21    | 76.38     | 47.52     | 151.10    | 275.00    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 2,765.70  | 1,719.48  | 65.51     | 4,550.69  | 2,765.70  | 1,719.48  | 440.67    | 4,925.85  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 145.66    | 63.52     | 132.37    | 341.54    | 145.66    | 63.52     | 153.08    | 362.25    |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 847.94    | 3,023.20  | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 856.68    | 3,031.94  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.04      | 1.80      | 22.40     | 29.24     | 5.04      | 1.80      | 22.50     | 29.34     |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 2.94      | 0.89      | 0.30      | 4.13      | 3.01      | 0.82      | 1.80      | 5.63      |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 4.52      | 2.20      | 5.09      | 11.81     | 4.52      | 2.20      | 1.43      | 8.15      |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 1.04      | 0.64      | 1.02      | 2.70      | 1.04      | 0.64      | 0.69      | 2.37      |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.71      | 0.46      | 3.66      | 4.84      | 0.76      | 0.49      | 3.36      | 4.61      |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 21.56     | 13.55     | 30.69     | 65.80     | 21.56     | 13.55     | 3.24      | 38.35     |
| Total |                             | 17365.142 | 10096.545 | 11816.057 | 39277.744 | 17405.371 | 10195.770 | 11175.290 | 38776.431 |



*Allocation of Food Grains Under TPDS for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(In thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | 2007-08  |          |          |          | 2008-09  |          |          |          |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|        |                   | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    | BPL      | AAY      | APL      | Total    |
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 2,177.87 | 3,884.25 | 1,052.09 | 654.29   | 1,970.10 | 3,676.48 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.52    | 15.97    | 60.06    | 101.56   | 25.52    | 15.97    | 60.06    | 101.56   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 475.22   | 295.69   | 715.05   | 1,485.97 | 475.22   | 295.69   | 902.21   | 1,673.13 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1,719.80 | 1,019.99 | 697.69   | 3,437.48 | 1,691.91 | 1,047.88 | 803.40   | 3,543.19 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 485.69   | 301.94   | 304.32   | 1,091.95 | 485.69   | 301.94   | 380.40   | 1,168.03 |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 108.70   | 63.08    | 420.77   | 592.55   | 108.70   | 63.08    | 423.95   | 595.73   |
| 7.     | Goa               | 5.46     | 6.11     | 35.14    | 46.71    | 5.46     | 6.11     | 57.18    | 68.75    |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 481.97   | 340.08   | 796.44   | 1,618.49 | 550.37   | 340.08   | 995.55   | 1,886.00 |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 208.57   | 122.82   | 649.08   | 980.47   | 208.57   | 122.82   | 353.85   | 685.24   |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 133.14   | 82.74    | 281.59   | 497.47   | 133.14   | 82.74    | 293.11   | 508.99   |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 201.70   | 107.39   | 447.72   | 756.80   | 201.70   | 107.39   | 448.02   | 757.10   |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 619.96   | 385.54   | 306.30   | 1,311.79 | 619.97   | 385.53   | 313.92   | 1,319.41 |
| 13.    | Karnataka         | 810.38   | 503.89   | 853.22   | 2,167.49 | 810.38   | 503.89   | 946.20   | 2,260.48 |
| 14.    | Kerala            | 402.35   | 250.26   | 649.00   | 1,301.60 | 402.35   | 250.26   | 747.04   | 1,399.65 |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,068.22 | 664.26   | 1,298.39 | 3,030.87 | 1,068.22 | 664.26   | 877.98   | 2,610.45 |
| 16.    | Maharashtra       | 1,709.42 | 1,034.88 | 1,765.06 | 4,509.36 | 1,709.42 | 1,034.88 | 1,746.11 | 4,490.41 |
| 17.    | Manipur           | 43.01    | 26.72    | 47.41    | 117.15   | 43.01    | 26.72    | 72.11    | 141.84   |
| 18.    | Meghalaya         | 47.38    | 29.48    | 70.42    | 147.28   | 47.38    | 29.48    | 106.07   | 182.93   |
| 19.    | Mizoram           | 17.64    | 10.92    | 54.35    | 82.91    | 17.64    | 10.92    | 41.58    | 70.14    |
| 20.    | Nagaland          | 32.11    | 19.97    | 77.47    | 129.55   | 32.11    | 19.97    | 74.80    | 126.88   |
| 21.    | Odisha            | 1,165.57 | 531.12   | 419.16   | 2,115.85 | 1,165.57 | 531.12   | 525.10   | 2,221.79 |
| 22.    | Punjab            | 121.18   | 75.36    | 1,017.38 | 1,213.92 | 121.18   | 75.36    | 589.81   | 786.35   |
| 23.    | Rajasthan         | 629.53   | 391.49   | 924.44   | 1,945.46 | 629.53   | 391.49   | 1,016.11 | 2,037.13 |
| 24.    | Sikkim            | 11.30    | 6.94     | 25.98    | 44.22    | 11.30    | 6.94     | 26.01    | 44.25    |
| 25.    | Tamil Nadu        | 1,259.23 | 783.14   | 1,725.46 | 3,767.83 | 1,259.23 | 783.14   | 1,680.46 | 3,722.83 |
| 26.    | Tripura           | 76.38    | 47.52    | 178.10   | 302.00   | 76.38    | 47.52    | 178.72   | 302.62   |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 2,765.70 | 1,719.48 | 2,554.71 | 7,039.89 | 2,765.70 | 1,719.48 | 2,463.77 | 6,948.95 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 145.66    | 63.52     | 226.83    | 436.00    | 140.10    | 69.07     | 264.95    | 474.12    |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 1,141.28  | 3,316.54  | 1,553.58  | 621.68    | 1,426.60  | 3,601.86  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.12      | 1.80      | 25.04     | 31.96     | 5.34      | 1.80      | 26.88     | 34.02     |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 3.57      | 0.62      | 21.60     | 25.80     | 3.76      | 0.62      | 27.00     | 31.38     |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 4.52      | 2.20      | 2.16      | 8.88      | 5.03      | 2.20      | 2.70      | 9.92      |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 1.04      | 0.64      | 2.64      | 4.32      | 1.04      | 0.64      | 3.30      | 4.98      |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.76      | 0.50      | 3.36      | 4.61      | 0.76      | 0.50      | 3.36      | 4.62      |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 21.56     | 13.55     | 18.60     | 53.71     | 21.56     | 13.55     | 21.00     | 56.11     |
| Total |                             | 17413.031 | 10195.578 | 19994.088 | 47602.697 | 17448.901 | 10229.027 | 19869.401 | 47547.329 |

**Statement II***Special Adhoc Additional Allocations of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) under TPDS*

(in thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | Allocation made for AAY/BPL/ APL on 20.1.2010 | Allocation made for AAY/BPL/ APL on 19.5.2010 | Allocation made for BPL on 7.9.2010 | Allocation made for APL on 6.1.2011 | Allocation made for BPL on 6.1.2011 |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4   | 5                                   | 6                                   | 7                                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 316.42  | 268.96  | 155.79                              | 255.22                              | 155.79                              |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.84  | 4.11  | 3.80                                | 3.10                                | 3.80                                |
| 3.     | Assam             | 89.86   | 196.38  | 70.40                               | 57.67                               | 70.40                               |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 237.58  | 201.94  | 250.11                              | 116.26                              | 250.11                              |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 88.22   | 149.97  | 71.89                               | 55.05                               | 71.89                               |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 55.64   | 47.29   | 15.68                               | 51.51                               | 15.68                               |
| 7.     | Goa               | 6.40  | 5.44  | 1.84                                | 5.90                                | 1.84                                |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 175.14  | 148.87  | 81.29                               | 144.06                              | 81.29                               |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 62.96   | 53.52   | 30.25                               | 51.21                               | 30.25                               |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 25.14   | 21.37   | 19.71                               | 16.13                               | 19.71                               |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 36.04   | 30.63   | 28.22                               | 23.14                               | 28.22                               |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 87.12   | 74.05   | 91.79                               | 42.59                               | 91.79                               |
| 13.    | Karnataka         | 188.74  | 160.43  | 119.97                              | 136.92                              | 119.97                              |



| 1     | 2                           | 3       | 4        | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 14.   | Kerala                      | 122.20  | 153.87   | 59.58   | 98.89   | 59.58   |
| 15.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 194.06  | 164.95   | 158.16  | 121.08  | 158.16  |
| 16.   | Maharashtra                 | 354.54  | 301.36   | 250.53  | 242.96  | 250.53  |
| 17.   | Manipur                     | 8.14    | 6.92     | 6.37    | 5.23    | 6.37    |
| 18.   | Meghalaya                   | 8.98    | 7.63     | 7.02    | 5.77    | 7.02    |
| 19.   | Mizoram                     | 3.34    | 5.68     | 2.61    | 2.15    | 2.61    |
| 20.   | Nagaland                    | 6.04    | 10.27    | 4.76    | 3.86    | 4.76    |
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 135.82  | 115.45   | 126.45  | 75.82   | 126.45  |
| 22.   | Punjab                      | 79.52   | 67.59    | 17.94   | 76.15   | 17.94   |
| 23.   | Rajasthan                   | 177.34  | 301.48   | 93.21   | 139.70  | 93.21   |
| 24.   | Sikkim                      | 2.10    | 2.29     | 1.65    | 1.35    | 1.65    |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 277.64  | 235.99   | 186.46  | 195.77  | 186.46  |
| 26.   | Tripura                     | 14.44   | 12.27    | 11.31   | 9.27    | 11.31   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 522.83  | 444.41   | 409.44  | 335.64  | 409.44  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 24.38   | 20.72    | 19.09   | 15.65   | 19.09   |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 290.46  | 246.89   | 198.58  | 202.82  | 198.58  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.62    | 1.38     | 1.07    | 1.15    | 1.07    |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 4.06    | 3.45     | 0.88    | 3.91    | 0.88    |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.72    | 0.61     | 0.69    | 0.39    | 0.69    |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.51    | 0.00     | 0.13    | 0.48    | 0.13    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.22    | 0.19     | 0.12    | 0.17    | 0.12    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 4.48    | 3.81     | 3.22    | 3.04    | 3.22    |
| Total |                             | 3607.54 | 3470.18* | 2500.00 | 2500.00 | 2500.00 |

\*Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons.

### Statement III

*Allocation of PDS Kerosene to States/UTs during last three years and current year*

QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS (MTs)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs          | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6.      |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5816    | 5816    | 5659    | 5640    |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 517158  | 517158  | 517102  | 463658  |

| 1     | 2                  | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6.      |
|-------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh  | 9257    | 9257    | 9170    | 9133    |
| 4.    | Assam              | 258007  | 258007  | 257893  | 257725  |
| 5.    | Bihar              | 647430  | 647430  | 643786  | 641837  |
| 6.    | Chandigarh         | 13067   | 9999    | 7181    | 7135    |
| 7.    | Chhattisgarh       | 146938  | 146938  | 145822  | 145504  |
| 8.    | D&N Haveli         | 2782    | 2782    | 2785    | 2363    |
| 9.    | Daman and Diu      | 2118    | 2118    | 2073    | 1812    |
| 10.   | Delhi              | 168484  | 160935  | 135235  | 108093  |
| 11.   | Goa                | 19212   | 19212   | 19209   | 17650   |
| 12.   | Gujarat            | 743759  | 743759  | 742668  | 716386  |
| 13.   | Haryana            | 145619  | 145619  | 144830  | 134344  |
| 14.   | Himachal Pradesh   | 50537   | 49409   | 45466   | 31331   |
| 15.   | Jammu and Kashmir* | 76044   | 76044   | 75326   | 73994   |
| 16.   | Jharkhand          | 211175  | 211175  | 210964  | 210780  |
| 17.   | Karnataka          | 461478  | 461478  | 461340  | 437986  |
| 18.   | Kerala             | 216308  | 216308  | 216310  | 175172  |
| 19.   | Lakshadweep        | 795     | 795     | 795     | 794     |
| 20.   | Madhya Pradesh     | 488609  | 488609  | 487845  | 487480  |
| 21.   | Maharashtra        | 1276876 | 1276876 | 1276588 | 1217258 |
| 22.   | Manipur            | 19907   | 19907   | 19743   | 19723   |
| 23.   | Meghalaya          | 20401   | 20401   | 20359   | 20339   |
| 24.   | Mizoram            | 6217    | 6217    | 6181    | 6163    |
| 25.   | Nagaland           | 13312   | 13312   | 13318   | 13307   |
| 26.   | Odisha             | 314977  | 314977  | 314334  | 313728  |
| 27.   | Puducherry         | 12257   | 12257   | 12249   | 12243   |
| 28.   | Punjab             | 237192  | 237192  | 234700  | 222098  |
| 29.   | Rajasthan          | 398913  | 398913  | 398431  | 398167  |
| 30.   | Sikkim             | 5582    | 5582    | 5566    | 5136    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu         | 558929  | 558929  | 558428  | 493111  |
| 32.   | Tripura            | 30832   | 30832   | 30740   | 30584   |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh      | 1241772 | 1241772 | 1240789 | 1240286 |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand        | 89849   | 89849   | 89845   | 86428   |
| 35.   | West Bengal        | 752103  | 752103  | 751536  | 751275  |
| Total |                    | 9163712 | 9151967 | 9104266 | 8758663 |

\*Allocation for the State includes allocation for Ladakh region which is 3600 MT per year.



**Statement IV**

*State-wise Levy Sugar Allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS)  
during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Upto April 2011)*

(In thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | State/UTs           | 2007-08*<br>(including<br>annual<br>festival<br>quota) | 2008-09*<br>(including<br>annual<br>Festival &<br>Special<br>Festival<br>quota) | 2009-10*<br>(including<br>annual<br>festival<br>quota) | 2010-11*<br>(including<br>annual<br>festival<br>quota upto<br>April 2011) |
|--------|---------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1      | 2                   | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh      | 124.46   | 132.48  | 124.37   | 71.91   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh # | 10.32  | 11.29   | 10.29  | 5.99  |
| 3.     | Assam #             | 224.29   | 233.26  | 224.38   | 132.15  |
| 4.     | Bihar               | 84.60  | 97.58   | 165  | 148.20  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh        | 54.12  | 59.92   | 55.26  | 32.65   |
| 6.     | Delhi               | 36.49  | 37.76   | 37.16  | 21.47   |
| 7.     | Goa                 | 1.58   | 2.48  | 1.58   | 0.91  |
| 8.     | Gujarat             | 75.35  | 79.66   | 75.44  | 43.76   |
| 9.     | Haryana             | 31.16  | 33.64   | 32.08  | 19.48   |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh    | 56.74  | 59.62   | 57.07  | 33.52   |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir # | 88.47  | 91.57   | 88.04  | 51.57   |
| 12.    | Jharkhand           | 0.12   | 4.90  | 84.87  | 51.11   |
| 13.    | Karnataka           | 109.64   | 115.89  | 109.66   | 63.54   |
| 14.    | Kerala              | 52.92  | 53.02   | 52.92  | 28.77   |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh      | 155.53   | 161.13  | 155.80   | 90.41   |
| 16.    | Maharashtra         | 171.89   | 189.45  | 176.37   | 102.15  |
| 17.    | Manipur #           | 21.93  | 22.73   | 21.88  | 12.88   |
| 18.    | Meghalaya #         | 20.86  | 21.76   | 20.96  | 12.31   |
| 19.    | Mizoram #           | 8.35   | 8.65  | 8.35   | 4.84  |
| 20.    | Nagaland #          | 14.49  | 15.14   | 14.64  | 8.55  |
| 21.    | Odisha              | 106.99   | 111.42  | 108.52   | 62.15   |
| 22.    | Punjab              | 20.77  | 21.70   | 20.87  | 11.95   |

| 1     | 2                             | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 23.   | Rajasthan                     | 97.05   | 99.30   | 94.54   | 57.30   |
| 24.   | Sikkim                        | 4.68    | 4.91    | 4.70    | 2.76    |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                    | 136.74  | 146.44  | 140.14  | 75.81   |
| 26.   | Tripura #                     | 32.94   | 34.38   | 32.88   | 18.98   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh                 | 412.02  | 433.35  | 412.20  | 246.88  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                   | 73.28   | 75.78   | 73.38   | 43.10   |
| 29.   | West Bengal                   | 169.62  | 188.43  | 178.58  | 107.54  |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands # | 4.60    | 4.74    | 4.77    | 2.76    |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                    | 0.90    | 0.93    | 0.91    | 0.50    |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli        | 0.60    | 0.63    | 0.60    | 0.35    |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu                 | 0.12    | 0.13    | 0.12    | 0.07    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep #                 | 1.32    | 1.34    | 1.32    | 0.77    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                    | 2.12    | 2.32    | 2.12    | 1.19    |
| Total |                               | 2407.06 | 2557.73 | 2591.77 | 1568.28 |

\*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

#These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.

[English]

#### Disbursement of Funds by NAFED

3121. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has disbursed huge funds to private parties under the pretext of promoting exports of non-agricultural items like iron-ore;

(b) if so, the details of funds disbursed to such private parties;

(c) whether these parties have largely defaulted in repaying the funds as per the terms;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating its impact on the financial status of NAFED; and

(e) the steps taken for recovery of the outstanding dues from the said parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) NAFED has reported that during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06, NAFED undertook tie-up business under Public-Private Partnership mode in agricultural and non-agricultural items by extending financial facilities for an amount of Rs. 3945.50 crores to 62 parties. Out of the above, an amount of Rs. 2880.81 crores has already been realized as on 31.1.2011 from these business associates. An amount of Rs. 1696.12 crores inclusive of Principal amount of Rs. 1064.69 crores, service charges of Rs. 7.47 crores and Rs. 623.96 crores towards interest up to 31.1.2011 is due from 29 parties. Due to non-receipt of payment from the parties, NAFED's own business operations have been affected. Higher interest burden is affecting its profitability.

(e) NAFED has taken all possible steps to recover the outstanding dues by filing criminal complaints with CBI/Economic Offence Wing of Crime Branch of Delhi Police, initiating Arbitration and other legal proceedings against the defaulting parties. All these legal cases are



being vigorously pursued by NAFED. The properties/stocks etc. of the defaulting parties in all possible cases have been retrained/attached through various orders of the Hon'ble Court and action for disposal of such properties/stocks has also been initiated. Criminal complaints have also been filed under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act for dishonor of cheques of defaulting parties. In addition, NAFED has also laid down a One-Time Settlement Policy to speed up the process of recovery.

#### **Funds for Food Processing Industries**

3122. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to budgetary constraints the funds for Food Processing Industries (FPIs) under the scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation, could not be disbursed;

(b) if so, the details of the funds pending for sanction in such cases in the country including State of Odisha;

(c) whether some FPIs have not been sanctioned financial assistance while some of the FPIs which have applied later got the financial assistance;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Under scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, during 2010-11, so far an amount of Rs. 96.56 crore has been disbursed as on 11.03.2011, however, due to Budgetary constraints 2681 cases including 33 cases from Odisha are pending at various stages as on 22.11.2010 with an amount of Rs. 731.73 crore as per the information furnished by HDFC Bank.

(c) and (d) Subject to availability of Budgetary resources, grant is sanctioned on receipt of e-portal request and requisite deficiency free documents. It may happen that in some cases due to delay in submission of deficiency free documents, grants may not have been sanctioned while some of the applicants applied later but submitted requisite documents may have been sanctioned grants.

(e) From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/ Financial Institution (FI). The Bank/FIs would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/FIs appraise project and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation and requisite documents are received from the Bank/FIs, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal. The task of maintaining and compilation of data through e-portal has been assigned to HDFC Bank.

Updated data is received from HDFC Bank from time to time and the same is put on Ministry's website in public domain. The data indicates all relevant fields including sector, state, name of applicant, amount disbursed, bank and details of installments etc. thus, making the system completely transparent.

#### **Funds for Financial Institutions**

3123. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. borrows funds for housing purpose through scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details of funds borrowed by the company and disbursed directly to the end users (including priority sector lending) during each of the last three years;

(c) whether such mobilization and utilization of funds comply with the instructions/guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any mechanism is available with the company to monitor the mobilization and utilization of funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. HUDCO raises its



resources through a mix of long term and short term loans instruments including loans from scheduled commercial banks/financial institutions.

(b) The details of funds borrowed by HUDCO and disbursements made during the last three years as per Statement.

(c) HUDCO is a housing finance company registered with National Housing Bank and is governed by directions/guidelines issued by NHB. As a part of loan agreement

executed with Banks/lenders, HUDCO is required to comply with RBI guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. HUDCO draws up a Resource Plan at the beginning of the year on the basis of which Loans are tied up with commercial Banks. HUDCO releases the funds as per the stipulations of the terms and conditions agreed with the borrowing agencies, which is monitored on a regular basis by HUDCO.

### **Statement**

#### *Mobilization of resources by HUDCO during the last three years*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Financial Year             | Funds borrowed | Priority Sector Loans (within overall funds borrowed) |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011) | 2900.81        | NIL   |
| 2009-10                    | 3339.96        | NIL   |
| 2008-09                    | 4249.16        | 900 (outstanding NIL)                                 |

#### *Total disbursement and disbursement in housing during the last 3 years*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Financial Year             | Total Disbursement | Housing Disbursement | Disbursement to EWS/LIG |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011) | 3845               | 576                  | 43.62                   |
| 2009-10                    | 3098               | 802                  | 143.16                  |
| 2008-09                    | 4020               | 842                  | 78.47                   |

### **Hampi World Heritage Site**

3124. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hampi in Karnataka is a world heritage site;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the Hampi utsava celebrations during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there is any encroachment by the public on the said heritage site; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Hampi has been declared as a World Heritage Site and included in the World Heritage List in the year 1986.



(c) Hampi Utsava is celebrated every year by Government of Karnataka coinciding with the Dasara Festival and the entire expenditure is borne by the State Government of Karnataka. Archaeological Survey of India has not spent any amount towards the celebration of these festivities.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Among the 57 (fifty seven) Centrally Protected Monuments, encroachment is seen only in the Bazaar mandapas of Virupaksha Temple, which was earlier under the protection of the State Department of Archaeology, Government of Karnataka and was brought under Central protection in the year 2002-03. The mandapas were already under encroachment when it was under Department of Archaeology, Government of Karnataka. Archaeological Survey of India has initiated several steps towards the removal of encroachments from these mandapas.

A comprehensive documentation of these mandapas for identification of the occupants, both encroachers as well as patta holders has been undertaken and has initiated further action in collaboration with Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA). Recently, the HWHAMA has prepared an exhaustive rehabilitation proposal to rehabilitate the encroachers following the guidelines of the National Rehabilitation Policy of Government of India. The District administration (*i.e.* Bellary District) has given 11 acres of land for the rehabilitation purpose.

#### **Model Police Act**

3125. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a Model Police Act;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee/commission in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the said committees/commissions have submitted their reports;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by each committee/commission and the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(f) whether the Union Government has forwarded such recommendations to the State Government for their comments;

(g) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (h) Ministry of Home Affairs set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The Committee submitted a model police Act in October 2006. The Model Police Act emphasised 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 Rule of Law. The salient features of Model Act include encouraging professionalism, accountability paramount, improved service conditions, functional autonomy etc. The copy of the draft Model Act has been sent to all States for appropriate consideration as police as a State subject.

As per information available States *viz.* Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand have enacted the Police Act or amended the existing Act.

#### **Procurement of Foodgrains**

3126. SHRI R. DHURVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the targets for procurement of foodgrains during the year 2010-11;

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

(c) the details regarding economic cost of the foodgrains paid by Food Corporation of India (FCI) including the reimbursed cost and the food subsidy during 2010-11; and

(d) the details of the bufferstock of various foodgrains in the Central Pool as on April, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Based on the initial estimates of likely procurement as given by Food Secretaries of rice procuring states, the likely



procurement of rice for the crop year 2010-11 including Kharif and Rabi was estimated as 327.52 lakh tons. The total procurement of rice made as on 9.3.2011 for the crop year 2010-11 is 236.10 lakh tons. The rice procurement season is from 1st October to 30th September and the total procurement of rice during 2010-11 will be known on 1st October, 2011. Based on the estimates of Food Secretaries of wheat procuring states, the initial estimates of likely procurement of wheat during the crop year 2010-11 is 262.75 lakh tons. The actual wheat procurement shall commence from 1st April, 2011.

(c) As per Budget Estimates of Food Corporation of India (FCI) for 2011-12 economic cost of Rice and Wheat is Rs. 20431.40 per ton and Rs. 15439.30 per ton respectively. Total Food subsidy of Rs. 59354.56 crore (FCI-Rs. 46154.56 crore and DCP states-Rs. 13200 crore) has been allocated by Ministry of Finance in RE 2010-11 and released to procuring agencies.

(d) The details of the actual stock of wheat and rice in Central Pool as on 1.4.2010 vis-a-vis requirement of buffer norm and strategic reserve are as under:-

(in lakh tons)

| Wheat        |                                   | Rice         |                                   |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Actual Stock | Buffer norm and strategic reserve | Actual Stock | Buffer norm and strategic reserve |
| 161.25       | 70                                | 267.13       | 142                               |

#### Acquisition of Land for Fencing of Border

3127. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy of acquiring land in border areas of the country for fencing and construction of border roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the land acquired for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for award of compensation to such farmers based upon the productivity and produce of such land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilised for payment of compensation to affected farmers during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Government has approved projects for construction of fencing and roads along the international borders of the country. The works are being implemented through CPWD and other Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of India. Acquisition of land for these works is done by the construction agencies through State Government concerned as per the

provisions contained in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended from time to time. The land compensation is decided by the concerned land acquisition officers, collectors of the districts and finally the concerned State Government. Elaborate norms are there to finalise cost of the land including productivity and other considerations. But this exercise is being carried out by the concerned State Governments. The construction agencies pay the land compensation as per the demand given by the land acquisition authorities. The cost of the land compensation is an integral part of the project. No centralized information in this regard is being maintained since the financial cost of the land is included in the total project cost. However, adequate precautions are being taken in compliance of the prescribed procedures under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and payment of compensation to the farmers.

#### Mangalore Fishing Harbour

3128. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Standing Evaluation Committee appointed by the Government has recommended for expansion of Mangalore Fishing Harbour in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether the Central assistance for expansion of the said Harbour has not been released so far to Karnataka State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Central assistance is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Standing Evaluation Committee (SEC) constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture had conducted a detailed post construction evaluation of Mangalore Fishing Harbour and submitted its report during December, 2008. To cater to the needs of increased demands for safe landing and berthing and improving the existing facilities, the SEC had recommended expansion of Mangalore Fishing Harbour including modernization of its existing facilities.

(c) to (e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture had on 20th September, 2010 accorded approval to the proposal of Government of Karnataka for 3rd Stage development including modernization of the existing fishing harbour at Mangalore at a total cost of Rs. 5760 lakh with 75% Central financial assistance. Out of the Central liability of Rs. 4320 lakh, first instalment of Rs. 500 lakh has been released to the State Government on 20th September, 2010 itself.

#### **Commodities under Futures Market**

3129. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commodities traded in the Futures Market; and

(b) the details of the commodities included and excluded from futures trading during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 66 commodities, contracts for which are currently permitted for trading in the Futures Market. Futures trading in Rice, Tur and Urad have been suspended since early 2007. The commodities traded in the futures market include

agri-commodities, base metals, bullion and energy products. A list of the commodities, contracts of which are currently permitted for trading in the Futures Market is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No Commodity was suspended from trading during 2007-08. However, 4 commodities suspended from trading during 2006-07 (January-February, 2007) were continued under suspension. During 2008-09, 4 commodities, namely, chana, soy oil, potato and rubber were suspended from trading on 7.5.2008 and restored to trading on 4.12.2008. During 2009-10, Sugar trading was suspended on 26.5.2009 and restored recently on 27.12.2010. Wheat trading was restored with effect from 15.5.2009. Futures trading in Electricity was suspended w.e.f. 23.8.2010 during the current year.

#### **Statement**

| Sl.No.                         | Name             |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1                              | 2                |
| <b>A. Agri. Commodities</b>    |                  |
| <b>(a) Food items:</b>         |                  |
| 1.                             | Barley           |
| 2.                             | Chana            |
| 3.                             | Patato (2 types) |
| 4.                             | Sugar (2 types)  |
| 5.                             | Wheat            |
| <b>(b) Other edible items:</b> |                  |
| 6.                             | Almond           |
| 7.                             | Cardamom         |
| 8.                             | Chili            |
| 9.                             | Coffee Rep Bulk  |
| 10.                            | Crude Palm Oil   |
| 11.                            | Gur              |
| 12.                            | Coriander        |
| 13.                            | Soyabean         |
| 14.                            | Isabgul seed     |
| 15.                            | Soya oil         |

| 1                               | 2                                      |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 16.                             | Kachi Ghani Mustard oil                |
| 17.                             | Jeera                                  |
| 18.                             | Pepper                                 |
| 19.                             | Turmeric                               |
| 20.                             | Coconut Oil                            |
| 21.                             | Groundnut**                            |
| 22.                             | Areca Nut**                            |
| 23.                             | Yellow Peas**                          |
| 24.                             | Mustard Seed                           |
| <b>(c) Other agri items</b>     |  |
| 25.                             | Cotton**                               |
| 26.                             | Cotton seed Oilcake/Kapasias Khali     |
| 27.                             | Guar gum                               |
| 28.                             | Guar seed                              |
| 29.                             | Kapas                                  |
| 30.                             | Maize Feed                             |
| 31.                             | Melted Menthol flakes/Menthol crystals |
| 32.                             | Mentha oil                             |
| 33.                             | Copra                                  |
| 34.                             | Sacking                                |
| 35.                             | Raw Jute                               |
| 36.                             | Castor seed                            |
| 37.                             | Rubber                                 |
| <b>B. Metals</b>                |  |
| <b>(a) Bullion</b>              |  |
| 38.                             | Gold (4 types)                         |
| 39.                             | Platinum                               |
| 40.                             | Silver (2 types)                       |
| <b>(b) Base Metals/Minerals</b> |  |
| 41.                             | Steel (2 types)                        |
| 42.                             | Aluminum                               |
| 43.                             | Copper                                 |

| 1                  | 2                                    |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 44.                | Lead (2 Types)                       |
| 45.                | Nickel                               |
| 46.                | Tin                                  |
| 47.                | Zinc (2 types)                       |
| 48.                | Iron Ore                             |
| 49.                | Sponge iron**                        |
| <b>C. Energy</b>   |                                      |
| 50.                | Aviation Turbine Fuel**              |
| 51.                | Light Sweet Crude Oil                |
| 52.                | Certified Emission reduction** (CER) |
| 53.                | Gasoline                             |
| 54.                | Heating oil                          |
| 55.                | Natural Gas                          |
| 56.                | Thermal Coal                         |
| 57.                | Brent Crude Oil                      |
| 58.                | MES Crude Oil**                      |
| 59.                | Furnace Oil**                        |
| 60.                | CFI Carbon Financial Instrument**    |
| <b>D. Plastics</b> |                                      |
| 61.                | High Density Polyeth (HDPEHM)**      |
| 62.                | Polypropylene (PPTQ)**               |
| 63.                | Polyvinyl (PVC)**                    |
| 64.                | Linear Low density Polyet**          |
| 65.                | Polypro Injection Molding**          |

\*\*Commodities with no active trading (15)

[Translation]

#### Arm Licences

3130. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent to the 69th Amendment to the Constitution and under certain provisions of the Arms Rules, 1962 the competent authority for hearing and deciding appeals in matter of arms licences in the NCT of Delhi has changed;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has granted powers to the Government of the NCT of Delhi (GNCT) to convert arms licences to all India validity;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any deviation from the said procedure has been noted and appropriate recommendation/approval have not been sought from the GNCT for converting the validity of arms licence to all India licences; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The power to grant all India level validity to Non-Prohibited Bore arms licences has been delegated to State Governments and UT Administrations since 1990. However, by virtue of the latest instructions issued in 2010, State Governments have been authorized to allow area validity maximum upto three adjoining States, in case of Non-Prohibited Bore (NPB) arms licences and also to consider all India validity requests at State level for (i) sitting Union Ministers /MPs, (ii) personnel of Military, Para-Military, (iii) officers of All India Services, (iv) officers with liability to serve anywhere in India, and (v) sports persons. Requests from above categories of applicants may be approved at the level of Secretary (Home) of the State concerned. In the case of applicants not covered by the above categories, the State Government shall seek prior concurrence of MHA with full justification in deserving cases.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The question does not arise.

#### **Raid on Monastery**

3131. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI MADHUGOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the seizure of incriminating material including foreign currency from some Monastery in Himachal Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Himachal Pradesh Police Authorities had seized foreign currency from the Gyatso Monastery in Himachal Pradesh. The investigations by the State Police and by the Enforcement Directorate under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 are in progress.

#### **Placement Agencies in Human Trafficking**

3132. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of involvement of placement agencies in human trafficking including women and children in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken against agencies involved in such activity;

(c) whether there are also reports indicating that women are being trafficked to foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the follow up action taken by the Government thereto;

(f) whether the High Court of Kolkata has ordered the police to prepare a status report on women trafficking;

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



(h) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the said activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) Instances of alleged human trafficking by placement agencies and trafficking of women to foreign countries have been reported. These cases are registered and investigated as per law.

(f) and (g) Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India has not received such order from High Court of Kolkata.

(h) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking viz., issuing of Advisory dated 09.09.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores in the current financial year.

#### **Auto Mafia**

3133. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the prevalence of auto mafia operating in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi possessing auto permits in bogus names and by altering name styles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such auto mafias also exploit auto drivers in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government against such mafia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As informed by the Transport

Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, no such reports of auto mafia are available.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

[English]

#### **Metro Feeder Bus Service**

3134. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metro service is available upto Mundka in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the service in this line is not getting adequate commuters;

(c) if so, whether this is mainly due to lack of feeder bus service from the station to nearby localities and lack of proper roads;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the absence of proper roads and feeder service had led to many localities with DDA flats remaining unoccupied even after allotment; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce feeder bus service and undertake road development in these areas?

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

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that absence of feeder buses does not appear, to be the main reason for inadequate ridership on Metro. DMRC is having a fleet of 120 feeder buses that are running on pilot basis. The fleet is being fully utilized and there is no planning to ply feeder buses on Muridka route. It is also mentioned that Delhi Transport Corporation/Haryana Roadways buses are running parallel to the Metro alignment, which might have affected the metro ridership.

(e) Delhi Development Authority has stated that they do not maintain any information regarding occupation of flats.



(f) DMRC was operating route No.ML-41 from Paschim Vihar to Tagore Garden (from 28.4.2010 to 19.5.2010) and ML-67 from Paschim Vihar (East) to Chandan Vihar (from 19.4.2010 to 19.5.2010), but due to very low patronage these routes were discontinued. Further steps are required to be taken by Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi for Inter-modal Integration and road development, wherever necessary in these areas.

#### **Training to Women Personnel**

3135. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided commando training to women personnel of Delhi Police to tackle the law and order situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of women trained during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide such training to women police personnel of other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Commando training is being provided to women personnel of Delhi Police with effect from January, 2011 and as many as 461 woman constables of Delhi Police have been imparted commando training during the current year (up to 28.02.2011).

(c) and (d) State Police forces have their own training institutes to impart commando training to their women police personnel.

#### **Private Security Agencies**

3136. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the functioning of Private Security Agencies in the country including their recruitment and training; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 for regulation of private security agencies. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified by Central Government has been circulated amongst States for their guidance. As per Section 11(1) of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, the State Governments are required to frame rules which shall include the requirement of training of security guards. The Central Model rules notified by the Central Government, *inter-alia*, prescribe the period and broad subjects for security training, standard of physical fitness of private security guards, etc. The clause 5(1) of the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 provides for compulsory training for a minimum period of 100 hours of class room instructions and 60 hours of field training spread over at least 20 working days for security guards. The Ex-servicemen and former police personnel shall however be required to attend a condensed course only, of minimum forty hours of class room instructions and sixteen hours of field training spread over at least seven working days. The State Governments are required to either adopt Central Model rules or frame their own rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act. So far, 28 States/UTs have notified rules under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

#### **Non-functioning of Transmitters**

3137. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether due to lack of adequate staff 46 Low Power Transmitters are presently relaying partial transmission and the activities at 22 studio centres in the country are limited;

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

(c) the details of new schemes/projects which are technically ready but could not be commissioned along with reasons therefore and the action taken thereon;



(d) whether some other All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras are also facing financial crunch and shortage of manpower for operation of the said projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. State-wise locations of 46 Low Power Transmitters relaying partial transmission and 22 Studios in Doordarshan having limited activities due to acute shortage of staff in Doordarshan network are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Staff has not been sanctioned for manning new Doordarshan stations for the last about 10 years. However, Doordarshan stations have been operationalized by making redeployment of essential staff drawn from other stations. It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to utilize its facilities optimally within the constraint of available resources.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. There are 5 AIR Stations namely Dharmanagar (Tripura), Dungarpur (Rajasthan),

Rairangpur (Odisha), Suryapet (Andhra Pradesh) and Longtherai (Tripura) which are technically ready, but could not be commissioned due to non availability of staff essentially required for operation and maintenance of these facilities.

During the last 10 years projects/schemes of AIR have been commissioned without availability of necessary Operation and Maintenance staff due to which these projects/schemes are not functioning optimally. As many as 23 new AIR Stations/channels are only relaying programme in-spite of availability of production facilities due to non-availability of Operation and Maintenance staff. The list of such stations/facilities is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Constraints are also being encountered at other stations for optimum utilization of/transmission facilities due to same reasons.

Proposal for creation of posts for operation and maintenance for the new AIR and Doordarshan Projects/Schemes is under active consideration.

There is no financial constraint in operation of Doordarshan and AIR Stations.

*Statement I*

| State          | Studio Centres having limited activities | LPTs giving partial transmission   |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1              | 2  | 3  |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vijaywada<br>Warangal                    | Punganur<br>Miryalguda<br>Kandukur<br>Modugula<br>Peddapalli<br>Sirpur<br>Sirsilla<br>Talakondapally<br>Vernalvada |
| Bihar          | —  | Banka<br>Bhabua<br>Ramnagar  |



| 1                 | 2            | 3           |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Chandigarh        | Chandigarh   | —           |
| Chhattisgarh      | Jagdalpur    | Kharod      |
|                   |              | Konta       |
|                   |              | Pandaria    |
| Haryana           | Hissar       | Fatehbad    |
|                   |              | Kaithal     |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Rajouri      | —           |
| Karnataka         |              | India       |
|                   |              | Koppa       |
|                   |              | Mudhol      |
|                   |              | Mundargi    |
|                   |              | Singhnur    |
|                   |              | Talilkota   |
| Kerala            | Calicut      | —           |
|                   | Trichur      |             |
| Madhya Pradesh    | Gwalior      | Sindhwa     |
|                   | Indore       | Bareli      |
|                   |              | Badwani     |
|                   |              | Lakhnadon   |
| Maharashtra       | Pune         | Bhamragad   |
|                   |              | Dhadgaon    |
|                   |              | Shirdi      |
| Meghalaya         |              | Cherapunji  |
| Odisha            | Bhawanipatna | Boudh       |
|                   |              | Athamalik   |
|                   |              | Bahalda     |
|                   |              | Baliguda    |
|                   |              | Bhuban      |
|                   |              | Birmitrapur |
|                   |              | Dudharkot   |
|                   |              | Padampur    |
|                   |              | Rairakhhol  |
|                   |              | Sohela      |

| 1             | 2             | 3                 |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Punjab        | Patiala       |                   |
| Sikkim        | Gangtok       |                   |
| Tamil Nadu    | Madurai       | Madurai (DD News) |
|               | Coimbatore    |                   |
| Tripura       | —             | Ambassa           |
|               | —             | Jolaibari         |
| Uttarakhand   | Dehradun      |                   |
| Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad     |                   |
|               | Mathura       |                   |
|               | Varanasi      | —                 |
| West Bengal   | Jalpaiguri    | Cooch Bihar       |
|               | Shantiniketan |                   |

**Statement II**

*Names of AIR Stations which are now working as Relay Centres only due to lack of sanction for O & M Staff*

| Sl.No. | Name of AIR Station | State             | Power of Transmitter     |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2                   | 3                 | 4                        |
| 1.     | Macheria            | Andhra Pradesh    | 3 KW FM                  |
| 2.     | Itanagar            | Arunachal Pradesh | 10 KW FM                 |
| 3.     | Saraipalli          | Chhattisgarh      | 1 KW FM                  |
| 4.     | Rohtak              | Haryana           | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 5.     | Bellary             | Karnataka         | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 6.     | Gulbarga            | Karnataka         | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 7.     | Manjeri             | Kerala            | 3 KW FM                  |
| 8.     | Mandla              | Madhya Pradesh    | 1 KW FM                  |
| 9.     | Rajgarh             | Madhya Pradesh    | 3 KW FM                  |
| 10.    | Oras (LRS)          | Maharashtra       | 5 KW FM                  |
| 11.    | Imphal              | Manipur           | 10 KW FM                 |
| 12.    | Shillong            | Meghalaya         | 10 KW FM                 |
| 13.    | Aizawl              | Mizoram           | 6 KW FM                  |
| 14.    | Kohima              | Nagaland          | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |



| 1   | 2                   | 3             | 4                        |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 15. | Soro (LRS)          | Odisha        | 1 KW FM                  |
| 16. | Mount Abu           | Rajasthan     | 6 KW FM                  |
| 17. | Dharmapuri          | Tamil Nadu    | 10 KW FM                 |
| 18. | Madurai             | Tamil Nadu    | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 19. | Agartala            | Tripura       | 10 KWFM                  |
| 20. | Gorakhpur           | Uttar Pradesh | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 21. | Varanasi            | Uttar Pradesh | 1 KW FM (Interim set up) |
| 22. | Shantiniketan       | West Bengal   | 3 KW FM                  |
| 23. | Gopeshwar (Chamoli) | Uttarakhand   | 1 KW MW                  |

### Food Processing Industries

3138. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries functioning in the country including the North Eastern States, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide financial assistance to these industries for their development and for generating employment;

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

(d) the details of the achievements made by these industries as against the targets fixed for the 11 th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the competitiveness report of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council(NMCC) there are 25,367 registered food processing units in the country including North Eastern States. Details are given in Statement-I.

(b)to (c) Ministry provides grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs who apply under its scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries. The details of financial assistance extended to the units and number of units assisted under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries in the country during last three years and current year is at Statement-II.

(d) No targets are fixed for these industries, however, total output and net value added by all registered FPI's is given Statement-I.

### Statement I

#### State-wise details of the Statistic Data on number of registered Food Processing Industries

| State          | Factories in Operation | Invested Capital | Total Output | Net Value Added     | Profit |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1              | 2                      | 3                | 4            | 5                   | 6      |
|                | Number                 |                  |              | Amount in Rs. Crore |        |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6,402                  | 9,676            | 27,275       | 2,583               | 1,198  |
| Tamil Nadu     | 3,736                  | 6,319            | 14,181       | 1,503               | 455    |

| 1                           | 2      | 3      | 4       | 5      | 6     |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Maharashtra                 | 2,238  | 16,055 | 28,679  | 2,692  | -201  |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 1,719  | 14,023 | 24,549  | 2,552  | 676   |
| Punjab                      | 1,628  | 4,186  | 11,604  | 1,298  | 594   |
| Karnataka                   | 1,390  | 6,275  | 11,270  | 1,658  | 584   |
| Gujarat                     | 1,307  | 6,625  | 26,018  | 1,228  | 363   |
| West Bengal                 | 1,147  | 2,910  | 7,563   | 532    | 105   |
| Kerala                      | 1,059  | 2,018  | 6,787   | 613    | 69    |
| Assam                       | 897    | 1,626  | 4,183   | 477    | 177   |
| Haryana                     | 564    | 3,202  | 6,160   | 669    | 182   |
| Chhattisgarh                | 561    | 1,086  | 3,206   | 5      | -82   |
| Odisha                      | 535    | 1,046  | 2,190   | 75     | -31   |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 517    | 2,965  | 13,289  | 446    | 105   |
| Rajasthan                   | 506    | 1,674  | 6,246   | 513    | 283   |
| Uttaranchal                 | 274    | 1,272  | 2,315   | 194    | 14    |
| Bihar                       | 191    | 915    | 1,209   | 124    | -8    |
| Jharkhand                   | 108    | 117    | 302     | 40     | 15    |
| Delhi                       | 103    | 586    | 3,442   | 208    | 100   |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 97     | 394    | 716     | 71     | 29    |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 93     | 270    | 519     | 11     | -22   |
| Goa                         | 80     | 410    | 806     | 185    | 129   |
| Puducherry                  | 55     | 198    | 972     | 219    | 183   |
| Tripura                     | 50     | 46     | 89      | 19     | 13    |
| Daman and Diu               | 28     | 79     | 176     | 47     | 22    |
| Chandigarh (UT.)            | 27     | 39     | 156     | 15     | 4     |
| Nagaland                    | 16     | 8      | 31      | 2      | 0     |
| Meghalaya                   | 13     | 44     | 61      | -21    | -25   |
| Manipur                     | 12     | 7      | 24      | 1      | 0     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 10     | 18     | 241     | 100    | 95    |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4      | 4      | 5       | 2      | 1     |
| Total                       | 25,367 | 84,094 | 204,267 | 18,061 | 5,027 |



**Statement II**

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/Technology Upgradation/Establishment Modernization of FPIs.\**

| Sl.No. | Name of the State          | 2007-08  |                 | 2008-09  |                 | 2009-10  |                 | 2010-11<br>(upto 22.11.2010) |                 |
|--------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|        |                            | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released | Approved                     | Amount released |
| 1      | 2                          | 3        | 4               | 5        | 6               | 7        | 8               | 9                            | 10              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh             | 43       | 947.49          | 48       | 908.999         | 41       | 677.05          | 27                           | 288.915         |
| 2.     | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0                            | 0               |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh          | 0        | 0               | 1        | 17.67           | 3        | 376.14          | 0                            | 0               |
| 4.     | Assam                      | 12       | 442.17          | 17       | 176.79          | 22       | 418.74          | 11                           | 247.54          |
| 5.     | Bihar                      | 5        | 89.915          | 2        | 42.3            | 2        | 45.59           | 6                            | 102.11          |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                 | 6        | 138.08          | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0                            | 0               |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh               | 0        | 0               | 10       | 163.725         | 4        | 45.46           | 26                           | 228.495         |
| 8.     | Delhi                      | 0        | 0               | 7        | 160.65          | 2        | 50              | 1                            | 16.3            |
| 9.     | Goa                        | 1        | 17              | 1        | 24.57           | 1        | 24.26           | 2                            | 40.6            |
| 10.    | Gujarat                    | 32       | 544.06          | 39       | 714.81          | 42       | 665.18          | 54                           | 1092.716        |
| 11.    | Haryana                    | 19       | 418.72          | 23       | 349.415         | 11       | 134.96          | 11                           | 255.78          |
| 12.    | Himachal Pradesh           | 12       | 325.09          | 5        | 152.745         | 10       | 269.58          | 7                            | 175.34          |
| 13.    | Jammu and Kashmir          | 9        | 109.855         | 3        | 22.05           | 7        | 59.73           | 4                            | 48.59           |
| 14.    | Jharkhand                  | 2        | 9.09            | 0        | 0               | 3        | 44.09           | 4                            | 84              |
| 15.    | Karnataka                  | 34       | 529.62          | 35       | 629.895         | 24       | 269.55          | 20                           | 435.74          |
| 16.    | Kerala                     | 47       | 876.8           | 32       | 545.37          | 33       | 567.53          | 16                           | 241.69          |
| 17.    | Madhya Pradesh             | 10       | 172.32          | 14       | 201.87          | 18       | 273.03          | 14                           | 207.185         |
| 18.    | Maharashtra                | 95       | 1696.805        | 121      | 1802.633        | 113      | 1717.3          | 61                           | 902.965         |
| 19.    | Manipur                    | 3        | 61.74           | 3        | 45.51           | 6        | 163.75          | 0                            | 0               |
| 20.    | Meghalaya                  | 1        | 8.19            | 2        | 159.57          | 2        | 123.02          | 2                            | 66.62           |
| 21.    | Mizoram                    | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 1        | 11              | 0                            | 0               |
| 22.    | Nagaland                   | 1        | 27.485          | 4        | 178.205         | 1        | 64.99           | 0                            | 0               |
| 23.    | Odisha                     | 6        | 129.41          | 2        | 38.68           | 6        | 84.4            | 10                           | 213.28          |
| 24.    | Puducherry                 | 2        | 31.3            | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0                            | 0               |

| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4        | 5   | 6        | 7   | 8        | 9   | 10       |
|-------|---------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 25.   | Punjab        | 32  | 481.45   | 61  | 481.36   | 13  | 172.37   | 16  | 271.49   |
| 26.   | Rajasthan     | 35  | 566.075  | 44  | 551.975  | 27  | 27325.46 | 48  | 643.939  |
| 27.   | Sikkim        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        |
| 28.   | Tamil Nadu    | 53  | 951.79   | 36  | 594.355  | 41  | 672.11   | 26  | 405.94   |
| 29.   | Tripura       | 2   | 39.98    | 1   | 13.86    | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        |
| 30.   | Uttar Pradesh | 63  | 1123.425 | 43  | 875.475  | 32  | 560.63   | 46  | 894.33   |
| 31.   | Uttarakhand   | 9   | 339.78   | 6   | 163.15   | 12  | 307.57   | 9   | 191.3    |
| 32.   | West Bengal   | 35  | 653.56   | 19  | 390.135  | 1   | 136.48   | 8   | 155.76   |
| Total |               | 569 | 10725.2  | 579 | 9765.767 | 487 | 8249.97  | 429 | 7210.625 |

\*Data is under reconciliation with Coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

#### GUJCOC Bill, 2003

3139. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has resubmitted the "GUJCOC Bill, 2003" for the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the time when the said Bill was received by the Union Government alongwith the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has approved similar Bills from other States;

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

(e) the time by which the GUJCOC Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Bill viz., The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for consideration of the President has been received in this Ministry on 11.11.2009.

The important provisions of the Bill are as follows:-

- (i) Stringent punishments for perpetrators, abettors and harbourers of organized crime;

- (ii) Offences to be tried by Special Courts;

- (iii) Confessions made before a Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police to be admissible in the trial;

- (iv) Provisions for protection of identity of witnesses;

- (v) Attachment and forfeiture of property earned through organized crime;

- (vi) Powers to Police Officers to order attachment of property;

- (vii) Presumption of offence in certain circumstances unless the contrary is proved.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The following State Legislations on control of organized crime have been assented to by the President in accordance with the then policy of the Government:

| Sl.No. | Name of the Bill  | Date of Assent |
|--------|---|----------------|
| 1.     | The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Bill, 1999.    | 23.04.1999     |
| 2.     | The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2001. | 16.10.2001     |
| 3.     | The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2000.      | 22.12.2001     |

(e) "The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003" is now under further consideration of the Government.



The State legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With the view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

#### Criteria For MSP

3140. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the method adopted and components taken into consideration to calculate the cost of production of agricultural produce while deciding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops by the Commission For Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP);

(b) whether some farmers' associations have raised objections against the current method adopted to calculate the cost of agricultural produce while deciding MSP by CACP;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various State Governments have sent proposals to CACP for Kharif crops in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of such proposals received from various State Governments alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The cost of production is one of the most important factors to determine the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). While recommending the MSP, the cost components, *inter-alia*, taken into consideration by CACP include cost on human, bullock and machine labour, seeds, fertilizers, manure, insecticides, irrigation charges etc. In addition, interest on working and fixed capital and imputed rental value of own land, transportation charges and insurance premium are also included.

(b) to (e) No formal objections have been received in the Commission. The CACP while formulating the recommendations consults the State Governments, Farmers' Associations and other stake holders.

#### Myanmarese Citizens in Jails

3141. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Myanmarese citizens are languishing in the jails of the country without any justification;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. Data relating to nationality wise prisoners in various jails across the country are not maintained centrally.

Once a foreign prisoner completes his sentence in India, steps are taken to deport them after carrying out necessary verification about their nationality etc. in consultation with the respective countries.

A reference has, however, recently been received by the Government of India from the National Human Rights Commission with regard to 34 Myanmar Pro-democracy activists lodged in Presidential Correctional Home, Kolkata seeking asylum as these prisoners feared that they will either be killed or imprisoned if they are deported to their country. The matter was examined in consultation with the Government of West Bengal and UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). These prisoners have sent registration application to UNHCR seeking asylum.

[Translation]

#### Constraints in Agriculture Sector

3142. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian farm sector faces several constraints including hindrances and imbalances at the international level;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has expressed India's concern over agriculture scenario on such constraints in the recently held World Food Summit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken for coordination between international agriculture trade and financial decisions to eradicate the problem of starvation and food security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Flats for Central Government Employees**

3143. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government flats located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, category wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to construct new buildings to provide houses to the Central Government employees in the year 2011-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof, categorywise and State-wise including NCT of Delhi;

(d) the number of houses reconstructed/repared by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) alongwith the amount utilized thereon; and

(e) the time by which all the pending work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of the total number of government houses located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi are given in Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details of new houses contemplated to start construction in 2011-12 are given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The details of number of houses reconstructed/repared and the amount utilised thereon is given in Annexure C. Repair of Government quarters is a continuous process. Such repair works are generally completed in the stipulated time period subject to availability of funds after completing the procedural formalities.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Type-wise General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) houses in Delhi (as on 28.02.2011)*

| Type            | (Stock as on - 28-02-0011) |             |              |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
|                 | GP                         | DP          | Total        |
| 1               | 16696                      | 1030        | 17726        |
| 2               | 23412                      | 1513        | 24925        |
| 3               | 11748                      | 994         | 12742        |
| 4               | 5335                       | 425         | 5760         |
| 4S              | 792                        | 18          | 810          |
| 5A              | 1432                       | 376         | 1808         |
| 5B              | 867                        | 61          | 928          |
| 6A              | 444                        | 68          | 512          |
| 6B              | 157                        | 157         | 314          |
| 7               | 194                        | 142         | 336          |
| 8               | 145                        | 43          | 188          |
| DS              | 1675                       | 105         | 1780         |
| SK              | 287                        | 10          | 297          |
| SS              | 129                        | 24          | 153          |
| <b>Total :-</b> | <b>63313</b>               | <b>4966</b> | <b>68279</b> |

GP: General Pool

DP: Departmental Pool

DS: Double Suite

SK: Single Suite with Kitchen

SS: Single Suite without Kitchen



**Statement II**

*No. of Govt. Quarters contemplated to start construction during 2011-12*

| Type of qtrs      | State |            |      | Total |
|-------------------|-------|------------|------|-------|
|                   | Delhi | Chandigarh | U.P. |       |
| Type-I            | -     | -          | -    | -     |
| Type-II           | 332   | -          | 12   | 344   |
| Type-III          | 816   | -          | 18   | 834   |
| Type-IV           | 72    | -          | 18   | 90    |
| Type-IV (Special) | 1252  | -          | -    | 1252  |
| Type-V            | 264   | 41         | 5    | 310   |
| Type-VI           | 412   | 3          | -    | 415   |
| Type-VII          | 99    | -          | -    | 99    |
| Total             |       |            |      | 3344  |

**Statement III**

*Details of no. of houses re-constructed/repared by CPWD along with amount utilized thereon*

| Region/Zone                        | No. of houses reconstructed/repair (Numbers) | Amount utilized (Rs. in crores) |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| New Delhi Zone-I                   | 1433   | 41.24                           |
| New Delhi Zone-II                  | 14969  | 43.63                           |
| New Delhi Zone-III                 | 37868  | 133.28                          |
| New Delhi Zone-IV                  | 18182  | 9.31                            |
| Northern Region (except New Delhi) | 541  | 1.33                            |
| Southern Region                    | 328  | 0.60                            |
| Eastern Region                     | 3511   | 8.27                            |
| Western Region                     | 1940   | 18.38                           |

[English]

**Assistance to Sports Persons**

3144. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to students who are participating in national and international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that young sportsmen and women do not achieve their dreams of winning medals in national and international sports competitions due to lack of financial support/assistance;

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

(e) the remedial measures 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) Government provides financial assistance for the participation of national athletes/teams representing India in international sports competitions for students like World University Games, World School Games etc. The assistance covers air passage cost, cost of boarding and lodging, out of pocket allowance, ceremonial dress, sports kit, entry fees etc. as may be applicable.

(c) to (e) Government provides full assistance for intensive coaching of the national teams through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India. The Government also provides financial assistance to meritorious players under the Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training and National Sports Development Fund for personalized training/coaching under national/international coaches, participation in international tournaments held in India and abroad and purchase of equipment.

Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India runs the following schemes to identify potentially gifted sportspersons in the country at sub-junior (8-14 years, junior (14-18 years) and senior levels and gives them scientific training in the respective disciplines through qualified coaches:

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
3. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
5. Centre of Excellence (CDE) Scheme

These schemes covered rural, tribal and remote areas as well. Free board and lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure are also provided, Non-residential trainees are given monthly stipend in place of board and lodging. In the Centre of Excellence, the

trainees are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment, and scientific back up alongwith specialized training. Around 15,000 trainees benefit under the SAI Schemes. The benefits made available to the SAI trainees under various schemes is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Benefits available to Sportspersons under SAI Schemes*

| Scheme   | Objective  | Disciplines covered   | Facilities covered  |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4   |
| National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme   | Scientific scouting of talent at optimum age essential for converting the genetically and physiologically gifted children into future medal hopes in various competitions at National and International level.                                     | Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-kho, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volley ball, Wrestling & Indigenous Games & Martial Arts.                | Boarding & Lodging per head per day for 300 days (2 Schools only): Rs. 75 Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 2000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 2000 Stipend for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000 |
| Extension of NSTC Scheme to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)                                 | To promote sports in remote and rural areas & to provide greater balance for village children  | Same as above   | Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Stipend for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000   |
| Extension of NSTC Scheme to Schools having tradition of Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) | To promote indigenous Games & Martial Arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports   | Indigenous games martial arts   | Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 1500 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Stipend for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000   |
| Extension of NSTC Scheme to Akharas  | To create a broader base for modern Wrestling and to supplement the efforts made by various akharas  | Wrestling   | Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32   |
| Extension of NSTC scheme to Sports Centres adopted on the pattern of akharas                   | To provide support to high performance centres   | Athletics, Judo, Wrestling, Boxing, Swimming and other recognized martial arts akin to modern sports  | Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32   |
| Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme   | The scheme is a joint venture of the Army Authorities and Sports Authority of India with a view to leveraging the excellent infrastructure, efficient administration and disciplined environment for sports training available in the various Army | Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Diving, Equestrian, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, Swimming, Shooting, Rowing, Volleyball, Wrestling & Weightlifting. | Boarding & Lodging per head per day for 300 days: Rs. 125 Educational expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Sports Equipment (per unit per annum): Rs. 2,75,000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition  |



| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4  |
|---|---|---|--|
|   | Regimental Centres. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme.   |   | exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 2000 Stipend for 10 months (per head per month): Rs. 3000 Medical (per head per annum): 300.00  |
| SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme   | To train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years. Under the scheme, the Centres are set up in joint collaboration with State Govt./UT Administration.  | Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Diving, Football, Fencing, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Karate, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Sepak-Takraw, Shooting, Softball, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Water Sports, Weightlifting, Wrestling, and Washu. | Residential Trainees: Boarding and Lodging per head per day for 330 days: Rs. 25 for non-hilly areas and Rs. 140 for hilly areas Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000 Education expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Medical expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 300 Other expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 100 Non-Residential Trainees: Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000 Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 6000  |
| Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme   | To scout natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions having genetic/geographic advantage and nurture them scientifically for achieving excellence in modern competitive games and sports. The trainees are adopted in the age group of 14-21 years. | Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Canoeing, Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Karate, Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Washu.  | Residential Trainees: Boarding and Lodging per head per day for 330 days: Rs. 125 for non-hilly areas and Rs. 140 for hilly areas Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000 Education expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 1000 Medical expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 300 Other expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 100 Non-Residential Trainees: Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000 Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 |
| Extension Centres of STC/SAG Centres to cover schools/colleges for wider coverage | To develop sports standard in schools and colleges who organize specific sports and have shown commendable results. The trainees in the age   | Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Canoeing, Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Karate   | Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 4000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32 Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 2000   |

| 1                                 | 2   | 3  | 4   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
|                                   | group of 14-21 years are adopted under the scheme.  | Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Taekwando, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Washu.  | Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 6000<br>Financial support per year to support infrastructure and equipment in identified institutions (per head per annum)  |
| Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme | Advance training of elite sports persons in particular disciplines and also to provide competition exposure. The trainees in the age group of 17-25 years are selected under the scheme who have shown promising performance in the senior national competitions. | Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kayaking and Canoeing, Karate Kabaddi, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwando, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Washu. | Residential Trainees:<br>Boarding & Lodging per head per day for 330 days: Rs. 175<br>Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32<br>Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000<br>Medical expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 500<br>Other expenses (per head per annum): Rs. 100<br>Non-Residential Trainees:<br>Sports Kit (per head per annum): Rs. 6000 Insurance (per head per annum): Rs. 32<br>Competition exposure (per head per annum): Rs. 3000<br>Stipend (per head per annum): Rs. 9000 |

*[Translation]***Housing Facilities to Urban Poor**

3145. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has given any direction to the State Governments for reserving 20% to 25% of the land in the metropolitan cities for providing housing facility to the poorer sections in those cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring in any legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The National Urban Housing

& Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 advocates that 10 to 15 percent of land in every new public/private housing project or 20 to 25 percent of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) /Floor Space Index(FSI) which is greater will be reserved for EWS/LIG housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

Further, the guidelines of schemes of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) being implemented under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) identify earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization, as an optional reform.

Also, the Ministry has prepared and circulated a Model Amendment Act for guidance to states to amend their state legislations (namely Municipal Corporation Act /Town Planning Act /Urban Development Act etc.) for reservation of land/FAR for EWS/LIG housing.

However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the advocacy.



[English]

**Civic Amenities in Resettlement Colonies**

3146. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a plan to provide safe drinking water, power supply, sewage system and other civic amenities to the slum and resettlement colonies in the National Capital and other cities in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of slums and colonies provide these amenities in the NCT of Delhi and other States so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For non-Mission cities, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Admissible components of these projects are also water, supply, sewerage, drainage, community, toilets, baths etc.

(c) The state-wise details of BSUP and IHSDP projects including Delhi are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)  
Total Project Approved*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Mission Projects Cities Approved |    | Total Project Cost Approved | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U) | Total Central Share Approved | Total State Share Approved | 1st Installment Sanctioned | 2nd installment sanctioned | 3rd installment sanctioned | 4th installment sanctioned | Total ACA Released |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3                                | 4  | 5                           | 6  | 7                            | 8                          | 9                          | 10                         | 11                         | 12                         | 13                 |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 3                                | 36 | 3007.98                     | 134694                                     | 1496.32                      | 1509.18                    | 374.35                     | 337.91                     | 227.68                     | 89.49                      | 874.86             |
| 2.     | Assam                | 1                                | 2  | 108.44                      | 2260                                       | 97.60                        | 10.84                      | 24.40                      | 24.40                      | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 48.80              |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh    | 1                                | 2  | 49.25                       | 852  | 43.95                        | 5.31                       | 10.99                      | 0.84                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 11.83              |
| 4.     | Chandigarh (UT)      | 1                                | 2  | 564.94                      | 25728                                      | 396.13                       | 168.81                     | 99.03                      | 99.03                      | 75.03                      | 0.00                       | 198.06             |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh         | 1                                | 6  | 462.49                      | 30000                                      | 364.99                       | 97.50                      | 91.25                      | 78.05                      | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 169.29             |
| 6.     | Bihar                | 2                                | 18 | 709.98                      | 22372                                      | 312.76                       | 397.23                     | 78.19                      | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 78.19              |
| 7.     | Delhi                | 1                                | 17 | 2783.78                     | 73820                                      | 1229.28                      | 1554.51                    | 307.32                     | 43.85                      | 11.54                      | 0.00                       | 228.90             |
| 8.     | Gujarat              | 4                                | 19 | 1709.94                     | 106044                                     | 822.46                       | 887.48                     | 205.62                     | 167.18                     | 146.10                     | 109.65                     | 621.68             |
| 9.     | Goa                  | 1                                | 1  | 10.22                       | 155  | 4.60                         | 5.62                       | 1.15                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 1.15               |
| 10.    | Haryana              | 1                                | 2  | 64.23                       | 3248                                       | 31.18                        | 33.05                      | 7.79                       | 7.79                       | 7.79                       | 7.79                       | 31.18              |
| 11.    | Himachal Pradesh     | 1                                | 2  | 24.01                       | 636  | 18.27                        | 5.74                       | 4.57                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 4.57               |
| 12.    | Jammu and Kashmir    | 2                                | 5  | 162.39                      | 6677                                       | 134.44                       | 27.95                      | 33.61                      | 3.19                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 33.61              |

| 1     | 2              | 3         | 4   | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8        | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12     | 13      |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 13.   | Jharkhand      | 3         | 11  | 370.67   | 12226   | 251.59   | 119.08   | 62.90   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 62.90   |
| 14.   | Karnataka      | 2         | 18  | 747.18   | 28118   | 407.97   | 339.21   | 101.99  | 63.96   | 25.85   | 0.00   | 165.95  |
| 15.   | Kerala         | 2         | 7   | 343.67   | 23577   | 233.56   | 110.11   | 58.39   | 50.60   | 16.38   | 0.00   | 125.37  |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh | 4         | 22  | 704.65   | 41446   | 344.26   | 360.48   | 86.07   | 47.39   | 43.89   | 16.40  | 147.91  |
| 17.   | Maharashtra    | 5         | 60  | 6817.86  | 182841  | 3234.10  | 3583.76  | 808.53  | 403.99  | 174.15  | 46.36  | 1409.68 |
| 18.   | Manipur        | 1         | 1   | 51.23    | 1250    | 43.91    | 7.32     | 10.98   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 10.98   |
| 19.   | Meghalaya      | 1         | 3   | 51.74    | 768     | 40.35    | 11.39    | 10.09   | 5.94    | 5.94    | 0.00   | 16.03   |
| 20.   | Mizoram        | 1         | 4   | 91.32    | 1096    | 80.11    | 11.21    | 20.03   | 7.23    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 27.26   |
| 21.   | Nagaland       | 1         | 1   | 134.50   | 3504    | 105.60   | 28.90    | 26.40   | 26.40   | 26.40   | 0.00   | 79.20   |
| 22.   | Odisha         | 2         | 6   | 74.62    | 2508    | 54.18    | 20.44    | 13.54   | 9.95    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 13.54   |
| 23.   | Punjab         | 2         | 2   | 72.43    | 5152    | 36.15    | 36.28    | 9.04    | 9.04    | 8.32    | 0.00   | 26.39   |
| 24.   | Puducherry     | 1         | 3   | 135.98   | 2964    | 83.20    | 52.78    | 20.80   | 1.06    | 1.06    | 0.00   | 21.86   |
| 25.   | Rajasthan      | 2         | 4   | 458.64   | 23151   | 257.30   | 201.34   | 64.33   | 21.14   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 85.47   |
| 26.   | Sikkim         | 1         | 3   | 33.58    | 254     | 29.06    | 4.52     | 7.26    | 7.26    | 0.70    | 0.00   | 15.23   |
| 27.   | Tamil Nadu     | 3         | 51  | 2327.32  | 91318   | 1041.80  | 1285.53  | 260.45  | 198.23  | 86.49   | 25.93  | 494.87  |
| 28.   | Tripura        | 1         | 1   | 16.73    | 256     | 13.96    | 2.77     | 3.49    | 3.49    | 3.49    | 3.49   | 13.96   |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 7         | 67  | 2342.51  | 67992   | 1144.24  | 1198.27  | 286.02  | 263.18  | 86.73   | 0.00   | 531.77  |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand    | 3         | 12  | 86.03    | 1799    | 65.33    | 20.70    | 16.33   | 1.28    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 17.61   |
| 31.   | West Bengal    | 2         | 99  | 3768.91  | 150074  | 1845.35  | 1923.55  | 461.70  | 207.19  | 105.22  | 11.78  | 684.90  |
| Total |                | 63 Cities | 487 | 28287.24 | 1046780 | 14264.01 | 14020.84 | 3566.59 | 2089.57 | 1052.78 | 310.90 | 6253.00 |

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO

Protects Approved till 101st CSMC Meeting, Dated 17.2.2011.

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*  
*Total Projects Approved*

| SI.No. | Name of the State  | Name of towns/ ULBs | Total No. of Projects Approved | Total Project Cost Approved | Total number of dwelling units Approved (new + Upgradation) | Total Central Share | Total State Share Approved | 1st instalment (50% of Central Share approved) | 2nd instalment approved | Total ACA released |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2                  | 3                   | 4                              | 5                           | 6   | 7                   | 8                          | 9  | 10                      | 11                 |
| 1..    | Andhra Pradesh     | 56                  | 77                             | 1139.10                     | 47896   | 783.10              | 355.99                     | 382.28   | 221.77                  | 551.78             |
| 2.     | Arunanchal Pradesh | 1                   | 1                              | 9.95                        | 176   | 8.96                | 1.00                       | 4.48   | 0.00                    | 4.48               |



| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4   | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10     | 11      | 12 | 13 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----|----|
| 3.  | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1   | 2   | 15.15   | 40     | 13.64   | 1.52    | 6.82    | 0.00   | 5.53    |    |    |
| 4.  | Assam                       | 16  | 16  | 84.99   | 8668   | 70.22   | 14.77   | 35.11   | 0.00   | 35.11   |    |    |
| 5.  | Bihar                       | 19  | 20  | 275.22  | 12956  | 162.48  | 112.74  | 81.24   | 0.00   | 81.24   |    |    |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh                | 17  | 18  | 225.60  | 17922  | 158.83  | 66.78   | 79.41   | 28.19  | 104.57  |    |    |
| 7.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1   | 2   | 5.74    | 144    | 3.34    | 2.40    | 1.67    | 0.00   | 1.67    |    |    |
| 8.  | Daman and Diu               | 1   | 1   | 0.69    | 16     | 0.58    | 0.11    | 0.29    | 0.00   | 0.29    |    |    |
| 9.  | Gujarat                     | 37  | 38  | 381.78  | 28424  | 243.20  | 121.06  | 124.76  | 0.00   | 119.35  |    |    |
| 10. | Haryana                     | 14  | 18  | 272.26  | 16426  | 209.70  | 62.57   | 104.85  | 39.61  | 104.85  |    |    |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh            | 6   | 6   | 55.34*  | 1616   | 37.07   | 18.26   | 18.54   | 0.00   | 18.54   |    |    |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 27  | 40  | 114.46  | 6670   | 87.97   | 21.64   | 41.22   | 4.42   | 41.22   |    |    |
| 13. | Jharkhand                   | 10  | 10  | 217.93  | 11544  | 131.33  | 86.60   | 62.79   | 0.00   | 55.05   |    |    |
| 14. | Karnataka                   | 32  | 34  | 398.13  | 17237  | 222.56  | 175.57  | 111.28  | 40.04  | 136.45  |    |    |
| 15. | Kerala                      | 45  | 53  | 273.32  | 26295  | 201.60  | 71.71   | 100.68  | 39.67  | 130.70  |    |    |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh              | 41  | 44  | 319.26  | 20739  | 221.83  | 97.43   | 110.97  | 4.76   | 115.73  |    |    |
| 17. | Mizoram                     | 6   | 8   | 39.27   | 1950   | 29.78   | 9.49    | 14.89   | 0.00   | 14.89   |    |    |
| 18. | Rajasthan                   | 51  | 57  | 804.96  | 41719  | 533.59  | 271.37  | 266.80  | 23.77  | 282.99  |    |    |
| 19. | Meghalaya                   | 3   | 3   | 41.48   | 912    | 22.43   | 19.05   | 11.21   | 0.00   | 11.21   |    |    |
| 20. | Manipur                     | 6   | 6   | 43.38   | 2829   | 32.35   | 10.08   | 16.33   | 0.00   | 13.03   |    |    |
| 21. | Maharashtra                 | 83  | 102 | 1803.93 | 90072  | 1228.48 | 575.44  | 575.97  | 34.48  | 601.30  |    |    |
| 22. | Nagaland                    | 2   | 2   | 90.13   | 2761   | 44.74   | 43.60   | 22.67   | 7.25   | 29.92   |    |    |
| 23. | Odisha                      | 29  | 32  | 284.67  | 13049  | 191.88  | 92.79   | 92.90   | 9.01   | 92.90   |    |    |
| 24. | Punjab                      | 2   | 3   | 63.42   | 4658   | 33.77   | 29.64   | 16.89   | 0.00   | 16.89   |    |    |
| 25. | Puducherry                  | 1   | 1   | 17.03   | 432    | 5.48    | 11.55   | 2.74    | 0.00   | 2.74    |    |    |
| 26. | Sikkim                      | 1   | 1   | 19.91   | 39     | 17.92   | 1.99    | 8.96    | 0.00   | 8.96    |    |    |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu                  | 83  | 84  | 515.88  | 37585  | 372.10  | 127.13  | 187.76  | 141.12 | 294.35  |    |    |
| 28. | Tripura                     | 5   | 5   | 43.64   | 3115   | 38.05   | 5.59    | 19.03   | 15.52  | 22.19   |    |    |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh               | 135 | 153 | 1165.08 | 43035  | 751.74  | 413.34  | 375.84  | 73.72  | 366.82  |    |    |
| 30. | Uttarakhand                 | 18  | 21  | 161.28  | 5032   | 90.57   | 70.71   | 45.28   | 0.00   | 45.28   |    |    |
| 31. | West Bengal                 | 81  | 120 | 1103.33 | 60171  | 826.59  | 276.25  | 413.37  | 172.86 | 498.79  |    |    |
|     | Total                       | 830 | 978 | 9986.30 | 524128 | 6775.86 | 3168.19 | 3337.02 | 856.20 | 3808.83 |    |    |



**Vision Document for FPIS**

3147. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared vision document for making the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country fully export oriented with better quality and processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investment made/proposed to be made in food processing industries during the 11th Plan;

(d) whether the Government has prescribed specific norms pertaining to quality assurance for processed food products meant for exports to foreign countries; 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to increase level of processing and to promote Food Processing Industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

(c) The Ministry does not have the data on the total investment made/likely to be made in food processing sector in the 11th Plan period as the investment is made by various Ministries under their schemes, State Governments, Financial Institutions and Private Sector. In so far as Ministry of Food Processing is concerned, in last four years of 11th Plan Rs. 1132.00 crores have been allocated under various schemes.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) under its scheme for (i) Research and Development in Processed Food Sector, (ii) Setting up/

Upgradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories, (iii) Implementation of HACCP/ISO22000, ISO14000/GHP/GMP quality/safety management systems and (iv) Promotional activities is providing financial assistance for implementation of Total Quality Management System.

In addition, other organizations like Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce, and Development Commissioner MSME, DC (MSME) under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are also providing assistance under its various schemes for quality development.

Consequent upon the establishment of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the provision of Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA), 2006, the various food safety and quality issued are being implemented under the administrative control of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health.

**Dislocation of Urban Population**

3148. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of displacement of urban population in various parts of the country in the process of creation of urban infrastructure including in the National Capital Territory of Delhi for projects relating to the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether provision of rehabilitation to such displaced persons is incorporated in the policies relating to the development of urban infrastructure and is also incorporated in the schemes/projects formulated therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate displaced persons in urban areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons due to creation of urban infrastructure vests with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities as per existing policies of the Government. The Ministry of Urban Development does not compile data in this regard.



### Protection from Crop Diseases

3149. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are occurrences of stem rust fungal disease in wheat in different parts of the world including Africa;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the possibility of its spread in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Wheat varieties grown in India are resistant to most of the Indian races of stem rust. Several varieties are also resistant to the new race (Ug99) of stem rust as per testing carried out in Kenya and Ethiopia. Ug99 stem rust has not yet been spotted in India as per the survey and crop health monitoring reports.

Following steps have been taken:

1. Extensive survey are in operation for detection of Ug99 in India.
2. Indian wheat varieties have been evaluated at Kenya and Ethiopia against stem rust race Ug99 and around 30 of those varieties have been found to carry resistance to this disease.
3. Ug99 resistant genetic stocks are being used in wheat breeding programme to develop disease resistant varieties.

### Music Therapy in Tihar Jail

3150. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tihar Jail has introduced music therapy to fight depression of the inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce such music therapy in all the jails in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Tihar Jail has recently set-up music rooms in every jail of Delhi. Introduction of music rooms has had a salutary effect on the inmates. Besides giving an outlet for those who are already trained in music or possess music talents, it provides a place where any inmate can learn music. This keeps the inmates occupied and improves their mental health and morale.

(c) to (f) Prison is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has issued an advisory on 8.11.2010 on the best prison practices to all the States/UTs with a request to consider adopting these best practices being followed by various States/UTs for efficient and effective management of prisons as also for better reformation and rehabilitation of prison inmates.

### Utilisation of Unemployed Youths for Census

3151. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not utilised the services of unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges for census enumeration/UID work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any distinct advantage in deploying Government teachers/employees in such work; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) No, Madam; the Enumerators and Supervisors are appointed by State Government depending upon the requirement and availability. Majority of enumerators and supervisors engaged in Census Operations are school teachers because they are available at local level in villages and towns. They are highly respected and are acceptable in the community. Moreover, as they are part of the community especially in rural areas people come forward to share their personal information with teachers and Government employees without any fear. Census taking involves each and every home and asking sensitive questions from every individual. Such a responsible job can not be entrusted to anybody without proper verification of antecedents. Further, Census duty is a part-time work for which an honorarium is paid. Appointment of fresh candidates is not prudent for such part-time work of very short duration.

#### **Sexual Harassment Complaints**

3152. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sexual harassment complaints received by the Committee constituted for the purpose in the Ministry during each of the last two years; and

(b) the action taken against such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) So far as the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is concerned, no complaint of Sexual harassment has been received by the Committee constituted for the purpose during the last two years.

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

#### **Bodo in ST List**

3153. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any recommendation from the Government of Assam in the recent past for inclusion of Bodo/Bodo kacharis in the list of Scheduled Tribes (Hills); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In October, 2010, the Government of Assam has recommended that the Bodo Kacharies along with other plain tribes living permanently in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills districts and scheduled tribes living in plain districts of Assam should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (Hills) in these two Autonomous districts and Scheduled Tribes (Plains) in the outside Six Schedule of Autonomous District, in the Plain Districts by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

[Translation]

#### **Consumer Fora**

3154. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

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

(a) the number of consumer fora in the country alongwith the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the said fora;

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

(d) the steps taken to strengthen consumer fora to improve their efficiency for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the number of Consumer Fora in the country alongwith the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending therein since 2007 is at Statement. Information for 2011 is not available.

(b) to (d) Functioning of Consumer Fora in the different States/UTs are reviewed by the Department as well as NCDRC through periodical reports called from all States/UTs wherein information on all aspects of



functioning of Consumer Fora including disposal and pendency of cases are called for.

Steps taken to strengthen the Consumer Fora and improve their efficiency for speedy disposal of cases are as given below:

- (i) Financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of District Fora and State Commissions (Building as well as Non-Building Assets) under the scheme "Strengthening Consumer Fora" presently. The Computerization and networking of all the Consumer Fora across the country is also being undertaken through NIC, under the scheme "CONFONET".
- (ii) Some of the State Commission and District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases. The National Commission has also started holding Lok Adalat.
- (iii) The National Commission holds Circuit Bench sittings as per the provisions of Section 22C of

the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. So far, the National Commission has held Circuit Bench sittings at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata, Ernakulam and Ahmedabad.

- (iv) In addition to the existing five Benches of the National Commission, the Central Government has recently sanctioned one additional bench for the National commission for a period of five years for disposing off backlog of pending cases.
- (v) In the following States Circuit Benches/Additional Benches are functioning:
  - (a) Gujarat 03 Additional Benches
  - (b) Maharashtra Circuit Bench at Nagpur & Aurangabad
  - (c) Uttar Pradesh 01 Additional Bench
  - (d) West Bengal 01 Additional Bench
  - (e) Madhya Pradesh 01 Additional Bench
  - (f) Punjab 01 Additional Bench

#### **Statement**

##### *Year-wise Filing & Disposal in National Commission & State Commissions*

|                             | 2007  |          | 2008  |          | 2009  |          | 2010  |          |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
|                             | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| National Commission         | 4866  | 4662     | 5873  | 5456     | 5399  | 7350     | 4236  | 3394     |
| <hr/>                       |       |          |       |          |       |          |       |          |
| States                      | 2007  |          | 2008  |          | 2009  |          | 2010  |          |
|                             | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| 1                           | 2     | 3        | 4     | 5        | 6     | 7        | 8     | 9        |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 2101  | 2061     | 2014  | 1595     | 1485  | 552      | 1518  | 221      |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 7     | 5        | 3     | 4        | 0     | 0        |       |          |
| Assam                       | 26    | 19       | 146   | 20       | 79    | 194      |       |          |
| Bihar                       | 780   | 766      | 616   | 755      | 720   | 717      | 700   | 389      |
| Chandigarh                  | 1228  | 1090     | 2376  | 1448     | 783   | 1127     | 575   | 1061     |
| Chhattisgarh                | 728   | 710      | 962   | 451      | 891   | 1232     | 843   | 1109     |

| 1  | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli/<br>Daman and Diu | 10    | 8     | 0     | 0     | 4     | 0     |       |       |
| Delhi                                    | 1541  | 2475  | 1464  | 1859  | 1359  | 1129  |       |       |
| Goa                                      | 136   | 93    | 89    | 176   | 73    | 119   |       |       |
| Gujarat                                  | 2565  | 1618  | 2428  | 1739  | 2248  | 2516  |       |       |
| Haryana                                  | 3570  | 1792  | 2274  | 2134  | 1923  | 3906  | 2013  | 4201  |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 2180  | 1935  | 1508  | 1521  | 1694  | 1789  | 1722  | 1689  |
| Jammu and Kashmir                        | 321   | 200   | 187   | 234   |       |       |       |       |
| Jharkhand                                | 820   | 268   | 583   | 515   | 448   | 418   | 368   | 435   |
| Karnataka                                | 2685  | 3294  | 3149  | 3105  | 4610  | 2978  | 5569  | 2496  |
| Kerala                                   | 449   | 864   | 463   | 1632  | 834   | 1684  |       |       |
| Lakshadweep                              | 2     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 2     | 2     | 0     | 0     |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 3101  | 2706  | 3250  | 3201  | 2764  | 1962  |       |       |
| Maharashtra                              | 4708  | 3153  | 4673  | 3935  | 3839  | 3783  | 3532  | 3645  |
| Manipur                                  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  |       |       |
| Meghalaya                                | 23    | 5     | 2-2   | 4     | 11    | 6     |       |       |
| Mizoram                                  | 22    | 21    | 21    | 25    |       |       |       |       |
| Nagaland                                 | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  |       |       |
| Odisha                                   | 1238  | 1613  | 1122  | 573   | 1216  | 1136  | 840   | 1725  |
| Puducherry                               | 26    | 5     | 48    | 34    | 19    | 25    | 9     | 12    |
| Punjab                                   | 1716  | 1303  | 1742  | 1926  | 2020  | 1791  | 2339  | 1681  |
| Rajasthan                                | 3204  | 5213  | 3196  | 4604  | 2887  | 3902  | 3535  | 3201  |
| Sikkim                                   | 1     | 1     | 0     | 2     | 4     | 0     | 3     | 6     |
| Tamilnadu                                | 2777  | 91    | 1039  | 933   | 566   | 309   | 1056  | 1180  |
| Tripura                                  | 85    | 82    | 68    | 121   | 71    | 63    | 53    | 57    |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 3181  | 3293  | 2832  | 3569  | 2733  | 2161  | 2760  | 6998  |
| Uttarakhand                              | 453   | 115   | 290   | 289   | 242   | 391   | 482   | 330   |
| West Bengal                              | 707   | 983   | 502   | 694   | 769   | 825   | 967   | 743   |
| Total                                    | 40391 | 35783 | 37067 | 37098 | 34294 | 34717 | 28884 | 31179 |

Note : 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.



*Year-wise Filing & Disposal in District Forums*

| States                                   | 2007  |          | 2008  |          | 2009  |          | 2010  |          |
|--|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
|  | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| 1  | 2     | 3        | 4     | 5        | 6     | 7        | 8     | 9        |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 6724  | 6638     | 5561  | 5358     | 5015  | 4075     | 5418  | 1749     |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands              | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 7     | 6        | 16    | 13       |       |          |       |          |
| Assam                                    | 138   | 57       | 743   | 802      | 154   | 60       |       |          |
| Bihar                                    | 3846  | 2942     | 2873  | 2326     | 3952  | 4046     | 3044  | 4002     |
| Chandigarh                               | 1421  | 1348     | 2908  | 2791     | 2600  | 2477     | 2509  | 2123     |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 1966  | 1606     | 1976  | 2105     | 2064  | 2271     | 2123  | 2018     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli/<br>Daman and Diu | 13    | 14       | 6     | 0        |       |          |       |          |
| Delhi                                    | 11770 | 10528    | 11378 | 10358    | 11288 | 9411     |       |          |
| Goa                                      | 202   | 305      | 213   | 334      | 191   | 225      |       |          |
| Gujarat                                  | 11714 | 10382    | 9418  | 7895     | 9970  | 9636     |       |          |
| Haryana                                  | 12299 | 13139    | 10986 | 8751     | 12050 | 11732    | 12165 | 12649    |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 2064  | 2332     | 2153  | 2290     | 2387  | 2253     | 2229  | 1956     |
| Jammu and Kashmir                        | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Jharkhand                                | 1658  | 1372     | 1748  | 2308     | 1488  | 1802     | 918   | 843      |
| Karnataka                                | 9541  | 9528     | 10073 | 10189    | 10041 | 9672     | 11799 | 10744    |
| Kerala                                   | 3113  | 1553     | 5119  | 5802     | 5608  | 6177     |       |          |
| Lakshadweep                              | 1     | 0        | 2     | 3        | 5     | 0        | 8     | 4        |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 12008 | 10398    | 12267 | 11006    | 13889 | 11644    |       |          |
| Maharashtra                              | 11780 | 12830    | 16956 | 16375    | 17933 | 14578    | 13708 | 13614    |
| Manipur                                  | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Meghalaya                                | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Mizoram                                  | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Nagaland                                 | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.     |       |          |
| Odisha                                   | 5444  | 4306     | 4099  | 4108     | 4420  | 4250     | 4271  | 3376     |
| Puducherry                               | 89    | 108      | 104   | 61       | 102   | 12       | 123   | 67       |
| Punjab                                   | 7089  | 7031     | 868.4 | 8917     | 10559 | 10247    | 10745 | 10961    |

| 1             | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rajasthan     | 14247  | 12208  | 17690  | 15558  | 15543  | 10518  | 18943  | 16360  |
| Sikkim        | 4      | 4      | 19     | 6      | 7      | 13     | 12     | 13     |
| Tamil Nadu    | 7529   | 357    | 3363   | 3354   | 3985   | 2520   | 3904   | 6672   |
| Tripura       | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.   |        |        |
| Uttar Pradesh | 23875  | 20796  | 24895  | 19671  | 24868  | 18829  | 25804  | 24514  |
| Uttarakhand   | 1220   | 1636   | 1073   | 939    | 1037   | 890    | 1218   | 1626   |
| West Bengal   | 3467   | 3334   | 3907   | 3325   | 5207   | 4911   | 3849   | 4467   |
| Total         | 153229 | 134758 | 158230 | 144645 | 164363 | 142249 | 122790 | 117758 |

Note : 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

### Policy on Organic Farming

3155. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy on organic farming in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the aforesaid policy;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy in this regard; 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) The Government has a National Policy on organic farming which seeks to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading and socially acceptable use of natural resources in favour organic agriculture.

To encourage and facilitate organic farming in the country the Government has launched a 'National Project on Organic Farming' (NPOF) during 2004-05.

[English]

### Kidnapping of School Going Children

3156. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of kidnapping of school going children are on rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such children traced and the steps taken to trace all the children during: the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has instructed the school authorities to install Track Magic (TM) system in the transport vehicles so as to minimise the cases of kidnapping; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) As per the Data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 6377, 7650 and 8,945 cases of kidnapping and abduction of children were registered in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRIB), the number of children reported as 'missing' and 'traced' for each of the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, State/UT wise including Delhi are as per Statement.

(d) and (e) As per information provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is no proposal to install Track Magic (TM) system in the transport



vehicles. Moreover, education being in the concurrent list, most of the schools come under the purview of the State Governments.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially

girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- (i) Increases the number of beat constables;
- (ii) Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- (iii) Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- (iv) Posting police officers, especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

Besides, this, the steps taken by Delhi Police include a 24 7 helpline number for reporting missing person in the NCT region, advertisement in leading newspapers, registration of FIRs, development of a web-based computer application Zonal Integrated Police Net (ZIPNET) which deals with the information on missing children. Clear instructions have been issued by Delhi Police vide the revised standing order No. 258/09 to register FIRs in each incident of untraced girl child of 18 years of age and below and untraced boys of 12 years and below.

### **Statement**

#### *Number of Children Missing/Traced (Gender-wise) during 2007-2009*

| Sl.No. | State/UT                    | 2007    |        |         |        | 2008    |        |         |        | 2009    |        |         |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|        |                             | Male    |        | Female  |        | Male    |        | Female  |        | Male    |        | Female  |        |
|        |                             | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced |
| 1      | 2                           | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8      | 9       | 10     | 11      | 12     | 13      | 14     |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 10      | 10     | 25      | 25     | 21      | 20     | 35      | 33     | 16      | 15     | 30      | 29     |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 348     | 254    | 426     | 281    | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 4       | 4      | 3       | 3      | 6       | 6      | 6       | 4      | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |
| 4.     | Assam                       | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 354     | 250    | 122     | 96     | 232     | 428    | 328     | 178    | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 105     | 86     | 67      | 53     | 51      | 34     | 67      | 43     | 51      | 26     | 68      | 42     |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 1159    | 1050   | 1769    | 1337   | 1089    | 1023   | 1617    | 1523   | 997     | 913    | 1826    | 1441   |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 12      | 9      | 3       | 2      | 8       | 5      | 15      | 12     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 5       | 5      | 6       | 3      | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     | NR      | NR     |

| 1     | 2                 | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10.   | Delhi             | 98    | 65    | 133   | 63    | NR    | NR    | NR    | Nil   | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 11.   | Goa               | 103   | 85    | 169   | 134   | 107   | 87    | 150   | 121   | 90    | 75    | 146   | 131   |
| 12.   | Gujarat           | 1175  | 964   | 1207  | 1026  | 1158  | 1008  | 1486  | 1176  | 1071  | 883   | 1647  | 1238  |
| 13.   | Haryana           | 567   | 303   | 187   | 97    | 580   | 367   | 265   | 123   | 598   | 328   | 317   | 163   |
| 14.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 163   | 102   | 116   | 60    | 192   | 117   | 170   | 95    | 131   | 73    | 139   | 92    |
| 15.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 287   | 207   | 158   | 112   | 155   | 104   | 121   | 59    | 209   | 136   | 157   | 111   |
| 16.   | Jharkhand         | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 17.   | Karnataka         | 1347  | 1075  | 2283  | 1947  | 1818  | 1535  | 2374  | 2199  | 1697  | 1489  | 2299  | 2058  |
| 18.   | Kerala            | 447   | 372   | 521   | 457   | 496   | 427   | 710   | 602   | 401   | 344   | 595   | 524   |
| 19.   | Lakshadweep       | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | NR    | NR    | 1     | 1     | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 20.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 4413  | 4050  | 4439  | 3775  | 3857  | 3341  | 4798  | 3899  | 4121  | 3948  | 5377  | 4782  |
| 21.   | Maharashtra       | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 22.   | Manipur           | 29    | 16    | 10    | 9     | 29    | 12    | 16    | 8     | 28    | 27    | 17    | 15    |
| 23.   | Meghalaya         | 9     | 4     | 27    | 8     | 28    | 22    | 43    | 39    | 65    | 55    | 103   | 91    |
| 24.   | Mizoram           | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 25.   | Nagaland          | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    | -64   | 42    | 64    | 35    | 50    | 28    | 67    | 38    |
| 26.   | Odisha            | 675   | 427   | 982   | 598   | 620   | 344   | 1113  | 555   | 633   | 246   | 1249  | 422   |
| 27.   | Puducherry        | 30    | 30    | 38    | 38    | 31    | 31    | 45    | 45    | 25    | 25    | 32    | 32    |
| 28.   | Punjab            | 433   | 613   | 131   | 179   | 188   | 1     | 80    | 0     | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 29.   | Rajasthan         | 1480  | 1327  | 945   | 830   | 1385  | 1129  | 1092  | 883   | 1248  | 1044  | 1483  | 1179  |
| 30.   | Sikkim            | 110   | 67    | 186   | 116   | 82    | 50    | 136   | 82    | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu        | 774   | 607   | 1013  | 875   | 683   | 498   | 1130  | 959   | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 32.   | Tripura           | 56    | 54    | 137   | 135   | 67    | 56    | 225   | 202   | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 3223  | 2764  | 1040  | 896   | 2624  | 2122  | 973   | 766   | NR    | NR    | NR    | NR    |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand       | 240   | 168   | 116   | 84    | 295   | 144   | 119   | 140   | 260   | 198   | 171   | 133   |
| 35.   | West Bengal       | 4740  | 2433  | 6957  | 3292  | 4220  | 1923  | 6872  | 2673  | 3926  | 1370  | 7601  | 1985  |
| Total |                   | 22396 | 17401 | 23216 | 16531 | 20086 | 14876 | 24051 | 16455 | 15617 | 11223 | 23324 | 14505 |

**Note:** Data not yet received from States has been indicated as 'NR'.



[Translation]

### Market for Agricultural Produce

3157. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for setting up new markets to enable the agricultural producers of the country to sell their produce directly to the consumers;

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

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be implemented in phases; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the details of markets likely to be set up in each phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) In order to facilitate the agricultural producers with the choice of alternative marketing channels including the facility to sell their produce directly to the consumers, the Ministry of Agriculture has circulated Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act (APMC Act), 2003 to all the States/Union Territories for their adoption. The Model Act inter-alia provides for setting up of consumers/farmers markets, where the agricultural producers can sell their produce directly to the consumers. There are 21,221 numbers of Rural Primary Markets in the country as on 31st March 2010, to facilitate the agricultural producers in selling their produce directly to the buyers including the consumers. Apart from this, some of the States are facilitating setting up innovative farmers/consumers markets. The Government facilitates creation of marketing infrastructure under various schemes such as National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States, Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana etc.

[English]

### Influx of Narcotics

3158. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states:

(a) whether there are reports of influx of contraband items including ganja, charas, opium, heroine and brown sugar from the countries;

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

(c) the details of such items seized alongwith its value and quantity in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to curb such activities and punish the persons involved in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Report recieved from various Enforcement Agnecies indicates that areas of Indo-Myanmar Border, Indo-Nepal Border and Indo-Pak Border are vulnerable for smuggling/trafficking of narcotic drugs. The statistics of seizures of narcotic drugs along with neighbouring borders are not maintained separately.

(d) Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent drug smuggling from the bordering countries, which among other things includes the followings:

- (i) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (ii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iii) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (v) Implementing a scheme of monetry rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 and financial investigation against the accused is done under Chapter V-A of the NDPS Act and property of accused(s) and their associates is seized, freezed and forfeited.



[Translation]

### **Weighing of Sugarcane**

3159. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding underweighing by sugar mills during procurement of sugarcane from farmers;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up neutral weighing centres to check exploitation of farmers; 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) The Government has not received any complaint regarding underweighing by sugar mills during procurement of sugarcane from farmers in the current sugar season 2010-11.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Weighing of commodities including sugarcane is presently governed by the statutory provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 read with the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 and rules framed there under. Enforcement of these provisions is to be done by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

### **Food Law**

3160. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains requirement under the proposed Food Security Scheme for ensuing years has been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to convert the proposed 'Food Security Bill' into 'Right to Food Bill';

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

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure remunerative price to farmers producing foodgrains for the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act (NFSA) that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which will entitle every family below the poverty line to certain quantities of foodgrains at subsidized prices. All aspects of the proposed NFSA, including its coverage, entitlement, total requirement of foodgrains, etc., are under consideration of the Government

### **Rate of DAVP Advertisements**

3161. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of rates prescribed and criteria laid down for giving advertisements to the newspapers and magazines by the Government/Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) whether the rate of various advertisements published by DAVP are higher than that of the private advertisement companies;

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

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism/parameter to decide/check the rates of DAVP;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The details of the rates for DAVP advertisements are in Statement. Further, the criteria for giving advertisements to the newspapers and magazines, as laid down in the Advertisement Policy of the Government is as under:

| Categories | Percentage in Rupee Terms |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Small      | 15% (minimum)             |
| Medium     | 35% (minimum)             |
| Big        | 50% (maximum)             |



| Languages                  | Percentage in Rupee Terms |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| English                    | 30% (approx.)             |
| Hindi                      | 35% (approx.)             |
| Regional & Other Languages | 35% (approx.)             |

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The rates of various advertisements are fixed by the Government based on the recommendations of the Rate Structure Committee.

(f) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### *Details of Rates for DAVP Advertisements*

#### *DAVP Rates for Bound Weeklies, Fortnightlies and Monthlies*

| Sl.No. | Circulation     | Standard Newsprint     |             | Glazed Newsprint       |             |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|        |                 | Weeklies/Fortnightlies | Monthlies   | Weeklies/Fortnightlies | Monthlies   |
|        |                 | Rs./Sq.C.m.            | Rs./Sq.C.m. | Rs./Sq.C.m.            | Rs./Sq.C.m. |
| 1.     | upto 5000       | 8.18                   | 8.78        | 9.05                   | 9.65        |
| 2.     | 5001 to 15000   | 11.43                  | 12.03       | 12.66                  | 13.26       |
| 3.     | 15001 to 25000  | 15.24                  | 15.84       | 16.92                  | 17.52       |
| 4.     | 25001 to 35000  | 19.18                  | 19.78       | 21.31                  | 21.91       |
| 5.     | 35001 to 45000  | 23.04                  | 23.64       | 25.61                  | 26.21       |
| 6.     | 45001 to 55000  | 26.67                  | 27.27       | 29.67                  | 30.27       |
| 7.     | 55001 to 65000  | 27.34                  | 27.94       | 30.4                   | 31.00       |
| 8.     | 65001 to 75000  | 31.45                  | 32.05       | 34.99                  | 33.59       |
| 9.     | 75001 to 85000  | 35.56                  | 36.16       | 39.58                  | 40.18       |
| 10.    | 85001 to 100000 | 41.73                  | 42.33       | 46.45                  | 47.05       |

#### *DAVP Rates for Dailies, Unbound Weeklies, Fortnightlies and Monthlies*

| Sl.No. | Circulation    | Dailies Total Rate | Weeklies/Forthnightlies | Monthlies  |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|        |                | Rs./Sq.Cm.         | Rs./Sq.Cm.              | Rs./Sq.Cm. |
| 1      | 2              | 3                  | 4                       | 5          |
| 1.     | upto 5000      | 5.88               | 6.48                    | 7.08       |
| 2.     | 5001 to 15000  | 8.38               | 8.98                    | 9.58       |
| 3.     | 15001 to 25000 | 11.34              | 11.94                   | 12.54      |
| 4.     | 25001 to 35000 | 14.39              | 14.99                   | 15.59      |
| 5.     | 35001 to 45000 | 17.38              | 17.98                   | 18.58      |

| 1   | 2               | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6.  | 45001 to 55000  | 20.19 | 20.79 | 21.39 |
| 7.  | 55001 to 65000  | 20.71 | 21.31 | 21.91 |
| 8.  | 65001 to 75000  | 23.9  | 24.5  | 25.1  |
| 9.  | 75001 to 85000  | 27.08 | 27.68 | 28.28 |
| 10. | 85001 to 100000 | 31.86 | 32.46 | 33.06 |

[English]

**Staff Quarters for CRPF Personnel**

3162. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some staff quarters/office units are being constructed for the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the total expenditure likely to be incurred;

(c) whether tenders have been floated in a transparent manner; and

(d) if so, the details of contracting firms to which the said work has been allotted and the penalty clause incorporated in case of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Government has sanctioned residential and office accommodation in the State of Chhattisgarh for Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) including Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA). The details are at Statement.

(c) and (d) The construction work related to office and residential accommodation for CRPF personnel at Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) has been allotted to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), which is a Government organization. The construction work of CoBRA at Jagdalpur has been allotted to National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), in consultation with MoUD under the provisions of General Financial Rules 126(4). NBCC is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). A Memorandum of Understanding has been executed by CRPF with NBCC which has a provision for penalty in case of delays.

**Statement**

*1. Details of Staff quarters/office accommodation for CRPF personnel sanctioned at Group Centre, CRPF, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh are as under*

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sl.No. | Description  | Amount sanctioned |
|--------|--|-------------------|
| 1      | 2  | 3                 |
| 1.     | Boundary Wall  | 5,33,20,000.00    |
| 2.     | 3 Nos 240-men barracks                                 | 20,73,86,000.00   |
| 3.     | Combined Administrative, Quarter Guard and Store Block | 9,85,62,000.00    |
| 4.     | 50-bed Composite Hospital                              | 12,19,86,810.00   |
| 5.     | Gazetted Officers' Mess/Suite                          | 4,76,08,000.00    |
| 6.     | Subordinate Officers' Mess/Dormitory                   | 6,35,02,000.00    |



| 1   | 2   | 3               |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 7.  | 317 Nos of various Staff quarters                       | 33,99,07,000.00 |
| 8.  | One 240-men barrack                                     | 6,37,34,000.00  |
| 9.  | Bin Type Magazine                                       | 29,00,000.00    |
| 10. | Men's Club with Canteen                                 | 1,99,00,000.00  |
| 11. | Family Welfare Centre, Grain Godown and Primary School. | 3,05,00,000.00  |
| 12. | 6 Nos. semi permanent building                          | 98,00,000.00    |
| 13. | 100 Mtr. Baffle firing range                            | 1,39,00,000.00  |
| 14. | Temporary store shed                                    | 22,00,000.00    |
| 15. | Dhobi ghat  | 22,00,000.00    |

*2. Details of Staff quarters/office accommodation for CRPF personnel sanctioned at Jagdalpur for CoBRA are as under*

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sl.No. | Description  | Amount sanctioned |
|--------|--|-------------------|
| 1.     | Six Nos barracks, Officers' Mess, Subordinate Officers' Dormitory, Cookhouse, Office and Kot, along with development works | 6,28,35,835.00    |
| 2.     | 250 Nos. various types of staff quarters   | 24,23,56,354.00   |
| 3.     | 3 Nos 240-men barracks and Subordinate Officers' Mess/Dormitory  | 20,77,15,901.00   |
| 4.     | 3 Nos 240-men barracks and Subordinate Officers' Mess/Dormitory  | 20,77,15,901.00   |
| 5.     | 288 Nos various types of staff quarters  | 27,31,90,203.00   |
| 6.     | Administrative Block   | 7,35,13,167.00    |
| 7.     | Officers' Mess/Suite and 30-bed Hospital   | 14,39,41,487.00   |
| 8.     | 2 Nos. Quarter Guard, Store Block, Bin Type Magazine   | 9,62,00,000.00    |
| 9.     | Primary School, Family Welfare Centre and Grain Godown   | 4,71,00,000.00    |
| 10.    | 2 Nos MT Garrage   | 4,05,00,000.00    |
| 11.    | 6 Nos. Dog Kennels   | 26,00,000.00      |
| 12.    | Men's Club with Canteen  | 2,86,00,000.00    |
| 13.    | Boundary wall  | 4,33,00,000.00    |
| 14.    | Parade ground/fort wall/spectators gallery   | 4,76,00,000.00    |
| 15.    | One set of BOAC  | 23,71,00,000.00   |

[Translation]

### Cost of Housing

3163. DR. SANJAY SINHL:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that prices of real estate is increasing rapidly and making housing out of reach for people belonging to middle class and lower class in metro cities; and

(b) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that NHB RESIDEX, which is an initiative of the National Housing Bank to provide an index of residential prices in India across cities with the year 2007 as base year, has shown a mixed trend in the 15 cities covered under NHB RESIDEX in the quarter ended September, 2010 (July-September).

Residential housing prices in 5 cities have shown an increasing trend in this quarter(July-September, 2010) over the previous quarter (April-June, 2010). They are Chennai (12%), Jaipur (9%), Hyderabad (8%), Pune (8%) and Bengaluru (2%). Chennai (12%) has shown the maximum increase followed by Jaipur (9%) and Hyderabad (8%). There are 8 cities which have shown correction in prices over the previous quarter which are namely Surat (-21%), Lucknow (-13%), Bhopal (-7%), Faridabad (-4%), Ahmedabad (-3%), Kochi (-3%), Kolkata (-3%) and Delhi (-2%). Surat (-21%) has shown the maximum price correction in residential property prices followed by Lucknow (-13%) and Bhopal (-7%). Patna and Mumbai have shown no change in prices.

Citywise details of movement of index can be seen at Statement.

(b) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development

of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007 and create additional housing stock for stabilization of prices and facilitation of housing at affordable prices.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions.

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes covers Low Income Group (LIG) and Economically Weaker Sections(EWS) income segments.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.
- The Government has launched new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.



**Statement****CITY-WISE INDEX**

| CITIES    | 2007<br>Index | Jan-June<br>2008<br>Index | July-Dec<br>2008<br>Index | Jan-June<br>2009<br>Index | July-Dec<br>2009<br>Index | Jan-Mar<br>2010<br>Index | Apr-Jun<br>2010<br>Index | July-Sep<br>2010 (P)<br>Index |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hyderabad | 100           | 96                        | 92                        | 65                        | 81                        | 81                       | 82                       | 88                            |
| Faridabad | 100           | 100                       | 121                       | 139                       | 145                       | 154                      | 152                      | 146                           |
| Patna     | 100           | 103                       | 100                       | 107                       | 119                       | 127                      | 124                      | 124                           |
| Ahmedabad | 100           | 106                       | 100                       | 127                       | 128                       | 113                      | 131                      | 127                           |
| Chennai   | 100           | 104                       | 95                        | 120                       | 143                       | 164                      | 183                      | 204                           |
| Jaipur    | 100           | 119                       | 115                       | 71                        | 63                        | 66                       | 61                       | 66                            |
| Lucknow   | 100           | 103                       | 102                       | 104                       | 119                       | 112                      | 133                      | 116                           |
| Pune      | 100           | 101                       | 97                        | 103                       | 117                       | 124                      | 135                      | 145                           |
| Surat     | 100           | 101                       | 98                        | 111                       | 123                       | 109                      | 136                      | 107                           |
| Kochi     | 100           | 106                       | 95                        | 90                        | 83                        | 79                       | 83                       | 80                            |
| Bhopal    | 100           | 139                       | 151                       | 139                       | 162                       | 158                      | 153                      | 142                           |
| Kolkata   | 100           | 114                       | 140                       | 162                       | 185                       | 165                      | 176                      | 171                           |
| Mumbai    | 100           | 112                       | 117                       | 124                       | 126                       | 134                      | 160                      | 160                           |
| Bengaluru | 100           | 73                        | 76                        | 58                        | 59                        | 64                       | 68                       | 70                            |
| Delhi     | 100           | 124                       | 130                       | 121                       | 113                       | 106                      | 110                      | 108                           |

(P) - Provisional Indices for the quarter July - September, 2010.

*[English]***Stock of Foodgrains**

3164. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the current stock of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether the said stocks are adequate to meet the anticipated internal demand of foodgrains in the country including those for the welfare schemes being run by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the anticipated demand of foodgrains in the country for the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban on the export of foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains and to check price rise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1.3.2011 was 458.83 lakh tons comprising of 171.57 lakh tons of wheat and 287.26 lakh tons of rice. The current level of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool is adequate to meet the requirements of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes (OWS) at the existing level of allocations.



Under the TPDS, allocations of foodgrains are made to States/Union Territories(UT) @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. The allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. The present level of allocations to APL families is between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. The allocation of foodgrains are made for OWS such as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, ICDS, Welfare Institution, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc implemented by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as well as State/UT Governments on the basis of assessed requirements under these schemes. On the above basis, the annual requirement of foodgrains for TPDS and OWS is 488.62 lakh tons.

Government has banned export of wheat and non-basmati rice with effect from 9.2.2007 and 1.4.2008 respectively and the ban is still continued except export on humanitarian aid/diplomatic basis to friendly countries. Imports of non-basmati rice and wheat are also allowed at zero duty. This is to stabilize prices of wheat and non-basmati rice in the domestic market and to maintain sufficient stocks for ensuring food security in the country. Besides, the normal allocations of foodgrains under TPDS during the current year, the Government has made adhoc additional allocations of 136.72 lakh tons of foodgrains to States/UTs from the Central Pool to make more foodgrains available in the market to control prices in the open market.

[Translation]

#### **National Horticulture Mission**

3165. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) indicating their salient features;

(b) the names of the States where NHM is being implemented;

(c) the criteria adopted of allocation of funds under NHM; and

(d) the allocation made under NHM during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) envisages an end-to-end approach covering production, post harvest management and marketing. Salient features of various activities covered under NHM are given at Statement-I.

(b) All the States and three Union Territories of Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are covered under the Mission except North Eastern States including Sikkim and the Himalayan States *i.e.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH).

(c) The criteria adopted for allocation of NHM include existing area under horticulture crops, potential for development of horticulture crops based on agro-climatic conditions and capability of State in terms of manpower, infrastructure and performance in implementation of scheme.

(d) Year-wise and State-wise details of allocation of funds made under NHM during each of the last three years and the current year is given at Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Salient features of various activities covered under National Horticulture Mission*

1. **Production and distribution of planting material**—Under this, assistance is provided for setting up of nurseries for production of quality planting material, vegetable seed production, infrastructure for vegetable seeds, setting up of new tissue culture units and rehabilitation of existing tissue culture units.
2. **Area expansion**—Under this, various horticulture crops such as fruits, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, plantation crops of Cashew and Cocoa are included for bringing more area under horticulture crops and increasing the production and productivity.



3. **Rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile orchards**—Under this, assistance is provided for increasing the production and productivity of senile plantation, replantation with fresh stock supported with appropriate and integrated combination of inputs, pruning and grafting techniques.
4. **Creation of water sources**—Under this, assistance is provided for creating water sources through construction of commodity/individual tanks, farm ponds/dug wells with plastic lining to insure life saving irrigation to horticulture crops.
5. **Protected cultivation**—Under this, activities like construction of shadnet house, green house, mulching, plastic tunnels, anti-bird/hail nets are promoted for cultivation of flowers, off season vegetables to protect the crops against pests and diseases and from extreme climatic conditions.
6. **Integrated pest management (IPM) and Integrated nutrient management (INM)**—Under this, assistance is provided for adoption of INM for balance use of chemical fertilizer and bio-fertilizers and IPM for balance use of pesticides/insecticides.
7. **Organic farming**—Under this, assistance is provided for adoption of organic farming practices.
8. **Pollination support through bee-keeping**—Under this, assistance is provided for development and multiplication of nucleus stock, distribution of bee colonies, hives and bee keeping equipments like honey extractor and food grade containers.
9. **Technology dissemination through Front line demonstration**—Under this, assistance is provided for undertaking demonstration in the farmers' field for adoption and promotion of latest technologies in the field of crop production and protection.
10. **Human resource development**—Under this, training of farmers, gardeners, entrepreneurs, and field level workers and officers are taken up.
11. **Development of infrastructure for Post harvest management**—Under this, credit-linked back ended subsidy is provided for development of infrastructure for post harvest management, viz. pack houses, cold storages, pre-cooling units, ripening chambers, refrigerators, vans, primary/mobile processing units on low energy cool chambers, onion storage structures etc.
12. **Development of infrastructure for marketing**—Under this, credit-linked back ended subsidy is provided for development of infrastructure for markets viz. rural markets, wholesale markets, terminal markets, and functional infrastructure for collection, sorting/grading, packing units etc.

### **Statement II**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of Allocation of Funds made under NHM during each of the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UT       | 2007-08<br>(GOI Share) | 2008-09<br>(GOI Share) | 2009-10<br>(GOI Share) | 2010-11<br>(GOI Share) |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                      | 4                      | 5                      | 6                      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 143.72                 | 196.94                 | 112.48                 | 105.19                 |
| 2.     | Bihar          | 107.71                 | 142.35                 | 38.25                  | 38.25                  |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh   | 131.01                 | 107.49                 | 69.90                  | 97.75                  |
| 4.     | Goa            | 1.27                   | 2.75                   | 3.36                   | 4.25                   |
| 5.     | Gujarat        | 69.17                  | 85.00                  | 63.00                  | 62.90                  |

| 1     | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 6.    | Haryana                     | 91.3    | 179.29  | 85.48   | 68.85   |
| 7.    | Jharkhand                   | 90.18   | 98.73   | 47.67   | 42.50   |
| 8.    | Karnataka                   | 129.80  | 209.45  | 112.20  | 112.20  |
| 9.    | Kerala                      | 173.68  | 148.07  | 47.41   | 71.30   |
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 117.90  | 104.00  | 68.00   | 85.02   |
| 11.   | Maharashtra                 | 222.67  | 241.78  | 209.39  | 127.50  |
| 12.   | Odisha                      | 89.67   | 81.12   | 65.20   | 55.25   |
| 13.   | Punjab                      | 68.53   | 78.02   | 38.53   | 42.50   |
| 14.   | Rajasthan                   | 75.75   | 121.81  | 59.79   | 59.50   |
| 15.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 222.27  | 153.76  | 102.00  | 110.50  |
| 16.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 180.62  | 144.21  | 114.77  | 106.25  |
| 17.   | West Bengal                 | 31.14   | 47.65   | 36.27   | 44.10   |
| 18.   | Delhi                       | -       | -       | 2.87    | -       |
| 19.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.29    | -       | -       | 1.35    |
| 20.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | -       | -       | -       | 4.00    |
| 21.   | Puducherry                  | -       | -       | 1.34    | 0.84    |
| Total |                             | 1946.68 | 2142.42 | 1277.90 | 1240.00 |

### Viscera Test

3166. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether viscera test is a vital component in post-mortem examination to ascertain the causes of death of the deceased due to accidents /criminal incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of viscera test centres in the country, State-wise;

(c) the total number of cases pending for viscera test in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the pending cases?

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

(b) The facility of viscera examination is available at Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL), viz. Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi and in major State Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs), like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, etc.etc.

(c) The total number of cases pending in Central Forensic Science Laboratories is as under:-



| Name of the Laboratory                          | No. of cases pending | No. of Exhibits |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Kolkatta   | 736                  | 2900 (approx.)  |
| Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh | 137                  | 1400 (approx.)  |
| Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad  | Nil                  | Nil             |
| Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI        | 05                   | 19              |

No information is available/maintained at Central level about the number of cases pending for such test in the country, state-wise including Rajasthan.

(d) To build capacity in application of forensic science to meet crime load and population pressures, under the 11th Five Year Plan Scheme, the following activities have been taken up by the Government:

- (i) Establishment of new Hi-Tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Bhopal, Pune and Gauwahati.
- (ii) Setting up of six Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs), *i.e.* one in each State/ Union Territory, *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Puducherry.
- (iii) Setting up of fifty two District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs) in various States/Union Territories of India.

All these efforts would improve Forensic Science services/support which would make the investigation mechanism to be faster in crime prevention and timely detection resulting in increase in overall conviction rate which would act as a deterrent to perpetration of crimes.

[English]

#### Verifications for Pre-paid SIM

3167. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action against the service providers/vendors who issued pre-paid SIM cards without proper verifications in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The Government on a continuous basis has insisted on a proper verification before issue of pre-paid SIM cards. Consultations are regularly held with the trade to streamline such efforts. Action, including registration of cases, is taken by local/State Police whenever shortcoming in this process is noted. Fines are also imposed on defaulting entities. Details of action by State police is not maintained centrally. However, as per available statistics a penalty of Rs. 700 crore (Approx.) has been imposed by the TERM Cells till January 2011 on various telecom service providers operating in different licence service areas for Customer Application Forms which are non complaint to subscriber verification guidelines.

#### Housing for Anglo-Indian Community

3168. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate houses to form small colonies in cities to the deserving members of Anglo-Indian community, under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the JNNURM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether requests to implement 'Pilot Projects' in cities to form colonies have been received from the Anglo-Indian community and the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(e) whether housing colonies are likely to be set-up in the various cities including Calcutta, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Cochin and Calicut as Pilot Projects; and;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Urban Development being



a State subject it is upto the State Governments concerned to allocate houses to the urban poor including the deserving members of the Anglo-Indian community under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by prioritising the projects.

(c) and (d) On the request of Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Charles Dias, who represents Anglo-Indian community, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has requested State Governments to consider the provision of land to urban poor/slum dwellers belonging to Anglo-Indian community and submit proposals under BSUP/IHSDP under JNNURM. No request to implement 'Pilot Projects' to form colonies in cities has been received from the State Governments.

(e) and (f) It is upto the respective State Governments to take action to (plan and set up housing colonies in various cities under State/National programmes as Pilot Projects.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation**

3169. DR. KIRITBHAI PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:  
SRHI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the State Governments have been making efforts to get external assistance for urban water supply and sanitation projects;

(b) if so, the present status of these projects, State-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for projects to streamline water supply and sanitation for various cities in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the names of cities which are identified under the project;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the project to other cities in the country; and

(f) if so, the details 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 on the Sabha.

[English]

#### **National Sports Development Fund**

3170. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the salient feature and composition of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) alongwith the funds provided by the Government from its inception till date;

(b) the details of funds, received from various organisations/individuals and other sources during each of the last three years and the current year, organisation and individual-wise;

(c) whether contribution to NSDF is exempted from income tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of sportspersons who have been assisted/sanctioned advance amount for imparting training cum competition programme before the Athens Olympic, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games, 2010 under the said scheme;

(f) the details of criteria fixed for sanctioning of funds under the scheme; and

(g) the other steps being taken by the Government to generate more resources/funds .to NSDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established by the Central Government under Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, in 1998. To begin with, the Government made a contribution of Rs. 2 crore during 1998-99. Further Government contribution is on matching basis to the contributions received from other sources.

Objectives of the Fund include promoting sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sportspersons in particular for achieving excellence at the national and international level, imparting special training and coaching to sportspersons, coaches and sports specialists, constructing and maintaining sports



infrastructure, supplying equipment to Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations and individuals with a view to promoting excellence in sports, taking up research in sports and promoting international cooperation.

The Fund is managed by a Council with Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports as chairperson and eminent sportspersons and eminent persons representing corporate sector etc and officers of the Ministry as its members. The day to day working of the Fund is managed by an Executive Committee of ten members headed by Secretary, Department of Sports. The size of the Fund at present is Rs. 67 crore.

(b) The details of funds, received from various organizations/individuals and other sources during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Contributions to NSDF get 100% tax exemption under sub-section (2)(iii) of Clause (a) of the Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

(e) The details of sportspersons who have been assisted for imparting training cum competition programme before the Athens Olympics, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement- II.

(f) There is no specific criteria for sanctioning of funds from NSDF. Proposals received from sportspersons and institutes/organizations seeking financial assistance are cleared by the Executive Committee based on merit, provided they fall within the ambit of objectives of the fund.

(g) Efforts are made on regular basis by the Ministry to mobilize funds from corporate sector and others through business associations such as Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India (ASSOCHAM) etc.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Contributions from other sources during last 3 years and current year*

| Year     | Name of the source through which funds have been raised (Name of Donor) | Amount (in Rupees) |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| 2007-08  | Steel Authority of India (SAI)  | 1,00,00,000.00     |
|          | Board of Control for Cricket in India                                   | 15,00,00,000.00    |
| 2008-09  | Board of Control for Cricket in India                                   | 35,00,00,000.00    |
| 2009-10  | Rai Foundation  | 10,00,000.00       |
|          | Government of Madhya Pradesh  | 1,00,00,000.00     |
|          | Government of Haryana   | 1,00,00,000.00     |
| 2010-11* |   |                    |
|          | Total   | 53,10,00,000.00    |

\*Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore which are yet to be received.

##### *Matching contribution from the Government during last 3 years and current year*

| Year    | Government of India contribution (in Rupees) |
|---------|--|
| 2007-08 | 5,00,00,000.00                               |
| 2008-09 | 10,25,00,000.00                              |
| 2009-10 | 8,62,00,000.00                               |
| 2010-11 | 20,00,00,000.00                              |
| Total   | 43,87,00,000.00                              |

**Statement II***NSDF assistance to Sportspersons*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Sportsperson      | Discipline             | Period of Assistance | Amount (in Rs.) |
|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1      | 2                             | 3                      | 4                    | 5               |
| 1.     | Anil Kumar                    | Athlete                | 2002-04 and 2009-10  | 1,978,771.00    |
| 2.     | Ms. Anju Bobby George         | Athlete                | 2003-04 and 2005-06  | 1,562,659.00    |
| 3.     | Ms. Bobby Aloysius            | Athlete                | 2002-05              | 3,411,602.00    |
| 4.     | Anup Sridhar                  | Badminton              | 2008-10              | 590,003.00      |
| 5.     | Parimarjan Negi               | Chess                  | 2006-11              | 5,434,502.00    |
| 6.     | Tania Sachdev                 | Chess                  | 2008-10              | 1,137,468.00    |
| 7.     | Abhinav Bindra                | Shooting               | 2001-11              | 23,752,192.00   |
| 8.     | Anjali Bhagwat                | Shooting               | 2008-09              | 1,094,749.00    |
| 9.     | Anwer Sultan                  | Shooting               | 2004-09              | 2,053,397.00    |
| 10.    | Avneet Kaur                   | Shooting               | 2008-09              | 1,187,564.00    |
| 11.    | Gagan Narang                  | Shooting               | 2004-06 and 2008-09  | 1,961,323.00    |
| 12.    | Lt. Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore | Shooting               | 2003-06 and 2007-08  | 12,394,629.00   |
| 13.    | Manavjit Singh Sandhu         | Shooting               | 2004-11              | 20,343,499.00   |
| 14.    | Mansher Singh                 | Shooting               | 2004-11              | 16,160,154.00   |
| 15.    | Moraad Ali Khan               | Shooting               | 2005-06              | 900,000.00      |
| 16.    | Ronjan Sodhi                  | Shooting               | 2006-11              | 17,412,947.00   |
| 17.    | Sanjeev Rajput                | Shooting               | 2008-09              | 1,178,798.00    |
| 18.    | Ms. Suma Shirur               | Shooting               | 2004-05 and 2007-09  | 1,149,364.00    |
| 19.    | Samresh Jung                  | Shooting               | 2008-09              | 1,671,770.00    |
| 20.    | Vikram Bhatnagar              | Shooting               | 2007-09              | 987,156.00      |
| 21.    | Zoravar Singh Sandhu          | Shooting               | 2007-09              | 995,818.00      |
| 22.    | Naresh Kumar Sharma           | Shooting (Paralympics) | 2008-10              | 4,449,393.00    |
| 23.    | Sandeep Sejwal                | Swimming               | 2008-09              | 344,045.00      |
| 24.    | Virdhawal Khade               | Swimming               | 2007-09              | 1,351,246.00    |
| 25.    | Shiva Keshavan KP             | Luge (Winter Games)    | 2009-10              | 1,624,008.00    |
| 26.    | Jamyang Namgyal               | Alpine Skiing          | 2009-10              | 869,322.00      |



| 1     | 2  | 3                   | 4            | 5              |
|-------|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 27.   | Tashi Lundup   | Cross Country Sking | 2009-10      | 756,805.00     |
| 28.   | Somdev Devvarman   | Tennis              | 2010-11      | 619,005.00     |
| 29.   | Leander Paes   | Tennis              | 2007-08      | 2,208,675.00   |
| 30.   | All India Tennis Association<br>(Covering 3 Tennis Players)  |                     | 2008-09      | 1,492,400.00   |
| 31.   | Judo Federation of India<br>(Covering 2 sportspersons)       |                     | 2008-09      | 458,434.00     |
| 32.   | Rowing Federation of India<br>(Covering 3 sportspersons)     |                     | 2008-09      | 1,353,182.00   |
| 33.   | Indian Boxing Federation<br>(Covering 9 sportspersons)       | 2008-09             | 1,164,158.00 |                |
| 34.   | Wrestling Federation of India<br>(Covering 11 sportspersons) | 2008-09             | 291,133.00   |                |
| Total |  |                     |              | 134,340,171.00 |

Note: Actual Payments against SI.No. 29 and 33 have been made during 2010-11

*[Translation]*

**Animal Husbandry and Dairy Schemes**

3171. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total funds released by the Government for these schemes during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether new technologies have been developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/ other institutes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The details of the schemes implemented for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy during each of the last three years are given in Statement-I. The schemes introduced/implemented in the current year are in Statement-II.

(b) The details of the funds released by the government, state-wise, year-wise are given in Statement-III

(c) ICAR has developed several technologies for the development of animal husbandry and dairy sector. Some of the technologies developed are viz. quality germplasm of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pigs along with improved strains of poultry (layers, broilers, rural poultry) for enhancing productivity; enriched complete feed block technology for improving the utilization of nutrients; area specific mineral mixture for enhancing reproductive efficiency; cryoscope for improving conception rate in large and small ruminants; bypass nutrient technology for improving milk production; vaccines and diagnostics for major diseases of economic importance in livestock and poultry; value added novel milk and meat products and test kits for detection of adulterants in milk for ensuring quality standards. Low cholesterol ghee, backyard poultry H-ning leading to poverty alleviation, low cost technology for quail breeding and piggery as subsidiary occupation which have been transferred to end users.

In addition to ICAR, Central Cattle Breeding Farms of the Central Cattle Development Organisation, which comes under the Department of Animal Husbandry,



Dairying and Fisheries, is producing high pedigree bull calves of indigenous, crossbred and exotic breeds of cattle and important buffalo breeds for distribution to States.

### **Statement I**

*Details of the schemes implemented for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy during each of the last three years*

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

### **1. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding**

Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Project for cattle and Buffalo Breeding" (NPCBB) from October 2000 on 100% grant-in-aid basis in two phases each of five year in duration. NPCBB envisages uenelic upgradation of bovines on priority basis. The project also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

### **2. Livestock Health and Disease Control**

This scheme has eight components among which 5 components are inimplementation from the current year. The details of the new components are given in Annexure-II. The 3 components which were in implementation in the previous years are as under:

#### **(a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)**

Under this component, assistance is provided to State/ Union Territory Governments for control of economically important diseases of livestock andpoultry by way of immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinarybiological Production Units, strengthening of existing Disease DiagnosticLaboratories and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians,besides this, the programme envisages collection of information on the incidence of various livestock and poultry diseases from States and Union Territories and compiling the same for the whole country.

#### **(b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)**

Rinderpest is a highly infectious viral disease (Morbilli virus infection) in cloven-hoofed animals inflicting heavy mortality in bovine population as well as in small ruminants. The present National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) programme is being implemented in

all the States and Union Territories with 100% Central assistance. The main objective of the scheme is to maintain required vigil to sustain the country's freedom from Rinderpest & CBPP infection which were secured in May 2006 and May 2007 respectively.

#### **(c) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)**

The objective is to regulate veterinary practices and to maintain the register of the veterinary practitioners. The programme envisages establishment of Veterinary Council of India at Centre and State Veterinary Councils at State level in those States/Union Territories which have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. The Act has been extended to all the states and Union Territories except jammu and Kashmir.

#### **(d) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)**

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is the most important livestock disease in terms of economic impact. At the inception of the scheme, it was implemented in 54 Specified districts covering 8 states and 5 UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh) to control the Foot and Mouth Disease with 100 % funding, including the cost of vaccine and supporting expenses. The programme showed the desired results in terms of reduction in the incidence of disease in these areas.

### **3. Poultry Development**

The scheme has three components namely, 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms, 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' and 'Poultry Estates'.

#### **(a) Assistance to State Poultry Farms**

This component of the above scheme is being implemented from 2009-10. It aims at strengthening existing State poultry farms so that they can provide inputs, mainly in terms of providing improved stocks suitable for rural backyard rearing. Assistance to the tune of maximum % 85 lakhs is provided to suitably strengthen the farms in terms of hatching, brooding and rearing of the birds with provisions for feed mill, quality monitoring and in-house diagnostic facilities. This scheme is operated on 80:20 Centre to State sharing basis except for North-Eastern States where assistance is 100%.



**(b) Rural Backyard Poultry Development**

This component is being implemented from the year 2009-10, The Rural Backyard Poultry Development component is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from BPT. families to enable them gain supplementary income and nutritional support.

**(c) Poultry Estates**

Entrepreneurship skills are to be improved through exploratory pilot component of 'Poultry Estates' wherein two estates are set for establishment at this stage. It is meant primarily for educated/unemployed youth and small farmers with some margin money for making a profitable venture out of various poultry related activities in a scientific and bio-secure cluster approach.

**4. Livestock Insurance**

The livestock Insurance Scheme being implemented in all the States with the twin objectives of providing protection mechanism to the farmers & cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death. The Government of India introduced the scheme on a pilot basis during 2005-06 in 100 selected districts. The scheme covers 300 selected districts from 10.12.2009.

The scheme benefits the farmers and cattle rearers having indigenous/crossbred milch cattle and buffaloes. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to two animals per beneficiary per household. The funds under the scheme are utilized for payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to veterinary practitioners and publicity campaign for creation of awareness. 50% of the premium of insurance is paid by the beneficiary and the rest is paid by the Government of India.

**5. Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme**

This scheme provides central assistance to States to supplement their efforts in feed and fodder development. This scheme earlier had four components, namely, "Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units; Grassland Development including Grass Reserves; Fodder Seed Production and Distribution and Biotechnology Research Projects".

It was modified from 1.4.2010 by retaining the first three of the above components with some modifications, and inclusion of six new components. These are: "Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories, Introduction

of hand driven and power driven, chaff cutter, Establishment of silage making Units Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units, Establishment of by-pass protein production units and Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed manufacturing Unit".

**6. Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds**

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme, initiated during 10th Plan, aims at conserving and protecting threatened breeds of livestock except cattle and buffalo, whose population is less than 10,000 and for indigenous poultry is less than 1000 population. Funds are released to the State Governments for establishment of nucleus breeding units of threatened livestock breeds except cattle and buffalo. The objective of the scheme is conservation and propagation of the breeds.

**7. Establishment/Modernization of Rural Slaughterhouses**

This CSS is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya through NABARD. The main objectives of the scheme are: to establish a new system of slaughter of livestock; to establish slaughterhouses, which can be operated by entrepreneurs in rural and semi urban areas having population less than 50,000; to encourage value addition to products in rural areas so that livestock owners get better income with proper utilization of by-products; to ensure hygiene in meat production from slaughterhouses to consumers' table by establishing network of cold chains and distribution on commercial basis; and to minimize clandestine slaughter and provide pollution free environment.

**8. Directorate of Animal Health****(a) Animal Quarantine and Certification Service**

The objective of this service is to prevent ingress of livestock diseases into India by regulating the import of livestock and livestock related products, and providing export certification of International Standards for livestock and livestock products which are exported from India. There are six quarantine stations in the country out of which four located at New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata are operating smoothly from their own premises, which include a small laboratory. The other two Animal Quarantine Stations at Hyderabad and Bangalore are currently operating from the airport offices where, the import of Grand Parent (GP) stock of poultry, pets, laboratory animals and livestock products has already commenced.



**(b) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre, Baghpat**

Choudhury Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health has now been established at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh to undertake the testing of vaccines and biologicals for their quality.

**(c) Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories**

In order to provide referral services over and above the 250 existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up by strengthening the existing facilities. The Central Laboratory coordinates the technical execution of the Regional Laboratories.

**9. Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza**

In order to contain outbreaks of Avian Influenza in the country, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries negotiated with the World Bank for an externally aided project 'Preparedness, Control & Containment of Avian Influenza'. The project is under implementation since April, 2007. The project was initially for a period of 3 years, which has now been extended to March, 2012.

**10. Central Cattle Development Organisation**

(a) **Central Cattle Breeding Farms** have been set up and continued to meet the shortage of breeding bulls of the cattle/buffalo development projects. It aims at progressive genetic improvement for milk production in important breed/type of cows and buffaloes by adopting the latest scientific methods, Production and distribution of superior/high pedigreed bulls for use in Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programmes, Preservation of indigenous germ plasm and production of upgraded germ plasm suitable for specific breeding tracts.

**(b) Central frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI), Hessarghata, Bangalore**

This is a premier institute located at Hessarghata, Karnataka producing frozen semen of indigenous, exotic crossbred cattle and Murrah buffalo bull for use in Artificial Insemination (AI). The institute also provides training in frozen semen technology to technical officers of the State Governments and acts as a centre for testing the indigenously manufactured frozen semen and AI equipments.

**(c) Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS)**

Central Herd Registration Scheme is for registration of elite cow and buffalo broods of national importance and provides incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves. It plays a vital role in sourcing indigenous germplasm required for the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. The scheme has a significant role in assisting the Department of Animal Husbandry of States and Union Territories, Private Sector and Government Undertakings in procuring elite dairy cows and buffaloes as well as bulls and progeny of high genetic potential for use in the development programme.

**11. Livestock Census**

The first Livestock Census was conducted during 1919-1920 and since then it is being conducted quinquennially by all States/UTs in India. The 18th Livestock Census was conducted with 15.10.2007 as the date of reference. The Census is conducted as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In the 18th Livestock Census (2007), for the very first time digital data up to the household level has been processed at the central level through National Informatics Centre. Breed-wise data has also been collected for the first time.

**12. Integrated Sample Survey**

Livestock statistics play an important role in planning and formulation of various livestock development programmes. Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of major livestock products is one of the main sources of collection and generation of data in this sector. The survey runs round the year throughout the country.

**13. Central Fodder Development Organisation**

CFDOs comprises of (a) Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration (b) Central Fodder Seed Production Farm (c) Central Mini Kit Testing Programme.

(a) **Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration** are located in different Agro-climatic zones viz. Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir), Hissar (Haryana), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Kalyani (West Bengal)

(b) **Central Fodder Seed Production Farm is located at Hessarghata (Bangalore)**

These institutes demonstrate technologies and cropping packages for fodder production at farm as well as at farmers field in addition to train the farmers. They



undertake production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds of high yielding varieties of different fodder crops, grasses and legumes and assist the State Governments of the region in maximizing their fodder seed production for distribution among the farming community.

**(c) Central Minikit Testing Programme on Fodder Crops.**

Minikit demonstrations on fodder crops aim at making farmers aware through field demonstrations about latest high yielding varieties of fodder crops and improved agronomic package of practices to increase production of green fodder. Certified seeds of high yielding fodder crops/grasses/legumes produced at Regional Stations and Central Fodder Seed Farm, Hessarghatta; Milk Federations or other Govt. fodder seed producing agencies are used under this scheme. Kits are allotted to the states for distribution among the farmers, free of cost.

**14. Central Poultry Development Organisation (CPDO)**

The CPDOs located at four regions viz. Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Hessarghatta have been playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. The mandate of these organizations has specially been reoriented to focus on improved indigenous birds., which lay on an average 180-200 eggs per annum and have vastly improved Feed Conversion ratio in terms of feed consumption and weight gain. In these CPDOs, training is also imparted to the farmers to upgrade their technical skills.

**15. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar (Haryana)**

The farm was established during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of producing acclimatized exotic rams for distribution to various State sheep farms and training of personnel in mechanical sheep shearing. In course of time and in accordance with recommendation of experts, the breeding programme of the farm was changed to produce crossbred rams (Nali X Rambouillet and Sonad X Corriedale) as well as Beetal goats.

**16. Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits**

This scheme was approved in April, 2009 for implementation in the 11th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 134.83 for three years starting from 2009-10. The scheme envisages setting up of 54 intensive small

ruminants development clusters with venture capital through NABARD as well as infrastructure development and institutional restructuring. Under this scheme, there is a provision for establishment of individual sheep/goat farms through NABARD. The scheme is aimed at women beneficiaries, poor and marginal farmers.

**17. Poultry Venture Capital Fund**

This scheme was separated from the erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund' in 2009-10. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage entrepreneurship skills in various poultry activities. Under this, various poultry activities like establishing poultry breeding farms with low input technology birds (also for ducks/turkey/guinea fowl/Japanese quail/emu etc), feed go-down, feed mill, feed analytical laboratories, marketing of poultry products (specialized transport vehicles, cool room storage facilities and retention sheds for birds etc)/egg grading, packing and storage for export capacity, cenb-al grower units etc. have been funded as interest free loan.

**II. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

**18. Dairy Development Projects**

**Intensive Dairy Development Programme**

The scheme 'Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)' is being implemented in hilly and backward areas and districts which received less than Rs. 50 lakh for dairy development activities during Operation Flood programme. The funds which are released directly to the implementing agency i.e. State Dairy Federation/District Milk Union are mainly 100% grant-in-aid, except a few items like cost of land, provision of water and electricity, salary of project etc. The components includes cattle induction, creation of dairy cooperative societies, training of farmers, provision of technical input services, creation of procurement, processing and marketing facilities etc.

**Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production**

With the increase in milk production, quality standards prevalent today in milk production, milk collection and processing needs improvement. The microbiological quality of milk is poor due to lack of knowledge about clean milk production and lack of post milking chilling facilities in the villages. To compete in international market for export of milk and milk products, it has become necessary to produce the dairy products of international standards.



### 19. Dairy Venture Capital Fund

To bring about structural changes in the unorganized sector, measures like milk processing at village level, marketing of pasteurized milk in a cost effective manner, quality up-gradation and up-gradation of traditional technology to handle commercial scale using modern equipments and management skills, a central sector scheme namely, 'Dairy Venture Capital Fund' is being implemented during 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 250.00 crore after separating the Poultry component of erstwhile 'Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund' scheme launched in 2004-05. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the rural/urban beneficiaries under a schematic proposal through bankable projects. Eligible beneficiaries, under the scheme, include agricultural farmers/individual entrepreneurs and groups of all sections of unorganized as well as organized sector including cooperatives and NGOs, from any part of the country. The scheme has been revised and renamed as "Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme" with effect from 1st September, 2010.

### 20. Assistance to Cooperatives

A number of dairy cooperatives with three-tier structure viz. village level primary cooperatives, districts level unions and state level federations have been set up in different parts of the country under the Operation Flood Programme. For a variety of reasons, many of these unions/federations have accumulated losses. These accumulated losses have been imposing severe hardships to the milk producers and their dairy economy, resulting in among other things, delayed and irregular payments to the farmer members of these cooperatives. The Scheme seeks to assist the sick Cooperative Milk Unions/Federations to rehabilitate them and make them viable.

### 21. Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)

Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to milk producers. Manufacture and sale of milk products like Ghee, Table Butter, Yoghurt, Paneer, Chhachh and Flavoured Milk are also undertaken as allied activities. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing/packing of 2.55 lakh litres of milk per day. However, in order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day.

### 22. Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala

A number of districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala have seen higher incidence of suicide by farmers due to economic distress. There are 31 such identified districts (16 in Andhra Pradesh, 6 in Maharashtra, 6 in Karnataka and 3 in Kerala). In order to provide economic relief to the farming population in these districts, this Department launched a 'Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for the Suicide Prone Districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala' in 2006-07 with a budgetary support and credit components. Initially, the package was launched for three years but the period for implementation of non-credit component of the package has been extended up to 30.09.2011.

#### *Statement II*

*Details of the schemes newly implemented in the current year for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy*

#### 1. Livestock Health and Disease Control

The following 4 components were newly added to the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme in the current year.

##### (a) Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are only 8,732 veterinary hospitals and 18,830 veterinary dispensaries in the country. Besides being highly inadequate in number, these institutions lack basic infrastructure in terms of buildings and equipment. In order to help the states to set up infrastructure for new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, the department is providing funds on 75:25 (Centre: State) sharing basis except NE States, where the grants are provided on 90:10 basis.

##### (b) National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCPB)

Brucellosis, an economically important zoonotic disease has become endemic in most parts of the country. It causes abortions and infertility in animals. Prevention of abortions will add new calves to the animal population leading to enhanced milk production. One time vaccination costing only about Rs. 20/- per calf gives life-long immunity. This new component has started in 2010 and



100% central assistance is provided to States/UTs for mass screening followed by vaccination in areas where incidence of the disease is high.

**(c) National Control Programme of Peste des Petits Ruminants (NCPPPR)**

The Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a viral disease characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhoea. The PPR infection causes huge losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality in sheep and goats. The PPR Control Programme involving intensive vaccination of susceptible animals started in 2010 on 100% Central assistance basis. The programme involves vaccinating all susceptible goats & sheep and three subsequent generations.

**(d) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)**

The main objective of this component is to establish computerized system of animal disease reporting linking each block, district and State Headquarters to the Central Disease Reporting and Monitoring Unit in New Delhi by replacing the present system of disease reporting which relies on postal means of communication and entails lot of delay. As a result this initiative, it will be feasible to take timely action for control and containment of any disease outbreak, preventing economic losses to livestock owners and the Country.

**(d) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)**

On observing the results in terms of reduction in the incidence of disease compared to other areas of the programme in the implemented states, it has been extended to additional 167 districts from August, 2010. The programme now covers all the districts in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

**2. Pig Development**

To supplement the Common Minimum Programme of the Government, this scheme is aimed to assist farmers/landless labourers/cooperatives and Tribal particularly in North-Eastern States by rearing pigs under stall fed condition for quality pork production and organized pork

marketing in rural and semi-urban areas. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- Uncourage commercial rearing of pigs by adopting scientific methods and creation of infrastructure,
- Production and supply of improved germ plasm,
- Organizing stakeholders to popularize scientific practices,
- Create supply chain for the meat industry,
- Encourage the value addition for better income.

**3. Utilization of Fallen Animals**

The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai, has reported annual mortality of 24 million large animals and 17 million small ruminants. The estimated economic loss is due to non-recovery/partial recovery of hides/skins and other byproducts from the fallen animals is Rs. 985 crore per annum. This scheme proposes to establish carcass utilization centres in animals density matrix areas and is expected to provide employment to poorest of the poor. The main objectives of this scheme are:

- To prevent environmental pollution and spread of livestock diseases
- Provide opportunity of employment to rural poor engaged in carcass collection, flaying and by-product processing
- Produce better quality hides and skins through timely recovery/better handling and transport
- Prevent bird-hit hazards to civil and defence aircrafts.

**4. Salvaging and rearing of male buffalo calves**

The scheme intends to rear male buffalo calves for meat production and to develop linkages with export oriented slaughterhouses in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal. The scheme intends to improve availability of by-products for Meat & Bone and foreign exchange earnings through buffalo meat and leather exports. It also aims at enhancing the employment opportunities in rural areas.



### 5. Livestock Extension and Delivery Services

The Department has proposed a new scheme 'Livestock Extension and Delivery Services' for identification of dairy development and livestock production technologies for transfer to farmers & breeders. The Planning Commission had setup a sub-group on Livestock Extension and the crucial components of the report of the sub-group has been included in the proposed EFC. The total outlay for the proposed scheme during 11th Plan is Rs. 45.00 crore. The EFC note has been circulated to the appraisal agencies for their comments.

### 6. Food Safety and Traceability

Food safety is now universally recognized as a public health priority. It requires a global approach, from production to consumption, which is so aptly conveyed by the expressions 'from the stable to the table' and 'from the field to the plate'. Controlling the safety of food of

animal origin at the primary production stage therefore involves all the measures (implemented at the farm or production unit level) necessary to ensure that contaminants do not end up in animal products, or, if they do, that their levels do not exceed the maximum permissible levels, notably the maximum residue limits and microbiological. There is a need to train the primary producers *i.e.* the farmers and breeders and evolve guidelines to include health conditions for introduction of animals into the farm, animal feeding, animal watering, other management practices, common measures for record keeping and traceability. To achieve an acceptable level of food safety, Food Safety and Traceability under Central Sector Scheme has been proposed. The Department has approached FAO to provide the services for preparing a strategy paper on Animal identification and traceability in India. FAO has sent the Department a study proposal under technical cooperation programme on Animal Identification and Traceability system for India which is under consideration.

### Statement III

*Total funds released for schemes implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and fisheries during 2007-08 to 2010-11*

#### National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 400.00               | 905.95               | 1,000.00             | 1000.00              |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 200.00               | 162.70               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 614.00               | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 508.25               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 562.35               | 284.06               | 0.00                 | 100.00               |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 643.24               | 1000.00              |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 774.35               | 1,200.00             | 1000.00              |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 100.00               | 155.46               | 297.19               | 500.37               |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 417.40               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 300.00               | 250.00               | 300.00               |



| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5         | 6         |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 12.   | Karnataka                   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 500.00    | 0.00      |
| 13.   | Kerala                      | 450.00   | 792.39   | 865.73    | 413.50    |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 197.50   | 500.00   | 750.00    | 900.00    |
| 15.   | Maharashtra                 | 0.00     | 250.00   | 678.85    | 1140.00   |
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 323.80    | 0.00      |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 103.34   | 65.34    | 0.00      | 200.00    |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 150.00   | 0.00     | 65.00     | 171.57    |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 109.39   | 68.29    | 69.76     | 227.28    |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 562.00   | 882.98   | 390.58    | 323.00    |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 100.00   | 646.00   | 441.81    | 1000.00   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 0.00     | 632.73   | 700.00    | 0.00      |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 75.00    | 131.82   | 77.30     | 100.00    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 600.00   | 234.15   | 700.00    | 1000.00   |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 211.00   | 256.82   | 0.00      | 120.49    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00     | 0.00     | 737.60    | 0-00      |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 356.72   | 415.68   | 0.00      | 200.00    |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 770.43   | 352.60   | 1,300.00  | 927.54    |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
|       | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| Total |                             | 4,947.73 | 8,736.97 | 11,604.86 | 10,623.75 |

#### Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 532.00               | 750.00               | 1,129.00             | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 121.00               | 100.00               | 86.85                | 70.00                |

| 1   | 2                           | 3        | 4         | 5         | 6        |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 3.  | Assam                       | 0.00     | 350.00    | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 100.00   | 400.00    | 347.00    | 400.00   |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 330.00   | 0.00      | 300.00    | 625.00   |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 25.00    | 0.00      | 26.00     | 0.00     |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 280.00   | 509.00    | 667.28    | 563.37   |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 200.00   | 384.00    | 0.00      | 150.00   |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 117.00   | 99.85     | 99.74     | 100.00   |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 0.00     | 150.00    | 0.00      | 150.00   |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 200.00   | 250.00    | 400.00    | 150.00   |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 480.00   | 700.00    | 913.00    | 700.00   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 0.00     | 100.00    | 100.00    | 250.00   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 362.00   | 450.00    | 200.00    | 275.00   |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 1172.00  | 1000.00   | 1,535.00  | 500.00   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 244.00   | 190.00    | 150.00    | 0.00     |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 75.00    | 149.00    | 88.37     | 0.00     |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 275.00   | 203.00    | 50.00     | 0.00     |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 310.00   | 273.00    | 150.00    | 100.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 450.00   | 650.00    | 1,059.98  | 0.00     |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.00     | 200.00    | 250.00    | 226.00   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 289.00   | 158.00    | 250.00    | 150.00   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 75.00    | 125.00    | 83.43     | 25.00    |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 608.00   | 1271.87   | 1,100.00  | 0.00     |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00     | 330.00    | 0.00      | 86.00    |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 732.00   | 750.00    | 700.00    | 1,000.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 100.00   | 31.00     | 100.00    | 50.00    |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 1250.00  | 756.28    | 750.00    | 587.00   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12.20    | 25.00     | 10.00     | 10.00    |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 7.00     | 6.50      | 3.50      | 4.00     |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 7.00     | 7.00      | 6.30      | 0.00     |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 2.80     | 1.50      | 3.72      | 0.00     |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 60.00    | 23.00     | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 8.00     | 5.00      | 6.00      | 0.00     |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00     | 25.00     | 0.00      | 20.00    |
|     | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     |
|     | Total                       | 8,424.00 | 10,423.00 | 10,565.17 | 6,191.37 |



**National Project for Rinderpest Eradication**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 20.00                | 30.00                | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.00                 | 20.00                | 25.00                | 15.00                |
| 3.    | Assam             | 10.00                | 10.00                | 0.00                 | 15.00                |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 10.00                | 20.41                | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 5.00                 | 5.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 25.00                | 30.00                | 25.00                | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 17.95                | 20.00                | 0.00                 | 10.00                |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 20.00                | 4.82                 | 14.44                | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 10.00                |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 10.00                | 15.00                | 25.00                | 20.00                |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 20.00                | 20.00                | 15.00                |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 18.00                | 23.00                | 20.00                | 20.00                |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 32.00                | 20.00                | 30.00                | 20.00                |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 20.00                | 8.00                 | 30.00                | 0.00                 |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 20.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 10.00                | 15.00                | 15.00                | 10.00                |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 15.00                | 5.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 20.00                | 15.00                | 15.00                | 0.00                 |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 5.00                 | 20.00                | 20.00                | 0.00                 |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 20.00                | 0.00                 | 6.00                 |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 20.00                | 8.00                 | 20.00                | 0.00                 |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 10.00                | 10.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 10.00                | 0.00                 | 15.00                |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 15.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 20.00                |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 29.05                | 19.18                | 12.15                | 0.00                 |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 10.00                | 10.00                | 5.00                 | 8.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 25.00  | 20.00  | 25.00  | 15.00  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.00   | 5.00   | 5.00   | 5.00   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 8.00   | 4.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 1.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 70.23  | 0.00   |
| Total |                             | 327.00 | 387.00 | 432.23 | 204.00 |

**Professional Efficiency Development**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 4.00                 | 4.00                 | 4.00                 | 4.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 8.80                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 1.22                 | 3.08                 | 1.55                 | 5.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 10.00                | 10.00                | 12.00                | 15.00                |
| 6.    | Goa               | 5.00                 | 3.00                 | 0.00                 | 5.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 10.00                | 15.00                | 15.00                | 15.00                |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 5.00                 | 0.00                 | 5.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 5.00                 | 0.00                 | 10.00                | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 20.00                | 20.00                | 0.00                 | 5.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 20.00                | 10.00                | 14.00                | 15.00                |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 10.00                | 15.00                | 10.00                |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 4.36                 | 14.00                | 0.00                 | 10.00                |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 20.00                | 4.87                 |



| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Manipur                     | 4.00   | 16.00  | 25.00  | 0.00   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 18.00  | 2.20   | 5.00   | 8.00   |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 8.00   | 15.00  | 20.00  | 0.00   |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 13.00  | 15.00  | 0.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00   | 9.21   | 15.00  | 0.00   |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 15.00  |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 20.00  | 18.75  | 24.00  | 6.00   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00   | 5.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 10.13  |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 10.00  | 0.00   | 8.00   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00   | 21.27  | 9.22   | 5.00   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 6.68   | 6.69   | 20.23  | 10.00  |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 18.74  | 15.00  | 15.00  | 25.00  |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 10.00  | 5.00   | 5.00   | 0.00   |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 14.30  | 15.00  | 15.00  | 5.00   |
|     | Others                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 160.12 | 93.00  |
|     | Total                       | 204.30 | 250.00 | 425.12 | 274.00 |

#### Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 100.00               | 35.00                | 75.00                | 60.00                |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5        | 6        |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 4.00     |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 15.00  | 35.00  | 40.00    | 96.00    |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 50.00  | 50.00  | 30.00    | 95.00    |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 200.00   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 44.00  | 25.00  | 40.00    | 100.00   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 65.00  | 70.00  | 25.00    | 180.00   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 15.00  | 30.00  | 60.00    | 85.00    |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 10.00  | 5.00   | 0.00     | 105.00   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 90.40  | 150.00 | 182.00   | 125.00   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.00   | 2.00   | 2.00     | 2.00     |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 3.00   | 2.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00     | 1.00     |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 4.00     |
|     | Cost of vaccines            | 0.00   | 0.00   | 2,520.76 | 0.00     |
|     | Total                       | 394.40 | 405.00 | 2,975.76 | 1,057.00 |



**Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 34.00                | 0.00                 | 34.00                | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 100.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 130.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 84.00                | 0.00                 | 96.00                | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 32.30                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 23.00                | 14.49                | 8.51                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 134.40               | 0.00                 | 44.00                | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 56.00                | 34.00                | 63.20                | 0.00                 |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 58.00                | 167.40               | 170.00               | 102.00               |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 200.00               | 0.00                 | 34.00                | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 50.19                | 61.81                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 27.50                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 191.25               | 40.00                | 0.00                 | 23.75                |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 301.92               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 10.20                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 135.00               | 100.00               | 107.50               | 42.50                |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 28.00                | 120.00               | 34.00                | 0.00                 |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 66.24                | 83.76                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 28.00                | 136.00               | 134.91               | 0.00                 |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 285.29   | 84.00  | 0.00   | 414.80 |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 0.00   | 38.50  | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Total |                             | 1,842.99 | 973.76 | 764.62 | 583.05 |

**Rural Backyard Poultry Development**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 187.22               |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 69.60                |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 157.33               |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 163.00               | 162.50               |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 10.50                |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 364.90               |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 164.00               | 0.00                 |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 570.92               |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |



| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5      | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.10  | 0.00     |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00  | 40.00    |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 77.76    |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 150.00   |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72.00  | 0.00     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 46.50    |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 60.50    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 54.00    |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 73.00  | 1,379.66 |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.00  |          |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 559.10 | 3,331.39 |

**Poultry Estates**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1   | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5      | 6      |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 249.00 |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 98.25  | 0.00   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|     | Others (NABARD)             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 203.27 |        |
|     | Total                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 301.52 | 249.00 |



**Livestock Insurance**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 300.00               | 0.00                 | 500.00               | 400.00               |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 50.00                | 148.50               |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 100.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 19.00                |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 200.00               |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 200.00               | 100.00               | 300.00               | 0.00                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 150.00               | 25.00                | 20.00                | 40.00                |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 67.72                | 0.00                 |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 300.00               | 0.00                 | 150.00               | 0.00                 |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 100.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 54.75                | 0.00                 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 250.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 40.00                | 0.00                 |
| 20.    | Odisha            | 50.00                | 163.12               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.    | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 22.    | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.    | Sikkim            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu        | 150.00               | 361.88               | 600.00               | 0.00                 |
| 25.    | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 650.00               | 0.00                 |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4      | 5        | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00   | 0.00     | 104.67 |
| Total |                             | 1,600.00 | 650.00 | 2,432.47 | 912.17 |

**Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 82.25                | 622.00               |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 12.00                | 0.00                 | 55.00                | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 85.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 100.00               |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 6.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 136.03               | 165.00               | 224.00               | 300.00               |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 145.00               |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 258.75               |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 93.50                | 0.00                 | 255.00               |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 279.19               | 56.70                | 66.50                | 53.19                |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 55.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 435.00               |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 133.00               | 0.00                 | 138.95               | 102.00               |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 140.00               | 0.00                 | 114.00               |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 54.50                | 21.00                |



| 1     | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5        | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 0.00   | 80.00  | 80.00    | 0.00     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 26.00    |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 30.00  | 199.50 | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 71.00    |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 12.00    | 0.00     |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 0.00   | 190.21 | 0.00     | 465.50   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 129.26   | 145.00   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 33.00  | 0.00   | 50.00    | 65.00    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 63.50    | 0.00     |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 32.25    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 118.34   | 0.00     |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 21.25  | 0.00   | 0.00     | 230.00   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 136.00 | 0.00   | 0.00     | 57.91    |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 0.00   | 2.99   | 29.70    | 0.00     |
| Total |                             | 920.47 | 927.90 | 1,110.00 | 3,498.60 |

**Conservation to Threatened Livestock Breeds**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 50.00                | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 28.50                |

| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 36.81  | 102.25 | 56.81  | 32.25  |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 0.00   | 0.00   | 70.00  | 0.00   |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00   | 6.00   | 20.00  | 50.00  |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 0.00   | 34.45  | 20.75  | 0.00   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 32.00  | 0.00   | 44.95  | 0.00   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 30.00  | 0.00   |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 30.00  | 30.00  | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00   | 20.00  | 18.25  | 0.00   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 28.25  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 45.00  | 0.00   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|     | Others                      | 9.00   | 2.25   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|     | Total                       | 136.06 | 194.95 | 355.76 | 110.75 |



**Preparedness Control and Containment of Avian Influenza**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 13.22                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 1.91                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00                 | 12.33                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 21.20                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 9.54                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.17                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 8.71                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 3.27                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 9.32                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 15.33                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 3.13                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 13.86                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.64                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 26.03                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 20.55                | 0.00                 | 2.33                 |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 1.12                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 2.83                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 0.00                 | 0.38                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.62                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 20.    | Odisha            | 0.00                 | 24.13                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.    | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 5.98                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 22.    | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 19.43                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.    | Sikkim            | 0.00                 | 0.21                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 7.67                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 25.    | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.42                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.00                 | 50.49                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 7.90                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4      | 5        | 6     |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|--------|----------|-------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 19.17  | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.26   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.01   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.03   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.01   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.08   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.01   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.04   | 0.00     | 0.00  |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00   | 1,224.36 | 28.52 |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 300.00 | 1,224.36 | 30.85 |

**Livestock Census**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 750.00               | 1100.00              | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 70.00                | 40.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 756.00               | 950.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 130.00               | 1000.00              | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 285.00               | 120.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 40.68                | 10.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 555.00               | 600.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 275.00               | 150.00               | 0.00,                | 0,00                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 220.00               | 10.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 175.00               | 250.00               | 204.42               | 0.00                 |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 75.00                | 100.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 515.00               | 650.00               | 0.00                 | 18.00                |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 277.00               | 400.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 155.00               | 900.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 400.00               | 900.00               | 145.00               | 0.00                 |



| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4         | 5        | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 114.00   | 63.00     | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 164.00   | 36.00     | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 59.00    | 20.00     | 1.22     | 0.00   |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 109.00   | 65.00     | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 300.00   | 430.00    | 0.00     | 182.38 |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 240.00   | 250.00    | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 325.00   | 700.00    | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 69.00    | 1.00      | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 225.00   | 827.85    | 300.00   | 175.40 |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 159.00   | 125.00    | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 350.00   | 1750.00   | 626.08   | 109.62 |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 175.00   | 1-0.00    | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 475.00   | 900.00    | 800.00   | 0.00   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16.00    | 1.97      | 1.00     | 0.0    |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 16.00    | 4.50      | 1.00     | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 6.00     | 1.00      | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 6.00     | 2.50      | 0.00     | 0.60   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 55.00    | 290.00    | 0.00     | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 6.00     | 1.00      | 1.50     | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 45.00    | 10.00     | 0.00     | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00      | 10.00    | 26.70  |
| Total |                             | 7,592.68 | 12,668.82 | 2,090.22 | 512.70 |

**Integrated Sample Survey**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 13.10                | 9.88                 | 5.00                 | 10.00                |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.89                 | 1.91                 | 30.37                | 20.00                |
| 3.     | Assam             | 13.97                | 2.22                 | 3.30                 | 5.00                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 22.65                | 9.90                 | 23.50                | 35.00                |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 8.55                 | 17.00                | 2.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6.  | Goa                         | 7.38   | 7.10   | 6.98   | 5.00   |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 18.70  | 47.86  | 44.21  | 70.00  |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 21.10  | 15.00  | 91.18  | 10.00  |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 20.88  | 26.00  | 27.00  | 15.00  |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 9.20   | 10.29  | 2.00   | 0.00   |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.73   | 1.98   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 48.33  | 30.00  | 50.00  | 25.00  |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 45.20  | 38.04  | 55.00  | 30.00  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 37.55  | 40.00  | 55.00  | 35.00  |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 48.80  | 48.00  | 73.48  | 22.00  |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 2.21   | 2.54   | 2.00   | 0.00   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 9.28   | 3.81   | 12.33  | 10.00  |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 31.05  | 35.50  | 30.00  | 46.00  |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 9.02   | 5.40   | 3.00   | 0.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 23.29  | 54.65  | 55.66  | 25.00  |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.73   | 17.98  | 5.00   | 0.00   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 85.73  | 26.35  | 14.17  | 30.00  |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 4.54   | 5.00   | 3.00   | 0.00   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 22.85  | 15.84  | 5.00   | 15.00  |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 25.04  | 8.57   | 16.00  | 0.00   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 68.70  | 26.76  | 103.80 | 40.00  |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 6.46   | 10.06  | 2.00   | 0.00   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 24.55  | 17.00  | 35.00  | 40.00  |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8.51   | 8.13   | 18.00  | 10.00  |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 11.21  | 10.53  | 15.00  | 15.00  |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.87   | 1.00   | 0.50   | 0.00   |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 2.68   | 1.10   | 1.50   | 1.00   |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 20.52  | 7.00   | 1.00   | 0.00   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 6.69   | 9.24   | 30.00  | 25.00  |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|     | Others                      | 5.36   | 6.26   | 7.59   | 2.86   |
|     | Total                       | 690.32 | 577.90 | 829.57 | 541.86 |



**Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 44.87                | 110.00               |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 25.55                |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 100.00               | 50.00                |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 22.85                |
| 20.    | Odisha            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.    | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 22.    | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.    | Sikkim            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 58.39                |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 25.    | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 32.00                |

| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5      | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 200.00 |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 444.87 | 498.79 |

**Poultry Venture Capital Fund**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 15.00                | 74.84                | 830.84               | 1,178.87             |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 6.65                 | 0.00                 | 25.00                | 2.50                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 1.83                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 7.26                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 4.25                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 15.48                | 8.92                 | 29.38                | 29.94                |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 12.50                |                      | 28.28                |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 108.63               | 276.83               | 18.74                | 124.75               |



| 1     | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 2.80   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   |        | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 15.00  | 3.60   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 4.72   | 15.04  | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 9.99   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 16.89  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 67.66  | 7.15   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 1.50     |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 6.23   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 11.70    |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 22.50  | 12.50  | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00     |
| Total |                             | 298.81 | 415.63 | 903.96 | 1,379.37 |

**Intensive Dairy Development Programme**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 298.33               | 334.53               | 100.00               | 171.64               |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 148.30               | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 119.39               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 100.00               | 40.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6.    | Goa                         | 0.00     | 0.00     | 90.51    | 80.27    |
| 7.    | Gujarat                     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 8.    | Haryana                     | 200.00   | 400.00   | 516.66   | 0.00     |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 340.05   | 0.00     | 250.00   | 109.90   |
| 10.   | Jharkhand                   | 107.64   | 0.00     | 19.76    | 0.00     |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 12.   | Karnataka                   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 13.   | Kerala                      | 465.25   | 524.76   | 238.24   | 150.38   |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 285.00   | 132.00   | 0.00     | 410.68   |
| 15.   | Maharashtra                 | 200.00   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 200.00   | 24.61    | 175.00   | 200.00   |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 1.39.70  | 50.00    | 50.00    | 0.00     |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 35.00    | 0.00     | 70.80    | 0.00     |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 302.56   | 345.17   | 180.57   | 399.16   |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 310.00   | 284.52   | 762.40   | 200.00   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 75.30    | 274.89   | 129.76   | 0.00     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 125.00   | 273.59   | 275.00   | 404.36   |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 90.00    | 120.44   | 26.14    | 0.00     |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 100.00   | 95.00    | 24.59    | 0.00     |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00     | 128.96   | 50.00    | 50.26    |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 70.83    | 0.00     | 55.86    | 0.00     |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 11.34    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 12.20    | 13.86    | 33.32    | 0.22     |
| Total |                             | 3,468.20 | 3,161.72 | 3,196.91 | 2,176.87 |



**Strengthening Infrastructure for Clean Milk Production**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 99.63                | 50.00                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 148.52               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6..   | Goa               | 40.00                | 61.68                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 342.42               | 429.44               | 697.32               | 516.14               |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 125.33               | 31.56                | 20.49                | 68.60                |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 2.40                 | 0.00                 | 26.00                | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 69.89                | 243.06               | 216.00               | 30.00                |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 309.44               | 538.78               | 340.06               | 99.15                |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 161.77               | 43.51                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 200.60               | 17.43                | 171.80               | 219.75               |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 7.25                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 22.47                | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 90.00                |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 15.00                | 0.00                 |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 67.00                | 0.00                 |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 81.25                | 120.95               | 286.90               | 353.84               |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 286.97               | 0.00                 | 38.41                | 0.00                 |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 17.28                | 8.74                 | 8.74                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 382.46               | 281.66               | 224.40               |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 203.82               | 0.00                 | 7.03                 | 26.66                |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 75.20    | 43.71    | 0.00     | 51.22    |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 50.00    | 2.16     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| Total |                             | 2,088.46 | 2,129.25 | 2,176.41 | 1,679.76 |

**Assistance to Cooperatives**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 45.00                | 320.00               | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 94.51                | 89.00                | 65.49                | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 250.00               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 5.00                 | 5.00                 | 0.00                 |



| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6      |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 16. | Manipur                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.00   | 336.00 | 604.93  | 619.14 |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 175.00 | 100.00 | 35.49   | 0.00   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 188.57 | 75.00  | 89.09   | 102.86 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 46.92  | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00[  |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
|     | Others                      |        | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
|     | Total                       | 505.00 | 900.00 | 1420.00 | 722.00 |

**Special Package**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State          | *Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release(**)<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 7,896.00              | 8,258.00             | 3,355.00             | 2284.00                  |
| 2.    | Karnataka      | 2,961.00              | 3,097.00             | 1,258.00             | 0.00                     |
| 3.    | Maharashtra    | 2,961.00              | 3,097.00             | 1,258.00             | 0.00                     |
| 4.    | Kerala         | 1,482.00              | 1,548.00             | 1,629.00             | 726.00                   |
|       | Total          | 15,300.00             | 16,000.00            | 7,500.00             | 3,010.00                 |

\*Amount earmarked for each state *on prorata* basis.

\*\*No allocation was made in 2010-11. Funds were released based on the proposals.

**Establishment and Strengthening of Veterenary Hospitals and Dispensaries**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 1420.00              |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 872.00               |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 85.40                |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 200.00               |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 367.50               |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 414.38               |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 768.75               |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 1000.00              |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 400.00               |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 100.00               |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 534.38               |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |



| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6        |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 700.00   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,862.40 |

**National Control Programme for Brucellosis (NCPB)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 55.34                |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 130.70               |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 14.00                |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 25.14                |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 98.18  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 56.64  |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00   |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 380.00 |

**National Control Programme on Pests Des Petit's Ruminants (PPR)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 1175.20              |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |



| 1   | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6        |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| 6.  | Goa                         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 10. | Jharkhand                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 596.98   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37.70    |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 539.20   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 383.20   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
|     | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00     |
|     | Total                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,732.28 |

**Piggery Development Scheme**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No | State             | Release<br>(2007-08) | Release<br>(2008-09) | Release<br>(2009-10) | Release<br>(2010-11) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 3.    | Assam             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 43.05                |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 6.    | Goa               | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 1.02                 |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 33.57                |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 | 0.00                 |



| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6     |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
|       | Others                      | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| Total |                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 77.64 |

[English]

**Recruitment Procedure for CPFs**

3172. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any plan to revamp the recruitment procedure for Central Para-military Forces (CPF's);

(b) if so, whether such plan involves region-wise recruitment to prevent large number of aspirants gathering in small cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) In order to ensure smooth conduct of recruitments in Central Para-military Forces (CPF's) in future wherever large numbers of aspirants are expected, applications from the aspirants would be invited first, instead of conducting the recruitment through on the spot rally system. Further, only a limited number of candidates would be called, preferably region-wise, in a day for going through the selection process, i.e., Physical Efficiency Test, Physical Standard Test, Medical examination etc. Apart from this adequate safety measures will also be undertaken at the recruitment centres to avoid chaos and harassment of the aspirants.

A circular order has also been issued by the Government to the Directors General of the Central Para Military Forces on the precautions which need to be taken while organizing recruitment rallies. All these steps will prevent large number of candidates gathering in small cities.

**Restriction on Communication and e-Mails**

3173. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure unrestricted access to all terror communication and e-mails;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government on a continuous basis takes such steps under the provisions of the following Acts/ Rules/Licensing conditions for lawful monitoring/interception of all types of communications:

- (i) Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 empowers the Government to issue directions



to stop/detain and intercept any message or class of messages brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2007 spells out the procedure to be followed while undertaking Lawful Interception in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act 1885.

- (ii) Section 69 of Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 empowers the Government to issue directions to intercept or monitor or decrypt any information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer source in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order/safety or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above or for investigation of any offence.
- (iii) Security conditions contained in licensing agreements of all the Telecom Services stipulate that the designated person of the Central/State Government as conveyed to the Licensor (Department of Telecommunications) from time to time in addition to the Licensor or its nominee, shall have the right to monitor the telecommunication traffic in every MSC/Exchange or any other technically feasible point in the network set up by the Licensee.

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Visa for Participants During CWG**

3174. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourist visas issued to participants from various countries during the Commonwealth Games, country-wise;

(b) the details of minimum and maximum period for which the said visas were issued;

(c) whether several foreigners are reported to be overstaying in the country despite expiry of their visa period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to locate and deport them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In accordance with a Circular issued by the Government on 29th July, 2009, Non Validated Pass (NVP) were issued to the approved Commonwealth Games Family Members (CGFMs) for participation in the Games and this NVP was treated as multiple entry visa to India. After arrival in India, the NVP was converted into Commonwealth Games Accreditation Card. As per the Circular dated 29th July, 2009 issued by the Government, NVP was issued for the period from 3rd September, 2010 till 13th November, 2010. While most of the participants arrived in India on the basis of the NVP, some participants came on Commonwealth Games (CWG) Visa issued by the Indian Mission and a few participants who came without NVP and CWG visa were granted Temporary Landing Facility (TLF) on arrival. The total number of foreigners who arrived in India for participation in the Commonwealth Games, on the basis of Non Validated Pass/Commonwealth Games Visa/Temporary Landing Facility, was 9412.

(c) to (e) As per information available, only 9 foreigners who entered the country on Non-Validated Pass/Commonwealth Games Visa/Temporary Landing Facility for participation in the Commonwealth games have not departed. Action has been taken to ascertain their departure and on detection, legal action would be taken as per law.

[English]

#### **Transport Projects Under JNNURM**

3175. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned different projects to boost the public transport system in the country under JNNURM;



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

(c) the amount sanctioned, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat;

(d) the number of buses approved and BRTs projects sanctioned for different cities in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any future plan to boost the transport system in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken particularly in congested cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) 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). There under the Government has sanctioned Bus Rapid Transit system (BRTS) to improve public transport system in the country. Also under the second economic stimulus package announced by the Government in January, 2009, the

States, as a one time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system. While availing the assistance the states have undertaken to implement certain reforms in the field of Urban Transport like setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) in million plus cities, setting up of dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State and ULB taxes, incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transit oriented development policy etc.

Details of BRTS projects sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM including the State of Gujarat is at Statement-I. Details of Buses approved for Mission cities in the country State-wise is at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) In view of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the Central Government has taken active steps like formulation of National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for urban transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres for urban transport under JNNURM and sanction of metro rail projects for various cities. Details of Metro Projects sanctioned (completed/ongoing/under consideration) are given at Statement-III.

#### *Statement I*

| Sl.No. | State          | City       | Project Name   | Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) (Rs. in Lakhs) | Amount of ACA Released for commuted Utilisation in 2007-08 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2008-09 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10 | Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11 | Total ACA of Released for Utilisation during 2007-08 to 2010-11 |
|--------|----------------|------------|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1      | 2              | 3          | 4  | 5                            | 6  | 7  | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada | Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road | 15264.00                     | 7632.00  | 1908.00  | 0.00  | 1908.00   | 0.00  | 3816.00   |

| 1  | 2              | 3              | 4   | 5        | 6        | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10   | 11       |
|----|----------------|----------------|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|----------|
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor   | 45293.00 | 22646.50 | 5661.63 | 0.00    | 5661.63 | 0.00 | 11323.26 |
| 3. | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches | 8760.00  | 3066.00  | 0.00    | 766.50  | 766.50  | 0.00 | 1533.00  |
| 4. | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)   | 40572.00 | 14200.20 | 0.00    | 3550.05 | 3550.05 | 0.00 | 7100.10  |
| 5. | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | BRTS Phase-II   | 48813.00 | 17085.00 | 0.00    | 4271.00 | 0.00    | 0.00 | 4271.00  |
| 6. | Gujarat        | Rajkot         | Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)  | 11000.00 | 5500.00  | 1375.00 | 0.00    | 2750.00 | 0.00 | 4125.00  |
| 7. | Gujarat        | Surat          | Development of BRTS for Surat   | 46902.00 | 23451.00 | 0.00    | 5862.75 | 0.00    | 0.00 | 5862.75  |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal         | Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)   | 23776.00 | 11888.00 | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00 | 0.00     |



| 1   | 2              | 3      | 4  | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8       | 9        | 10   | 11       |
|-----|----------------|--------|--|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|------|----------|
| 9.  | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | Bus Rapid Transport System- PILOT PROJECT  | 9845.00  | 4922.50  | 0.00     | 1230.62 | 0.00     | 0.00 | 1230.62  |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I  | 18000.00 | 9000.00  | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00     | 0.00 | 0.00     |
| 11. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)   | 10313.50 | 5156.75  | 1558.00  | 1530.56 | 0.00     | 0.00 | 3088.56  |
| 12. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | Bus Rapid Transport, system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)                             | 43422.00 | 21711.00 | 3258.13  | 2069.62 | 10855.50 | 0.00 | 16183.25 |
| 13. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | Bus Rapid Transit (Phasel) for Pune city   | 47662.20 | 23831.10 | 10966.38 | 9.77    | 5957.78  | 0.00 | 16933.93 |
| 14. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)   | 31214.00 | 15607.00 | 3901.75  | 7803.50 | 3901.75  | 0.00 | 15607.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka) | 3703.00  | 185L50   | 0.00     | 462.88  | 0.00     | 0.00 | 462.88   |
| 16. | Maharashtra    | Pune   | PCMC-BRTS Corridor- Kalewadi- KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7  | 21920.00 | 8768.00  | 0.00     | 2192.00 | 0.00     | 0.00 | 2192.00  |

| 1   | 2           | 3       | 4   | 5         | 6         | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10      | 11        |
|-----|-------------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 17. | Maharashtra | Pune    | PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)                              | 20682.00  | 8272.80   | 0.00     | 2068.20  | 0.00     | 0.00    | 2068.20   |
| 18. | Rajasthan   | Jaipur  | BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikat Road | 7519.00   | 3759.50   | 939.88   | 1879.76  | 0.00     | 0.00    | 2819.64   |
| 19. | Rajasthan   | Jaipur  | Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours  | 14400.00  | 7200.00   | 1800.00  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 1800.00   |
| 20. | Rajasthan   | Jaipur  | BRTS- Package IIIA and IIIB for Jaipur  | 26035.94  | 13017.97  | 0.00     | 3254.49  | 0.00     | 0.00    | 3254.49   |
| 21. | West Bengal | Kolkata | BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area                                 | 25291.00  | 8851.85   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 2212.96 | 2212.96   |
| 21  | Total       |         |   | 520387.64 | 237418.67 | 31368.77 | 36951.70 | 35351.21 | 2212.96 | 105884.64 |

**Statement II***(i) Funds released during the financial year 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | States         | Cities    | Total bus sanctioned | Total Cost approved in CSMC | ACA approved in CSMC | 1st installment released |
|--------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3         | 4                    | 5                           | 6                    | 7                        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | 1000                 | 284                         | 99.4                 | 49.7                     |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati  | 50                   | 11                          | 8.8                  | 4.4                      |
| 3..    | Andhra Pradesh | Vijaywada | 240                  | 65.6                        | 32.8                 | 18.02                    |



| 1   | 2                 | 3               | 4    | 5      | 6      | 7      |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4.  | Andhra Pradesh    | Vishakapatnam   | 250  | 71     | 35.5   | 18.76  |
| 5.  | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar        | 25   | 4.15   | 3.74   | 1.95   |
| 6.  | Assam             | Guwahati        | 200  | 52.55  | 47.29  | 7.11   |
| 7.  | Bihar             | Bodhgaya        | 25   | 6.75   | 5.4    | 2.7    |
| 8.  | Bihar             | Patna           | 100  | 39.9   | 19.95  | 9.97   |
| 9.  | Chhattisgarh      | Raipur          | 100  | 14.85  | 11.88  | 5.94   |
| 10. | Delhi             | Delhi           | 1500 | 765    | 267.75 | 115.52 |
|     | Delhi             | DMRC Feeder     | 100  | 20     | 7      | 0      |
| 11. | Goa               | Panaji          | 50   | 7.7    | 6.16   | 3.08   |
| 12. | Gujarat           | Ahmedabad       | 730  | 251.99 | 88.2   | 39.08  |
| 13. | Haryana           | Faridabad       | 150  | 54.6   | 27.3   | 13.65  |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh  | Shimla          | 75   | 6.75   | 6.08   | 3.04   |
| 15. | Jharkhand         | Dhanbad         | 100  | 14.3   | 7.15   | 3.58   |
| 16. | Jharkhand         | Jamshedpur      | 50   | 5.5    | 2.75   | 1.38   |
| 17. | Jharkhand         | Ranchi          | 100  | 17.5   | 14     | 7      |
| 18. | Karnataka         | Bangalore       | 1000 | 341.43 | 119.5  | 56.81  |
| 19. | Karnataka         | Mysore          | 150  | 49.43  | 39.54  | 19.77  |
| 20. | Kerala            | Kochi           | 200  | 71     | 35.5   | 17.75  |
| 21. | Kerala            | Trivendrum      | 150  | 53.4   | 42.72  | 21.36  |
| 22. | Madhya Pradesh    | Bhopal          | 225  | 88.75  | 44.38  | 22.19  |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh    | Indore          | 175  | 59.75  | 29.88  | 14.94  |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh    | Jabalpur        | 75   | 31     | 15.5   | 7.75   |
| 25. | Madhya Pradesh    | Ujjain          | 50   | 14.2   | 11.36  | 5.68   |
| 26. | Maharashtra       | MMR-BEST        | 1000 | 284    | 99.4   | 49.7   |
|     | Maharashtra       | MMR-Navi Mumbai | 150  | 40.5   | 14.18  | 7.34   |
|     | Maharashtra       | MMR-Thane       | 200  | 47.8   | 16.73  | 9.94   |
| 27. | Maharashtra       | Nagpur          | 300  | 63.6   | 31.8   | 15.9   |
| 28. | Maharashtra       | Nanded          | 30   | 7.6    | 6.08   | 3.04   |
| 29. | Maharashtra       | PMPML-Pune      | 500  | 233.43 | 116.71 | 40.5   |
|     | Maharashtra       | PMPML-PCMC      | 150  |        |        | 16.25  |
| 30. | Manipur           | Imphal          | 25   | 6.75   | 6.08   | 3.04   |
| 31. | Mizoram           | Aizwal          | 25   | 3.25   | 2.93   | 1.46   |
| 32. | Odisha            | Bhubneshwar     | 100  | 16.5   | 13.2   | 6.6    |

| 1     | 2             | 3          | 4     | 5       | 6       | 7      |
|-------|---------------|------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| 33.   | Odisha        | Puri       | 25    | 3.3     | 2.64    | 1.32   |
| 34.   | Punjab        | Amritsar   | 150   | 33.3    | 16.65   | 8.33   |
| 35.   | Punjab        | Ludhiana   | 200   | 65.2    | 32.6    | 16.3   |
| 36.   | Rajashtan     | Ajmer      | 35    | 7.7     | 6.16    | 2.98   |
| 37.   | Rajashtan     | Jaipur     | 400   | 142.82  | 71.41   | 35.7   |
| 38.   | Sikkim        | Gangtok    | 25    | 3       | 2.7     | 0.68   |
| 39.   | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai    | 1000  | 295.92  | 103.52  | 51.79  |
| 40.   | Tamil Nadu    | Coimbatore | 300   | 88.78   | 44.39   | 22.19  |
| 41.   | Tamil Nadu    | Madurai    | 300   | 88.78   | 44.39   | 22.19  |
| 42.   | Tripura       | Agartala   | 75    | 16.28   | 14.65   | 7.65   |
| 43.   | Uttar Pradesh | Agra       | 200   | 48.73   | 24.37   | 20.97  |
| 44.   | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad  | 150   | 28.7    | 14.35   | 13.52  |
| 45.   | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur     | 304   | 65.25   | 32.63   | 31.92  |
| 46.   | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow    | 300   | 75.05   | 37.52   | 31.92  |
| 47.   | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura    | 60    | 6       | 4.8     | 4.51   |
| 48.   | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut     | 150   | 31.33   | 15.67   | 13.45  |
| 49.   | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi   | 146   | 27.17   | 13.58   | 14.01  |
| 50.   | Uttar Pradesh | Chandigarh | 100   | 54      | 34.2    | 17.1   |
| 51.   | Uttarakhand   | Dehradun   | 60    | 11.4    | 9.12    | 4.56   |
| 52.   | Uttarakhand   | Haridwar   | 60    | 12.9    | 10.32   | 5.16   |
| 53.   | Uttarakhand   | Nanital    | 25    | 2.88    | 2.3     | 1.15   |
| 54.   | West Bengal   | Asansol    | 100   | 22      | 11      | 5.5    |
| 55.   | West Bengal   | Kolkata    | 1200  | 384     | 134.4   | 63     |
| Total |               |            | 14715 | 4620.02 | 2020.01 | 1020.8 |

(i) *Funds released during the financial year 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | States            | Cities   | Total bus sanctioned | Total Cost approved in CSMC | ACA approved in CSMC | 1st installment released |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4                    | 5                           | 6                    | 7                        |
| 1.     | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu    | 75                   | 13.2                        | 11.88                | 2.97                     |
| 2.     | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar | 75                   | 13.2                        | 11.88                | 2.97                     |



| 1     | 2                | 3                   | 4   | 5      | 6     | 7    |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|-----|--------|-------|------|
| 3.    | Maharashtra      | MMR-Mirabhayandar   | 50  | 11     | 3.85  | 0.96 |
| 4.    | Maharashtra      | MMR-Kalan Dombivili | 50  | 9      | 3.15  | 0.79 |
| 5.    | Maharashtra      | Nashik              | 100 | 22     | 7.7   | 1.93 |
| 6.    | Meghalaya        | Shillong            | 120 | 16.4   | 14.76 | 3.69 |
| 7.    | Nagaland         | Kohima              | 25  | 3      | 2.7   | 0.68 |
| 8.    | UT of Puducherry | Puducherry          | 50  | 16.15  | 12.92 | 3.23 |
| 9.    | Sikkim           | Gangtok             | 25  | 3      | 2.7   | 0.68 |
| Total |                  |                     | 570 | 106.95 | 71.54 | 17.9 |

(i) *Funds released during the financial year 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State      | City      | Project                    | 2nd instalment of<br>ACA released |
|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.     | Sikkim     | Gangtok   | Purchase of buses Phase-II | 1.12                              |
| 2.     | Karnataka  | Bangalore | Purchase of buses Phase-II | 26.52                             |
| 3.     | Karnataka  | Mysore    | Purchase of buses Phase-II | 12.04                             |
| 4.     | Tamil Nadu | Chennai   | Purchase of buses Phase-II | 13.09                             |
| Total  |            |           |                            | 52.77                             |

**Statement III***List of Approved and Completed Metro Rail Projects*

| Sl.No. | Project                             | Length (km.) | Cost (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1      | 2                                   | 3            | 4                   |
| 1.     | <b>Delhi MRTS Phase-I</b>           | 65.05        | 10571               |
|        | Shahadara-Rithala                   | 22.06        |                     |
|        | Vishwavidyalaya-Central Secretariat | 10.84        |                     |
|        | Indraprastha-Dwarka                 | 25.65        |                     |
|        | Dwarka sub-city (Dwarka-Dwarka VI)  | 6.5          |                     |
| 2.     | <b>Delhi MRTS Phase-II</b>          | 54.68        | 8605.36             |
|        | Vishva Vidyalaya-Jhangir Puri       | 6.36         | +                   |

| 1  | 2  | 3             | 4               |
|----|--|---------------|-----------------|
|    | Central Secretariat-Qutab Minar  | 12.53         | 3086.00         |
|    | Shahdara-Dilshad Garden  | 3.09          | 11691.36        |
|    | Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar   | 8.07          |                 |
|    | Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT   | 6.16          |                 |
|    | Kirti Nagar-Ashok Park   | 3.36          |                 |
|    | Inderlok-Mundka  | 15.15         |                 |
| 3. | <b>Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon</b>   |               |                 |
|    | Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushant Lok in Gurgaon  | 14.47         | 1589.44         |
|    | (Haryana portion-HUDA City Centre to Sultanpur is Operational from 21.6.2010. Delhi portion is expected to be completed by 31.8.20 10) |               |                 |
| 4. | <b>Extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA</b>   |               |                 |
|    | New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Sector-32 NOIDA  | 7.0           | 827.00          |
| 5. | <b>Central Secretariat to Badarpur</b>   | 20.16         | 4012.00         |
|    | — Central Sectt. to Sarita Vihar   |               |                 |
|    | — Sarita Vihar to Badarpur   |               |                 |
| 6. | <b>Metro link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21</b>  | 2.76          | 356.11          |
| 7. | <b>Airport Metro Express Link</b>  |               |                 |
|    | New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport   | 19.2          | 3076.00         |
|    | IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21  | 3.50          | 793.00          |
|    | <b>Total for Delhi and NCR</b>   | <b>186.82</b> | <b>32915.91</b> |

*List of On-going Approved Metro Rail Projects*

| Sl.No. | Project  | Length (km.) | Cost (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| 1      | 2  | 3            | 4                   |
| 1.     | Bangalore Metro (KARNATAKA)  | 42.3         | 81.58.00            |
| 2.     | Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor (WEST BENGAL)                         | 14.67        | 4874.58             |
| 3.     | Chennai Metro (TAMIL NADU)   | 45.046       | 14600.00            |
| 4.     | Mumbai Metro Line-1 (MAHARASHTRA) (On public Private Partnership mode) | 11.0         | 2356.00             |



| 1  | 2  | 3      | 4        |
|----|--|--------|----------|
| 5. | Mumbai Metro Line-2<br>(MAHARASHTRA) (On public Private<br>Partnership mode) | 31.87  | 7660.00  |
| 6. | Jaipur Metro Stage-I<br>(RAJASTHAN)  | 28.918 | 1250.00  |
| 7. | Hyderabad Metro<br>(ANDHRA PRADESH) (On public<br>Private Partnership mode)  | 71.16  | 12132.00 |

*List of Metro Rail Projects under Consideration/in Pipeline*

| Sl.No.                         | Project   | Length (km.) | Cost<br>(Rs. in crore)            |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>National Capital Region</b> |   |              |                                   |
| 1.                             | Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad<br>(HARYANA)  | 13.875       | 2,533                             |
| 2.                             | Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar<br>ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad<br>(UTTAR PRADESH)       | 2.574        | 320                               |
| 3.                             | Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh<br>(HARYANA)  | 11.781       | 1,432                             |
| 4.                             | Delhi MRTS phase-III  | 103.050      | 35,242<br>(with Central<br>taxes) |
| 5.                             | Kochi Metro Rail<br>(KERALA)  | 25.3         | 2,991.5                           |
| 6.                             | Colaba-Mahim/Bandra Corridor Line-III<br>(MAHARASHTRA)  | 20.4         | 12,000                            |
| 7.                             | Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-11 Extension<br>from Washermanpet to WIMCO Nagar<br>(TAMIL NADU) | 9.051        | 3001                              |

[*Translation*]

**Arrest of Chinese Nationals**

3176. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the arrest of Chinese and Pakistan nationals from the Indo-Nepal Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the information available, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) had apprehended

three Chinese nationals on 17.1.2011 and one Pakistani national on 7.4.2009 on Indo-Nepal Border for not carrying proper documents. The three Chinese nationals were handed over to the Rupediha Police Station, District Bahraich, UP and case under the Foreigners Act and Passport Act was lodged. The Pakistani national was handed over to Police Station Deodha, District Madhubani, Bihar and case was registered against him under the Foreigners Act.

#### **Committee on Tribal People**

3177. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI P. BALRAM:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine the cases relating to atrocities against the tribal people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of such committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, The Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its fourth report (year 2006-2007) had, *inter-alia*, recommended that Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should meet regularly to devise ways and means to curb offences and ensure effective administration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In pursuance of this recommendation, a High Powered Committee was set up in 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Composition of the Committee is given below:

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment                                  | Chairperson      |
| Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs  | Special Invitee  |
| Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment                                 | Member           |
| Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs   | Member           |
| Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice                         | Member           |
| Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs   | Member           |
| Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Castes                                   | Member           |
| Secretary, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes                                   |                  |
| Joint Secretary (Incharge of National crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs) | Member           |
| Two non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Castes                         | Member           |
| One non-official representative from amongst Scheduled Tribes                         | Member           |
| Joint Secretary (SCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment                     | Member Secretary |

The High Powered Committee has held 13 meetings so far.

[English]

#### **Export of Sugar**

3178. SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the total quantum of sugar exported and imported during each of the last three years alongwith the agencies involved therein; and

(b) the details of the procedure/policy followed by the Government for authorising these agencies to deal with export and import of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC



DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government did not import/export sugar on its account during last three years. However, the Government with a view to augment availability of sugar in 2008-09 and 2009-10 sugar seasons, allowed duty-free import of sugar from 17.04.2009 under Open General Licence (OGL). Initially, Government permitted duty-free import of white/refined sugar upto 1 million tons by four central agencies viz., STC, MMTC, PEC and NAFED as per their commercial decisions. Later on duty-free import was also opened up to other Central/State Government agencies and Private Trade and the cap of 1 million was also removed. Presently, this facility is in force upto 31.03.2011.

As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata quantity of sugar imported/exported during each of last three years is given below:

| Sugar Season<br>(Oct.-Sept.) | Quantity<br>Imported<br>(in MTs) | Quantity<br>Exported<br>(in MTs) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2007-08                      | 0.004                            | 58.23                            |
| 2008-09                      | 10.97                            | 2.17                             |
| 2009-10                      | 19.42                            | 2.37                             |

#### Extension of JNNURM

3179. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether the Government is planning to extend the JNNURM to some more cities in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the cities identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) the number of projects sanctioned and under implementation under JNNURM in the States, State-wise during the last financial year;

(e) whether these projects are being implemented effectively; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) List of number of cities covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) It was proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the UIG component of JNNURM:

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Name of Town                                      |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | Guntur, Warangal                                  |
| 2.     | Chhattisgarh      | Durg-Bhilai Nagar                                 |
| 3.     | Gujarat           | Bhavnagar, Jamnagar                               |
| 4.     | Karnataka         | Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad                 |
| 5.     | Kerala            | Kozhikode   |
| 6.     | Madhya Pradesh    | Gwalior   |
| 7.     | Maharashtra       | Amravati, Bhiwandi, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Solapur |

| 1   | 2             | 3  |
|-----|---------------|--|
| 8.  | Odisha        | Cuttak   |
| 9.  | Punjab        | Jalandhar  |
| 10. | Rajasthan     | Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota                             |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu    | Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli                   |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Moradabad |

On account of resource constraints, these cities could not be included in UIG of JNNURM.

(d) to (f) Details of projects/approved under UIG of JNNURM during 2009-10, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The implementation of the projects is done by the agencies of State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). For an effective implementation, the progress of the projects is monitored by the State Government

through the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) for the State. The implementation of the approved projects are also constantly monitored by Government of India through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and review meetings at various levels. Since inception of the Mission, 84 (Eighty Four) projects have been reported physically complete so far. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of Cities included under UIG/BSUP of JNNURM*

| Sl.No.     | City/Urban Agglomeration   | Name of the State | Population as per 2001 census (in lakh) |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1          | 2                          | 3                 | 4                                       |
| <b>(a)</b> | <b>Mega Cities</b>         |                   |   |
| 1.         | Delhi                      | Delhi             | 128.77                                  |
| 2.         | Greater Mumbai             | Maharashtra       | 164.34                                  |
| 3.         | Ahmedabad                  | Gujarat           | 45.25                                   |
| 4.         | Bangalore                  | Karnataka         | 57.01                                   |
| 5.         | Chennai                    | Tamil Nadu        | 65.60                                   |
| 6.         | Kolkata                    | West Bengal       | 132.06                                  |
| 7.         | Hyderabad                  | Andhra Pradesh    | 57.42                                   |
| <b>(b)</b> | <b>Million-plus Cities</b> |                   |   |
| 1.         | Patna                      | Bihar             | 16.98                                   |
| 2.         | Faridabad                  | Haryana           | 10.56                                   |
| 3.         | Bhopal                     | Madhya Pradesh    | 14.58                                   |
| 4.         | Ludhiana                   | Punjab            | 13.98                                   |



| 1   | 2  | 3                 | 4     |
|-----|--|-------------------|-------|
| 5.  | Jaipur   | Rajasthan         | 23.27 |
| 6.  | Lucknow  | Uttar Pradesh     | 22.46 |
| 7.  | Madurai  | Tamil Nadu        | 12.03 |
| 8.  | Nashik   | Maharashtra       | 11.52 |
| 9.  | Pune   | Maharashtra       | 37.60 |
| 10. | Cochin   | Kerala            | 13.55 |
| 11. | Varanasi   | Uttar Pradesh     | 12.04 |
| 12. | Agra   | Uttar Pradesh     | 13.31 |
| 13. | Amritsar   | Punjab            | 10.03 |
| 14. | Visakhapatnam  | Andhra Pradesh    | 13.45 |
| 15. | Vadodara   | Gujarat           | 14.91 |
| 16. | Surat  | Gujarat           | 28.11 |
| 17. | Kanpur   | Uttar Pradesh     | 27.15 |
| 18. | Nagpur   | Maharashtra       | 21.29 |
| 19. | Coimbatore   | Tamil Nadu        | 14.61 |
| 20. | Meerut   | Uttar Pradesh     | 11.61 |
| 21. | Jabalpur   | Madhya Pradesh    | 10.98 |
| 22. | Jamshedpur   | Jharkhand         | 11.04 |
| 23. | Asansol  | West Bengal       | 10.67 |
| 24. | Allahabad  | Uttar Pradesh     | 10.42 |
| 25. | Vijayawada   | Andhra Pradesh    | 10.39 |
| 26. | Rajkot   | Gujarat           | 10.03 |
| 27. | Dhanbad  | Jharkhand         | 10.65 |
| 28. | Indore   | Madhya Pradesh    | 16.40 |
| (c) | <b>Identified cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.</b> |                   |       |
| 1.  | Guwahati   | Assam             | 8.19  |
| 2.  | Itanagar   | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.35  |
| 3.  | Jammu  | Jammu and Kashmir | 6.12  |
| 4.  | Raipur   | Chhattisgarh      | 7.00  |
| 5.  | Panaji   | Goa               | 0.99  |
| 6.  | Shimla   | Himachal Pradesh  | 1.45  |
| 7.  | Ranchi   | Jharkhand         | 8.63  |

| 1   | 2                  | 3                  | 4    |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| 8.  | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala             | 8.90 |
| 9.  | Imphal             | Manipur            | 2.50 |
| 10. | Shillong           | Meghalaya          | 2.68 |
| 11. | Aizawal            | Mizoram            | 2.28 |
| 12. | Kohima             | Nagaland           | 0.77 |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar        | Odisha             | 6.58 |
| 14. | Gangtok            | Sikkim             | 0.29 |
| 15. | Agartala           | Tripura            | 1.90 |
| 16. | Dehradun           | Uttaranchal        | 5.30 |
| 17. | Bodh Gaya          | Bihar              | 3.94 |
| 18. | Ujjain             | Madhya Pradesh     | 4.31 |
| 19. | Puri               | Odisha             | 1.57 |
| 20. | Ajmer-Pushkar      | Rajasthan          | 5.04 |
| 21. | Nainital           | Uttaranchal        | 2.20 |
| 22. | Mysore             | Karnataka          | 7.99 |
| 23. | Pondicherry        | Pondicherry        | 5.05 |
| 24. | Chandigarh         | Punjab and Haryana | 8.08 |
| 25. | Srinagar           | Jammu and Kashmir  | 9.88 |
| 26. | Mathura            | Uttar Pradesh      | 3.23 |
| 27. | Hardwar            | Uttaranchal        | 2.21 |
| 28. | Nanded             | Maharashtra        | 4.31 |
| 29. | Porbander          | Gujarat            | 1.58 |
| 30. | Tirupati           | Andhra Pradesh     | 2.28 |

**Statement II**

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | No. of Projects Sanctioned upto 2008-09 | No. of Projects Sanctioned in 2009-10 | Approved Cost of projects Sanctioned during 2009-10 | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment of Projects Sanctioned during 2009-10 | ACA Released during 2009-10 |
|--------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                       | 4                                     | 5   | 6  | 7                           |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 47                                      | 3                                     | 37595.00  | 13935.00   | 24885.07                    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 3                                       | 0                                     | 0.00  | 0.00   | 2006.94                     |



| 1     | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5         | 6         | 7         |
|-------|-------------------|-----|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3.    | Assam             | 2   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 7112.41   |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 8   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 7441.39   |
| 5.    | Chandigarh        | 2   | 1  | 13421.00  | 10738.80  | 0.00      |
| 6.    | Chhattisgarh      | 1   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 12145.60  |
| 7.    | Delhi             | 2   | 25 | 534015.00 | 186904.60 | 17248.00  |
| 8.    | Goa               | 0   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 9.    | Gujarat           | 66  | 4  | 45483.26  | 20604.09  | 47788.21  |
| 10.   | Haryana           | 4   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 3   | 1  | 5474.00   | 3880.00   | 2619.01   |
| 12.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 4   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 13.   | Jharkhand         | 4   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 5384.66   |
| 14.   | Karnataka         | 44  | 2  | 6215.00   | 4332.00   | 21578.53  |
| 15.   | Kerala            | 10  | 1  | 2210.00   | 1105.00   | 2439.45   |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 20  | 2  | 37388.00  | 20115.70  | 12343.27  |
| 17.   | Maharashtra       | 77  | 2  | 22169.78  | 10336.86  | 88649.86  |
| 18.   | Manipur           | 2   | 1  | 10250.13  | 9225.12   | 2883.37   |
| 19.   | Meghalaya         | 2   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 20.   | Mizoram           | 1   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 756.82    |
| 21.   | Nagaland          | 1   | 1  | 5042.43   | 4538.19   | 1702.81   |
| 22.   | Odisha            | 4   | 1  | 7182.00   | 4500.00   | 2491.60   |
| 23.   | Punjab            | 5   | 1  | 4578.00   | 2289.00   | 3346.62   |
| 24.   | Puducherry        | 2   | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 25.   | Rajasthan         | 13  | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 2826.10   |
| 26.   | Sikkim            | 1   | 1  | 7261.66   | 6535.49   | 1663.87   |
| 27.   | Tamil Nadu        | 46  | 1  | 22675.00  | 9000.00   | 37723.44  |
| 28.   | Tripura           | 1   | 1  | 10221.00  | 9000.00   | 2250.00   |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 29  | 4  | 65132.77  | 31500.00  | 47632.21  |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand       | 9   | 1  | 6283.00   | 4628.00   | 7546.69   |
| 31.   | West Bengal       | 38  | 12 | 111113.68 | 44822.75  | 27717.88  |
| Total |                   | 451 | 65 | 953710.71 | 397990.60 | 390183.81 |

[Translation]

**Allocation Under PDS**

3180. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI:

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

(a) the quantum and the price at which foodgrains were allocated to the States under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains distributed out of the above; and

(c) the quantum of foodgrains remaining with the States during the said period alongwith the manner in which it is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains are made to States/Union Territories @ 35kg per family per month for accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. The allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations range between 10 and

35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs. Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of these allocations for BPL, AAY and APL families are as indicated below:

| Commodity | (Rs. per quintal) |     |                               |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
|           | AAY               | BPL | APL                           |
| Wheat     | 200               | 415 | 610                           |
| Rice      | 300               | 565 | Common - 795<br>Grade 'A'-830 |

Also, Government has made special adhoc additional allocations of foodgrains from time to time. The additional allocations have been made at CIPs, MSP based/derived price of Rs. 10800/- per ton for wheat and Rs. 14925.40/- per ton for common variety and Rs. 15373.10/- per ton for Gr. A of rice, and @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

The State-wise details of allocation and offtake under TPDS during the last three years and the current year and special adhoc additional allocations made during 2009-10 and 2010-2011 are at Statements-I and II.

The Central Government makes allocations of foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs. The States/UTs have lifted the allocated foodgrains for distribution as per data given in Statements-I and II. The responsibility for lifting of the allocated foodgrains and ensuring its distribution amongst the beneficiaries through PDS network rest with the State Government/UT Administration.

**Statement I**

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-2011 under TPDS*

(Quantity in 000'tons)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 2007-08    |          | 2008-09    |          | 2009-10    |          | 2010-11    |          |
|--------|-------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
|        |                   | Allocation | Off take | Allocation | Off take | Allocation | Offtake  | Allocation | Offtake* |
| 1      | 2                 | 3          | 4        | 5          | 6        | 7          | 8        | 9          | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3,884.82   | 3,637.95 | 3,577.68   | 3,532.77 | 3,884.25   | 3,526.69 | 3676.480   | 2,578.19 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 103.55     | 76.01    | 101.56     | 91.06    | 101.56     | 99.54    | 101.556    | 60.25    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1,345.53   | 1,395.79 | 1,406.26   | 1,400.84 | 1,485.97   | 1,400.23 | 1673.126   | 1,193.23 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2,768.03   | 1,625.37 | 2,958.12   | 1,529.02 | 3,437.48   | 2,274.01 | 3543.192   | 2,199.15 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 825.42     | 780.62   | 937.70     | 805.76   | 1,091.95   | 1,005.90 | 1168.032   | 855.78   |



| 1   | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6.  | Delhi                       | 748.18    | 701.59    | 592.55    | 561.82    | 592.55    | 577.28    | 595.734   | 461.80    |
| 7.  | Goa                         | 32.18     | 29.86     | 36.36     | 33.96     | 46.71     | 45.31     | 68.751    | 41.37     |
| 8.  | Gujarat                     | 1,130.04  | 882.49    | 1,042.04  | 856.97    | 1,618.49  | 1,025.46  | 1885.998  | 1,178.32  |
| 9.  | Haryana                     | 451.92    | 316.17    | 603.49    | 387.62    | 980.47    | 501.67    | 685.242   | 447.95    |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh            | 477.50    | 456.07    | 463.18    | 460.40    | 497.47    | 461.81    | 508.988   | 372.10    |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 823.60    | 746.05    | 776.80    | 770.28    | 756.80    | 758.85    | 757.104   | 575.74    |
| 12. | Jharkhand                   | 1,057.74  | 827.15    | 1,065.93  | 883.36    | 1,311.79  | 1,038.28  | 1319.412  | 779.67    |
| 13. | Karnataka                   | 2,647.03  | 1,905.70  | 2,033.34  | 1,951.27  | 2,167.49  | 2,092.19  | 2260.476  | 1,647.69  |
| 14. | Kerala                      | 1,184.61  | 1,150.79  | 1,164.60  | 1,120.93  | 1,301.60  | 1,233.44  | 1399.646  | 1,064.29  |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh              | 1,807.03  | 1,754.73  | 2,085.68  | 1,985.46  | 3,030.87  | 2,953.43  | 2610.454  | 1,783.29  |
| 16. | Maharashtra                 | 2,880.68  | 2,399.36  | 3,165.79  | 2,706.94  | 4,509.36  | 3,576.02  | 4490.412  | 2,822.50  |
| 17. | Manipur                     | 107.66    | 101.15    | 106.42    | 98.04     | 117.15    | 122.10    | 141.844   | 32.39     |
| 18. | Meghalaya                   | 140.42    | 134.76    | 144.28    | 145.73    | 147.28    | 145.32    | 182.928   | 112.10    |
| 19. | Mizoram                     | 85.05     | 85.11     | 82.91     | 75.30     | 82.91     | 75.68     | 70.140    | 47.08     |
| 20. | Nagaland                    | 130.89    | 131.10    | 126.88    | 139.04    | 129.55    | 134.53    | 126.876   | 108.80    |
| 21. | Odisha                      | 1,900.07  | 1,627.52  | 1,866.78  | 1,826.34  | 2,115.85  | 2,080.70  | 2221.788  | 1,578.78  |
| 22. | Punjab                      | 280.03    | 159.18    | 662.92    | 505.34    | 1,213.92  | 987.53    | 786.348   | 497.38    |
| 23. | Rajasthan                   | 1,274.97  | 1,143.29  | 1,364.62  | 1,280.80  | 1,945.46  | 1,919.34  | 2037.128  | 1,468.93  |
| 24. | Sikkim                      | 45.79     | 46.35     | 44.22     | 44.60     | 44.22     | 44.21     | 44.250    | 32.40     |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu                  | 4,847.88  | 3,712.62  | 3,682.83  | 3,806.15  | 3,767.83  | 3,951.11  | 3722.832  | 2,810.47  |
| 26. | Tripura                     | 263.21    | 249.93    | 275.00    | 268.01    | 302.00    | 279.18    | 302.622   | 187.45    |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh               | 4,550.69  | 4,215.77  | 4,925.85  | 4,255.34  | 7,039.89  | 6,455.01  | 6948.948  | 4,969.05  |
| 28. | Uttarakhand                 | 341.54    | 284.05    | 362.25    | 308.12    | 436.00    | 408.47    | 474.122   | 329.70    |
| 29. | West Bengal                 | 3,023.20  | 2,652.01  | 3,031.94  | 2,718.52  | 3,316.54  | 3,145.29  | 3601.864  | 2,513.12  |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 29.24     | 18.07     | 29.34     | 16.38     | 31.96     | 18.49     | 34.020    | 13.63     |
| 31. | Chandigarh                  | 4.13      | 4.38      | 5.63      | 3.51      | 25.80     | 25.28     | 31.380    | 19.77     |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 11.81     | 10.45     | 8.15      | 8.09      | 8.88      | 2.97      | 9.924     | 0.12      |
| 33. | Daman and Diu               | 2.70      | 0.70      | 2.37      | 0.42      | 4.32      | 1.35      | 4.980     | 0.29      |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 4.84      | 5.36      | 4.61      | 3.70      | 4.61      | 3.71      | 4.620     | 2.14      |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | 65.80     | 22.68     | 38.35     | 18.93     | 53.71     | 32.32     | 56.112    | 36.76     |
|     | Total                       | 39,277.74 | 33,290.18 | 38,776.43 | 34,600.80 | 47,602.70 | 42,402.69 | 47547.329 | 32,821.63 |

\*upto December 2010

**Statement II***Special Adhoc Additional Allocations of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) Under TPDS*

(in thousand tons)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | Allocation made for<br>AAY/BPL/APL on<br>20.1.2010 <sup>^</sup> |          | Allocation made for<br>AAY/BPL/APL on<br>19.5.2010 <sup>^</sup> |          | Allocation made for<br>BPL on 7.9.2010 <sup>***</sup> |                        | Allocation made for<br>APL on 6.1.2011 <sup>^</sup> |                       | Allocation made for<br>BPL on 6.1.2011 <sup>***</sup> |                       |
|--------|-------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
|        |                   | Allocation  | Off Take | Allocation  | Off Take | Allocation  | Off Take <sup>**</sup> | Allocation  | Off Take <sup>@</sup> | Allocation  | Off Take <sup>@</sup> |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4        | 5   | 6        | 7   | 8                      | 9   | 10                    | 11  | 12                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 316.42  | 125.56   | 268.96  | 3.00     | 155.79  | 85.03                  | 255.22  | 2.92                  | 155.79  | 0.00                  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.84  | 0.00     | 4.11  | 1.34     | 3.80  | 0.00                   | 3.10  | 0.00                  | 3.80  | 0.00                  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 89.86   | 23.24    | 196.38  | 87.94    | 70.40   | 65.07                  | 57.67   | 14.24                 | 70.40   | 0.00                  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 237.58  | 0.00     | 201.94  | 26.88    | 250.11  | 70.02                  | 116.26  | 0.00                  | 250.11  | 0.00                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 88.22   | 50.37    | 149.97  | 149.24   | 71.89   | 71.08                  | 55.05   | 40.69                 | 71.89   | 35.37                 |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 55.64   | 21.80    | 47.29   | 45.69    | 15.68   | 5.38                   | 51.51   | 0.00                  | 15.68   | 0.00                  |
| 7.     | Goa               | 6.40  | 0.00     | 5.44  | 0.00     | 1.84  | 1.84                   | 5.90  | 0.00                  | 1.84  | 0.00                  |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 175.14  | 9.03     | 148.87  | 14.13    | 81.29   | 67.37                  | 144.06  | 0.00                  | 81.29   | 3.54                  |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 62.96   | 15.42    | 53.52   | 17.68    | 30.25   | 9.01                   | 51.21   | 6.67                  | 30.25   | 5.31                  |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 25.14   | 6.04     | 21.37   | 21.08    | 19.71   | 12.74                  | 16.13   | 0.71                  | 19.71   | 0.00                  |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 36.04   | 32.26    | 30.63   | 30.61    | 28.22   | 0.00                   | 23.14   | 0.00                  | 28.22   | 0.00                  |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 87.12   | 0.00     | 74.05   | 6.81     | 91.79   | 15.23                  | 42.59   | 0.20                  | 91.79   | 0.00                  |
| 13.    | Karnataka         | 188.74  | 73.69    | 160.43  | 72.37    | 119.97  | 111.61                 | 136.92  | 0.00                  | 119.97  | 15.56                 |
| 14.    | Kerala            | 122.20  | 8.24     | 153.87  | 129.90   | 59.58   | 59.06                  | 98.89   | 2.63                  | 59.58   | 3.05                  |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 194.06  | 0.00     | 164.95  | 68.87    | 158.16  | 0.00                   | 121.08  | 0.00                  | 158.16  | 0.00                  |
| 16.    | Maharashtra       | 354.54  | 0.00     | 301.36  | 116.80   | 250.53  | 124.13                 | 242.96  | 0.00                  | 250.53  | 3.32                  |
| 17.    | Manipur           | 8.14  | 6.47     | 6.92  | 0.00     | 6.37  | 3.74                   | 5.23  | 0.00                  | 6.37  | 0.00                  |
| 18.    | Meghalaya         | 8.98  | 2.34     | 7.63  | 1.84     | 7.02  | 0.40                   | 5.77  | 0.00                  | 7.02  | 0.44                  |
| 19.    | Mizoram           | 3.34  | 3.34     | 5.68  | 2.84     | 2.61  | 2.61                   | 2.15  | 0.00                  | 2.61  | 2.61                  |
| 20.    | Nagaland          | 6.04  | 1.82     | 10.27   | 10.27    | 4.76  | 4.76                   | 3.86  | 2.90                  | 4.76  | 1.19                  |
| 21.    | Odisha            | 135.82  | 5.69     | 115.45  | 0.00     | 126.45  | 70.78                  | 75.82   | 0.00                  | 126.45  | 0.00                  |
| 22.    | Punjab            | 79.52   | 0.00     | 67.59   | 58.91    | 17.94   | 11.32                  | 76.15   | 11.97                 | 17.94   | 4.79                  |
| 23.    | Rajasthan         | 177.34  | 46.64    | 301.48  | 205.98   | 93.21   | 67.50                  | 139.70  | 23.33                 | 93.21   | 0.00                  |
| 24.    | Sikkim            | 2.10  | 0.94     | 2.29  | 2.29     | 1.65  | 0.72                   | 1.35  | 0.07                  | 1.65  | 0.00                  |
| 25.    | Tamil Nadu        | 277.64  | 258.36   | 235.99  | 146.49   | 186.46  | 186.46                 | 195.77  | 0.00                  | 186.46  | 66.91                 |



| 1     | 2                           | 3       | 4      | 5        | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10     | 11      | 12     |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 26.   | Tripura                     | 14.44   | 0.00   | 12.27    | 0.00    | 11.31   | 8.78    | 9.27    | 0.00   | 11.31   | 0.00   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 522.83  | 0.00   | 444.41   | 179.66  | 409.44  | 57.09   | 335.64  | 13.92  | 409.44  | 0.00   |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand                 | 24.38   | 0.00   | 20.72    | 4.04    | 19.09   | 3.40    | 15.65   | 0.00   | 19.09   | 0.00   |
| 29.   | West Bengal                 | 290.46  | 228.99 | 246.89   | 224.68  | 198.58  | 44.25   | 202.82  | 1.66   | 198.58  | 0.00   |
| 30.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.62    | 0.00   | 1.38     | 0.21    | 1.07    | 0.36    | 1.15    | 0.00   | 1.07    | 0.00   |
| 31.   | Chandigarh                  | 4.06    | 0.00   | 3.45     | 0.72    | 0.88    | 0.20    | 3.91    | 0.55   | 0.88    | 0.00   |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.72    | 0.72   | 0.61     | 0.61    | 0.69    | 0.69    | 0.39    | 0.00   | 0.69    | 0.00   |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.51    | 0.30   | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.13    | 0.12    | 0.48    | 0.00   | 0.13    | 0.00   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.22    | 0.22   | 0.19     | 0.00    | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0.17    | 0.00   | 0.12    | 0.00   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 4.48    | 0.41   | 3.81     | 0.31    | 3.22    | 0.67    | 3.04    | 0.00   | 3.22    | 0.00   |
| Total |                             | 3607.54 | 921.86 | 3470.18* | 1631.18 | 2500.00 | 1161.51 | 2500.00 | 122.44 | 2500.00 | 142.08 |

\* Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons.

\*\* Position as on 28.2.2011. Lifting is allowed upto 6.3.2011

@ Position as on 28.2.2011. Lifting is allowed upto June 2011

^ Made at a price of Rs. 10800/per ton for wheat and Rs. 14925.40/per ton for common variety and Rs. 15373.10/- per ton for Gr. A for rice

^^ Made at a price of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

\*\*\* Made at BPL issue price.

[English]

#### Conference on Price Rise

3181. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:  
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
 SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
 BAVALIYA:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:  
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
 SHIRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:  
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
 SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
 SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether a conference of Chief Ministers was convened recently on the issue of price rise and to devise ways and means to check the same;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the decisions taken therein alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps including changes in rationing system, opening up of retail sector etc. to check prices; and



(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Zonal meetings of the Ministers of Food/PD/Consumer Affairs of the States were recently held in South Zone, North Zone, East Zone and West Zone, to devise ways to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.

Discussions/recommendations focused on issues related to allocation and PDS, improving storage related issues, FCI related issues regarding procurement, storage and movement, availability of levy sugar under TPDS, effective implementation of Essential Commodities Act and stock holding limits.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various steps to check the rise in prices of essential commodities as given in Statement. There is no proposal to change the rationing system under TPDS.

#### **Statement**

*Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are listed below*

#### **(A) Short term Measures:**

##### **1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero-for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils,
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year,
- (iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.
- (iv) Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L up to 31.3.2011.

##### **2. Administrative Measures**

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

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year).
- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes for one year.
- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- (vi) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion and basmati rice.
- (vii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AA Y) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for A AY) since 2002.
- (viii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended wef 27.5.2009 up to 30.9.2010.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (x) For the month of February 2011, 16.23 lac tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 13.00 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.23 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar and 3 lakh tons is estimated availability out of January 2011 non-levy quota which was extended upto 14.02.2011. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.16 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of February, 2011, 18.39 lac tons of sugar have been made available.
- (xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/ family/month of January and February 2010 was made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while wheat was allocated at MSP price of Rs. 10800 per tonnes; rice was allotted at MSP derived price of Rs. 15373.10 per tonne for Grade A.



- (xii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (xiii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xiv) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September 2010.
- (xv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvi) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June 2011.
- (xvii) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (xviii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xix) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/-kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xx) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
- (xxi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/-kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 kg per ration card per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xxii) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is not permitted wef. 22nd December, 2010. The ban on export of Onions lifted wef 18th February, 2011.
- (xxiii) Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21st December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of 4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a terminal date.
- (xxiv) NAFED and NCCF are selling Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi.
- (xxv) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all states. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/ farmer's markets.
- (xxvi) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.
- (xxvii) A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended inter alia setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long term goals.



**(B) Medium Term Measures:**

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

**Committee on Paid News**

3182. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the issue relating to 'paid news;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the said GoM; and

(c) the time by which the GoM is likely to submit its report to the Government?

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

(b) The terms of reference of GoM are as follows:

- to examine the 'Report on Paid News' prepared by the Press Council of India, and
- to give its views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News.

(c) No time limit has been specified for the GoM for submission of its report to the Government.

[Translation]

**Hoisting of National Flag**

3183. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restriction on the hoisting of the National Flag by individuals in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any restrictions had been imposed on hoisting of National Flag in any State in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The use/display/hoisting of the National Flag is regulated by the Flag Code of India 2002 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. There is no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organizations, educational institutions etc. except to the extent provided in the Flag Code of India 2002 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

(b) Copy of the Flag code of India 2002 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 is annexed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) The hoisting of National Flag at Lal Chowk, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir by Ekta Yatra was not permitted by the government on 26th January, 2011, on considerations of law and order.

**Statement I**

## Flag Code of India 2002



Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi



### FLAG CODE OF INDIA

The Indian National Flag represents the hopes and aspirations of the people of India. It is the symbol of our national pride. Over the last five decades, several people including members of armed forces have ungrudgingly laid down their lives to keep the tricolour flying in its full glory.

The significance of the colours and the chakra in the National Flag was amply described by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in the Constituent Assembly which unanimously adopted the National Flag. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan explained—"Bhagwa or the saffron colour denotes renunciation of disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work. The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka Wheel in the center of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma. Truth or satya, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principles of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is death in stagnation. There is life in movement. India should no more resist change, it must move and go forward. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful change."

There is universal affection and respect for, and loyalty to, the National Flag. Yet, a perceptible lack of awareness is often noticed, not only amongst people but also in the organisations/agencies of the government, in regard to laws, practices and conventions that apply to the display of the National Flag. Apart from non-statutory instructions issued by the Government from time to time, display of the National Flag is governed by the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (No. 12 of 1950) and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 (No. 69 of 1971). Flag Code of India, 2002 is an attempt to bring together all such laws, conventions, practices and instructions for the guidance and benefit of all concerned.

For the sake of convenience, Flag Code of India, 2002, has been divided into three parts. Part I of the Code contains general description of the National Flag. Part II of the Code is devoted to the display of the National Flag by members of public, private organizations, educational institutions, etc. Part III of the Code relates

to display of the National Flag by Central and State governments and their organisations and agencies.

Flag Code of India, 2002, takes effect from January 26, 2002 and supersedes the 'Flag Code-India' as it existed.

### PART I

#### GENERAL

1.1 The National Flag shall be a tri-colour panel made up of three rectangular panels or sub-panels of equal widths. The colour of the top panel shall be India saffron (Kesari) and that of the bottom panel shall be India green. The middle panel shall be white, bearing at its centre the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour with 24 equally spaced spokes. The Ashoka Chakra shall preferably be screen printed or otherwise printed or stenciled or suitably embroidered and shall be completely visible on both sides of the Flag in the centre of the white panel.

1.2 The National Flag of India shall be made of hand spun and hand woven wool/cotton/silk khadi bunting.

1.3 The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape. The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.

1.4 The standard sizes of the National Flag shall be as follows:-

| Flag Size No. | Dimensions in mm |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1             | 6300 X 4200      |
| 2             | 3600 X 2400      |
| 3             | 2700 X 1800      |
| 4             | 1800 X 1200      |
| 5             | 1350 X 900       |
| 6             | 900 X 600        |
| 7             | 450 X 300        |
| 8             | 225 X 150        |
| 9             | 150 X 100        |

1.5 An appropriate size should be chosen for display. The flags of 450X300 mm size are intended for aircrafts on VVIP flights, 225X150 mm size for motor-cars and 150X100 mm size for table flags.



**PART II****HOISTING/DISPLAY/USE OF NATIONAL FLAG BY MEMBERS OF PUBLIC, PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.****SECTION I**

2.1 There shall be no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organizations, educational institutions, etc., except to the extent provided in the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950\* and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971\*\* and any other law enacted

\*The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950:

Section 2: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

(a) "emblem" means any emblem, seal, flag, insignia, coat-of-arms or pictorial representation specified in the Schedule.

Section 3: Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no person shall, except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government, use, or continue to use, for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession, or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark of design, any name or emblem specified in the Schedule or any colourable imitation thereof without the previous permission of the Central Government or of such officer of Government as may be authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.

Note.-The Indian National Flag has been specified as an emblem in the Schedule to the Act.

\*\*The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971

Section 2: Whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise shows disrespect to or brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts) the Indian National Flag..... or any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation 1.-Comments expressing disapprobation or criticism of the .....Indian National Flag or an alteration of the Indian National Flag by lawful means do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 2.-The expression, "Indian National Flag" includes any picture, painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation of the Indian National Flag, or of any part or parts thereof, made of any substance or represented on any substance.

Explanation 3.-The expression "Public place" means any place intended for use by, or accessible to, the public and includes any public conveyance.

Explanation 4.-The disrespect to the Indian National Flag means and includes.

on the subject. Keeping in view the provisions of the aforementioned Acts—

- (i) the Flag shall not be used for commercial purposes in violation of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950;
- (ii) the Flag shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing;
- (iii) the Flag shall not be flown at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government;
- (iv) the Flag shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals;
- (v) the Flag shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material;
- (vi) lettering of any kind shall not be put upon the Flag;
- (vii) the Flag shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything: Provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day;
- (viii) when used on occasions like unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately and it shall not be used as a covering for the statue or monument;
- (ix) the Flag shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform;
- (x) the Flag shall not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water;
- (xi) the Flag shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train, boat or an aircraft;
- (xii) the Flag shall not be used as a covering for a building; and
- (xiii) the Flag shall not be intentionally displayed with the "saffron" down.



2.2 A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag—

- (i) whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed;
- (ii) a damaged or dishevelled Flag should not be displayed;
- (iii) the Flag should not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags;
- (iv) the Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except in accordance with the provisions contained in Section IX of Part III of this Code;
- (v) when the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it should be flown on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker;
- (vi) when the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band should be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be on the right with reference to the Flag (*i.e.* left to the person facing the Flag);
- (vii) to the extent possible, the Flag should conform to the specifications prescribed in Part I of this Code;
- (viii) no other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor should any object including flowers or garlands or emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown;
- (ix) the Flag should not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration;
- (x) the Flag made of paper may be waved by public on occasions of important national, cultural and sports events. However, such paper Flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground after the event. As far as possible, it should be disposed of in private consistent with the dignity of the Flag;
- (xi) where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions;

- (xii) the Flag should not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it; and
- (xiii) when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

## SECTION II

2.3 The National Flag may be hoisted in educational institutions (schools, colleges, sports camps, scout camps, etc.) to inspire respect for the Flag. A model set of instructions for guidance is given below—

- (i) The School will assemble in open square formation with pupils forming the three sides and the Flag-staff at the centre of the fourth side. The Headmaster, the pupil leader and the person unfurling the Flag (if other than the Headmaster) will stand three paces behind the Flag-staff.
- (ii) The pupils will fall according to classes and in squads of ten (or other number according to strength). These squads will be arranged one behind the other. The pupil leader of the class will stand to the right of the first row of his class and the form master will stand three paces behind the last row of his class, towards the middle. The classes will be arranged along the square in the order of seniority with the seniormost class at the right end.
- (iii) The distance between each row should be at least one pace (30 inches); and the space between Form and Form should be the same.
- (iv) When each Form or Class is ready, the Class leader will step forward and salute the selected school pupil leader. As soon as all the Forms are ready, the school pupil leader will step up to the Headmaster and salute him. The Headmaster will return the salute. Then, the Flag will be unfurled. The School pupil leader may assist.
- (v) The School pupil leader in charge of the parade (or assembly) will call the parade to attention, just before the unfurling, and he will call them to the salute when the Flag flies out. The parade will keep at the salute for a brief interval, and then on the command "order", the parade will come to the attention position.



- (vi) The Flag Salutation will be followed by the National Anthem. The parade will be kept at the attention during this part of the function.
- (vii) On all occasions when the pledge is taken, the pledge will follow the National Anthem. When taking the pledge the Assembly will stand to attention and the Headmaster will administer the pledge ceremoniously and the Assembly will repeat it after him.
- (viii) In pledging allegiance to the National Flag, the practice to be adopted in Schools is as follows:-  
  
Standing with folded hands, all repeat together the following pledge:  
  
"I pledge allegiance to the National Flag and to the Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic for which it stands."

### PART III

#### HOISTING/DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES

##### SECTION I

##### DEFENCE INSTALLATIONS/HEADS OF MISSIONS/ POSTS

3.1 The provisions of this Part shall not apply to Defence Installations that have their own rule for display of the National Flag.

3.2 The National Flag may also be flown on the Headquarters and the residences of the Heads of Missions/Posts abroad in the countries where it is customary for diplomatic and consular representatives to fly their National Flags on the Headquarters and their official residences.

##### SECTION II

##### OFFICIAL DISPLAY

3.3 Subject to the provisions contained in Section I above, it shall be mandatory for all Governments and their organisations/agencies to follow the provisions contained in this Part.

3.4 On all occasions for official display, only the Flag conforming to specifications laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards and bearing their standard mark shall be used. On other occasions also, it is desirable that only such Flags of appropriate size are flown.

### SECTION III

#### CORRECT DISPLAY

3.5 Wherever the Flag is flown, it should occupy the position of honour and be distinctly placed.

3.6 Where the practice is to fly the Flag on any public building, it shall be flown on that building on all days including Sundays and holidays and, except as provided in this Code, it shall be flown from sun-rise to sun-set irrespective of weather conditions. The Flag may be flown on such a building at night also but this should be only on very special occasions.

3.7 The Flag shall always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. When the hoisting and the lowering of the Flag is accompanied by appropriate bugle calls, the hoisting and lowering should be simultaneous with the bugle calls.

3.8 When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a windowsill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron band shall be at the farther end of the staff.

3.9 When the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band shall be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be to the right with reference to the Flag, i.e., it may be to the left of a person facing it.

3.10 When the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it shall be flown on a staff on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall above and behind the speaker.

3.11 When used on occasions like the unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately.

3.12 When the Flag is displayed alone on a motor car, it shall be flown from a staff, which should be affixed firmly either on the middle front of the bonnet or to the front right side of the car.

3.13 When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, i.e. the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

### SECTION IV

#### INCORRECT DISPLAY

3.14 A damaged or disheveled Flag shall not be displayed.



3.15 The Flag shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing.

3.16 No other flag or bunting shall be placed higher than or above or, except as hereinafter provided, side by side with the National Flag; nor shall any object including flowers or garlands or emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown.

3.17 The Flag shall not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration.

3.18 The Flag shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform.

3.19 The Flag shall not be displayed with the "saffron" down.

3.20 The Flag shall not be allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water.

3.21 The Flag shall not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it.

#### SECTION V

##### MISUSE

3.22 The Flag shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever except in State/Military/Central Para military Forces funerals hereinafter provided.

3.23 The Flag shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train or boat.

3.24 The Flag shall not be used or stored in such a manner as may damage or soil it.

3.25 When the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall not be cast aside or disrespectfully disposed of but shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

3.26 The Flag shall not be used as a covering for a building.

3.27 The Flag shall not be used as a portion of a costume or uniform of any description. It shall not be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or boxes.

3.28 Lettering of any kind shall not be put upon the Flag.

3.29 The Flag shall not be used in any form of advertisement nor shall an advertising sign be fastened to the pole from which the Flag is flown.

3.30 The Flag shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything:

Provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled, as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day.

#### SECTION VI

##### SALUTE

3.31 During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag and stand at attention. Those present in uniform should render the appropriate salute. When the Flag is in a moving column, persons present will stand at attention or salute as the Flag passes them. A dignitary may take the salute without a head dress.

#### SECTION VII

##### DISPLAY WITH FLAGS OF OTHER NATIONS AND OF UNITED NATIONS

3.32 When displayed in a straight line with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the extreme right; i.e. if an observer were to stand in the center of the row of the flags facing the audience, the National Flag should be to his extreme right. The position is illustrated in the diagram below:-

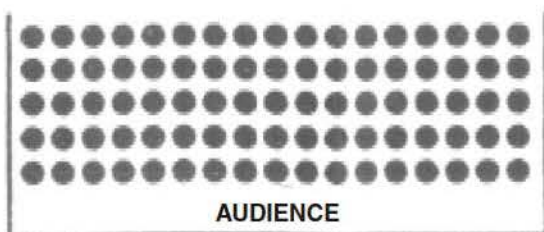
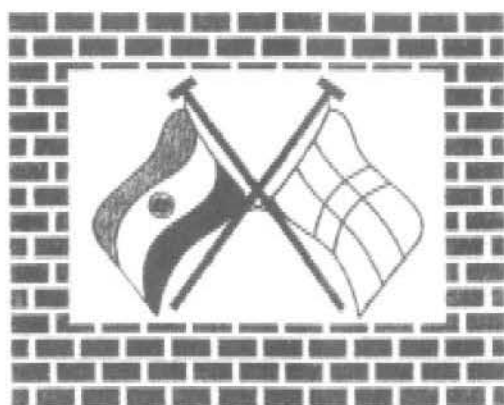




3.33 Flags of foreign countries shall proceed as from the National Flag in alphabetical order on the basis of English versions of the names of the countries concerned. It would be permissible in such a case to begin and also to end the row of flags with the National Flag and also to include National Flag in the normal countrywise alphabetical order. The National Flag shall be hoisted first and lowered last.

3.34 In case flags are to be flown in an open circle i.e., in an arc or a semi-circle, the same procedure shall be adopted as is indicated in the preceding clause of this Section. In case flags are to be flown in a closed, i.e., complete circle, the National Flag shall mark the beginning of the circle and the flags of other countries should proceed in a clockwise manner until the last flag is placed next to the National Flag. It is not necessary to use separate National Flags to mark the beginning and the end of the circle of flags. The National Flag shall also be included in its alphabetical order in such a closed circle.

3.35 When the National Flag is displayed against a wall with another flag from crossed staffs, the National Flag shall be on the right i.e. the Flag's own right, and its staff shall be in front of the staff of the other flag. The position is illustrated in the diagram below:-



3.36 When the United Nation's Flag is flown along with the National Flag, it can be displayed on either side

of the National Flag. The general practice is to fly the National Flag on the extreme right with reference to the direction which it is facing (i.e. extreme left of an observer facing the masts flying the Flags). The position is illustrated in the diagram below:-



3.37 When the National Flag is flown with flags of other countries, the flag masts shall be of equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

3.38 The National Flag shall not be flown from a single mast-head simultaneously with any other flag or flags. There shall be separate mast-heads for different flags.

## SECTION VIII

### DISPLAY OVER PUBLIC BUILDINGS/OFFICIAL RESIDENCES

3.39 Normally the National Flag should be flown only on important public buildings such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and offices of the District Boards, Municipalities and Zilla Parishads and Departmental/Public Sector Undertakings.



3.40 In frontier areas, the National Flag may be flown on the border customs posts, check posts, out posts and at other special places where flying of the Flag has special significance. In addition, it may be flown on the camp sites of border patrols.

3.41 The National Flag should be flown on the official residences of the President, Vice-President, Governors and Lieutenant Governors when they are at Headquarters and on the building in which they stay during their visits to places outside the Headquarters. The Flag flown on the official residence should, however, be brought down as soon as the dignitary leaves the Headquarters and it should be re-hoisted on that building as he enters the main gate of the building on return to the Headquarters. When the dignitary is on a visit to a place outside the Headquarters, the Flag should be hoisted on the building in which he stays as he enters the main gate of that building and it should be brought down as soon as he leaves that place. However, the Flag should be flown from sun-rise to sun-set on such official residences, irrespective of whether the dignitary is at Headquarters or not on the - Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, National Week (6th to 13th April, in the memory of martyrs of Jalianwala Bagh), any other particular day of national rejoicing as may be specified by the Government of India or, in the case of a State, on the anniversary of formation of that State.

3.42 When the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister visits an institution, the National Flag may be flown by the institution as a mark of respect.

3.43 On the occasions of the visit to India by foreign dignitaries, namely, President, Vice-President, Emperor/King or Heir Prince and the Prime Minister, the National Flag may be flown along with the Flag of the foreign country concerned in accordance with the rules contained in Section VII by such private institutions as are according reception to the visiting foreign dignitaries and on such public buildings as the foreign dignitaries intend to visit on the day of visit to the institution.

#### SECTION IX

##### DISPLAY ON MOTOR CARS

3.44 The privilege of flying the National Flag on motor cars is limited to the:-

- (1) President;
- (2) Vice-President;
- (3) Governors and Lieutenant Governors;

- (4) Heads of Indian Missions/Posts abroad in the countries to which they are accredited;
- (5) Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers;  
Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Union;  
Chief Minister and other Cabinet Ministers of a State or Union Territory;  
Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of a State or Union Territory;
- (6) Speaker of the Lok Sabha;  
Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha;  
Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha;  
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States;  
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union Territories;  
Deputy Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States;  
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union territories;
- (7) Chief Justice of India;  
Judges of Supreme Court;  
Chief Justice of High Courts;  
Judges of High Courts.

3.45 The dignitaries mentioned in Clauses (5) to (7) of paragraph 3.44 may fly the National Flag on their cars, whenever they consider it necessary or advisable.

3.46 When a foreign dignitary travels in a car provided by Government, the National Flag will be flown on the right side of the car and the Flag of the foreign countries will be flown on the left side of the car.

#### SECTION X

##### DISPLAY ON TRAINS/AIRCRAFTS

3.47 When the President travels by special train within the country, the National Flag should be flown from the driver's cab on the side facing the platform of the station from where the train departs. The Flag should be flown only when the special train is stationary or when coming into the station where it is going to halt.

3.48 The National Flag will be flown on the aircraft carrying the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister on a visit to a foreign country. Alongside the National Flag, the Flag of the country visited should also be flown but, when the aircraft lands in countries enroute, the National Flags of the countries touched would be flown instead, as a gesture of courtesy and goodwill.



3.49 When the President goes on tour within India, the National Flag will be displayed on the side by which the President will embark the aircraft or disembark from it.

## SECTION XI

### HALF-MASTING

3.50 In the event of the death of the following dignitaries, the National Flag shall be half-masted at the places indicated against each on the day of the death of the dignitary:-

| Dignitary  | Place or places   |
|--|---|
| President<br>Vice-President<br>Prime Minister  | Throughout India  |
| Speaker of the Lok Sabha<br>Chief Justice of India   | Delhi   |
| Union Cabinet Minister   | Delhi and State Capitals  |
| Minister of State or<br>Deputy Minister of<br>the Union  | Delhi   |
| Governor<br>Lt. Governor<br>Chief Minister of a State<br>Chief Minister of a<br>Union territory<br>Cabinet Minister in a State | Throughout the State or<br>Union territory concerned.<br>Capital of the State<br>concerned. |

3.51 If the intimation of the death of any dignitary is received in the afternoon, the Flag shall be half-masted on the following day also at the place or places indicated above, provided the funeral has not taken place before sun-rise on that day.

3.52 On the day of the funeral of a dignitary mentioned above, the Flag shall be half-masted at the place where the funeral takes place.

3.53 If State mourning is to be observed on the death of any dignitary, the Flag shall be half-masted throughout the period of the mourning throughout India in the case of the Union dignitaries and throughout the State or Union territory concerned in the case of a State or Union territory dignitary.

3.54 Half-masting of the Flag and, where necessary, observance of State mourning on the death of foreign dignitaries will be governed by special instructions which

will issue from the Ministry of Home Affairs in individual cases.

3.55 Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the event of a half-mast day coinciding with the Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatama Gandhi's Birthday, National Week (6th to 13th April, in the memory of martyrs of Jalianwala Bagh), any other particular day of national rejoicing as may be specified by the Government of India or, in the case of a State, on the anniversary of formation of that State, the Flags shall not be flown at half-mast except over the building where the body of the deceased is lying until such time it has been removed and that Flag shall be raised to the full-mast position after the body has been removed.

3.56 If mourning were to be observed in a parade or procession where a Flag is carried, two streamers of black crepe shall be attached to the spear head, allowing the streamers to fall naturally. The use of black crepe in such a manner shall be only by an order of the Government.

3.57 When flown at half-mast, the Flag shall be hoisted to the peak for an instant, then lowered to the half-mast position, but before lowering the Flag for the day, it shall be raised again to the peak.

Note.-By half-mast is meant hauling down the Flag to one half the distance between the top and the guy-line and in the absence of the guy-line, half of the staff.

3.58 On occasions of State/Military/Central Para-Military Forces funerals, the Flag shall be draped over the bier or coffin with the saffron towards the head of the bier or coffin. The Flag shall not be lowered into the grave or burnt in the pyre.

3.59 In the event of death of either the Head of the State or Head of the Government of a foreign country, the Indian Mission accredited to that country may fly the National Flag at half-mast even if that event falls on Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatama Gandhi's Birthday, National Week (6th to 13th April, in the memory of martyrs of Jalianwala Bagh) or any other particular day of national rejoicing as may be specified by the Government of India. In the event of death of any other dignitary of that country, the National Flag should not be flown at half-mast by the Missions except when the local practice or protocol (which should be ascertained from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, where necessary) require that the National Flag of a Foreign Mission in that country should also be flown at half-mast.



**Statement II****THE PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL  
HONOUR ACT, 1971**

No. 69 of 1971 (23rd December, 1971)

(Amended by the Prevention of Insults to National  
Honour (Amendment) Act, 2005)

No. 51 of 2005 (20th December, 2005)

**An Act to Prevent Insults to National Honour**Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty- second  
year of the Republic of India as follows:-**1. SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT**

- (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.

**2. INSULT TO INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG AND  
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

Whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or \*otherwise shows disrespect to or brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts) the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India or any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation 1 - Comments expressing disapprobation or criticism of the Constitution or of the Indian National Flag or of any measures of the Government with a view to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of India or an alteration of the Indian National Flag by lawful means do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 2 - The expression, "Indian National Flag" includes any picture, painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation of the Indian National Flag, or of any part or parts thereof, made of any substance or represented on any substance.

Explanation 3 - The expression "public place" means any place intended for use by, or accessible to, the public and includes any public conveyance.

\*Explanation 4 -The disrespect to the Indian National flag means and includes-

- (a) a gross affront or indignity offered to the Indian National Flag; or
- (b) dipping the Indian National Flag in salute to any person or thing; or
- (c) flying the Indian National Flag at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government; or
- (d) using the Indian National Flag as a drapery in any form whatsoever except in state funerals or armed forces or other para-military forces funerals; or
- (e) #using the Indian National Flag:-
  - (i) as a portion of costume, uniform or accessory of any description which is worn below the waist of any person; or
  - (ii) by embroidering or printing it on cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, undergarments or any dress material; or
- (f) putting any kind of inscription upon the Indian National Flag; or
- (g) using the Indian National Flag as a receptacle for receiving, delivering or carrying anything except flower petals before the Indian National Flag is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions including the Republic Day or the Independence Day; or
- (h) using the Indian National Flag as covering for a statue or a monument or a speaker's desk or a speaker's platform; or
- (i) allowing the Indian National Flag to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water intentionally; or
- (j) draping the Indian National Flag over the hood, top, and sides or back or on a vehicle, train, boat or an aircraft or any other similar object; or
- (k) using the Indian National Flag as a covering for a building; or
- (l) intentionally displaying the Indian National Flag with the "saffron" down.

**3. PREVENTION OF SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM**

Whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National Anthem or causes disturbances to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.



### \*3A MINIMUM PENALTY ON SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE

Whoever having already been convicted of an offence under section 2 or section 3 is again convicted of any such offence shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term, which shall not be less than one year.

[English]

#### Strengthening of PDS

3184. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints that the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country are not getting foodgrains and other items under Public Distribution System (PDS) due to deficiencies in the system, large scale diversions and lack of updated data;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to remove such deficiencies and strengthen the PDS;

(c) the action taken against those held responsible for irregularities in PDS;

(d) the details of mechanism in place to monitor PDS/ complaints of irregularities in the system;

Note 1: \* Inserted vide The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2003 (No. 31 of 2003 dated 8.5.2003)

Note 2: # Inserted vide The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2005 (No. 51 of 2005 dated 20.12.2005)

(e) whether the Government proposes to replace the present system with an alternative system to provide hassle free food security to the poor; 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) to (f) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government provides foodgrains to States/UTs for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @35 kg. per family per month at subsidized prices. Allocation to Above Poverty Line (APL) families is made on the basis of availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the past off-take. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains for APL category ranges between 10 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Government. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPD in certain regions/States in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2006 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

As provided under the said Order, the State and UT Governments are responsible for implementing TPDS and competent to take action against those indulging in malpractices in TPDS by invoking provisions of clauses 8 and 9 of the said Order. State Governments/UT Administrations have reported action taken such as issue of show cause notice, lodging of FIR: suspension/cancellation of FPS licences, arrest, prosecution/conviction etc.



TPDS was introduced in June 1997 with a view to target the poor sections of the society. Strengthening/Streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. State and UT Governments have been directed in July 2006 to implement 9-point Action Plan for streamlining working of TPDS. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the foodgrains allocated to State Government are obtained regularly from the State Governments. Further, instructions have been issued to all States/UTs to take action as per law against the families/persons found in possession of bogus/ineligible ration cards. As a result, States/UTs have reported deletion of 208.57 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards from July, 2006 onwards.

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, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

#### Setting up of Mega Food Parks

3185. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI R. DHURVA NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up five additional Mega Food Parks in the second phase under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development;

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

(c) the details of the criteria fixed for selection of locations for setting up of these Parks;

(d) the details of the allocation on made/likely to be made for setting up of these Parks State wise;

(e) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers in this regard;

(f) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments including Punjab for setting up of these Parks, State-wise; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government has approved establishment of 5 new Mega Food Parks in the second phase under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development, in addition to 10 on-going project approved in the 1st phase.

(b) For the 5 newly approved Mega Food Parks, Expression of Interest (Eoi) have been called for from 10 States, viz., Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Chhattisgarh and Tripura. In response, 40 proposals have been received from these States. A list of 40 proposals received is enclosed at Statement.

(c) A detailed procedure has been laid down for evaluation and selection of most suitable proposal, for setting up of Mega Food Park project. Scheme guideline is available in Ministry's website [www.mofpi.nic.in](http://www.mofpi.nic.in).

(d) These proposals are under appraisal by a multi skilled professional agency who has been appointed as Program Management Agency (PMA). As per the laid down procedure, the interse merit of these proposals are required to be evaluated by a Technical Committee (TC). On the recommendation of TC, Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee selects most suitable proposal for granting "In-principle" approval.

(e) The project aims at enhancing farmers income significantly. Each Mega Food Park is expected to benefit 6000 farmers/producers directly and 25000-30000 farmers indirectly.

(f) and (g) A list of proposals received in response to Expression of Interest called for by the Ministry is already given in the enclosed statement. Prescribed procedure for selection of suitable applicant has already been initiated.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise List of Proposals Received in Response to Expression of Interest for Setting up of 5 New Mega Food Parks*

| Sl.No.         | Name of the Applicant Company                             |
|----------------|---|
| 1              | 2   |
| <b>Gujarat</b> |   |
| 1.             | M/s Jaffe Foods Industries Private Limited, Ahmedabad     |
| 2.             | M/s Santoshi Masala Private Limited, Ahmedabad            |
| 3.             | M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat |
| 4.             | M/s Shree LTC Export India Private Limited, Mumbai        |
| 5.             | M/s Mahakali Mega Food Park, Mehsana                      |
| 6.             | M/s Anil Limited, Ahmedabad                               |



| 1   | 2   |
|-----|---|
| 7.  | M/s Winfra Green Projects P. Ltd., Gujarat                          |
| 8.  | M/s Gujarat Mega Processed Food Park Private Limited, Gujarat       |
| 9.  | M/s Vibrant Mega Food Park, Surat, Gujarat                          |
|     | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   |
| 10. | M/s Ruchi Soya Industries Limited, Mumbai                           |
| 11. | M/s M.P. State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bhopal                 |
| 12. | M/s Vashisht Holding, Hyderabad                                     |
| 13. | M/s Central India Mega Food Park Limited, Madhya Pradesh            |
| 14. | M/s Sanwaria Mega Food Park Limited, Madhya Pradesh                 |
| 15. | M/s Madhya Pradesh Mega Processed Food Park Private Limited, Indore |
| 16. | M/s Chindwara Mega Food Parks Private Limited, Madhya Pradesh       |
|     | <b>Bihar</b>  |
| 17. | M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Limited, Kolkata                       |
| 18. | M/s Ruchi Infrastructure Limited, Mumbai                            |
| 19. | M/s JVL Mega Food Park Private Limited, Bihar                       |
| 20. | M/s Bihar Mega Processed Food Park Private Limited, Bihar           |
| 21. | M/s Pristine Logistics and Inraprojects Pvt. Ltd., Delhi            |
|     | <b>Haryana</b>  |
| 22. | M/s Haryana Herbal and Food Park, Ranipur, Haridwar                 |
| 23. | M/s Star One Realtors Pvt. Ltd., Haryana                            |
| 24. | M/s Haryana Mega Food Park Private Limited, Uttar Pradesh           |
|     | <b>Kerala</b>   |
| 25. | M/s Kerala State Civil Supply Corporation Limited, Kochi            |
| 26. | M/s Malabar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aluva, Kerala                 |
| 27. | M/s National Integrated Mega Food Park Private Limited, Kerala      |
|     | <b>Rajasthan</b>  |
| 28. | M/s Rajasthan Mega Park Ltd., Jaipur, Rajasthan                     |
| 29. | M/s ARL Infratech Ltd. Jaipur, Rajasthan                            |
| 30. | M/s Marwar Agro Mega Food Parks Private Limited, Rajasthan          |

| 1   | 2   |
|-----|---|
|     | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>   |
| 31. | M/s Ramky Infrastructure Limited, Andhra Pradesh  |
| 32. | Ms/Sahara Integrated Mega Food Park Private Limited   |
| 33. | M/s Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Parks, New Delhi  |
|     | <b>Odisha</b>   |
| 34. | M/s Centre of Entrepreneurship Development, Regional College of Management, Bhubaneswar, Odisha |
| 35. | M/s MITS Mega Food Prk Limited, Bhubaneswar, Odisha   |
| 36. | M/s Odisha Mega Agrofood Park Limited, Hyderabad  |
|     | <b>Tripura</b>  |
| 37. | M/s Sikaria Inraprojects (P) Ltd., Kolkata  |
| 38. | M/s Tube Glass Containers Limited, Tripura  |
|     | <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>  |
| 39. | M/s Simplex Projects Limited, Kolkata   |
| 40. | M/s Kashmir Agrifresh Food Park, Jammu and Kashmir  |

[Translation]

#### Code of Conduct for Media

3186. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce code of conduct for the electronic and the print media;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to evolve a two tier system for self regulation in both the media;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these steps are likely to regulate the electronic and the print media; and

(e) the strategy chalked out by the Government for individual channels within the Cable Networks Act and the proposed functions of the new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the Rules thereunder already provide for Programme and Advertising



Codes. All service providers viz. cable operators, Direct-to-Home operators and broadcasters are required to ensure that the content generated and transmitted is in conformity with these Codes. In so far as print media is concerned, the Press in India is free from Governmental control. The Government does not interfere in its functioning. However, the Press Council of India (PCI) - a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. PCI with a view to prevailing upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formulated Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978. These norms cover general principles and ethics of journalism as well as guidelines on specific issues such as communal disturbances, terrorism, AIDS, financial journalism, election reporting etc. The PCI's 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' have been evolving over the years and presently, the year 2010 edition is being followed by the Press.

(c) and (d) The Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), an industry body representing major satellite TV channels, is in the process of setting up a two tier self-regulatory mechanism on content for entertainment channels with the first tier at the level of broadcaster and the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) at the second tier. The BCCC is proposed to be a 13 Member body consisting of a Chairperson being a retired judge of Supreme Court or High Court and 12 other Members. The BCCC will have the mandate to look into all complaints relating to violation of Code by entertainment channels, and give suitable directions to concerned channels to modify or withdraw any objectionable content. Since majority of the members of BCCC are drawn from persons of eminence and from Statutory Commissions, the BCCC is likely to provide a credible and acceptable self regulatory mechanism for addressing the issues relating to objectionable content on TV Channels. In so far as Print media is concerned, the Press Council of India monitors and takes cognizance, suo motu or on complaints, of contents in print media which prima facie, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice.

(e) All TV Channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. These Codes are in the form of prohibition for carrying certain content which is inconsistent with the contemporary community standards, public order, morality, integrity and security of the country etc.

#### **Coverage Under Crop Insurance**

3187. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers covered under various crops insurance schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the premium fixed per hectare for these crops and the amount collected as premium during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the insurance claims disbursed during the said period;

(d) whether there is a difference in the rate of premium under these schemes;

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

(f) whether all farmers from various States including Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been covered under Crop Insurance Schemes;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) Flat rates of premium 'ranging between 1.5% and 3.5% (of sum insured) for food and oilseed crops and actuarial rates for annual commercial/ horticultural crops, are being charged from the farmers under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Premium subsidy @10% is provided to small and marginal farmers.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is based on actuarial rates of premium but to make the scheme attractive, premium actually charged from farmers are restricted to at par with NAIS in case of food and oilseeds crops. The difference between actuarial rates and premium charged from farmers is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. Premium subsidy ranging between 25% - 50% is provided to all farmers.

Newly introduced Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) is also based on actuarial premium rates with subsidy ranging 40% to 75% to all farmers.

Details of number of farmers covered, premium collected and claims paid during last three years under NAIS and WBCIS are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(f) to (h) Implementation of NAIS, WBCIS and MNAIS is optional for States and implemented only for those areas/crops for which notification is issued by the State Government. However, WBCIS and MNAIS are available for all farmers in the identified States/districts only as these are implemented on pilot basis.



**Statement I**

*NAIS - State-wise Farmers Covered, Premium and Claims Disbursed Statistics during last three years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (as on 09.03.2011)*

| Sl.No. | State/UT                    | Year 2007-08           |                   |                       | Year 2008-09    |                   |                       | Year 2009-10    |                   |                       |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|        |                             | Farmers Covered        | Premium (In Lacs) | Claims Paid (In Lacs) | Farmers Covered | Premium (In Lacs) | Claims Paid (In Lacs) | Farmers Covered | Premium (In Lacs) | Claims Paid (In Lacs) |
| 1      | 2                           | 3                      | 4                 | 5                     | 6               | 7                 | 8                     | 9               | 10                | 11                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 2333702                | 13929.93          | 1151.86               | 2152563         | 13074.50          | 83793.75              | 3346629         | 22635.14          | 69947.81              |
| 2.     | Assam                       | 19609                  | 70.88             | 71.30                 | 35817           | 141.60            | 75.46                 | 51907           | 273.31            | 68.70                 |
| 3.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 176                    | 0.59              | 0.02                  | 198             | 0.60              | 0.00                  | 170             | 0.53              | 0.00                  |
| 4.     | Bihar                       | 913018                 | 4153.67           | 46000.19              | 769896          | 4025.88           | 25057.77              | 1062014         | 8045.93           | 20771.92              |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh                | 708590                 | 1617.36           | 3.43                  | 828297          | 2503.95           | 6814.17               | 910515          | 3015.67           | 12423.11              |
| 6.     | Goa                         | 513                    | 0.20              | 0.00                  | 393             | 0.19              | 0.00                  | 237             | 0.09              | 0.12                  |
| 7.     | Gujarat                     | 839253                 | 8222.72           | 2381.15               | 841690          | 8400.56           | 47846.69              | 948419          | 10582.04          | 80477.54              |
| 8.     | Haryana                     | 140741                 | 448.59            | 1421.75               | 1788            | 6.34              | 0.00                  | 54931           | 551.88            | 27.02                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 13228                  | 33.81             | 0.04                  | 22293           | 59.97             | 451.34                | 45332           | 159.73            | 253.68                |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 6012                   | 12.52             | 0.00                  | 1764            | 3.64              | 0.00                  | 4333            | 13.91             | 0.00                  |
| 11.    | Jharkhand                   | 742089                 | 571.58            | 587.71                | 742837          | 627.38            | 3228.56               | 1330955         | 2704.46           | 22342.99              |
| 12.    | Karnataka                   | 636976                 | 3698.40           | 2872.00               | 1341946         | 4569.09           | 14970.29              | 1102064         | 4182.82           | 16772.68              |
| 13.    | Kerala                      | 33961                  | 151.59            | 634.98                | 27945           | 7.93              | 36.56                 | 32810           | 158.25            | 49.57                 |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 2215524                | 9641.87           | 34102.45              | 1845126         | 8428.28           | 8011.75               | 2557165         | 13493.78          | 7488.74               |
| 15.    | Maharashtra                 | 1984301                | 3222.94           | 8631.34               | 3504113         | 7500.48           | 47431.61              | 3184348         | 10317.95          | 37625.77              |
| 16.    | Manipur                     | Scheme Not Implemented |                   |                       |                 |                   |                       | 10930           | 74.78             | 223.49                |
| 17.    | Meghalaya                   | 1319                   | 14.95             | 2.54                  | 3225            | 26.70             | 0.72                  | 5059            | 54.74             | 9.69                  |
| 18.    | Mizoram                     | Scheme Not Implemented |                   |                       | 0               | 0.00              | 0.00                  | 121             | 0.58              | 11.23                 |
| 19.    | Odisha                      | 973145                 | 3205.35           | 2429.21               | 773197          | 2674.78           | 3871.87               | 1203359         | 4434.64           | 5339.92               |
| 20.    | Puducherry                  | 2670                   | 12.14             | 28.00                 | 1572            | 7.42              | 48.87                 | 4210            | 21.08             | 3.21                  |
| 21.    | Rajasthan                   | 2834649                | 7414.86           | 16591.38              | 2250722         | 8649.19           | 32487.51              | 3012900         | 10413.22          | 144952.26             |
| 22.    | Sikkim                      | 23                     | 0.05              | 0.00                  | 314             | 0.72              | 0.00                  | 40              | 0.09              | 0.00                  |
| 23.    | Tamil Nadu                  | 557200                 | 2065.48           | 28918.63              | 857459          | 5510.42           | 66815.17              | 909974          | 6095.98           | 9731.55               |
| 24.    | Tripura                     | 1889                   | 6.71              | 5.57                  | 4118            | 19.72             | 5.65                  | 588             | 3.92              | 0.00                  |



| 1     | 2             | 3        | 4        | 5         | 6        | 7        | 8         | 9        | 10        | 11        |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh | 2397911  | 6393.99  | 21300.46  | 2183557  | 5925.06  | 5263.54   | 2967896  | 8941.21   | 17127.29  |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand   | 33293    | 103.17   | 297.91    | 53741    | 243.34   | 138b.66   | 93174    | 442.02    | 959.77    |
| 27.   | West Bengal   | 1052765  | 3308.67  | 4912.17   | 957052   | 8236.42  | 39122.93  | 1052942  | 8412.36   | 1845.46   |
| Total |               | 18442557 | 68302.02 | 172344.08 | 19201623 | 80764.19 | 386722.87 | 23893022 | 115030.11 | 448453.51 |

Year 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

### Statement II

#### Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

| Sl.No               | States         | AIC             |            |                            |                   | ICICI           |            |                            |                   | ITGI            |            |                            |                   | All COMBINED    |            |                            |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
|                     |                | Farmers Covered | Area (Ha.) | Farmers Premium (Lakh Rs.) | Claims (Rs. Lac.) | Farmers Covered | Area (Ha.) | Farmers Premium (Lakh Rs.) | Claims (Rs. Lac.) | Farmers Covered | Area (Ha.) | Farmers Premium (Lakh Rs.) | Claims (Rs. Lac.) | Farmers Covered | Area (Ha.) | Farmers Premium (Lakh Rs.) | Claims (Rs. Lac.) |
| 1                   | 2              | 3               | 4          | 5                          | 6                 | 7               | 8          | 9                          | 10                | 11              | 12         | 13                         | 14                | 15              | 16         | 17                         | 18                |
| <b>Kharif 2007</b>  |                |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |
| 1.                  | Karnataka      | 43790           | 50075      | 141.75                     | 524.12            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 43790           | 50075      | 141.75                     | 524.12            |
|                     | Season total   | 43790           | 50075      | 141.75                     | 524.12            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 43790           | 50075      | 141.71                     | 524.12            |
| <b>Rabi 2007-08</b> |                |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |
| 1.                  | Rajasthan      | 584415          | 923775     | 4028.04                    | 9306.67           | 7468            | 33701      | 77.42                      | 148.23            |                 |            |                            |                   | 591883          | 957476     | 4105.46                    | 9454.90           |
| 2.                  | Bihar          | 16158           | 16390      | 49.17                      | 170.16            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 16158           | 16390      | 49.17                      | 170.16            |
| 3.                  | Chattisgarh    | 14371           | 26747      | 82.18                      | 76.83             |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 14371           | 26747      | 82.18                      | 76.83             |
| 4.                  | Madhya Pradesh | 1223            | 17641      | 140.44                     | 180.42            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 12223           | 17641      | 140.44                     | 180.42            |
|                     | Rabi 2007-08   | 627167          | 984553     | 4299.83                    | 9734.08           | 7468            | 33701.4    | 77.42                      | 1148.234          |                 |            |                            |                   | 634635          | 1018254    | 4377.25                    | 9882.31           |
|                     | Year 2007-08   | 670957          | 1034628    | 4441.58                    | 10258.19          | 7468            | 33701.4    | 77.42                      | 1148.234          |                 |            |                            |                   | 678425          | 1068329    | 4519.00                    | 10406.43          |
| <b>Kharif 2008</b>  |                |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   |
| 1.                  | Madhya Pradesh | 13563           | 12298      | 100.16                     | 61.77             | 881             | 275        | 2.33                       | 0.00              |                 |            |                            |                   | 14444           | 12573      | 102.49                     | 61.77             |
| 2.                  | Haryana        | 66              | 85         | 1.15                       | 0.43              |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 66              | 85         | 1.15                       | 0.43              |
| 3.                  | Punjab         | 17              | 95         | 0.4                        | 8                 | 50              | 243        | 0.72                       | 0.67              |                 |            |                            |                   | 67              | 338        | 1.20                       | 0.67              |
| 4.                  | Bihar          | 78110           | 86658      | 433.27                     | 486.90            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 78110           | 86654      | 433.27                     | 486.90            |
| 5.                  | Rajasthan      | 1749            | 2832       | 11.81                      | 33.27             | 16910           | 41530      | 125.06                     | 163.31            |                 |            |                            |                   | 18659           | 44362      | 136.87                     | 196.59            |
| 6.                  | Jharkhand      | 22157           | 14210      | 35.52                      | 47.59             | 400             | 410        | 1.05                       | 0.00              |                 |            |                            |                   | 22557           | 14620      | 36.57                      | 47.59             |
| 7.                  | Maharashtra    | 3025            | 4107       | 11.64                      | 36.23             |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 3025            | 4107       | 11.64                      | 36.23             |
| 8.                  | Karnataka      | 25006           | 28955      | 90.24                      | 275.72            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 25006           | 28955      | 90.24                      | 275.72            |
| 9.                  | Odisha         | 13289           | 22278      | 111.39                     | 414.81            |                 |            |                            |                   |                 |            |                            |                   | 13289           | 22278      | 111.39                     | 414.81            |

| 1   | 2                   | 3       | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7      | 8        | 9       | 10       | 11  | 12     | 13    | 14      | 15     | 16      | 17      | 18        |
|-----|---------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----|--------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 10. | Tamil Nadu          | 8217    | 7141     | 35.71    | 83.10    | 118    | 78       | 0.50    | 1.11     | 13  | 30     | 0.075 | 0.32    | 8348   | 7249    | 36.29   | 84.52     |
|     | Kharif 2008         | 165199  | 178655   | 831.37   | 1439.828 | 18359  | 42536.79 | 129.66  | 165.095  | 13  | 30     | 0.075 | 0.318   | 183571 | 221222  | 961.11  | 1605.24   |
|     | <b>Rabi 2008-09</b> |         |          |          |          |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         |        |         |         |           |
| 1.  | Haryana             | 329     | 720      | 6.88     | 8.67     |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 329    | 720     | 6.88    | 8.67      |
| 2.  | Bihar               | 137544  | 138543.5 | 622.37   | 2163.91  |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 137544 | 138544  | 622.37  | 2163.91   |
| 3.  | Rajasthan           | 8405    | 28863    | 94.56    | 169.05   | 15671  | 60910    | 232     | 650.49   |     |        |       |         | 24076  | 89773   | 326.43  | 819.54    |
| 4.  | Jharkhand           | 542     | 307.86   | 0.92     | 0.36     |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 542    | 308     | 0.92    | 0.36      |
| 5.  | Karnataka           | 3621    | 6395     | 47.71    | 113.40   |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 3621   | 6395    | 47.71   | 113.40    |
| 6.  | Tamil Nadu          | 12727   | 10733    | 66.26    | 39.05    | 362    | 80       | 1.22    | 3.41     | 2   | 18     | 0.018 | 0       | 13091  | 10831   | 67.50   | 42.47     |
| 7.  | Kerala              | 1068    | 1154.74  | 17.37    | 72.83    |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 1068   | 1155    | 17.37   | 72.83     |
| 8.  | Chhattisgarh        | 208     | 516.35   | 1.29     | 20.62    | 5795   | 1163     | 19      | 74.22    |     |        |       |         | 6003   | 11579   | 20.44   | 94.54     |
| 9.  | West Bengal         | 2909    | 968.27   | 5.77     | 10.52    | 1401   | 380      | 1       | 2.00     | 433 | 445    | 0.89  | 1.22    | 4743   | 1794    | 7.63    | 13.73     |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh    | 630     | 87.814   | 5.27     | 11.58    |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 630    | 88      | 5.27    | 12.58     |
|     | Rabi 2008-09        | 167983  | 188289.6 | 868.4    | 2610.969 | 23229  | 72433.57 | 253.21  | 730.1273 | 435 | 463    | 0.91  | 1.22044 | 191647 | 261186  | 1122.52 | 3342.32   |
|     | Year 2008-09        | 333182  | 366944.6 | 1699.77  | 4050.797 | 41470  | 114892.4 | 382.87  | 894.1123 | 448 | 493    | 0.98  | 1.53844 | 375100 | 482330  | 2083.62 | 4946.45   |
|     | <b>Kharif 2009</b>  |         |          |          |          |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         |        |         |         |           |
| 1.  | Bihar               | 396684  | 468292   | 2341.46  | 5195.59  |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 396684 | 468292  | 2341.46 | 5195.59   |
| 2.  | Rajasthan           | 299654  | 593285.7 | 1329.75  | 3913.62  | 20472  | 97930    | 402.70  | 474.44   |     |        |       |         | 320126 | 691216  | 1732.45 | 4388.06   |
| 3.  | Karnataka           | 99068   | 118299.4 | 521.88   | 1593.05  | 1461   | 1286     | 5.81    | 0.00     |     |        |       |         | 100529 | 119586  | 527.69  | 1593.05   |
| 4.  | Odisha              | 81429   | 113265.7 | 339.8    | 750.14   |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 81429  | 113266  | 339.80  | 760.14    |
| 5.  | Maharashtra         | 49832   | 59124.77 | 168.42   | 967.72   |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 49832  | 59125   | 168.42  | 957.72    |
| 6.  | Gujarat             | 140891  | 56356.4  | 0.00     | 662.81   |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 140891 | 56356   | 0.00    | 662.81    |
| 7.  | Madhya Pradesh      | 13506   | 17948.08 | 84.22    | 156.55   | 31     | 42       | 0.15    | 0.18     |     |        |       |         | 13537  | 17990   | 84.37   | 156.73    |
| 8.  | Jharkhand           | 15926   | 7364.55  | 28.65    | 144.21   |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 15926  | 7365    | 28.65   | 144.21    |
| 9.  | Tamil Nadu          | 9389    | 8605.904 | 93.56    | 90.56    | 11     | 14       | 0.08    |          |     |        |       |         | 9400   | 8620    | 93.64   | 90.56     |
| 10. | West Bengal         | 3947    | 2159.95  | 10.81    | 43.05    | 3712   | 2326     | 7.89    | 0.00     | 194 | 296    | 0.74  | 0       | 7853   | 4782    | 19.44   | 43.05     |
| 11. | Kerala              | 6684    | 4432.43  | 35.17    | 85.56    |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 6684   | 4432    | 35.17   | 85.56     |
| 12. | Haryana             | 42      | 75.2     | 0.56     | 3.33     |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 42     | 75      | 0.56    | 3.33      |
| 13. | Andhra Pradesh      | 17303   | 11938.96 | 686.7    | 1734.23  |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 17303  | 11939   | 686.70  | 1734.23   |
|     | Kharif 2009         | 1134355 | 1461149  | 5640.98  | 15330.43 | 25687  | 101597.2 | 416.63  | 474.62   | 194 | 296    | 0.740 | 1160236 |        | 1563042 | 6058.35 | 15805.05  |
|     | <b>Rabi 2009-10</b> |         |          |          |          |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         |        |         |         |           |
| 1.  | Bihar               | 380933  | 398903.5 | 1507.05  | 5540.32  | 87575  | 90031    | 312.58  | 1258.62  |     |        |       |         | 468508 | 488934  | 1819.63 | 6798.94   |
| 2.  | Rajasthan           | 443912  | 734140.6 | 22008.42 | 7036.07  | 131930 | 521801   | 1194.03 | 3476.28  |     |        |       |         | 575842 | 1255942 | 3202.45 | 10512.235 |
| 3.  | Karnataka           | 3037    | 8776.39  | 27.11    | 38.77    | 4663   | 5682     | 14.21   | 6.22     |     |        |       |         | 7700   | 14459   | 41.32   | 44.98     |
| 4.  | Madhya Pradesh      | 27884   | 70249.73 | 236.93   | 475.14   | 14942  | 30251    | 102.02  | 3.52     |     |        |       |         | 42826  | 100500  | 338.95  | 478.66    |
| 5.  | Jharkhand           | 325     | 181.09   | 1.06     | 0.65     |        |          |         |          |     |        |       |         | 325    | 181     | 1.06    | 0.65      |
| 6.  | Tamil Nadu          | 6699    | 6109     | 35.28    | 25.04    | 1384   | 8952     | 5.41    | 0.00     | 425 | 775.41 | 1.39  | 0       | 8508   | 15837   | 42.08   | 25.04     |
| 7.  | West Bengal         | 1941    | 901.76   | 5.41     | 54.53    | 2585   | 3943     | 10.50   | 105.62   | 328 | 591    | 3.30  | 0       | 4854   | 5436    | 19.21   | 160.15    |



| 1                  | 2                | 3       | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7      | 8        | 9       | 10       | 11   | 12      | 13    | 14       | 15      | 16      | 17       | 18       |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|------|---------|-------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 8.                 | Kerela           | 1945    | 2496.23  | 40.28    | 89.3     |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 1945    | 2496    | 40.28    | 89.34    |
| 9.                 | Haryana          | 1742    | 3668.576 | 22.92    | 100.00   | 987    | 2868     | 12.56   | 62.02    |      |         |       |          | 2729    | 6537    | 35.48    | 162.01   |
| 10.                | Andhra Pradesh   | 5       | 14.68    | 0.07     | 0.00     |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 5       | 15      | 0.07     | 0.00     |
| 11.                | Himachal Pradesh | 4929    | 1553     | 113.81   | 428.70   |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 4929    | 1553    | 113.81   | 428.70   |
|                    | Rabi 2009-10     | 873352  | 1226995  | 3998.34  | 13788.56 | 244066 | 663528.6 | 1651.31 | 4912.282 | 753  | 1366.41 | 4.69  | 0        | 1118171 | 1891890 | 5654.34  | 18700.84 |
|                    | Year 2009-10     | 2007701 | 2688144  | 9639.32  | 29118.99 | 269753 | 765125.8 | 2067.94 | 5386.903 | 947  | 1662.41 | 5.42  | 0        | 2278407 | 3454932 | 11712.68 | 34505.89 |
| <b>KHARIF 2010</b> |                  |         |          |          |          |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          |         |         |          |          |
| 1.                 | Andhra Pradesh   | 113710  | 121744.8 | 1135.32  |          |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 113710  | 121745  | 1835.32  | 0.00     |
| 2.                 | Bihar            | 194901  | 1230378  | 1151.89  | 6524.80  | 213425 | 238570   | 1192.85 | 286.00   |      |         |       |          | 408326  | 468948  | 2344.74  | 6810.80  |
| 3.                 | Chhattisgarh     | 372     | 693.36   | 2.60     | 3.34     | 227    | 654      | 3.16    | 0.00     | 316  | 1250    | 7.50  | 2.48     | 915     | 2597    | 13.26    | 5.82     |
| 4.                 | Gujarat          | 132951  | 132951   | 0.00     | 58.84    |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 132951  | 132951  | 0.00     | 58.84    |
| 5.                 | Haryana          | 4241    | 10585.48 | 91.29    | 194.26   | 1597   | 57 20    | 42.91   | 45.31    |      |         |       |          | 5838    | 16306   | 134.20   | 239.57   |
| 6.                 | Jharkhand        | 30709   | 12929.11 | 52.42    |          |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 30709   | 12929   | 52.42    | 0.00     |
| 7.                 | Karnataka        | 37060   | 38116.5  | 321.42   |          | 4878   | 9101     | 51.97   | 7.59     |      |         |       |          | 41938   | 47217   | 373.39   | 7.59     |
| 8.                 | Kerela           | 10456   | 6321.385 | 63.63    |          |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 10456   | 6321    | 63.63    | 0.00     |
| 9.                 | Maharashtra      | 394627  | 507729.3 | 1388.95  | 2252.76  |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 394627  | 507729  | 1388.95  | 2252.76  |
| 10.                | Madhya Pradesh   | 46390   | 122391   | 771.19   | 378.64   | 68140  | 92715    | 675.87  | 236.27   |      |         |       |          | 114530  | 215106  | 1447.06  | 614.90   |
| 11.                | Odisha           | 74734   | 101718.3 | 305.16   | 124.77   |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 74734   | 101718  | 305.16   | 124.77   |
| 12.                | Rajasthan        | 2830547 | 4689776  | 6781.02  | 2835.19  | 686027 | 996637   | 1689.76 | 777.91   | 479  | 1922.5  | 4.32  | 0.11     | 3517053 | 5688335 | 8452.10  | 3613.21  |
| 13.                | Tamil Nadu       | 8344    | 7032.668 | 84.65    |          | 4768   | 13246    | 29.31   | 49.18    | 459  | 1064.9  | 13.12 | 1.74     | 13571   | 21343   | 127.08   | 50.92    |
| 14.                | Uttarakhand      | 1153    | 532.06   | 33.86    | 124.14   |        |          |         |          |      |         |       |          | 1153    | 532     | 33.86    | 124.24   |
| 15.                | Uttar Pradesh    | 9701    | 4522.84  | 26.94    | 3.03     | 5410   | 4976     | 30.80   | 220.38   | 43   | 60.25   | 0.51  | 0.00     | 15154   | 9559    | 58.31    | 233.41   |
| 16.                | West Bengal      | 6296    | 4364.62  | 21.82    | 81.61    | 3971   | 4963     | 15.52   | 0.00     | 3829 | 3761    | 37.61 | 25.72    | 14096   | 13088   | 74.95    | 107.33   |
|                    | Kharif 2010      | 3896192 | 5991786  | 12909.16 | 12581.48 | 988443 | 1366580  | 3732.15 | 1622.634 | 5126 | 8058.65 | 63.12 | 30.05208 | 4889761 | 7366425 | 16704.43 | 14234.16 |

**Housing Shortage in Urban Areas**

3188. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
 SHRI B. MAHTAB:  
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI PRIYA DUTT:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI BALI RAM:  
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government is unable to provide affordable houses to the people in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;



(c) whether several such projects are pending with the Union Government for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these are likely to be cleared, State-wise;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Technical Group to assess the urban housing shortage in the country;

(f) whether the Government has carried out any survey and developed any comprehensive strategy to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities in the urban areas of the country including Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(g) if so, the target fixed for construction of such houses during the XI Five Year Plan alongwith the details of the projects under implementation, city/town-wise; and

(h) the details of the target so far achieved in various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,70,908 have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs. 21039.87 crores committed for the purpose.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period. So far 5573 households have benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.

- The Government has launched the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/ Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. So far 19100 houses with Central Government assistance of Rs. 53.96 have been sanctioned to various States under the scheme.

(c) and (d) No proposals in relation to above schemes are pending in the Ministry.

(e) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group has further estimated the total requirement of housing during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) as 26.53 million.

(f) No year-wise survey of housing shortage has been conducted by the Ministry on the shortage of housing facilities in the last three years or current year in the States including in Delhi.

(g) and (h) As the various housing schemes being implemented by the Ministry are demand driven, no state-wise target has been assigned. However, Details of 7 year allocation made under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given at Statement.



**Statement***Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**ACA Allocation, ACA Approved, Dus Approved and ACA Released (BSUP & IHSDP)*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 7-Year New-Allocation |         |         | Total Central Share Approved |         |         | No. of Dwelling Units Approved<br>(New+Up-gradation) |       |        | ACA Released |        |         |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|--|-------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|
|        |                   | BSUP                  | IHSDP   | Total   | BSUP                         | IHSDP   | Total   | BSUP   | IHSDP | Total  | BSUP         | IHSDP  | TOTAL   |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                     | 4       | 5       | 6                            | 7       | 8       | 9  | 10    | 11     | 12           | 13     | 14      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1547.42               | 764.57  | 2311.99 | 1496.32                      | 783.10  | 2279.42 | 134694   | 47896 | 182590 | 874.86       | 551.78 | 1426.64 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 43.95                 | 24.52   | 68.47   | 43.95                        | 8.96    | 52.91   | 852  | 176   | 1028   | 11.83        | 4.48   | 16.31   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 121.94                | 67.25   | 189.19  | 97.60                        | 70.22   | 167.82  | 2260   | 8668  | 10928  | 48.80        | 35.11  | 83.91   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 531.54                | 168.07  | 699.61  | 312.76                       | 162.48  | 475.24  | 22372  | 12956 | 35328  | 78.19        | 81.24  | 159.43  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 385.21                | 158.83  | 544.04  | 364.99                       | 158.83  | 523.82  | 30000  | 17922 | 47922  | 169.29       | 104.57 | 273.86  |
| 6.     | Goa               | 11.43                 | 35.79   | 47.22   | 4.60                         | 0.00    | 4.60    | 155  | 0     | 155    | 1.15         | 0.00   | 1.15    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 1015.56               | 256.25  | 1271.81 | 822.46                       | 243.20  | 1065.66 | 106044   | 28424 | 134468 | 621.68       | 119.35 | 741.03  |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 57.31                 | 209.70  | 267.01  | 31.18                        | 209.70  | 240.88  | 3248   | 16426 | 19674  | 31.18        | 104.85 | 136.03  |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 31.29                 | 37.07   | 68.36   | 18.27                        | 37.07   | 55.34   | 636  | 1616  | 2252   | 4.57         | 18.54  | 23.11   |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 140.18                | 117.34  | 257.52  | 134.44                       | 87.97   | 222.41  | 6677   | 6670  | 13347  | 33.61        | 41.22  | 74.83   |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 351.09                | 136.00  | 487.09  | 251.59                       | 131.33  | 382.92  | 12226  | 11544 | 23770  | 62.90        | 55.05  | 117.95  |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 407.97                | 222.69  | 630.66  | 407.97                       | 222.56  | 630.53  | 28118  | 17237 | 45355  | 165.95       | 136.45 | 302.40  |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 250.00                | 198.83  | 448.83  | 233.56                       | 201.60  | 435.16  | 23577  | 26295 | 49872  | 125.37       | 130.70 | 256.07  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 351.10                | 276.64  | 627.74  | 344.26                       | 221.83  | 566.09  | 41446  | 20739 | 62185  | 147.91       | 115.73 | 263.64  |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 3372.56               | 1130.60 | 4503.16 | 3234.10                      | 1228.49 | 4462.59 | 182841   | 90072 | 272913 | 1409.68      | 601.30 | 2010.98 |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 43.91                 | 32.35   | 76.26   | 43.91                        | 32.35   | 76.26   | 1250   | 2829  | 4079   | 10.98        | 13.03  | 24.01   |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 40.35                 | 28.97   | 69.32   | 40.35                        | 22.43   | 62.78   | 768  | 912   | 1680   | 16.03        | 11.21  | 27.24   |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 80.11                 | 29.78   | 109.89  | 80.11                        | 29.78   | 109.89  | 1096   | 1950  | 3046   | 27.26        | 14.89  | 42.15   |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 105.60                | 44.14   | 149.74  | 105.60                       | 44.74   | 150.34  | 3504   | 2761  | 6265   | 79.20        | 29.92  | 109.12  |
| 20.    | Odisha            | 78.74                 | 176.33  | 255.07  | 54.18                        | 191.88  | 246.06  | 2508   | 13049 | 15557  | 13.54        | 92.90  | 106.44  |
| 21.    | Punjab            | 444.46                | 172.56  | 617.02  | 36.15                        | 33.77   | 69.92   | 5152   | 4658  | 9810   | 26.39        | 16.89  | 43.28   |
| 22.    | Rajasthan         | 383.46                | 424.56  | 808.02  | 257.30                       | 533.59  | 790.89  | 23151  | 41719 | 64870  | 85.47        | 282.99 | 368.46  |
| 23.    | Sikkim            | 29.06                 | 20.90   | 49.96   | 29.06                        | 17.92   | 46.98   | 254  | 39    | 293    | 15.23        | 8.96   | 24.19   |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu        | 1107.80               | 349.38  | 1457.18 | 1041.80                      | 372.10  | 1413.90 | 91318  | 37585 | 128903 | 494.87       | 294.35 | 789.22  |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6        | 7       | 8        | 9       | 10     | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14       |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 23.66    | 28.36   | 52.02    | 13.96    | 38.05   | 52.01    | 256     | 3115   | 3371    | 13.96   | 22.19   | 36.15    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 1165.22  | 854.41  | 2019.63  | 1144.24  | 751.74  | 1895.98  | 67992   | 43035  | 111027  | 531.77  | 366.82  | 898.59   |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                 | 97.84    | 63.58   | 161.42   | 65.33    | 90.57   | 155.90   | 1799    | 5032   | 6831    | 17.61   | 45.28   | 62.89    |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 2126.98  | 681.04  | 2808.02  | 1845.35  | 826.59  | 2671.94  | 150074  | 60171  | 210245  | 684.90  | 498.79  | 1183.69  |
| 29.   | Delhi                       | 1481.28  | 0.00    | 1481.28  | 1229.28  | 0.00    | 1229.28  | 73820   | 0      | 73820   | 228.90  | 0.00    | 228.90   |
| 30.   | Puducherry                  | 83.20    | 26.95   | 110.15   | 83.20    | 5.48    | 88.68    | 2964    | 432    | 3396    | 21.86   | 2.74    | 24.60    |
| 31.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | 27.29   | 27.29    | 0.00     | 13.64   | 13.64    | 0       | 40     | 40      | 0.00    | 5.53    | 5.53     |
| 32.   | Chandigarh                  | 446.13   | 0.00    | 446.13   | 396.13   | 0.00    | 396.13   | 25728   | 0      | 25728   | 198.06  | 0.00    | 198.06   |
| 33.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00     | 20.56   | 20.56    | 0.00     | 3.34    | 3.34     | 0       | 144    | 144     | 0.00    | 1.67    | 1.67     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 21.03   | 21.03    | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00     | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00     |
| 35.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00     | 21.97   | 21.97    | 0.00     | 0.58    | 0.58     | 0       | 16     | 16      | 0.00    | 0.29    | 0.29     |
| Total |                             | 16356.35 | 6828.31 | 23184.66 | 14264.01 | 6775.86 | 21039.87 | 1046780 | 524128 | 1570908 | 6253.00 | 3808.83 | 10061.83 |

[English]

**Funds for Promotion of Sports**

3189. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
 SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the acute shortage of sports infrastructure and poor standard of other sports facilities in the country, including in rural areas;

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

(c) the amount of funds allocated for creation of sports infrastructure and promotion/development of sports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any new policy for the sportspersons to compete successfully in different international sports competitions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
 (a) and (b) To address the severe inadequacy of sports infrastructure facilities particularly in the rural areas of the country, the Government of India has introduced a nation-wide rural sports programme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09. This scheme aims at creation of basic sports infrastructure in all the village/block panchayats (and its equivalent units) in the country, in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal States, and 20% for Border States and special category, including North Eastern States. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations. The scheme also provides 100% central assistance to States/Union Territories for holding Annual Rural Sports Competitions at block, district, state and national levels. Separate funding is also made for conducting National Women Championship, Inter-School Competitions and North East Games.



(c) State-wise allocation and release of funds during the last two financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2010-11 (upto 28th February, 2011) are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(d) and (e) Government provides financial assistance for the participation of national athletes/teams, representing India in international sports competitions. The assistance covers air passage cost, cost of boarding, and lodging, out of pocket allowance, ceremonial dress, sports kit, entry fees etc. as may be applicable.

Government provides full assistance for intensive coaching of the national teams through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India. The Government also provides financial assistance to meritorious players under the Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training and National Sports Development Fund for personalized training/coaching under national/international coaches, participation in international tournaments held in India and abroad and purchase of equipment.

Apart from this, the Government runs the following schemes through Sports Authority of India to identify potentially gifted sportspersons in the country at sub-junior (8-14 years), junior (14-18 years) and senior levels and gives them scientific training in the respective disciplines through qualified coaches:

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
3. SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
5. Centre of Excellence (COE)

Free board and lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure are also provided. Non-residential trainees are given monthly stipend in place of board and lodging. In the Centre of Excellence, the trainees are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment, and scientific back up along with specialized training. Around 15,000 trainees benefit under the SAI Schemes.

#### **Achievements**

As a result of the intensive and scientific mode of training imparted by SAI under different schemes, a total of 2,171 medals have been won in national events and 712 medals in International events by the SAI trainees in the last three years. India won a record of 101 medals in 2010 Commonwealth Games securing 2nd position and 64 medals in 2010 Asian Games securing 6th position in the overall ranking.

#### **Statement I**

*State-wise approval and release of grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State  | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of block panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                                 | 4                               | 5                     | 6              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 2190                              | 113                             | 25.98                 | 12.99          |
| 2.     | Assam          | 333                               | 22                              | 4.81                  | —              |
| 3.     | Bihar          | 847                               | 53                              | 10.44                 | 5.22           |
| 4.     | Chhattisgarh   | 982                               | 14                              | 10.11                 | —              |
| 5.     | Goa            | 19                                | 04                              | 0.35                  | —              |
| 6.     | Gujarat        | 900                               | 22                              | 9.65                  | —              |
| 7.     | Haryana        | 619                               | 12                              | 6.51                  | 3.26           |

| 1     | 2   | 3     | 4   | 5      | 6     |
|-------|---|-------|-----|--------|-------|
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 324   | 08  | 4.02   | 2.01  |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir   | 413   | 14  | 5.32   | 2.66  |
| 10.   | Kerala  | 100   | 15  | 1.60   | 0.80  |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh  | 2304  | 31  | 23.65  | 11.82 |
| 12.   | Maharashtra   | 2689  | 35  | 27.55  | 8.91  |
| 13.   | Manipur   | 79    | 04  | 1.08   | 0.87  |
| 14.   | Mizoram   | 82    | 03  | 1.07   | 0.85  |
| 15.   | Nagaland  | 110   | 05  | 1.48   | 1.18  |
| 16.   | Odisha  | 623   | 31  | 7.34   | 3.67  |
| 17.   | Punjab  | 1233  | 14  | 12.55  | 6.27  |
| 18.   | Rajasthan   | 869   | 24  | 9.43   | 3.71  |
| 19.   | Sikkim  | 16    | 10  | 0.67   | 0.54  |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu  | 1261  | 38  | 13.82  | 5.00  |
| 21.   | Tripura   | 104   | 04  | 1.36   | 1.09  |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 5203  | 82  | 53.91  | 10.00 |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand   | 750   | 10  | 8.89   | 3.00  |
| 24.   | West Bengal   | 335   | 33  | 4.63   | -     |
| 25.   | Grants Released to SAI for holding Competitions in States/UTs |       |     |        | 8.15  |
| Total |   | 22385 | 601 | 246.22 | 92.00 |

**Statement II***State/UT-wise approval and release of grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of village panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                 | 4                                 | 5                     | 6              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    |                                   |                                   |                       | 12.99          |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 355                               | 32                                | 5.56                  | 4.44           |
| 3.     | Assam             | —                                 | —                                 | —                     | 3.85           |
| 4.     | Bihar             | —                                 | —                                 | —                     | 5.02           |



| 1   | 2   | 3    | 4   | 5     | 6      |
|-----|---|------|-----|-------|--------|
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh  | —    | —   | —     | 5.06   |
| 6.  | Goa   | —    | —   | —     | 0.18   |
| 7.  | Gujarat   | —    | —   | —     | 7.10   |
| 8.  | Haryana   | —    | —   | —     | 3.25   |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | —    | —   | —     | 2.01   |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir   | —    | —   | —     | 2.10   |
| 11. | Jharkhand   | 403  | 21  | 4.79  | 2.39   |
| 12. | Karnataka   | 565  | 18  | 6.22  | 3.12   |
| 13. | Kerala  | —    | —   | —     | 0.80   |
| 14. | Maharashtra   | —    | —   | —     | 4.86   |
| 15. | Meghalaya   | 83   | 08  | 1.32  | 1.06   |
| 16. | Mizoram   | 164  | 05  | 2.08  | 0.21   |
| 17. | Nagaland  |      |     |       | 0.30   |
| 18. | Odisha  | 623  | 31  | 7.34  | 8.05   |
| 19. | Punjab  | —    | —   | —     | 6.27   |
| 20. | Rajasthan   | M    | —   | M     | 4.72   |
| 21. | Sikkim  | 32   | 20  | 1.35  | 0.13   |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu  | —    | —   | —     | 1.91   |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh   | —    | —   | —     | 16.96  |
| 24. | Uttrakhand  | —    | —   | —     | 5.90   |
| 25. | West Bengal   | —    | —   | —     | 2.32   |
| 26. | Grants Released to SAI for holding Competitions in States/UTs |      |     |       | 30.00  |
|     | Total   | 2225 | 135 | 28.67 | 135.00 |

**Statement III**

*State-wise approval and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme  
for the year 2010-11 (upto 28th February' 2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | No. of village panchayat approved | No. of village panchayat approved | Total amount approved | Funds released* |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                 | 4                                 | 5                     | 6               |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 2,190                             | 113                               | 25.98                 | 25.98           |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 355                               | 32                                | 5.56                  | 6.67            |

| 1          | 2                           | 3     | 4   | 5      | 6       |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----|--------|---------|
| 3.         | Gujarat                     | —     | —   | —      | 2.55    |
| 4.         | Haryana                     | 619   | 12  | 7.92   | 7.92    |
| 5.         | Himachal Pradesh            | 324   | 08  | 4.77   | 4.77    |
| 6.         | Karnataka                   | 564   | 18  | 6.23   | 9.34    |
| 7.         | Kerala                      | 100   | 15  | 11.17  | 11.17   |
| 8.         | Maharashtra                 | 2752  | 35  | 28.16  | 41.94   |
| 9.         | Meghalaya                   | 83    | 08  | 1.32   | 1.19    |
| 10.        | Mizoram                     | —     | —   | 0.18   | 2.27    |
| 11.        | Nagaland                    | 220   | 10  | 2.96   | 2.96    |
| 12.        | Odisha                      | —     | —   | 3.01   | 5.98    |
| 13.        | Punjab                      | 1,233 | 14  | 15.32  | 15.32   |
| 14.        | Sikkim                      | —     | —   | —      | 1.35    |
| 15.        | Tripura                     | 208   | 08  | 2.97   | 3.24    |
| 16.        | Uttar Pradesh               |       |     | 11.81  | 38.76   |
| 17.        | Uttarakhand                 | 750   | 10  | 10.59  | 10.59   |
| 18.        | West Bengal                 | —     | —   | —      | 2.32    |
| <b>UTs</b> |                             |       |     |        |         |
| 19.        | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 60    | 06  | 1.06   | 1.06    |
| 20.        | Lakshadweep                 | 02    | 09  | 0.51   | 0.51    |
| 21.        | Puducherry                  | 50    | 05  | 0.69   | 0.69**  |
| Total      |                             | 9,510 | 303 | 140.21 | 196.58# |

\*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e 2008-09 and 2009-10)

\*\*Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

#It excludes transfer of Rs. 5.00 crore to NSDF-PYKKA.

#### **Statement IV**

*Details of funds released for Annual Competitions during 2010-11 (upto 28.02.2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | Rural Competitions |                  |                              | Women Competitions |                              |                 |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|        |                   | No. of Blocks      | No. of Districts | Amount released <sup>@</sup> | No. of Districts   | Amount released <sup>@</sup> | Total [(5)+(7)] |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                  | 4                | 5                            | 6                  | 7                            | 8               |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,108              | 22               | 11.26                        | —                  | —                            | 11.26           |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 161                | 16               | 2.05                         | —                  | —                            | 2.05            |



| 1   | 2   | 3     | 4   | 5     | 6   | 7    | 8     |
|-----|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|
| 3.  | Assam   | 219   | 27  | 2.96  | 27  | 0.38 | 3.34  |
| 4.  | Bihar   | 534   | 38  | 6.19  | —   | —    | 6.19  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh  | 146   | 18  | 2.01  | —   | —    | 2.01  |
| 6.  | Goa   | 04    | 02  | 0.18  | 02  | 0.08 | 0.26  |
| 7.  | Gujarat   | 202   | 23  | 2.69  | —   | —    | 2.69  |
| 8.  | Haryana   | 92    | 18  | 1.50  | 21  | 0.31 | 1.81  |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 77    | 12  | 1.18  | 12  | 0.15 | 1.33  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir   | 143   | 22  | 2.10  | —   | —    | 2.10  |
| 11. | Jharkhand   | 212   | 24  | 2.81  | 24  | 0.35 | 3.16  |
| 12. | Karnataka   | 176   | 30  | 2.52  | 30  | 0.42 | 2.94  |
| 13. | Kerala  | 98    | 10  | 1.32  | —   | —    | 1.32  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh  | 283   | 46  | 4.13  | 50  | 0.66 | 4.79  |
| 15. | Maharashtra   | 309   | 29  | 3.88  | 35  | 0.48 | 4.36  |
| 16. | Meghalaya   | 39    | 07  | 0.67  | 07  | 0.12 | 0.79  |
| 17. | Mizoram   | 26    | 08  | 0.58  | 08  | 0.13 | 0.71  |
| 18. | Nagaland  | —     | —   | —     | 11  | 0.13 | 0.13  |
| 19. | Odisha  | 314   | 30  | 3.85  | 30  | 0.42 | 4.27  |
| 20. | Punjab  | 104   | 16  | 1.55  | 20  | 0.30 | 1.85  |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu  | 385   | 31  | 4.66  | 32  | 0.44 | 5.10  |
| 22. | Tripura   | 40    | 04  | 0.67* | 04  | 0.11 | 0.78  |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh   | 820   | 71  | 9.47  | —   | —    | 9.47  |
| 24. | Uttarakhand   | 95    | 13  | 1.38  | 13  | 0.09 | 1.47  |
| 25. | West Bengal   | 292   | 15  | 3.31  | —   | —    | 3.31  |
| 26. | UT. of Chandigarh   | —     | —   | —     | —   | 0.03 | 0.03  |
| 27. | Through NYKS  | 263   | 25  | 3.22  | —   | —    | 3.22  |
|     | Total   | 6,142 | 557 | 76.14 | 326 | 4.60 | 80.74 |
| 28. | Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts and 35 states. |       |     |       |     |      | 7.31# |
|     | Grand Total   |       |     |       |     |      | 88.05 |

\* It includes Rs. 7.2 lakh released to Tripura State for holding Lower Level North East Games.

@It includes for State Level competitions.

# It includes Rs. 3.20 crore released by NS, NIS, Patiala to NYKS from erstwhile scheme of 'Promotion of Sports and Games in school'.

**Schemes for Promoting Sportspersons**

3190. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme/proposes to introduce new scheme to encourage new talents in different sports disciplines including skiing and water sports in the country including in Uttarakhand;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote/encourage talents in the said sports disciplines?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government already has schemes to assist National Sports Federations and also to assist individual sports talent for promoting excellence in sports, including skiing and water sports throughout the country including Uttarakhand.

**Soil Health**

3191. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:  
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
 SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
 DUDHGAONKAR:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the extensive use of chemical fertilizers and neglect of ecological fertilization, the health of soil across the country is posing serious threat to future food security of the country;

(b) if so, the policies formulated by the Government during the last three years to ensure the health of soil used for agriculture in the country;

(c) the respective percentage use of chemical and organic fertilizer as a basic component for agriculture in the country;

(d) whether the Government has introduced any scheme with a view to promote the usage of organic fertilizers in the country considering the serious implications of chemical fertilization;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of the amount allocated and the implementation status of such schemes, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government is contemplating upon giving subsidy on organic/bio-fertilization in the country; and

(h) 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 (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) While per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in the country at 133 kg remains far less than that in many other developing countries, unbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter and neglect of micro and secondary nutrients over years have resulted in multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health in many parts of 'the country,' particularly in intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains. Appropriate policies and measures are in place to ensure soil health and fertility.

(b) and (c) The policies formulated and the measures taken by the Government to ensure soil health and fertility, inter alia, include promotion of soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, biofertilizers and locally available organic manures to maintain soil health and productivity. A new scheme, namely National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility has been introduced during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures. All such organic eco-friendly sources of nutrients presently available can supplement chemical fertilizers by nearly 25%.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) has been started w.e.f. 2004-05 to



promote the use of organic fertilizers. The project, *inter alia*, promotes setting up of compost, vermi compost and bio-fertilizer production units. Organic farming is also being encouraged under flagship schemes such as RKVY, NHM and Macro Management. The State-wise details of funds

released are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(g) No, Madam,

(h) Does not arise.

**Statement I**

*State-wise details of total number of Organic units (FVMWC, Biofertilizer production units and Vermiculture hatcheries) set up under NPOF by DAC and NABARD and total production capacity generated (in MT) by these units till March 2010*

| Sl.No. | States            | Total Number of units and capacity generated (MT/annum) |          |               |          |              |          |
|--------|-------------------|---|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
|        |                   | FVMWC   |          | Biofertilizer |          | Vermiculture |          |
|        |                   | Number  | Capacity | Number        | Capacity | Number       | Capacity |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4        | 5             | 6        | 7            | 8        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0   | 0        | 8             | 1068     | 05           | 600      |
| 2.     | Arunchal Pradesh  | 0   | 0        | 0             | 0        | 40           | 1500     |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1   | 32       | 0             | 0        | 67           | 2450     |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0   | 0        | 0             | 0        | 44           | 2230     |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0   | 0        | 1             | 37.5     | 108          | 4635     |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 1   | 100      | 0             | 0        | 0            | 0        |
| 7.     | Goa               | 1   | 26.00    | 1             | 150      | 0            | 0        |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 1   | 44       | 3             | 405      | 86           | 3870     |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0   | 0        | 2             | 300      | 37           | 1470     |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 2   | 200      | 1             | 37.5     | 25           | 937      |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 0   | 0        | 2             | 75       | 23           | 975      |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 2   | 110      | 1             | 150      | 54           | 5650     |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 2   | 50       | 2             | 300      | 1            | 10       |
| 14.    | Manipur           | 0   | 0        | 1             | 37.5     | 20           | 750      |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 0   | 0        | 10            | 1035     | 35           | 3625     |
| 16.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1   | 100      | 02            | 100      | 83           | 5512     |
| 17.    | Mizoram           | 1   | 100      | 1             | 37.5     | 62           | 2325     |
| 18.    | Meghalaya         | 0   | 0        | 1             | 84       | 0            | 0        |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 0   | 0        | 1             | 37.5     | 103          | 3862     |

| 1     | 2                  | 3  | 4    | 5  | 6      | 7    | 8      |
|-------|--------------------|----|------|----|--------|------|--------|
| 20.   | Odisha             | 0  | 0    | 1  | 37.5   | 147  | 5512   |
| 21.   | Punjab and Haryana | 1  | 25   | 2  | 280    | 187  | 20437  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan          | 0  | 0    | 1  | 81     | 144  | 12600  |
| 23.   | Sikkim             | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0      | 8    | 300    |
| 24.   | Tripura            | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0      | 72   | 2700   |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu         | 2  | 110  | 9  | 490    | 45   | 2128   |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh      | 2  | 125  | 1  | 37.5   | 138  | 18562  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand        | 0  | 0    | 2  | 270    | 78   | 3037   |
| 28.   | West Bengal        | 0  | 0    | 2  | 210    | 7    | 753    |
| Total |                    | 17 | 1022 | 55 | 5260.5 | 1619 | 106430 |

FVMWC: Fruit and Vegetable market Waste Compost Units

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of total funds released by DAC and total subsidy committed by NABARD  
till March 2010 for setting up of organic input production units*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State             | Total subsidy/financial assistance |                            | Total funds released/subsidy committed |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|        |                   | Directly by DAC                    | Subsidy released by NABARD |  |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                  | 4                          | 5                                      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 40.00                              | 104.83                     | 144.83                                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 60.00                              | 0                          | 60.00                                  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 60.00                              | 26.08                      | 86.08                                  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 55.50                              | 9.00                       | 64.50                                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 173.00                             | 7.90                       | 180.90                                 |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 0                                  | 40.00                      | 40.00                                  |
| 7.     | Goa               | 0                                  | 33.94                      | 33.94                                  |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 0                                  | 167.31                     | 167.31                                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 74.00                              | 21.58                      | 95.58                                  |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 137.50                             | 0                          | 137.50                                 |



| 1     | 2                  | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 11.   | Jharkhand          | 73.00   | 1.50    | 74.50   |
| 12.   | Karnataka          | 18.00   | 114.46  | 132.46  |
| 13.   | Kerala             | 0       | 64.36   | 64.36   |
| 14.   | Manipur            | 50.00   | 0       | 50.00   |
| 15.   | Maharashtra        | 49.00   | 164.61  | 213.61  |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh     | 148.50  | 37.32   | 185.82  |
| 17.   | Mizoram            | 153.00  | 0       | 153.00  |
| 18.   | Meghalaya          | 0       | 11.34   | 11.34   |
| 19.   | Nagaland           | 174.50  | 0       | 174.50  |
| 20.   | Odisha             | 240.5   | 0       | 240.5   |
| 21.   | Punjab and Haryana | 97.50   | 203.62  | 301.12  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan          | 18.00   | 135.53  | 153.54  |
| 23.   | Sikkim             | 12.00   | 0       | 12.00   |
| 24.   | Tripura            | 108.00  | 0       | 108.00  |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu         | 171.50  | 54.64   | 226.14  |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu         | 171.50  | 54.64   | 226.14  |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh      | 62.50   | 216.23  | 278.73  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand        | 75.50   | 38.62   | 114.12  |
| 29.   | West Bengal        | 0       | 34.58   | 34.58   |
| Total |                    | 2051.50 | 1487.46 | 3538.96 |

**Statement III***State-wise fund release under organic farming of RKVY and MMA during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

| State             | RKVY    |         |         | MMA     |         |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                   | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| Andhra Pradesh    |         | 2500.00 |         |         | 792.00  | 384.49  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |         |         | 5.00    | 408.90  | 206.09  |         |
| Assam             |         |         | 129.25  | 142.23  | 81.40   | 157.89  |

| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bihar             |         | 743.50  | 1808.86 | 250.08  | 54.00   | 50.78   |
| Chhattisgarh      |         | 240.00  | 875.00  | 28.50   | 79.50   |         |
| Goa               |         |         |         |         |         | 8.00    |
| Gujarat           |         | 74.00   | 293.91  | 160.12  | 10.12   | 20.00   |
| Haryana           |         | 82.00   |         | 424.45  | 45.00   | 25.00   |
| Jammu and Kashmir |         |         |         | 225.18  | 171.23  |         |
| Jharkhand         | 75.00   |         |         | 81.50   | 5.00    | 8.00    |
| Karnataka         | 703.00  |         | 763.00  |         | 523.00  | 37.23   |
| Kerala            |         |         |         | 420.00  | 30.50   |         |
| Lakshadweep       |         |         |         | 9.00    |         |         |
| Madhya Pradesh    |         | 400.00  |         | 259.16  | 115.48  | 200.00  |
| Maharashtra       |         |         |         | 1832.50 | 614.50  | 278.00  |
| Manipur           |         |         |         | 568.53  | 482.00  | 293.88  |
| Mizoram           |         |         |         | 514.68  | 275.02  | 6.00    |
| Meghalaya         |         |         |         | 20.12   |         |         |
| Nagaland          |         |         |         | 87.50   | 51.20   |         |
| Odisha            | 203.35  |         | 104.44  | 82.00   | 25.00   |         |
| Punjab            |         |         |         | 189.30  | 90.50   | 64.00   |
| Rajasthan         |         |         | 2272.00 | 187.10  |         | 5.00    |
| Sikkim            |         |         | 835.00  | 1378.10 | 394.08  | 222.00  |
| Tamil Nadu        | 871.00  | 910.00  |         | 467.00  | 10.60   |         |
| Tripura           |         |         | 40.00   | 17.60   | 2.10    | 24.20   |
| Uttar Pradesh     |         | 1000.00 |         | 532.64  | 218.14  | 150.00  |
| West Bengal       |         |         | 977.55  | 691.20  | 278.12  | 55.00   |
| Uttarakhand       | 199.03  |         | 1151.34 |         |         | 14.79   |
| Himachal Pradesh  |         | 150.00  | 310.52  | 250.00  | 179.00  | 10.00   |
| Total             | 2369.35 | 8099.50 | 9565.87 | 9368.95 | 4733.46 | 2014.26 |



**Centrally Protected Monuments**

3192. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
 DUDHGAONKAR:  
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
 SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in the country including Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra as on date, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent by the Government on preservation and maintenance of these monuments during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to renovate any of the said monuments during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include any new monuments/site in the list of protected monuments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The State-wise details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in the country are at Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of the funds allocated and spent on conservation of protected monuments during the last three years are at Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of total number of conservation works proposed under different Circle Offices and allocation of funds for the current financial year are at Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Proposals have been received from various agencies and individuals for declaring certain monuments as of national importance.

As per section (4) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Central Government has the authority to declare the ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains as of national importance, after declaring its intention by notification in the Official Gazette and inviting objections from the interested persons within two months. A list of monuments and archaeological sites and remains proposed for central protection are at Statement-IV.

**Statement I***Protected Monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)*

| Sl.No. | Name of State/U.T.   | Number of Monuments |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 137                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh    | 03                  |
| 3.     | Assam                | 55                  |
| 4.     | Bihar                | 70                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh         | 47                  |
| 6.     | Daman and Diu (U.T.) | 12                  |
| 7.     | Goa                  | 21                  |
| 8.     | Gujarat              | 202                 |
| 9.     | Haryana              | 89                  |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh     | 40                  |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir    | 69                  |
| 12.    | Jharkhand            | 12                  |
| 13.    | Karnataka            | 507                 |
| 14.    | Kerala               | 26                  |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh       | 292                 |
| 16.    | Maharashtra          | 285                 |
| 17.    | Manipur              | 01                  |
| 18.    | Meghalaya            | 08                  |
| 19.    | Nagaland             | 04                  |
| 20.    | N.C.T. Delhi         | 174                 |
| 21.    | Odisha               | 78                  |

| 1   | 2                  | 3   |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 22. | Pondicherry (U.T.) | 07  |
| 23. | Punjab             | 33  |
| 24. | Rajasthan          | 162 |
| 25. | Sikkim             | 03  |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu         | 413 |

| 1     | 2             | 3    |
|-------|---------------|------|
| 27.   | Tripura       | 08   |
| 28.   | Uttar Pradesh | 743  |
| 29.   | Uttarakhand   | 042  |
| 30.   | West Bengal   | 133  |
| Total |               | 3676 |

**Statement II**

*Year-wise expenditure for conservation under ASI for last three years and allocation for the current financial year 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State                 | Circle/Branch       | Expenditure<br>2007-2008 | Expenditure<br>2008-2009 | Expenditure<br>2009-2010 | Allocation<br>2010-2011 |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1      | 2                             | 3                   | 4                        | 5                        | 6                        | 7                       |
| 1.     | Uttar Pradesh                 | Agra Circle         | 633.00                   | 774.00                   | 738.00                   | 515.00                  |
| 2.     | Uttar Pradesh                 | Lucknow Circle      | 775.00                   | 1201.39                  | 1371.00                  | 900.00                  |
| 3.     | Maharashtra                   | Aurangabad Circle   | 738.95                   | 285.00                   | 590.00                   | 900.00                  |
| 4.     | Maharashtra                   | Mumbai Circle       | 415.00                   | 465.15                   | 500.00                   | 350.00                  |
| 5.     | Karnataka                     | Bangalore Circle    | 1035.22                  | 1088.94                  | 1200.00                  | 800.00                  |
| 6.     | Karnataka                     | Dharwad Circle      | 593.00                   | 423.64                   | 619.46                   | 600.00                  |
| 7.     | Madhya Pradesh                | Bhopal Circle       | 906.69                   | 997.96                   | 674.33                   | 565.00                  |
| 8.     | Odisha                        | Bhubaneshwar Circle | 278.29                   | 234.16                   | 276.49                   | 215.00                  |
| 9.     | West Bengal, Sikkim           | Kolkata Circle      | 338.13                   | 419.34                   | 435.23                   | 380.00                  |
| 10.    | Tamil Nadu,<br>Puducherry     | Chennai Circle      | 531.00                   | 505.00                   | 460.50                   | 430.00                  |
| 11.    | Punjab, Haryana               | Chandigarh Circle   | 494.82                   | 512.48                   | 694.46                   | 425.00                  |
| 12.    | Himachal Pradesh              | Shimla Circle       | 125.00                   | 118.00                   | 70.87                    | 80.00                   |
| 13.    | Delhi                         | Delhi Circle        | 786.36                   | 728.64                   | 1747.00                  | 1000.00                 |
| 14.    | Goa                           | Goa Circle          | 92.20                    | 118.00                   | 120.61                   | 105.00                  |
| 15.    | N.E. States,<br>except Sikkim | Guwahati Circle     | 103.52                   | 175.25                   | 135.08                   | 140.00                  |



| 1   | 2                     | 3                                     | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7         |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 16. | Rajasthan             | Jaipur Circle                         | 285.00   | 280.00   | 275.55   | 255.00    |
| 17. | Andhra Pradesh        | Hyderabad Circle                      | 743.23   | 865.00   | 610.00   | 535.00    |
| 18. | Bihar and U.P. (Part) | Patna Circle                          | 427.97   | 377.72   | 314.99   | 260.00    |
| 19. | Jammu and Kashmir     | Srinagar Circle                       | 300.00   | 405.30   | 338.44   | 305.00    |
| 20. | Kerala                | Thrissur Circle                       | 261.75   | 286.17   | 300.01   | 260.00    |
| 21. | Gujarat               | Vadodara Circle                       | 339.98   | 405.62   | 459.98   | 325.00    |
| 22. | Uttaranchal           | Dehradun Circle                       | 177.50   | 169.40   | 130.52   | 140.00    |
| 23. | Chhattisgarh          | Raipur Circle                         | 235.00   | 285.00   | 332.00   | 255.00    |
| 24. | Jharkhand             | Ranchi Circle                         | 74..92   | 78.45    | 64.75    | 60.00     |
|     |                       | Chemical Preservation<br>(All India)  | 609.90   | 555.36   | 655.45   | 675.00    |
|     |                       | Horticultural Activity<br>(All India) | 1584.76  | 1743.63  | 2185.71  | 1550.00   |
|     |                       | DG Office                             | 00       | 00       | 00       | 1565.00   |
|     |                       | Total                                 | 12886.19 | 13498.60 | 15300.43 | 13,590.00 |

**Statement III**

*Statement showing the number of works taken up for conservation of monuments for last three years*

| Sl.No. | Name of Circle | Name of States/UTs          | Number of Works |         |         |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
|        |                |                             | 2008-09         | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1      | 2              | 3                           | 4               | 5       | 6       |
| 1.     | Agra           | Uttar Pradesh               | 91              | 87      | 90      |
| 2.     | Aurangabad     | Maharashtra                 | 114             | 26      | 29      |
| 3.     | Bangalore      | Karnataka                   | 201             | 85      | 103     |
| 4.     | Bhopal         | Madhya Pradesh              | 85              | 103     | 106     |
| 5.     | Bhubaneswar    | Odisha                      | 61              | 48      | 49      |
| 6.     | Kolkata        | West Bengal                 | 22              | 40      | 43      |
| 7.     | Chennai        | Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry     | 24              | 24      | 30      |
| 8.     | Chandigarh     | Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana | 47              | 57      | 57      |
| 9.     | Dehradun       | Uttarakhand                 | 18              | 16      | 18      |

| 1     | 2                   | 3   | 4    | 5    | 6    |
|-------|---------------------|---|------|------|------|
| 10.   | Delhi               | NCT of Delhi  | 36   | 38   | 50   |
| 11.   | Dharwad             | Karnataka   | 36   | 50   | 60   |
| 12.   | Goa                 | Goa   | 20   | 18   | 18   |
| 13.   | Guwahati            | Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim | 22   | 35   | 35   |
| 14.   | Hyderabad           | Andhra Pradesh  | 82   | 87   | 91   |
| 15.   | Jaipur              | Rajasthan   | 42   | 64   | 66   |
| 16.   | Lucknow             | Uttar Pradesh   | 96   | 101  | 105  |
| 17.   | Patna               | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh  | 70   | 65   | 70   |
| 18.   | Ranchi              | Jharkhand   | 7    | 12   | 11   |
| 19.   | Raipur              | Chhattisgarh  | 67   | 68   | 69   |
| 20.   | Shimla              | Himachal Pradesh  | 21   | 20   | 20   |
| 21.   | Srinagar            | Jammu and Kashmir   | 34   | 36   | 37   |
| 22.   | Thrissure           | Kerala, Chennai   | 18   | 16   | 19   |
| 23.   | Vadodara            | Gujarat, Daman and Diu  | 30   | 46   | 49   |
| 24.   | Mumbai              | Maharashtra   | 47   | 37   | 41   |
| 25.   | Science Banch       | All States  | 68   | 65   | 66   |
| 26.   | Horticulture Branch | All States  | 221  | 372  | 369  |
| Total |                     |   | 1580 | 1616 | 1701 |

**Statement IV**

*List of Monuments/Sites Identified for Consideration to be declared as of National Importance in the Country*

| Sl.No. | Name of Monument/site with Locality/District                                | Name of State |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 1      | 2   | 3             |
| 1.     | Ancient Site at Juni-Karan, Kutch   | Gujarat       |
| 2.     | Palace building near Firozshah Palace and Tehkhana, Hissar, District Hissar | Haryana       |
| 3.     | Group of Temples at Haradib, District Ranchi                                | Jharkhand     |
| 4.     | Shahpur Quila, Shah-pur, District Palamu                                    | Jharkhand     |
| 5.     | Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex, Gumla                                | Jharkhand     |
| 6.     | Tiliagarh Fort, Sahebganj   | Jharkhand     |



| 1   | 2  | 3              |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 7.  | Fort and Jain Rock Cut sculptures at Koluha, Hill, Chatra                    | Jharkhand      |
| 8.  | Janardana Temple, Panamaram, Waynad, District                                | Kerala         |
| 9.  | Vishnu Temple, Nadavayal District Waynad                                     | Kerala         |
| 10. | Fortification wall of Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad                            | Maharashtra    |
| 11. | Old High Court Building, Nagpur, District Nagpur                             | Maharashtra    |
| 12. | Fort, Ginnurgarh, District Sehore  | Madhya Pradesh |
| 13. | Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda   | Odisha         |
| 14. | Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir                       | Odisha         |
| 15. | Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur  | Rajasthan      |
| 16. | Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur                                     | Rajasthan      |
| 17. | Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur                                 | Rajasthan      |
| 18. | Bala QiJa in Alwar and a step well in Neemrana in Alwar                      | Rajasthan      |
| 19. | St. Thomas Church, Dehradun, District, Dehradun                              | Uttarakhand    |
| 20. | Excavated Site, Sringaverapura, District Allahabad                           | Uttar Pradesh  |
| 21. | Nauseri Banu Mosque and Chowk Masjid, Kella Nizamat, District Murshidabad    | West Bengal    |
| 22. | Archaeological Site (Sakeesena Mound), Mogalbari, District Paschim Medinapur | West Bengal    |
| 23. | Khwaza Anwar Ber (Nawab Bari), District Bardhaman                            | West Bengal    |
| 24. | Brindaban Chandra Temple and Radha Damodar Temple District Bankura           | West Bengal    |
| 25. | Motijhil Jama Masjid, Murshidabad  | West Bengal    |

#### **Achievement of Food Processing Industries**

3193. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI R. DHURVA NARAYANA:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets for Food Processing industries (FPIs);

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

(c) the financial assistance provided to FPIs during the said period; and

(d) the details of the various schemes being implemented for promotion of FPIs alongwith their salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not set any target in terms of the Food Processing Units and as such the data are not maintained centrally by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. However, as per the competitiveness report of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) there are 25,367 registered food processing units in the country. The details of the achievements made by

registered Food Processing Industries is given in column nos. 4, 5 and 6 given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) Under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries with aim to creation of new processing capacity and Upgradation of existing processing capabilities, Modernization of Food Processing Sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative

societies and private sector units and individuals. The details of the financial assistance provided to the agencies/entrepreneurs in the country during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed statement II.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs and (ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs), (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R and D (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and (vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

#### *Statement I*

##### *State-wise details of the Statistic Data on number of registered Food Processing Industries*

| State          | Factories in Operation | Invested Capital | Total Output        | Net Value Added | Profit |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1              | 2                      | 3                | 4                   | 5               | 6      |
|                | Number                 |                  | Amount in Rs. Crore |                 |        |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6,402                  | 9,676            | 27,275              | 2,583           | 1,198  |
| Tamil Nadu     | 3,736                  | 6,319            | 14,181              | 1,503           | 455    |
| Maharashtra    | 2,238                  | 16,055           | 28,679              | 2,692           | -201   |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 1,719                  | 14,023           | 24,549              | 2,552           | 676    |
| Punjab         | 1,628                  | 4,186            | 11,604              | 1,298           | 594    |
| Karnataka      | 1,390                  | 6,275            | 11,270              | 1,658           | 584    |
| Gujarat        | 1,307                  | 6,625            | 26,018              | 1,228           | 363    |
| West Bengal    | 1,147                  | 2,910            | 7,563               | 532             | 105    |
| Kerala         | 1,059                  | 2,018            | 6,787               | 613             | 69     |
| Assam          | 897                    | 1,626            | 4,183               | 477             | 177    |



| 1                           | 2      | 3      | 4       | 5      | 6     |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Haryana                     | 564    | 3,202  | 6,160   | 669    | 182   |
| Chhattisgarh                | 561    | 1,086  | 3,206   | 5      | -82   |
| Odisha                      | 535    | 1,046  | 2,190   | 75     | -31   |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 517    | 2,965  | 13,289  | 446    | 105   |
| Rajasthan                   | 506    | 1,674  | 6,246   | 513    | 283   |
| Uttaranchal                 | 274    | 1,272  | 2,315   | 194    | 14    |
| Bihar                       | 191    | 915    | 1,209   | 124    | -8    |
| Jharkhand                   | 108    | 117    | 302     | 40     | 15    |
| Delhi                       | 103    | 586    | 3,441   | 208    | 100   |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 97     | 394    | 716     | 71     | 29    |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 93     | 270    | 519     | 11     | -22   |
| Goa                         | 80     | 410    | 806     | 185    | 129   |
| Puducherry                  | 55     | 198    | 972     | 219    | 183   |
| Tripura                     | 50     | 46     | 89      | 19     | 13    |
| Daman and Diu               | 28     | 79     | 176     | 47     | 22    |
| Chandigarh (U.T.)           | 27     | 39     | 156     | 15     | 4     |
| Nagaland                    | 16     | 8      | 31      | 2      | 0     |
| Meghalaya                   | 13     | 44     | 61      | -21    | -25   |
| Manipur                     | 12     | 7      | 24      | 1      | 0     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 10     | 18     | 241     | 100    | 95    |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4      | 4      | 5       | 2      | 1     |
| Total                       | 25,367 | 84,094 | 204,267 | 18,061 | 5,027 |

**Statement II**

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and current year State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs\**

| Sl. No. | Name of the State           | 2007-08  |                 | 2008-09  |                 | 2009-10  |                 | 2010-11<br>(upto 22.11.2010) |                 |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|         |                             | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released | Approved                     | Amount released |
| 1       | 2                           | 3        | 4               | 5        | 6               | 7        | 8               | 9                            | 10              |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 43       | 947.49          | 48       | 908.999         | 41       | 677.05          | 27                           | 288.915         |
| 2.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0        | 0               | 0                            | 0               |

| 1     | 2                 | 3   | 4        | 5   | 6        | 7   | 8        | 9   | 10       |
|-------|-------------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0   | 0        | 1   | 17.67    | 3   | 376.14   | 0   | 0        |
| 4.    | Assam             | 12  | 442.17   | 17  | 176.79   | 22  | 418.74   | 11  | 247.54   |
| 5.    | Bihar             | 5   | 83.915   | 2   | 42.3     | 2   | 35.59    | 6   | 102.11   |
| 6.    | Chandigarh        | 6   | 83.915   | 2   | 42.3     | 2   | 35.59    | 6   | 102.11   |
| 7.    | Chhattisgarh      | 0   | 0        | 10  | 163.725  | 4   | 45.46    | 26  | 228.495  |
| 8.    | Delhi             | 0   | 0        | 7   | 160.65   | 2   | 50       | 1   | 16.3     |
| 9.    | Goa               | 0   | 17       | 1   | 24.57    | 1   | 24.26    | 2   | 40.6     |
| 10.   | Gujarat           | 32  | 544.06   | 39  | 714.81   | 42  | 665.18   | 54  | 1092.716 |
| 11.   | Haryana           | 19  | 418.72   | 23  | 349.415  | 11  | 134.96   | 11  | 255.78   |
| 12.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 12  | 325.09   | 5   | 152.745  | 10  | 269.58   | 7   | 175.34   |
| 13.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 9   | 109.855  | 3   | 22.05    | 7   | 59.73    | 4   | 48.59    |
| 14.   | Jharkhand         | 2   | 9.09     | 0   | 0        | 3   | 44.09    | 4   | 84       |
| 15.   | Karnataka         | 34  | 529.62   | 35  | 629.895  | 24  | 269.55   | 20  | 435.74   |
| 16.   | Kerala            | 47  | 876.8    | 32  | 545.37   | 33  | 567.33   | 16  | 241.69   |
| 17.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 10  | 172.32   | 14  | 201.87   | 18  | 273.03   | 14  | 207.185  |
| 18.   | Maharashtra       | 95  | 1696.805 | 121 | 1802.633 | 113 | 1717.3   | 61  | 902.965  |
| 19.   | Manipur           | 3   | 61.74    | 3   | 45.51    | 6   | 163.75   | 0   | 0        |
| 20.   | Meghalaya         | 1   | 8.19     | 2   | 159.57   | 2   | 123.02   | 2   | 66.62    |
| 21.   | Mizoram           | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 1   | 11       | 0   | 0        |
| 22.   | Nagaland          | 1   | 27.485   | 4   | 178.205  | 1   | 64.99    | 0   | 0        |
| 23.   | Odisha            | 6   | 129.41   | 2   | 38.68    | 6   | 84.4     | 10  | 213.28   |
| 24.   | Pondicherry       | 2   | 31.3     | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        |
| 25.   | Punjab            | 32  | 481.45   | 61  | 841.36   | 13  | 172.37   | 16  | 271.49   |
| 26.   | Rajasthan         | 35  | 566.075  | 44  | 551.975  | 27  | 27325.46 | 48  | 643.939  |
| 27.   | Sikkim            | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        |
| 28.   | Tamil Nadu        | 53  | 951.79   | 36  | 594.355  | 41  | 672.11   | 26  | 405.94   |
| 29.   | Tripura           | 2   | 39.98    | 1   | 13.86    | 0   | 0        | 0   | 0        |
| 30.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 63  | 1123.425 | 43  | 875.475  | 32  | 560.63   | 46  | 894.33   |
| 31.   | Uttarakhand       | 9   | 339.78   | 6   | 163.15   | 12  | 307.57   | 9   | 191.3    |
| 32.   | West Bengal       | 35  | 653.56   | 19  | 390.135  | 10  | 136.48   | 8   | 155.76   |
| Total |                   | 569 | 10725.2  | 579 | 9765.767 | 487 | 8249.97  | 429 | 7210.625 |



### Meeting of CMs on Agriculture

3194. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting with the Chief Ministers of all States to discuss the strategies on achieving higher agriculture growth;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken by the Government to bolster food production and tackle the shortage of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Working Group on Agricultural Production was constituted by the "Core Group of Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers on Prices of Essential Commodities" in their meeting held on April 4th, 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This Working Group, comprising Chief Ministers of Haryana (Chairperson) Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar met on 7th June and 30th August 2010. The Working Group deliberated on and recommended measures for increasing agricultural production and productivity, including on long term policies required for sustained agricultural growth.

A summary of major recommendations of Working Group on Agriculture Production are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Government has taken up several programmes for increasing food production and initiated action on new initiatives on Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas, Vegetable Clusters Programme, Promotion of Nutrients Millets and bringing rate of interest effectively to 4% for short term crop loans announced in the budget.

### Statement

#### *Summary of Major Recommendations of Working Group on Agriculture Production*

1. Bridge the horizontal and vertical gaps in yield by ascertaining these through specific studies and address them through appropriate interventions like timely sowing, balanced use of fertilizers and soil ameliorants, improving water use efficiency etc.

2. Expansion of area under *boro* (winter) rice by increasing cropping intensity especially in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal. (*Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India programme launched to address this*)
3. Assam should also be included in the Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India programme. (*Included*)
4. As electric power is unlikely to be available to the extent required, it is necessary to assist farmers partly by meeting higher cost of diesel pumping sets for lifting water in eastern states. A scheme on the lines of Diesel Subsidy Scheme of Bihar should be launched in other States also.
5. Undertake an ambitious time bound programme of ground water use through bore-wells, shallow wells and lift irrigation schemes in eastern India.
6. Additional investments are required to maintain canals and to fund research on conjunctive use of brackish water with canal water.
7. Develop and upscale integrated farming systems including crops, horticulture, livestock etc. to generate both on-farm and off-farm employment for small and marginal farmers.
8. Include short duration summer mung-bean varieties under zero tillage in areas under irrigated cereal production systems of the country, and Reintroduce pulses in sugarcane production systems areas. In eastern India, relay cropping of zero till planting of winter legumes (lentil, chickpea etc) should be focussed in 'rice-fallows'.
9. Promote production of hybrid seed aggressively and provide incentives to Private Sector.
10. Improve seed replacement rate of oilseed crops. Popularise Cyto-plasmic Male Sterility (CPM) based hybrids as they promise substantial productivity enhancement. Superior sunflower hybrids should be developed and promoted in northern India. In castor, special focus is required for the development of hybrids and varieties resistant to abiotic stresses such as drought and salinity.



11. **State Seed Corporations** should either be reformed/re-organized to make them vibrant organisations or should be closed to allow development of alternative mechanisms.
12. Fertiliser companies should produce right kind of mixtures of nutrients to suit the specific requirements of soils in all agro-climatic zones. Target to bring at least 10% area under bio-fertiliser application. Encourage use of liquid fertilisers.
13. There is need to create appropriate pesticide/bio-pesticide quality control set up and to provide deterrent punishment for the sale of spurious pesticides.
14. New irrigation technologies like furrow irrigation, mulching, drip and sprinkler irrigation etc. need to be promoted as a national priority. Micro irrigation systems (i.e. drip and sprinkler) must be promoted as a matter of priority in both canal command and rainfed areas. *In situ* water conservation is the best solution for stability and sustainability of agriculture, and improving yields of crops in the rainfed areas.
15. Institutional development across States is a priority area for equitable flow of credit. Credit should be made available at not more than 4% per annum rate of interest.
16. Farm mechanisation is not only necessary for increasing productivity, but has become essential in view of emerging labour shortage and needs considerable support from Government. A Technology Mission on Farm Mechanisation should be started.
17. Encourage establishment of agri-business centres by Self Help Groups to purchase, maintain and provide farm machinery to farmers under custom hiring.
18. All types of tools, implements, machinery and equipment should be allowed to be freely imported without any import duty.
19. States may consider taking up segregation of feeders for dedicated availability of power to agriculture sector and making power available in un-served areas especially in eastern India.
20. Much needed emphasis to encourage use of solar, biomass and wind power in agriculture is required. It will be highly desirable to initiate a National programme on Harnessing Bio-energy in Agriculture.
21. A time bound programme to fill up existing vacancies in all KVKs and Extension Directorates should be prepared and implemented.
22. Train and Develop Technology Agents through vocational training at State Agricultural Universities for establishment of Agri-Clinics.
23. It is necessary to bring in private sector investments for developing marketing infrastructure to give better choices to farmers and for developing more efficient supply chain for better handling of agriculture produce.
24. System of Spot Electronic Trading, one of the biggest institutional reforms in agriculture marketing system, needs to be institutionalised.
25. Funds available under the Scheme 'Gramin Bhandaran Yojana' should be fully utilised to create a network of rural godowns in the country.
26. Methodology of calculating costs of cultivation of Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices (CACP) must be reviewed in the context of need to provide economic and remunerative prices to the farmers. The Working Group supports acceptance of the National Commission on Farmers' report suggesting 50% higher price over the actual cost of cultivation or adoption of Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices (BICP) formula used for estimating industrial costs.
27. Minimum Support Price (MSP) for vegetables, especially Potato, Onion and Garlic, should also be fixed by GOI.
28. Market for agricultural produce must be immediately freed of all sorts of restrictions on movement, trading, stocking, finance, exports etc. No monopoly, including that of APMCs or corporate licensees, should be allowed.
29. Agriculture land ceiling for corporates could be fixed at 25 times the ceiling for individual farmers.



30. Proper policy should be put in place for **land lease and contract farming**. Guidelines need to be chalked out for contract farming/leasing, to ensure that the rights of both land owner and tenant are safeguarded.
31. **Indian companies can be encouraged to buy lands in foreign countries** for producing pulses and oilseeds under long term supply contracts to Indian canalising agencies.
32. **A consolidation exercise** should be taken up by the Planning Commission to **convert existing CSSs into a few focussed schemes**.
33. From the Twelfth Plan, it will be advisable to **extend the NFSM to cover all the districts of wheat producing States**. Crops such as **maize and coarse cereals (sorghum and bajra)** should be included in NFSM.
34. Entire **statistical system needs to be revamped** to cover all crops and to increase accuracy of data collection and elimination of higher or lower bias.
35. A national system of **collecting and monitoring identified weather parameters** should be developed and put in place using RKVY and other funds. **Market information along with daily weather conditions** should be provided to the farmers using **modern ICT tools and techniques** (SMS, Panchayat e-services, FM radio, AIR, TV etc.).
36. The States may consider setting up **separate Universities of Veterinary and Animal Sciences**. Union Government should also set up a **Livestock Mission**
37. Efforts to promote **use of plastics in agricultural operations** should be encouraged.
38. **A coordination mechanism** for Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Public Distribution, Irrigation, Fertilisers and Power in the Central/State Government is urgently needed. **A Scientific Advisory Council on Agriculture** should be created under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister.
39. States may consider bringing **all agriculture and allied sector related production programmes under the Agriculture Production Commissioner**, for coordinating with other allied departments.
40. **A comprehensive policy for insurance coverage of all important food crops and live stock** needs to be put in place on priority and the same should be implemented with additional funding support from the Centre, with **village** as a unit instead of the Block.
41. **Norms of Calamity Relief Fund (CRT)** should be revised and the compensation for the loss of crops due to natural calamities like flood/drought/frost should be enhanced to at least Rs. 25,000 per hectare.
42. A massive effort for **building modern silos** to arrest post harvest losses of foodgrains is needed at the national level through both **public and private sector interventions** as a national priority.
43. In addition to use of location-specific technology, suitable policy initiatives in terms of insurance, preferential credit, strengthening infrastructure and extension services are also ; needed for **climate proofing rainfed agriculture**.
44. **A Second Green Revolution focusing on the Rainfed areas** is possible only through a technological breakthrough in the use of **bio-technology to strengthen conventional breeding methodology** by evolving plant varieties resistant to pest and diseases, tolerant to adverse weather conditions, better nutritional value and enhanced durability of product.
45. **A National Mission for Development of Rainfed Agriculture** should be established with defined outcomes and convergence with line Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

#### Alcohol Production

3195. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of alcohol poisoning reported in the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether arrangements have been made by the Government to regularly check through site visits, the quality of alcohol being manufactured at the production units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control illegal production and sale of alcohol?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Alcohol is a State subject. All matters relating to the issuance of manufacturing license, monitoring aspects etc. are dealt by the State Governments. As such, this Ministry has neither received any report nor maintains data on cases of alcohol poisoning.

#### **Tent House in Government Colonies**

3196. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints regarding functioning of Tent Houses in various Government Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to discourage the use of Government premises for commercial use; and

(d) the action taken against the allottees and removal of the tent houses from the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) There was a complaint about an illegal tent house operating in Aram Bagh Colony and the same has since been removed in January, 2011.

(c) CPWD carries out periodic inspection to prevent/remove illegal encroachments in Govt. accommodations besides detecting and reporting the same.

(d) No action was taken against the allottee since he has already removed the tent house, as stated in reply to (a) and (b) above.

#### **Improving Local Transport Service**

3197. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the local transport service in all big metro cities including setting up of metro rail or other service in Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount released to improve the local transport service in the North Eastern States during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban development which is a state subject. As such, the responsibility for improving local transport service in big metro cities, primarily, rests with the State Govt. However, realizing the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the central Government has taken active steps like formulation of National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centers under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

No proposal for setting up of Metro rail project has been received from Govt. of Assam for any city in the state. However, under the scheme for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM, 200 buses have been sanctioned for the city of Guwahati, Assam.

(c) Details of Central financial assistance provided for procurement of buses under JNNURM to North-Eastern States are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

*States-wise details of funds released during the last three years for procurement of buses to Northern States under JNNURM*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State             | City     | Funds released |         |         |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|
|        |                   |          | 2008-09        | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4              | 5       | 6       |
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar | 1.95           | —       | —       |
| 2.     | Assam             | Guwahati | 7.11           | —       | —       |



| 1  | 2         | 3        | 4    | 5    | 6    |
|----|-----------|----------|------|------|------|
| 3. | Manipur   | Imphal   | 3.04 | —    | —    |
| 4. | Meghalaya | Shillong | —    | 3.69 | —    |
| 5. | Mizoram   | Aizwal   | 1.46 | —    | —    |
| 6. | Nagaland  | Kohima   | —    | 0.68 | —    |
| 7. | Sikkim    | Gangtok  | —    | 0.68 | 1.12 |
| 8. | Tripura   | Agartala | 7.65 | —    | —    |

#### Vacancies for Disabled Persons

3198. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies reserved for disabled persons in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled;

(c) whether the Government has issued guidelines for filling up these vacancies within a stipulated period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 117 posts have been identified by Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration for physically handicapped persons. At present only 20 posts reserved for physically handicapped persons are vacant. These vacancies will be filled up before 30.04.2011 if suitable candidates are available.

(c) to (e) Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep has instructed all its Departments vide their letter No. 1/19/2002-Estt/561 dated 07.02.2011 to take urgent steps for filling up these vacancies in a time-bound manner.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Central Agricultural University

3199. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a Central Agriculture University in the Bundelkhand region is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Establishment of a Central Agricultural University for Bundelkhand Region at Jhansi to cater the needs of the Bundelkhand regions of both Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been granted in-principle approval by the Planning Commission.

[English]

#### Futures Trading in Rubber

3200. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether views/suggestions have been received to the effect that futures trading can help curtail prices of rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interest of the rubber industry and the consumers?

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



The Government has not received any suggestions or views to the effect that futures trading can help curtail prices of rubber.

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

(c) Futures trading discovers the prices of the commodity based on the underlying demand and supply factors in the physical market. Futures trading is not intended to protect or promote sectional interests. Different market stakeholders, including the rubber industry and other consumers are free to use the futures market to hedge their price risks. The Forward Markets Commission, as the market regulator, ensures that the futures market functions efficiently and transparently to discover the prices, free from excessive speculation or manipulation. It deploys various regulatory tools, viz., market wide open position limits, for members as well as clients, daily price limits and margins, special and additional margins, compulsory delivery etc.

In addition, the regulator calls for daily reports from the Exchanges and takes other proactive steps to ensure that there is no misuse of the market and that the prices reflected on the Exchange platform are governed by the underlying demand and supply factors in the physical markets. Thus, to check excessive speculation and price volatility, the futures market in commodities is kept under constant watch and surveillance on a real time basis.

However, various rubber cooperative societies and group of rubber growers in the state of Kerala dealing in rubber trade have reported that with the help of information provided on the futures trading platform, they are getting a transparent indication of current and futures prices of rubber based on which they are deciding whether to sell rubber now or in future and hence are not at the mercy of rubber dealers or tyre manufacturers who were the deciding factor of rubber price. They have also indicated that futures trading has protected them from local cartels and it provides a transparent and efficient mechanism for price discovery due to which the rubber growers were getting maximum farmgate prices (99% of market price), which is beneficial to rubber growers.

[Translation]

#### **Special Court for Women**

3201. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up special courts to provide speedier justice to women prisoners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Naxal Activities in Maharashtra**

3202. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalite activities are increasing in Garhchiroli in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Though Gadchiroli district has witnessed some violent incidents by Left Wing Extremists in recent past, the State of Maharashtra as a whole witnessed 94 incidents of LWE violence involving 45 casualties in 2010 as compared to 154 incidents of LWE violence involving 93 casualties in 2009.

(c) '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 naxalite activities in the States. Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, on both security and development fronts.

[Translation]

#### **Maintenance of Ancient Caves**

3203. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any ancient cave belonging to the Satvahan Period in Chandrapur, Maharashtra that has remained neglected over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation and maintenance of the said caves?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) One cave, namely Pandavlena cave at Bhandak in Chandrapur district is a protected monument of ASI which is later than the Satavahana period. The conservation work at the said cave is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation.

#### **Declaration as Mega Cities**

3204. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for declaring and developing a city or Town as mega city;

(b) whether the Government has made any amendment in the said criterion;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the cities which have been declared as mega cities during each of the last three years, State-wise and city-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare more cities and towns in various States as mega city and provide corresponding amenities during the current year;

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

(f) the name of agencies which have been engaged and the expenditure incurred for the purpose in this regard so far during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Matters relating to Local Government fall under the list of State subjects and Government of India has not fixed any general criteria for conferring mega city status to any city. Cities are classified differently under different schemes. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which is the major scheme currently under

the implementation in the urban sector, cities are classified into four categories:-

1. Cities/Urban agglomerations with 4 million plus population (as per 2001 census);
2. Cities/Urban agglomerations with million plus but less than 4 million population (as per 2001 census);
3. Cities/towns/Urban agglomerations in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir; and
4. Cities/Urban agglomerations other than those mentioned above.

The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities covered the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore; however, the scheme stands closed after launching of JNNURM.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Proclaimed Offenders**

3205. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proclaimed offenders who remained untraceable as on date in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to apprehend them and protect the city from worsening law and order situation;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory/instruction to Delhi Police in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Delhi Police thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of proclaimed offenders who remained untraceable as on 28.2.2011 in National Capital Territory of Delhi is 13621.

(b) The measures taken by Delhi Police to apprehend the proclaimed offenders and protect the city from worsening law and order situation are as follows:

- (i) Special teams have been constituted in each district headed by an Inspector for making concerted efforts to apprehend them.



- (ii) Instructions have been issued that the teams should visit the District/State allocated to them for making concerted efforts to apprehend Proclaimed Offenders.
- (iii) Teams visit respective Police Stations at regular intervals to familiarize themselves with the local staff and people in the area to develop rapport and intelligence network.
- (iv) Delhi Police rewards Police personnel for apprehending Proclaimed Offenders.
- (v) Weekly and fortnightly reports on Proclaimed Offenders submitted by the Police Stations are reviewed at the level of the Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has issued a Standing Order No. 21/2010 regarding action to be taken against absconders and proclaimed offenders. Besides, a circular dated 19.01.2011 amended vide order dated 04.03.2011 has been issued to invoke the provisions of 174A IPC against the proclaimed offenders being arrested to act as a deterrent for other such offenders and to curb the tendency among the wanted criminals to evade arrest.

[Translation]

#### **Maintenance of Stadia by CPWD**

3206. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of negligence on the part of the Central Public Works Department in the maintenance of Stadia constructed for the Commonwealth Games which have come to light;

(b) the institutions/persons responsible for the pathetic condition of the stadia; and

(c) the details of stadia which were not used during the Commonwealth Games though games were scheduled to be held there alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

#### **Violence in Jammu and Kashmir**

3207. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the alleged involvement of media persons behind the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to investigate the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) There are no reports of direct involvement of Media Persons behind the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

#### **PPP Mode for JNNURM**

3208. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has called for the incorporation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode as a strategy for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) the details of the projects undertaken on PPP mode under the Mission at present; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage/promote public/private partnership in various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 03.12.2005 aims to leverage and Incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, wherever appropriate. The Eleventh Plan document also stresses that there is a substantial need and potential for private sector participation In the Water Supply and Sanitation Sectors.

(c) 67 (Sixty Seven) projects with some PPP components have been approved under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM. Details of such projects is given in the enclosed Statement.



(d) Encouraging private partnership for provision of various services is one of the key reforms to be undertaken by the States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under the Mission. To achieve this, cities are to undertake a number of reforms aimed at improvement of municipal governance and financial sustainability. The Mission Directorate has

prepared and circulated a "Toolkit for analysis of Urban Infrastructure Projects for Public-Private-Partnerships under JNNURM". This toolkit contains a simple checklist for the ULB functionaries to determine whether the project is amenable to PPP. The Mission Directorate has also provided support to select cities to operationalise the toolkit.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | City Name  | Project Name   | Sectors                |
|--------|------------|--|------------------------|
| 1      | 2          | 3  | 4                      |
| 1.     | Vijayawada | Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme of Vijayawada City                                     | Solid Waste Management |
| 2.     | Itanagar   | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Itanagar City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 3.     | Guwahati   | Solid Waste Management of Guwahati City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 4.     | Patna UA   | Detailed Project Report for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna Urban Agglomeration towns | Solid Waste Management |
| 5.     | Patna      | Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Corporation of Patna                               | Solid Waste Management |
| 6.     | Ahmedabad  | Up-gradation of Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad  | Solid Waste Management |
| 7.     | Rajkot     | Up-gradation of Solid Waste Management in Rajkot   | Solid Waste Management |
| 8.     | Surat      | Up-gradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat  | Solid Waste Management |
| 9.     | Vadodara   | Detailed Project Report for Solid Waste Management in Vadodara                                   | Solid Waste Management |
| 10.    | Faridabad  | Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme of Faridabad City                                      | Solid Waste Management |
| 11.    | Shimla     | Solid Waste Management Improvement of Shimla City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 12.    | Ranchi     | Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in RANCHI  | Solid Waste Management |
| 13.    | Dhanbad    | Up-gradation of Solid Waste Management in DHANBAD  | Solid Waste Management |
| 14.    | Mysore     | Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy for Mysore City Corporation                            | Solid Waste Management |
| 15.    | Kochi      | Solid Waste Management Improvement of Kochi City   | Solid Waste Management |

| 1   | 2                  | 3   | 4                      |
|-----|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| 16. | Thiruvananthapuram | Solid Waste Management Improvement of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation                          | Solid Waste Management |
| 17. | Mumbai             | Detailed Project Report for Municipal Solid Waste Management Project, Mumbai                  | Solid Waste Management |
| 18. | Pimpri Chinchwad   | Up-gradation of Solid Waste Management in Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation              | Solid Waste Management |
| 19. | Imphal             | Municipal Solid Waste Management Project for Imphal City                                      | Solid Waste Management |
| 20. | Puducherry.        | Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Puducherry                                      | Solid Waste Management |
| 21. | Amritsar           | Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar  | Solid Waste Management |
| 22. | Jaipur             | Improvement of Solid Waste Management of Jaipur City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 23. | Chennai            | Solid Waste Management of Chennai city  | Solid Waste Management |
| 24. | Chennai            | Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipalities | Solid Waste Management |
| 25. | Coimbatore         | Solid Waste Management improvement of Coimbatore City   | Solid Waste Management |
| 26. | Madurai            | Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation   | Solid Waste Management |
| 27. | Agra City          | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra City   | Solid Waste Management |
| 28. | Allahabad          | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Allahabad City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 29. | Lucknow            | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 30. | Mathura            | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura City  | Solid Waste Management |
| 31. | Meerut             | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Meerut City   | Solid Waste Management |
| 32. | Kanpur             | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur City   | Solid Waste Management |
| 33. | Varanasi           | Municipal Solid Waste Management Improvement in Varanasi City                                 | Solid Waste Management |
| 34. | Dehradun           | Detailed Project Report for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Dehradun                     | Solid Waste Management |
| 35. | Haridwar           | Detailed Project Report for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar                     | Solid Waste Management |
| 36. | Asansol            | Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area  | Solid Waste Management |



| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4                                    |
|-----|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 37. | Kolkata        | Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal towns for Kolkata  | Solid Waste Management               |
| 38. | Kolkata        | Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 Municipal towns for Kolkata   | Solid Waste Management               |
| 39. | Indore         | Solid Waste Management of Indore City  | Solid Waste Management               |
| 40. | Nasik          | Solid Waste Management for Nasik   | Solid Waste Management               |
| 41. | Nagpur         | DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City through Public Private Partnership  | Water supply                         |
| 42. | Nagpur         | Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying up to Mahadulla by mortar lined M.S pipe line in lieu of Canal  | Water supply                         |
| 43. | Kolkata        | Development and Management of water supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Salt lake, Kolkata. Part 1-Water Supply         | Water supply                         |
| 44. | Bhopal         | Water Supply to Gas affected areas   | Water supply                         |
| 45. | Chennai        | Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi  | Sewerage                             |
| 46. | Kolkata        | Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-11 Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake             | Sewerage                             |
| 47. | Kohima         | Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima  | Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis |
| 48. | Indore         | Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city   | Others (Parking)                     |
| 49. | Vijayawada     | Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada<br>(i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road<br>(iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road                             | Mass Rapid Transport System          |
| 50. | Vishakhapatnam | Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam<br>(i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel<br>(ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor  | Mass Rapid Transport System          |
| 51. | Ahmedabad      | Bus Rapid Transport System-Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches | Mass Rapid Transport System          |

| 1   | 2         | 3  | 4                           |
|-----|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
| 52. | Ahmedabad | Bus Rapid Transit System   | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 53. | Ahmedabad | BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 54. | Rajkot    | Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)   | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 55. | Surat     | Development of BRTS for Surat  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 56. | Bhopal    | Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)                                    | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 57. | Indore    | Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT   | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 58. | Pune      | BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)   | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 59. | Pune      | Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 60. | Pune      | Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)                              | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 61. | Pune      | BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)                              | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 62. | Pune      | Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka) | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 63. | Pune      | BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 64. | Pune      | BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 65. | Jaipur    | BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road                                  | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 66. | Jaipur    | Construction of Bus Rapid Transit System (Package 2)   | Mass Rapid Transport System |
| 67. | Jaipur    | BRTS (Package-IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur   | Mass Rapid Transport System |

#### Contribution under NAIS

3209. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for increasing the Central contribution in respect of payments required to

be made to the farmers affected with crop failures under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra etc. have requested for change in sharing pattern between Central and State Government from 1:1 to 2:1 under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

Based on the recommendations of the joint Group constituted by the Government of India, NAIS has been modified incorporating various improvements. Government of India approved the Modified NAIS for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. In this scheme, contribution in upfront premium subsidy is shared between Central and State Government in ratio of 1:1.

#### **Vehicles for Security Forces**

3210. SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to provide new and state of the art vehicles for the State Police and Central Para-military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such vehicles are likely to be provided?

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

(b) Under the Modernisation of Police Forces scheme (MPF Scheme) funds are provided to States for modernization of State Police Forces. Mobility is one of the components of the scheme for which funds are provided to States under the scheme. The State Governments ereffect their various requirements in the Annual Action planf or modernization of police force including mobility requirement which are considered and approved in the Ministry of Home Affairs. After approval of the plans, funds are released to State against approved Plan.

As far as Central Paramilitary Forces are concerned, the Government has authorised various types of special purpose vehicles for them which are procured by them.

(c) Procurement of vehicles is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance for Food Processing Industries**

3211. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides/proposes to provide financial assistance to producers/farmers to set up small scale food processing industries; and

(b) if so, the number of such industries set up during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the details of the products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government provide financial assistance to any entrepreneurs including producers/farmers to setup small scale food processing industries. The scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) aims at creation of new processing capacity and Upgradation of existing processing capabilities, Modernization of Food Processing Sector to include Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, Fisheries, Cereal, Consumer items, Oil Seeds, Rice Milling, Flour Milling and Pulse etc. Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/ entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North- Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. The implementing agencies include Central /State Government organizations /PSUs /NGOs / Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals.

(b) The data on number of food processing industries setup including details of the products are not centrally maintained by the Ministry as FPIs are both in organized as well as unorganized sector. However, as per the competitiveness report of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) there are 25,367 registered food processing units in the country. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has assisted 579 units in 2008-09, 487 units in 200-10 and 429 units in 2010-11 (as on 22.11.2010).

Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.



*[English]***Prisoners Convicted under TADA**

3212. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners lodged in various jails convicted under TADA alongwith the number of prisoners who have been sentenced to life imprisonment during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of prisoners released after serving fourteen years jail term for good conduct alongwith

the total number of applications pending for release of prisoners during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) the information regarding TADA cases pertaining to State Governments is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, a statement based on the information received from various State Governments during the year 2010 regarding number of persons in jails convicted under TADA; number of persons sentenced to life imprisonment; number of prisoners released after serving fourteen years jail term; and number of application pending for release of prisoners is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | Name of State/<br>Union Territory | Number of<br>persons in<br>jails convicted<br>under TADA | Number of<br>persons given<br>life<br>imprisonment<br>punishment | Number of<br>persons<br>released<br>after serving<br>fourteen years<br>and for good<br>conduct in<br>jail | Application<br>pending for<br>release |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                 | 3  | 4  | 5   | 6                                     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh                    | 2  | 2  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh                 | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 3.     | Assam                             | 1  | 1  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 4.     | Bihar                             | 14   | 6  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh                      | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 6.     | Goa                               | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 7.     | Gujarat                           | 36   | 28   | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 8.     | Haryana                           | 6  | 6  | 1   | 1                                     |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh                  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir                 | 13   | 4  | 1   | Nil                                   |
| 11.    | Jharkhand                         | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 12.    | Karnataka                         | 4  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 13.    | Kerala                            | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh                    | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil                                   |



| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4                   | 5   | 6   |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 28  | 15                  | Nil | 16  |
| 16. | Manipur                     | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 20. | Odisha                      | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 5   | 4                   | Nil | 2   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 14  | 14                  | Nil | Nil |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 4   | 3                   | Nil | Nil |
| 25. | Tripura                     | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 3   | 3                   | Nil | 2   |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 6   | 6                   | Nil | 2   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 31. | Dadra Nagar Haveli          | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 33. | NCT of Delhi                | 12  | 11+1 death sentence | 3   | Nil |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |
| 35. | Puducherry                  | Nil | Nil                 | Nil | Nil |

### Policy for Street Vendors

3213. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a new national policy for street vendors in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which this policy is different from the existing one and the provisions made therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to implement this new policy effectively in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam. The current Policy, which replaced the 2004 Policy has been, in operation since 2009.

(b) to (d) States have been advised to adopt the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009, prepare and implement action plan and enact legislation to regulate street vending following Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill 2009, circulated to states.

**GM Crops**

3214. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in developing various Genetically Modified (GM) crops in the country;

(b) whether the above said institution has developed any GM Crops in the country, so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to check the quality of the GM crops introduced by Multi National Companies and their Indian subsidiaries; 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 (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Funds are made available to various Divisions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for overall research and development; not specifically for developing GM crops. ICAR has allocated Rs. 1601.60 crores during the first four years of XI plan period to Crop Science and Horticulture Divisions for crop improvement which includes research on Genetically Modified crops.

(b) and (c) The Institutes of ICAR have developed transgenics of Cotton and Brinjal. In crops like Sorghum, Tomato, Mustard, Potato, Sugarcane and Rice, transgenics, have been developed and are under testing.

(d) and (e) The Government has adequate regulatory provisions under the Seed Act 1966, Seed Rules 1968 and the Seed Control Order 1983 to check the quality of seeds introduced by Companies in India. To regulate the quality of Bt Cotton seeds for specifying the purity in terms of quantum \*of Bt gene expression in Bt cotton seeds, a notification was issued on 5.11.2005 under the Seed Act 1966. There is a specified procedure for seed sample size for Bt cotton seed lots for testing purposes under Rule 33 of the Seed Rules, 1968. State Governments have notified Seed Inspectors for enforcement of Seed law. The Review Committee on Genetically Manipulation (RCGM) constituted by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) under EPA-1986 looks into the biosafety aspects of GM crops prior to environmental release. The mandate of the MoEF and

GEAC is to regulate the biosafety (Environment and Health) of a GM product as per the regulatory procedure defined under Rule 1989 of EPA.

**Printpack India 2011**

3215. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six days fair, Printpack India-2011 was held in Delhi recently highlighting the growth story of the country's graphic arts, newspapers, textbooks and magazines industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received from various quarters thereto?

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

(b) The 10th edition of 'Printpack India-2011' was held from January 16-21, 2011 at Pragati Maidan in New Delhi. This exposition displayed printing, packaging and allied machinery for pre press, in-press, Binding, Finishing, Packaging, Converting and Signage industry. The exhibition had 400 plus participants in a total area of 18000 sq mtr with over 20 overseas companies from 5 countries (China, Canada, Egypt, Singapore and Taiwan).

(c) During Printpack India-2011, the total number of visitors were over 50000(approx) which generated business interest and potential for expanding business.

**National Dairy Plan**

3216. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to operationalise the National Dairy Plan from April, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States where the said plan is likely to be made operational;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought special package for increasing productivity of milch animals, strengthening/expanding the infrastructure for procurement, processing, marketing and quality assurance;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) National Dairy Plan (NDP) is a strategic Plan prepared by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to achieve a target of 180 million tonnes of milk production by 2021-22. The share of the organized sector in milk is envisaged to increase from the current 30 per cent to about 65 per cent of total marketable surplus of milk by year 2021-22.

The Planning Commission has conveyed that the International Development Association (IDA) loan for Phase-I of NDP (2011-2017) amounting to Rs. 1584 crores, may when finalized, be made available to NDDB as grant-in-aid for implementation of NDP.

NDP Phase-I is a focused scientifically planned multi State initiative to lay the path for launching new processes, backed with appropriate policy and regulatory measures, to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the growing demand for milk.

(c) to (e) Consultation with State Government is in progress for finalization of NDP-Phase I.

[Translation]

#### **Rapid Action Force**

3217. SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more training centres of the Rapid Action Force in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the places identified therefor and the time by which the said centres are likely to be set up; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No,

Madam. The Government has not approved any proposal to set up more training centres of the Rapid Action Force in the Country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

#### **Security to Airports**

3218. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has deployed state police personnel and Central Securities Personnel for providing security cover at various Airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the serious lapses reported in security arrangements at airports;

(d) if so, the total number of such cases reported and registered alongwith the action taken against the officials found responsible during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Links with Maoists**

3219. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
SHRI PRABODH PONDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some political parties, groups, print and electronic media personnel having alleged links with banned Maoist Organisations;

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

(c) the action taken in this matter?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) During 2010, 2916 persons were arrested for their LWE links. In the current year, 235 persons have been arrested so far, for their IWE links.

'Police' and 'public order' being States 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 naxalite activities in the States. Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, on both security and development fronts.

[Translation]

#### Possession of Government Accommodations

3220. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few of the Government accommodations are in possession of private persons;

(b) if so, the number of such accommodations as on date;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) whether the rent being charged for these accommodations is nominal;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. Certain categories of private persons viz. Journalists, Artists, Freedom Fighters, persons under high security risks, Social Workers etc. are authorized to retain/occupy Government accommodation with the approval of the competent authority.

(b) to (d) Information is enclosed as Statement.

(e) and (f) In view of the above, question does not arise.

#### Statement

| Sl. No. | Category of allottees         | No. of Units allotted | Reason of allotment   | Licence fee charged   |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1.      | Journalists                   | 56                    | The accommodation has been allotted under the scheme approved and quota of houses fixed with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) on recommendation of Min. of Information & Broadcasting | Normal rate of Licence fee  |
| 2.      | Artists                       | 32                    | The accommodation has been allotted under the scheme approved and quota of houses fixed with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) on recommendation of Min. of Culture.                   | -do-  |
| 3.      | Freedom Fighters              | 13                    | The accommodation has been allotted under the scheme approved and quota of houses fixed with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) on recommendation of Min. of Home Affairs.              | -do-  |
| 4.      | Allotments on Security Ground | 6                     | 5 Houses have been allotted on security grounds and one house has been allotted for keeping the books of Late Sh. P.V. Narsimha Rao, Ex. P.M. of India.   | Either Market Rent or Special L/fee is being charged with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA). |



12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, beg to lay on the Table:

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the workings of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4191/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4192/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, 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:
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4193/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4194/15/11]

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4195/15/11]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (a) and (b) of (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Delhi Metro Airport Express Line, General Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2010, under Section 102 of the Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4196/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4197/15/11]



- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4198/15/11]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4199/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4200/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri G.K.Vasan, beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4201/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4202/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4203/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4204/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the years from 1990-1991 to 1997-1998, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4205/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the New Delhi Municipal Council (Maintenance of Accounts) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 13/47/2010/UD/MB/334-335 in Delhi Gazette dated 10th January, 2011, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4206/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4207/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Space for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4208/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4209/15/11]



- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4210/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4211/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri S.S.Palanimanickam, beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 956(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2010, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4212/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) 3rd Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 980(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2010, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4213/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-

(i) G.S.R.68(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 94/2006-Cus., dated 7th September, 2006.

(ii) G.S.R.69(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Barium Carbonate, originating in, or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the designated authority.

(iii) The Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.154(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R.139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4214/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(i) G.S.R.77(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption from all the duties of customs on specified goods imported in relation to organization of the International Cricket Council World Cup 2011 subject to specified conditions.

(ii) G.S.R.91(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt jute products, mentioned therein imported from Bangladesh from additional duty of customs leviable thereon.



- (iii) G.S.R.155(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum prohibiting import of Acetate Tow and Filter rods other than by Filter Cigarette manufacturers.
- (iv) G.S.R.156(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 26/2002-Cus.,(N.T.) dated the 13th May, 2002.
- (v) G.S.R.157(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 76/2003-Cus.,(N.T.) dated the 12th September, 2002.
- (vi) G.S.R.140(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 25/1999-Cus., dated 28th February, 1999.
- (vii) G.S.R.141(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 22/2003-Cus., dated 4th February, 2003.
- (viii) G.S.R.142(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2004-Cus., dated 8th January, 2004.
- (ix) G.S.R.143(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2004-Cus., dated 9th July, 2004.
- (x) G.S.R.144(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2005-Cus., dated 16th May, 2005.
- (xi) G.S.R.145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 23/2010-Cus., dated 27th February, 2010.
- (xii) G.S.R.146(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-Cus., dated 1st March, 2006.
- (xiii) G.S.R.147(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xiv) G.S.R.148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 28/2010-Cus., dated 27th February, 2010.
- (xv) G.S.R.149(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 29/2010-Cus., dated 27th February, 2010.
- (xvi) G.S.R.150(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt gold and silver in copper concentrate from basic customs duty.
- (xvii) G.S.R.151(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt packaged software from additional duty of customs.
- (xviii) G.S.R.152(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt works of art from duties of customs.
- (xix) G.S.R.153(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe effective rates of export duties.
- (xx) G.S.R.93(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 13/2010-Cus., dated 19th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4215/15/11]



(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:-

- (i) The Works Contract (Composition Scheme for Payment of Service Tax) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 159(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) The Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 161(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 26/2010-Service Tax dated 22nd June, 2010.
- (v) G.S.R. 162(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt the taxable service of business exhibition, when provided by an organizer of business exhibition for holding a business exhibition outside India.
- (vi) G.S.R. 163(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt the taxable service of execution of works contract, when provided for the purpose of carrying out construction of new residential complex or part thereof, or for completion and finishing services of construction of new residential complex or part thereof under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana.
- (vii) G.S.R. 164(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt the taxable service of general insurance, when

provided by an insurer carrying on General Insurance Business to any person for providing insurance under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna.

- (viii) G.S.R. 165(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt the taxable service of transport of goods by road, rail or air, provided to any person located in India, when the goods are transported from a place located outside India to a final destination which is also outside India.
- (ix) G.S.R. 166(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt the taxable service of transport of goods by air from service tax leviable under Section 66 of the Finance Act to the extent so much of the value as is equal to the amount of air freight included in the value determined under Section 14 of the Customs Act, or the rules made thereunder for the purpose of charging customs duties.
- (x) G.S.R. 167(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt services provided in relation to the execution of works contract, when provided wholly within an airport and classified under the taxable service of airport.
- (xi) G.S.R. 168(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to exempt services provided in relation to the execution of works contract, when provided wholly within the port or other port, for construction, repair, alteration and renovation of wharves, quays, docks, stages, jetties, piers and railways.
- (xii) The Export of Services (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiii) The Taxation of Services (Provided from Outside India and Received in India)



Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 170(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 171(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, making certain amendments in the Notification No. 26/2004-Service Tax dated 10th September, 2004.
- (xv) G.S.R. 172(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2006-Service Tax dated 19th April, 2006.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 173(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, making certain amendments in the Notification No. 1/2006-Service Tax dated 1st March, 2006.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 174(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to supersede Notification No. 9/2009-Service Tax dated the 3rd March, 2009.
- (xviii) The Point of Taxation Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4216/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-
  - (i) G.S.R. 116(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional duty of 1% on specified items subject to condition no CENVAT credit has been taken on the input goods or service.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 117(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional duty of 5% on specified items.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 118(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2006-C.E. dated 1st March, 2006.

- (iv) G.S.R. 119(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-C.E. dated 1st March, 2006.
- (v) G.S.R. 120(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 5/2006-C.E. dated 1st March, 2006.
- (vi) G.S.R. 121(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-C.E. dated 1st March, 2006.
- (vii) G.S.R. 122(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 49/2006-C.E. dated 30th December, 2006.
- (viii) G.S.R. 123(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2003-C.E. dated 1st March, 2003.
- (ix) G.S.R. 124(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 59/2008-C.E. dated 7th December, 2008.
- (x) G.S.R. 125(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2006-C.E. dated 1st March, 2006.
- (xi) G.S.R. 126(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 29/2004-C.E. dated 9th July, 2004.



- (xii) G.S.R. 127(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2004-C.E. dated 9th July, 2004.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 128(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt job worker who undertakes job work in respect of final products falling under chapter 61, 62 and 63 from payment of excise duty.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 129(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt excise duty on packaged software not falling under MRP based assessment.
- (xv) G.S.R. 130(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2005-C.E. dated 1st March, 2005.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 131(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt inter unit transfer of the parts components, assemblies or sub-assemblies required from one or more factories to another factory of same manufacturer for manufacturer of power tillers.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 132(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede amendments in the Notification No. 76/86-C.E. dated 10th February, 1986.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 133(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide payment of duty on perfumes cleared the factory of manufacturer directly for sale at a retail showroom.
- (xix) The CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 134(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xx) The Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 135(E) in

Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (xxi) G.S.R. 136(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 18/2002-C.E. dated 13th May, 2002 and fixing the rate of interest at eighteen percent per annum under Section 11AA.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 137(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 66/2003-C.E. dated 12th September, 2003 and fixing the rate of interest at eighteen percent per annum under Section 11AB.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 138(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2001-C.E.(N.T.) dated 30th April, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4217/15/11]

- (7) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Flagship Programmes for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4218/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR):  
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4219/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.



- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4220/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Gurudas Kamat, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:

- (i) S.O. 2974(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2010, appointing Shri Dayan Krishnan, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

- (ii) S.O. 234(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2011, appointing Shri D.C. Sarkar and Shri Shyamal Kumar Ghosh, Advocates as Special Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor, respectively, for conducting the cases of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4221/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:

- (i) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised, Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'B' Non-Gazetted Posts Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 789(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010.
- (ii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Armourer Cadre (Group 'C' post) Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 961(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4222/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 309 of the Constitution:-

- (i) The Sashastra Seema Bal (Field Officers) Group 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 735(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2010.

- (ii) The Sashastra Seema Bal (Ordnance Services) Group 'C' posts, Recruitment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 51(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2011.

- (iii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Secretarial Service Group 'A' Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1020(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4223/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4224/15/11]



- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4225/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Madam, 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 Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1987-1988.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1987-1988, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4226/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4227/15/11]

- (2) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4228/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4229/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:-

- (i) The Guar Grading and Marking Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2011.
- (ii) The Jatropha Seeds Grading and Marking Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 105(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4230/15/11]

- (7) A copy of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals (Form of Vaccination Certificate, Manner of Post Mortem Examination and Disposal of Carcass) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 974(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2010, under sub-section (1) of Section 44 of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4231/15/11]

- (8) A copy of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3052(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2010, under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4232/15/11]

- (9) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) The Fertilizer Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2886(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2010.



- (ii) S.O. 2724(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2010, specifying the requirement of laboratory facilities required to be possess by notified laboratories, mentioned therein.
  - (iii) S.O. 2725(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2010, notifying the specification of Di-ammomum Phosphate with 4% sulphur as provisional fertilizer under clause 20A of Fertiliser Control Order, 1985.
  - (iv) The Fertiliser (Control) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2726(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2010.
- (10) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii), (iii) and (iv) of (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4233/15/11]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2011 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.03 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

### Statement

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table statement (Hindi and English versions) of Action Taken by

Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of Committee on Estimates (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Programmes & Schemes for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

12.04 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

### Statement

[English]

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources:-

- (1) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Inter Linking of Rivers'.
- (2) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the First Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-2010) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

12.05 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 156th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library. See No. LT 4234/15/11



AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay a Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 156th Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and direction 73A issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin – Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meeting on 20th April, 2010 to consider 156th Report. The Committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Ministry. The 156th Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 22.4.2010 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22.4.2010.

I am also laying down on the Table of the House a Statement giving the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 143rd Report.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I hope the House is aware of a particular name, Hassan Ali Khan. He is an economic offender.

[Translation]

We all know about him. We are also aware of the fact that the Income Tax Department has initiated proceedings against him and slapped penalty of more than Rs. 50,000 crore on him.

[English]

He is also suspected to have links with international arms trade dealers. That is the complaint and suspicion about him. He has recently been arrested.

[Translation]

But, it is also a fact that this arrest come after the Supreme Court intervened. Not before that. The Supreme Court desired to know why he was not subjected to custodial interrogation. This goes on to show that the Supreme Court is running the country, not the government. We might feel happy, But it's a very bad thing.

[English]

It is a matter of serious concern to the country because in democracy, it is the elected Government which should run the country but unfortunately, it seems that nowadays it is the court and judiciary which is running the country.

[Translation]

But what happened? He was arrested after the Supreme Court's intervention. What did the court do?

[English]

The court released him and that is not the issue.

[Translation]

His release is not the issue.

[English]

But while releasing him, the court made some remarks. That is ominously significant and the remarks they made is like this – You have not made your homework. Secondly, the court said that the charges have not been established.

[Translation]

Not only this, the court also said that some documents submitted by them are fabricated. The court also commented that some of the documents submitted against him.

[English]

Some of the documents are available in the Internet. In this situation, where do the Parliament, the Government and the country stand? The credibility of the investigating agencies is getting eroded.

[Translation]

We accuse the CBI of being inactive.

[English]

You are under political pressure.

[Translation]

We accuse the Enforcement Department of not taking action.



[English]

What is the matter? The Government should clarify it. Is it the political pressure which has led to the inactivity of the Enforcement Directorate? Is it the political pressure? Is it that Mr. Khan is a front man, is it that there are some important political leaders who are connected with this and in order to protect them and cover them up, deliberately a soft case has been put forward in the court. This is a very serious situation because.

[Translation]

This man is not only a liar.

[English]

He is reported to be connected with the international arms dealers.

[Translation]

He has links with terrorists. We are aware of it. This is being said.

[English]

This is being said. In a situation like this, if the Enforcement Directorate is incapable of proving the charges against him, if the court says that the case put forward is too weak and if the court says that the documents are fabricated, then just imagine the situation.

[Translation]

The Enforcement Department is submitting fabricated documents.

[English]

They are saying that some of the documents are there in the internet. Therefore, two questions are very important. One is the credibility of the investigating agencies; second is whether they are under political pressure not to put forward a strong case against him. Whatever it might be, it is a dangerous situation. I wish the Government makes a statement. I know the Government does not oblige us. They want the Parliament to function. But when serious issues are raised, the Government does not oblige the Members. The Government does not oblige the Members even when the issues raised are very important. The Government responds only to a definite or a particular group of Members or to a particular section. It does not

generally oblige the Members. I wish the Government responds because the Government is under suspicion.

I do not like to recollect all that is happening in the country and tell you everything. What is happening in this country? How many cases of corruption are there? How many important people are being interrogated? Therefore, in a situation like this, it is good for the Government to come clean and the Government should come clean. The Government should make a statement....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal; Shri Ashok Argal; Shri Virendra Kumar; Dr. Rajan Sushant; Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Rajendra Agrawal are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. The leader of Opposition is speaking. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): You assured me...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called. I will call you presently, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: You gave an assurance...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the assurance stands. I will certainly give you an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: An MP received a threat to his life...(Interruptions)



[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not be adamant. She is standing. Kindly take your seat now. You will get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You should not behave like this. Do not lose your temper in this manner.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, let him speak first. If the matter relates to threat issued to the life of an MP, let him speak...(Interruptions)

MADAM SEPAKER: All right. Shri Arjanbhai Vikrambhai Madam.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. I also thank Sushmaji for letting me speak on this important matter.

Madam, mafia from the corporate world reach the house of an MP and try to bribe him and also threaten to kill him. After this threat, on the next day also his life is threatened in presence of collector and SP. No action is taken. I would delve a little into the past. The fight is 15 months old. I launched several agitations and rallies against Cairns India Company, which is laying on oil pipeline from Banner to Jamnagar. I exhausted all methods available in a democratic system to raise this issue. I approached the collector in this regard and I am giving full details regarding the dates—I also sought information under RTI from official of the concerned revenue department in Gujarat on 16th August. It has been seven months since then. However, the RTI application of an MP is not being given due importance. Thereafter on 8th December, 2010 I wrote to the Jamnagar Collector. But no information is forthcoming. The land Acquisition Officer of Gujarat, Mr. Bobby sent a letter to me, and, officially forwarded it to the company's officer. Is he an employee of Government or that of the Company? The outcome of all these agitation was the consensus that the farmers should be compensated for their acquired lands. This is what the law of the land says. What is the compensation being offered to them?

\*Not recorded.

On farmer is getting Rs. 10 lakh, another rupees two lakh and still another Rs. 30,000 for similarly situated land. When I raised the matter before the DM, the media and before 10,000 farmers in a public hearing, the official said that recovery would be affected from the farmers given excess compensation. And that police case would be filed against them. Is the Collector not accountable when he has signed the cheque for different accounts? Are the poor and the farmers entirely to be blamed? What about those holding office, and those who are responsible officers? There is proof, and I have all the documents to show that Rs. 1.4 lakh was paid for 125 meter "unda" well, and, for 225 meter "unda" well, in another case, only Rs. 70,000 was paid as compensation...(Interruptions) I have all the proof...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): I support you. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Harin Bhai, you need not give any reply. I will give you the evidence...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am supporting you...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: You are supporting me, I acknowledge it with thanks. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam, how can I conclude? I have just begun...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't do like that in Zero Hour. Don't prolong that much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Why was I threatened? What is the matter? Please listen ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I would not conclude yet. I would make my point. \*If an MP is threatened for his life in front of the Collector and SP of

\*Not recorded.



the State and you do not me give me the time to make my point then what should I expect?

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Madam, you should take back that sentence which you have uttered. That is not a proper sentence..

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I am taking back my words...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please finish now. You have written a letter to me. That is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam, the public hearing was slated on 11th March and this fact is known to all. An effort was made to give me a bribe of Rs. 2 crore so that I could not participate in the public hearing...(Interruptions). Thereafter, I was threatened to be killed...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you have made your point. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Delhi Police states that no case can be made out. Will a case be made out only after I am killed? Second day, the same person in the presence of DM and SP, one Shri Jagdip Chhaya, an officer of Cairns India and another person Shri Raut Rai, an officer of L&T, threaten me. I give evidence in the presence of SP but no action is initiated...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you have made your point. Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: If a case cannot be made out in this regard then I will be killed, Parliament will remain closed for a day, an obituary would be paid to me, then perhaps a case would be made out...(Interruptions). I would like to thank media because they have been running this story in the entire country for last four days. No MP is safe in the country. The competent authorities of the Gujarat Government are neither responding nor are they making out any case and they are not giving me any protection either. Perhaps the entire Government intends to kill me.

I would, therefore, demand that if am killed then a day of the country should not be wasted. I do not need any obituary either. When I am alive I am not getting any protection and no case is being filed...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I am repeating my three demands. That officer should be dismissed. An enquiry should be instituted against him. All the farmers should be paid compensation first. No officer of the company would enter the fields of the farmers till all the farmers are paid compensation.

If they dare enter the fields of the farmers, the farmers would give a befitting reply. Till all these demands are met, I will continue to make my point. I have been raising this issue for the last fifteen months under Rule 377 and in the Zero Hour. I have not received any reply or response after raising it in the Zero Hour. Virtually, I am not getting any response whatsoever...(Interruptions). What should I do? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, kindly give direction to the Delhi Government...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjayji, why have you stood up?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please you all take your seats. Zero Hour is going on and let it run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, why are you so agitated? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)



[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Today the House has listened to what hon. Member Madam ji told about his agony and pain. We have heard his speech on these issues earlier also. He has mentioned this thing in the letter addressed to me which is under my consideration. I will fully take care of his apprehensions about his safety.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Madam Speaker, our notice ranked second...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will also give you an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, kindly bring the House in order...(Interruptions) I allowed him to speak against my turn. Now the things have gone beyond control...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you want to associate with Madamji, kindly send you slips to the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sarvashri Chaudhary Lal Singh, Lal Chand Kataria, Bharat Ram Meghwal, Sanjay Takam, N. Ering, Sukhdeo Singh, Dr. Prabha Kishore Taviad, Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Vinay Kumar Pandey, Praveen Singh Aron, Jagdambika Pal ji have associated with this subject.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, thank you very much. With your permission I want to raise a very important issue related to public health. Whenever the issue of ill-effects on public health is reviewed, one major issue emerges — consumption of tobacco products.

Madam Speaker, as you know tobacco is consumed in two ways by smoking cigarette or bidi or chewing gutaka, pan masala, zarda, khaini. Madam, you will be

\*Not recorded.

amazed to know one startling figure that eight to nine lakh people die every year due to consumption of tobacco products. This figure has come from the Government and it is not old one. In reply to a starred question No. 230 in the Lok Sabha last Friday, the Government has stated that approximately eight to nine lakh people die every year in India due to diseases caused by consumption of tobacco products...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Northeast Delhi): What has this issue to do with the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If it does not deserve to be discussed in Zero Hour, then where should it be discussed? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Agarwalji, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, important issues are raised in Zero Hour...(Interruptions). If it is not important subject, then what is important? ...(Interruptions). Eight to nine lakh people die every year due to its consumption ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else is going on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathakji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, you have granted me permission to speak in Zero Hour keeping the importance of the subject in mind. ...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.



MADAM SPEAKER: You speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not speaking without permission. You have found the subject appropriate to be permitted...(Interruptions) If such important issues are not allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour, what else would be?

Madam, I am saying that it is an official figure — 8 to 9 lakh people die of consuming tobacco every year. This affliction does not only kill a person but also ruins him of both health and wealth. Sick person has to bear its burnt on body while those attending the patient have to suffer mentally and financially. You tend to lose your mental balance when you see your near and dear in pain and as far the economic toll is concerned, it results in total financial ruin of the families so much so that one is forced to sell the family silver to make up for the treatment cost. Through you, I would like to say that the report tabled in reply to this question states that 35 per cent of adults in India are consuming tobacco products. Hence it is imperative that the Government come out with a definitive policy in this regard. During my stint as the Minister of Health in the year 2003, I had ensured the passage of one Bill named COPTA in this House itself. It envisaged a ban on the advertisement of tobacco products and also prohibited their sale within 100 yards vicinity of schools. It also provided that tobacco was not to be sold to the children below the age of 18 years and also provided for mandatorily displaying the statutory warnings on the packaging of the tobacco products. From 2003 to 2008, the Government worked towards strengthening the warnings but the rules formulated for that purpose continued to be put on the back burner till 2009 when they were finally implemented. It was stated that warning will be made more graphic with each passing year. Graphic display of pictorial warning was to be implemented in the year 2010 but the Government extended its time limit by six months to fix it to 1.12.2010. In light of the above, I wrote a letter to the Minister of Health in which I wrote that the pictorial warning to be displayed on packaging of tobacco products okayed by his Ministry was fine but its implementation is being deferred time and again. Now the Government has decided to implement it by 31st December so I request not to extend the date further and ensure its implementation at all cost by 31st December. It will be an effective step towards improving public health. However I am constrained to say that I got its reply on 27th January. The Government had already made up its mind

to push the deadline further to the year 2011 and sent me a reply on 27th January. Therefore, I with you permission, I would like to raise this issue here. Recently, a few days ago, I met with patients suffering from mouth, throat and tongue cancer. These eight to nine lakh persons are not dying of nothing but of cancer. On one hand the Government is making scheme for making 100 districts cancer free by spending 100 crore rupees and on the other hand eight to nine lakh patients are dying because we are neither banning advertisement on tobacco products nor are we strengthening the pictorial warnings. These victims are likely to visit here on 17th to sensitise the MPs about these issues but the surprising part is that I am interrupted whenever I try to raise this subject here. I would like to say through you that if you permit, I would bring those patients to you. One can have a better sense of their dastardly faces, lack of confidence and will to live when one sees them face to face. I would also make them meet with you. All those victims are coming on 17th. The doctors of Tata Cancer Hospital have assumed this responsibility of showing them all such places. Through you, I would like to request the Government that though the most desirable outcome would be to ban consumption of tobacco products but it can at least ensure that the display of graphic pictorial warnings on cigarette packaging is made mandatory. I would like you to direct the Government not to defer the issue till 31st December 2011 which they have done. Rather it should immediately implement it. This is my submission

...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahender Singh P. Chauhan, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Dushyant Singh, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal have associated themselves with what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has said. Shri Shailender Kumar.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, I will take only two minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is speaking in place of Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All these interruptions will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.



[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, my matter is different ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I only want two minutes from you.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say only two things before you. First, Guru Das Dasgupta has mentioned about Rs. 50 crore ...*(Interruptions)* That amount of Rs. 50 crore is only the penalty...*(Interruptions)*. However, one does not know if it is Rs. Fifty thousand crore or Rs. 10000 crore.

The Government should clarify it because when the matter of black money has come to the knowledge of the Government, it should make a statement in regard to the issue raised by Guru Das Dasgupta ji. Second thing refers to the issue of March 7 incident mentioned by us in which case you had intervened and conveyed to the Minister of Home Affairs as a result whereof I alongwith Akhilesh could manage to come out of our home. The entire country was watching on 9th instant. Had you made an announcement in this House then the deployment of police in the village of Uttar Pradesh, getting hold of and beating our workers and atrocities against the people would have come to a halt. It has been a convention in the House. I had also given you a notice of Breach of Privilege. The atrocities would have come to an end by only conceding that demand. This much is my demand. The matter raised by Guru Das Dasgupta ji whether it involves Rs. 50 crore or Rs. 5000 crore should be brought before the country. The Government is taking no action even after the issue of black money has come to the notice of the Government while CBI is after us and the farmers. There is no leader of our party or of any other political party against whom CBI investigation is not going on. The issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is not insignificant but a very serious one. Besides this, our issue is also very serious. By directing the Chief Secretary, you and the hon. Minister ensured that we could step out of our home. You have assisted me. If you had stated in the House that both the matters had been referred to the Privilege Committee then it was likely that the incidents of verbal duels, beating-up of and atrocities against the innocent people entailing large scale deployment of police personnel in the villages of Uttar Pradesh would have seen a decline.

Whenever the issue of breach of privilege is raised in the House, it gets referred to the Privilege Committee.

I have been a Member of the House not for the last one year but for the last several years and I have also been the leader of opposition in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. I have seen the announcement in this regard taking place in the House itself. UP Legislative Assembly is not a small assembly. I have worked with everybody including Kamalapati Tripathi, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Narayan Dutt Tiwari to Chaudhari Charan Singh. However, I fail to understand as to why is the same treatment not being given to me and Akhilesh. You need to make an announcement in both the cases in the House. Besides, in respect of the issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji the Government should clarify whether the amount of black money in question is Rs. 50 crore or Rs. 50000 crore. The intensity of atrocity against us will perhaps come down. Therefore, you should make an announcement in the House as to what decision has been taken?

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, I have heard you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: My matter is very important.

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Shri Sajjan Verma.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, right now. Leader of your party has finished his speech. Be patient.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): Madam Speaker, the subject which I am going to raise is related to the incident of physical assault on two professors in district Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh. It is a matter of grave misfortune that one Professor Sabbharwal was murdered in 2007 by the student of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad,. Recently on the 9th March in Khandwa. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: On what subject are you speaking?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Madam Speaker, the workers of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) attacked two professors of Agricultural College, Bhagvan village, Khandwa district, Madhya Pradesh on 9th March.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will also give you a chance. Sit down for the time being.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: As there is a BJP Government in MP, no case has been registered against



the ABVP workers till date. The greatness of a guru has been extolled in all our scriptures:

Gurubrahma, Guruvishnu, Gurudevo mahesvahi,  
Guru sakshat Parbrahma, Tasmai Shree Guruvay  
Namah.

These people who preach morality and greatness of guru always stifle the truth. They should control their workers. I demand that they be cautioned to warn the ABVP workers...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: why have you all stood up? You do not want to listen, you want to speak only. You should listen also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Narain Singh, Shri Uday Pratap Singh want to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Sajjan Verma.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Hon. Madam Speaker, the manner in which the Government of Uttar Pradesh ordered lathi charge on the BJP workers and our Hon. Member of Parliament from Lucknow, Lalji Tandon and other leaders yesterday on 14th and the way their residence were sabotaged it is totally inhuman. The ruling party is in Uttar Pradesh miffed for having no mayour of their party in any of the municipalities and keeping in view the municipal elections, has brought a law in the state. The BJP workers were proceeding peacefully to hand over a memorandum to the hon. Governor. The peaceful procession of hon. Member of Parliament, Senior Leaders and workers were lathi charged, cars parked in the houses were damaged and women inside the house lathi charged. Through you I would like to say that the Uttar Pradesh Government is dictatorial and the black law legislated by it would be misused. There is lawlessness in Uttar Pradesh. It is our demand that the State Government be dismissed as the law and order has broken down completely.

MADAM SPEAKER: Any member desirous of associating can send his name slips to the table of the House. Shri Kaushalendra sit down. Only one Member had given a notice. He has made his speech. You sit

down. I have taken Kaushalendra's name let him speak. You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, due to geographical reasons Bihar suffer with floods and drought each year. Most of the districts in Central and Southern Bihar have been in the grip of drought since the past three years. Rivers originating in Nepal cause widespread floods in north Bihar every year. Kosi river, the sorrow of Bihar, devastated the entire north Bihar. Rehabilitation work is not yet complete. The economy of Bihar has been completely ruined after the formation of Jharkhand. Bihar does not even get adequate electricity for agriculture as its share in Central Pool has witnessed continuous reduction. Due to inadequate electricity there has been no foreign direct investment or national or domestic investment in Bihar. There are no industries in the state. There is no employment there. Majority of the population in Bihar consists of poor Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward, extremely backward, mahadalit, minorities and poor forward castes. There is not even a single central university in Bihar, nor colleges required for imparting professional skills.

So far the Government of India has given explained status to 11 states. Recently, special funds were given for development of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh. Why is Bihar being meted out step-motherly treatment?

Hon. Madam, through this House, I demand from the Central Government to change its policy in view of the tragedy in Bihar and to give it the special status to enable it to join the mainstream of development. Grant of special status to Bihar at the earliest is necessary to speed up development and to enable it to overcome its backwardness. This would bring down naxal activities in Bihar and it would be counted among the developed states through its speedy development.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, if we can have the House in order, I want to raise a very important matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please raise it; the House is in perfect order.

...*(Interruptions)*



MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Manish Tewari says will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You should first hear Manish Tewari ji, then you would get a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Munde ji, hear me first. What I have to say is very important for people's safety.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

Madam Speaker, I seek your kind indulgence. I would like to submit that reports have appeared in the public space that pilots after submitting fake mark sheets have procured their flying licences. This has very serious implications for the safety of the passengers. Two pilots have been arrested; some other pilots are absconding. DGCA has ordered a review of 4000 licences; but that, may I submit Madam Speaker, is really missing the wood for the trees. The real problem lies with the DGCA itself. The fact of the matter is that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation is not an independent regulator. It is not mandated by an Act of this Parliament. Therefore, they are susceptible to all kinds of pulls and pressures which makes even the examining arm of the DGCA not talk to the licencing arm. Therefore, there is no verification whether a particular mark sheet is correct, whether a particular person has passed a particular test before a licence is submitted.

In addition to this, ever since we opened our skies in 1992, there has been a mushrooming of flying academies and these flying academies promise licences to aspiring pilots even if they are not able to complete the course with regard to the standards which have been laid down.

Therefore, my respectful submission to this House and, through you, Madam Speaker, to the Government is that this opportunity should be utilised by the Government

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\*Not recorded.

to seriously review the role of the regulator, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. It should be mandated by a proper Act of Parliament. It should be set on an independent footing so that the safety of the traveling public and the various people who have been entrusted with that responsibility can be properly regulated and policed.

I thank you, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to raise this important matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Praveen Singh Aron, Shri P.T. Thomas, and Shri M.B. Rajesh will be associated with the issue raised by Shri Manish Tewari.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not lose patience so quickly.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Every one will get a chance to speak. Jagdambika Palji if you want to associate yourself with this topic give it in writing.

...(Interruptions)

12.44 hrs.

## RE: NOTICE OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Parliament is supreme and sovereign. If anybody obstructs in the functioning of the Parliament or anybody commits the crime of undermining the dignity of this entity then the Parliament is supreme and your goodself is its patron. Yesterday, I was coming from Lucknow to attend Parliament. Yesterday, Mayors of all the districts of UP had congregated in Lucknow to meet hon. Governor to tell him that the rights of political parties are being snatched in violation of the 74th Amendment to the constitution. A conspiracy is being hatched to decimate the local government. All out efforts are being made to lay the seeds for breeding of corruption.



These Mayors intended to hand over a memorandum and were proceeding in a march. I addressed them and told them that I had to go to take part in the proceedings of the House and thereafter I came back to my residence. A little after my return from there, the situation worsened there. May be the police was lathicharging, may be the crowd entered my house to save themselves from the police but the police followed them into my residence and damaged a cooler installed there for guests. My car was stationed there that was also damaged. Some flower pots were also damaged and I could not make out as to what was happening in my residence at that point of time. Can you not protect my rights? If this is a case of breach of privilege then I am prepared to give it in writing...(Interruptions).

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Madam Speaker, the BJP has got nothing in Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions).

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Is there nothing needed to be stated for U.P.? The police is lathicharging and nobody is raising any question...(Interruptions).

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I would like to tell you that this is the disrespect and insult to the House. Whatever has happened to me as member of this House, it directly or indirectly cast aspersion on the Chair as well. Can you or Can you not safeguard our rights against the police officers? This is a question mark. ...(Interruptions) I would like that the said officers should be penalized and this matter should be referred to the Committee on Privileges. They should be directed to present themselves before the Committee and asked to explain...(Interruptions) Had I been a wanted person or had I been in custody or had I been participating in that procession then I would not have any objection and I would not have been rising here. The mute question is that a Member is preventing from going to take part in the proceedings of the House. The police entered my residence without my permission and such an incident occurred there...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please all of you sit down and let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Madam Speaker, I would like to make a humble request to you...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I wish to state the same.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I am concluding and I don't intend to deliver a speech. I would like to make three quick points. Firstly, it is an offence to obstruct an MP from going to participate in the proceedings of the House...(Interruptions). Secondly, it is again an offence to enter the residence of an MP without his permission and causing damage there. Thirdly, if such a treatment is meted out to an MP and his rights are violated then it is also an offence. This also relates to the privileges of this House. I would request your goodself to take stern action on it...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Our party workers are being targetted in the villages...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please sit down. I am reading out about it only.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will be able to read out only after you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How can all of you speak at a time? You should speak on your turn.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received a notice of Question of Privilege dated 8th March, 2011 from Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, MP, against the DM and DIG, Lucknow Range for forcibly detaining him and for arresting Shri Akhilesh Yadav, MP.

Shri Akhilesh Yadav has also given a separate notice of Question of Privilege dated 14th March, 2011 against the senior officers and District Administration for misbehaving with him and detaining him in prison thereby obstructing the discharge of his Parliamentary duties.

I have called for a factual note from the Ministry of Home Affairs in the matter. I will take a decision accordingly.

...(Interruptions)



*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalji Tandon Saheb, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking. Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are calling a report from the people who have indulged in beating and causing damage...(Interruptions) Those officers would prepare a report and send that to you...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: They are telling untruth...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalji Tandonji, please sit down. Kirti Azadji, you also please sit down. He will be able to speak out only when you allow him to do so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is perhaps happening for the first time that a report is being sought from the officers who have been accused of thrashing the people. This is not an ordinary thing...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, the decision has been taken...(Interruptions)

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

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Would you seek a report from the same people who have thrashed the people...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not sought any report from them. I have sought report from the ministry of Home Affairs or from the Central Government.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Justice has been done...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are seeking report from them...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Why is he afraid of inquiry?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV:\*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please listen, do not get too much agitated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Report would not be sought from them. Rather we are asking for the report from Ministry of Home Affairs. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: From whom should we ask for the report? We are asking for the report from the Union Home Ministry. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please give a letter about the matter that you have brought to my notice then I will take a decision on the basis of facts which will come to the fore after investigation.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have said, it is right. I will do the needful. You please send me the letter of both.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down for a minute. I have already said that I am asking for the report from the Ministry of Home Affairs. You please see me in my Chamber and we will decide as to from where it is to be sought or what is to be done in the matter.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.



MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Member Shri Praveen Singh Aron has associated himself with the issue raised by hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji and Shri Lalji Tandon.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please do not speak, let other members speak. Shri Radhe Mohan Singhji, please you speak now.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak about 16 castes of Uttar Pradesh. These castes include Bind, Prajapati, Rajbhar, Gond, Pal, Kumhar, Kohar, Chauhan, Kewat, Nishad and Mallah etc. The social and economic condition of these castes is very pathetic. In 1952 at the time of implementation of constitution the social, economic standing of these castes on the basis of their hardworking nature was average and that is why they had not been included in the list of scheduled castes and in the independent India their economic, social and educational standing declined day by day.

These hard working castes are self respecting and they have contributed a lot in the nation building. In the year 2003 the hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the miserable social, economic and educational standing of these castes included them in the list of scheduled castes for their wellbeing and the process of issuing of caste certificate to them was started at the state level. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji made the same efforts for the welfare of the scheduled castes as Dr. Ambedkar made for them. But after coming to power the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Kumari Mayawati excluded these castes from the list of Scheduled castes.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, when our country was under Britishers the condition of these people was not so pitiable. When the country became independent it is divided into two classes poor and rich namely, rural India and urban India. I am talking about the rural India in which people belonging to the sixteen castes live and who shiver with the fear of dawning of the day. Their problems multiply every day. There is saying which goes on like this 'It is better to remain issueless rather than having a disgracious son'. Independence is a bad dream for them, they were much prosperous under British slavery. They fear day light because every day brings them new problems and sufferings.

Madam Speaker, I am not asking for any package to Poorvanchal as has been sought for Bundelkhand. Through you, I demand from the Union government that the decision taken by the government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji in 2003 which has been withdrawn by successive government in respect of these sixteen castes may please be honoured by including them in the list of scheduled castes so that the people of these castes may at least stand to tread on the path of development...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri P. Karunakaran to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANGNI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): I associate myself with the statement thereby Shri Radhe Mohan Singh.

CAPTAIN JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD (Muzaffarpur): I associate myself with the statement thereby Shri Radhe Mohan Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri P. Karunakaran says will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I stand to raise the issues faced by the areca nut farmers in many of the States in our country. Lots of areca nut farmers in the States like Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in other States are facing very difficult position just because the price of areca nut has gone down to a great extent.

According to the report of the Karnataka Government, the cost of areca nut per kilo is Rs. 120 but at the same time the price that the farmers are getting is at the rate of Rs. 60 or Rs. 70. Not only the areca nut farmers but lakhs of agricultural workers, who are depending on them, are also in great difficulty. The farmers have taken loan from the banks. They are not able to repay the loan or the interest.

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\*Not recorded.



At this time, the Supreme Court has given a new verdict banning some of the areca nut products. Of course, there may be health reason because the Government is not promoting areca nut plantation due to health reason. But, Madam, as you know well that in areca nut, a plant has to take at least 6-7 years to get the yield. So, the Government has to take further step to really assist the areca nut plantations. The Government should also take some steps to go to the Supreme Court to give a temporary relief to the areca nut farmers thereby giving some assistance to them.

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Shri Anant Kumar Hegde, Shri G.M. Siddeshwara and Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda are associated on the matter raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): Madam, Speaker, I am grateful to the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Madam, 38 sugar mills had been operating in Bihar since British times which are lying closed today.

13.00 hrs.

Bihar Government constantly urged the Union government through sending hundreds of proposals on the part of the 38 sugar mills to give them licence for producing ethanol alongwith sugar production on the lines of the sugar mills operating in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The Bihar Government has been continuously making request in this regard. Hon. Shri Sharad Pawar, while participating in discussion on the budget in the House had said that the Government will grant permission to sugar mills in Bihar to manufacture ethanol. He said that despite the Government having no encouraging experience in this regard would give licence for ethanol production of the Bihar Government wanted so. However, it did not happen.

Madam, I hail from district Navada of Bihar. One Warisliganj Sugar mill is included in these 38 sugar mills. Legend has it that Queen Victoria used to consume sugar produced in this mill only and she would not consume sugar produced from any other mill. I would not be much off the mark in saying that thousands of people of Bihar have waited long enough even to the extent of either turning old or completing their life span in the vain hope of this mill being opened.

Through you, I would like to urge that today we have in you a luminary who hails from Bihar. Rather I would say that this apart, you mirror the image of that incessant

fighter for social equity Babu Jagjivan Ram. Today, thousands of people in his state Bihar are lying unemployed. I would like to urge that the Union Government should give the same treatment to Bihar as it has given to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra by giving permission to Bihar sugar mills to produce ethanol. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rest of the 'Zero Hour' matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

*The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.*

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at three-  
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

14.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need for environmental clearance to the proposals for construction of irrigation and hydro-electric projects in Karoli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRVA (Karauli-Dholpur): There is rampant poverty and starvation in my constituency Karoli-Dholpur (Rajasthan) which is a Dang area. This is a ravine of Chambal. Three projects of my constituency

\*Treated as laid on the Table.



are lying pending for consideration under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The clearance of these three projects is imperative in view of the demand from the constituency. These projects/proposals are as follows.

1. Diversion of 0.3 hectares of land from the National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary for the purpose of Dholpur-lift irrigation project.
2. Diversion of 16.09 hectares of land from Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary in district Karoli (Rajasthan) for Doham Minor Irrigation Project by the Water Resources Department, district Karoli, Rajasthan.
3. Construction of hydro-electric projects at the following four places on river Chambal in Karoli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency.
  - (i) Rahu Kagaon.
  - (ii) Gujjerpura
  - (iii) Jaitpura
  - (iv) Barsala.

**(ii) Need to take steps for proper implementation of schemes under National Rural Health Mission in Chhattisgarh**

[English]

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD (Nominated): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the total failure of Mithanins project in Chhattisgarh State due to irregularities and lethargy in implementation. It is a matter of concern that according to newspaper reports, Rs. 50 crores has been wasted on the Mithanins project funded under the National Rural Health Mission from the year 2003 to 2010. There is no positive result. Media reports have revealed that 60,000 Mithanins (health workers) were deployed by the Health department to control Malaria and to train people in matters of Hygiene. The facts that the poor implementation of the scheme has given negative results where Rs. 50 crores is being spent and still the deaths caused by Malaria in the State is in thousands especially in tribal and remote areas. Most of the deaths go unrecorded.

About 60,000 Mithanins are employed on honorarium basis and supply of health kits are irregular. There is little or no effect for sustained treatment of the Malaria disease and the patients are mainly discharged after a single drug dose. Neither it is binding on the Mithanin

workers to report cases of Malaria death after the care provided them. The whole Mithanin project of the State health department under the National Rural Health Mission is doomed unless the Central Government takes suitable action. If the training of the Mithanins is not being monitored by the Government, the situation is not going to improve under this programme. I request the Government of India to investigate into the matter and take suitable action.

**(iii) Need to address the demands of the retired BHEL employees**

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the House regarding the grievances of retired employees of BHEL who have served in the year 1962-63 onwards. Today, BHEL is one of the Navratnas of the Central Government with a cash reserve of more than Rs. 10,000 crores and they are planning to set up a non-banking Finance Company and wants to utilize a part of it by lending to the infrastructure and power sector. I would like to urge upon the Central Government that the Government should not forget those employees who had contributed right from the inception of the Organisation when there were no proper facilities like Quarters, Transport, Overtime Allowances or even compensatory rest.

I would urge upon the Central Government to kindly consider the demands of retired BHEL Employees regarding their pension and other pending issues with the BHEL.

**(iv) Need to ensure construction of roads as per specified norms in Narsinghpur in Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh under North-South Corridor Project**

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): I would like draw your attention towards the urgent matter of public importance in India. There are serious irregularities in the ambitious road project namely North-South corridor project passing through Narsinghpur in Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh and serious lack of quality in the work of a foreign company engaged in construction of this project especially in relation to packages serial nos. C-6, C-6 and C-9. The time limits are also not being met. The roads have been left without any construction at several places due to which people are dying in



accidents every day. Various works are being executed by those employees who have been given the responsibility of monitoring the work quality of project. This is leading to the quality getting adversely affected.

Illegal mining by Ssong Young company, pending payment in crores due to the petty contractors and construction of roads on the land other than acquired for this purpose is leading to serious situation.

I request the Government of India to ensure timely and quality work of North-South Corridor Project, immediate payment to the petty contractors and construction of roads strictly on the land acquired to that purpose.

- (v) Need for environmental clearance for the proposed setting up of industrial barrages on river Mahanandi in Raipur, Janjgir Champa and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh keeping in view their potential impact on environment**

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Korba): The Water Resources Department of the Chhattisgarh Government has cleared construction of six industrial barrages over Mahanadi river in Raipur, Janjgir, Champa and Raigarh districts of the state. In this regard tenders have already been invited. Each river valley project would cost more than hundred crores of rupees. Though a prior clearance of Department of Environment is required for a project costing more than hundred crores of rupees, no prior approval has yet been sought for these projects. These projects are not going to do any good to the local farmers, rather this may lead to floods in the coming years. Therefore, it is essential for the Department of Environment to intervene in the matter and make an assessment of the likelihood of floods and damage to environment before construction on these projects is started. Therefore, the Union Government should give necessary directive to stop the construction work till the environmental assessment is carried out.

- (vi) Need to empower the National Commission for Backward Classes to redress the grievances of OBCs in the country**

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): In our country, it is believed that 60% of the population belongs to Other Backward Classes (OBCs). As per the provision of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, the Commission was constituted to aim at protecting the

interests of OBCs. But for the last 17 years, the Commission has not been given adequate powers to deal with the grievances of OBCs. As per Article 338(10) of the Constitution of India, National Commission for Scheduled Castes has been given the power to deal with the issues relating to OBCs.

The Mandal Commission was appointed in 1979 by the President of India and its recommendations were implemented by providing reservation of 27% posts in Government services and seats in educational institutions for OBCs. The Central Government also provided reservation for the OBC students in higher educational institution like IIMs, IITs. But in practice, they are facing many problems in getting the reservation facilities extended to them and the affected people are knocking the doors of National Commission for Backward Classes to redress their genuine grievances. However, the National Commission for Backward Classes is not empowered to redress their grievances. A separate Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted long ago and it is functioning very well to protect the rights of SCs/STs. But no such Parliamentary Committee for OBCs has been constituted and now it is the need of hour to constitute a separate Parliamentary Committee for OBCs.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take steps to amend the Constitution of India and empower the National Commission for Backward Classes to be vested with adequate powers so as to redress the genuine grievances of OBCs of our country.

- (vii) Need to rectify the faults in jetties constructed in the islands located in Lakshadweep Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that four Eastern side Jetties were constructed in four Islands of Lakshadweep in the year 2005. It was constructed to enable passengers to embark and disembark in these jetties to avoid the boat journey which have to take after de-boarding the ship in the open sea which is very dangerous. The cost of construction of these jetties is approximately 100 crores. The concerned authorities allege that due to faulty design of Eastern Jetty, the ship cannot anchor in this jetty. The purpose of construction of these jetties after spending crores of rupees has been defeated.

I, therefore, request and urge the Government to immediately direct the concerned authorities to rectify the



faulty design of the jetties without any further delay to enable the passengers to embark and disembark in these jetties. The matter may be enquired into and the things may be set right.

**(viii) Need to allot the Houses under 'House Lease Scheme' to the employees of Bhilai Steel Plant in Bhilai, Chhattisgarh**

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): A public sector undertaking namely Bhilai Steel Plant Bhilai Steel Plant of the Steel Authority of India Limited is situated at Bhilai in Durg district of Chhattisgarh. A 'House Lease Scheme' was implemented in this undertaking in the last few years wherein the employees of the plant were allotted houses in the township on the lease basis. This scheme was to be completed in six phases and the five phases of the scheme were completed by the year 2008. The final and sixth phase was to be implemented thereafter but this phase is pending till today though the then Union Minister of Steel had announced its implementation in February, 2008. Since then no effort has been made to implement the final phase of the scheme in this undertaking.

This scheme is very important for the local people as well as the employees of the plant because there are still hundreds of families who could not get accommodation on lease in previous phases. So there have been waiting for the implementation of the last phase for the last three years. Most of these families have been working in this plant for very long.

Therefore, it is necessary that the last and final phase of the said scheme should be implemented at the earliest so that the local population could also benefit therefrom.

**(ix) Need to ensure availability of water from Narmada Project to people in Jalore Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalaur): There are two districts Jalaur and Sirohi in my parliamentary constituency Jalaur in Rajasthan where there is acute shortage of drinking water and irrigation water. The water from Narmada Project has reached there but the State Government is not distributing it. The State Government is saying that there are budget constraints. In each session of 15th Lok Sabha this issue was raised but the people have not yet received water from Narmada Project. In these circumstances local people are facing problems of water shortage.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government to direct the State Government to ensure the availability of water from Narmada Project in my parliamentary constituency, Jalaur. Adequate funds should be made available to the State Government for this purpose.

**(x) Need to set up an international airport in Vadodara, Gujarat**

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): My parliamentary constituency, Vadodara is a developed town of Gujarat. On 26.02.2009, the then Union Minister of Civil Aviation (Independent Charge) had laid the foundation stone of a new terminal building which was to be constructed with a cost 130 crores of rupees. At that time, it was also announced that the proposed building would be completed by December, 2010 and simultaneously an international air service would also be introduced and the airport would be named after Maharaj Sayajirao Gaikwad.

However, no action has been taken in this regard so far. I would, therefore, request the Union Government to take immediate action in this direction.

**(xi) Need to connect Sagar in Madhya Pradesh with domestic air service**

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): The headquarters of my parliamentary constituency, Sagar is also the divisional headquarters of the Bundelkhand. It is necessary to undertake industrial development of Bundelkhand to develop this area. Sagar has got an Army Cantonment, a central university, a medical college and a police academy for police training. There is BOREL refinery in Beena adjacent to Sagar. There is an airstrip in Sagar. Therefore, this air strip should be developed with domestic air service. This would ultimately facilitate industrial development of Sagar.

**(xii) Need to check the increasing water and air pollution caused by industrial units in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL (Mirzapur): The industrial units operating in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts are indulging in illegal water exploitation and discharging industrial effluents thereby causing water pollution and also emitting smoke in huge quantity causing air pollution. The inhabitants of the Vidhaya hills areas are facing acute shortage of drinking water. The inhabitants of the forest areas and wildlife animals are dying due to discharge of industrial effluents and the authorities are escaping



responsibility by declaring that factory sites have no habitation sits have no hesitation around them. There are villagers live Dahauha, Bjurahi, Songarh, Cholkha having large population nearby these factory sites and there are municipality and Nagar Panchayat population area nearby Churk, Chunar, Dajala. Where cement factories are opeating. There is alarming air pollution in both the districts due to blast by 300 odd leased and illegal crushes resulting in serious environmental crisis. If the pollution in not prevented timely, then this area will become and really Zero populated.

- (xiii) Need to provide special financial package for the people who lost their properties and crops due to flood and hailstorms in Supaul Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): My parliamentary constituency, Supaul is hit by natural calamities every year be it devastating floods of the Koshi river or that of Kusaha. The rabi crops have been raged to the ground due to hailstorm lately. The Rabi crops on 60,000 hectare of land have completely been damaged and two thousand families rendered homeless. They have been living under the open sky. The State Government has been doing good job but the Union Government, on its part, is not performing its duty by giving due assistance. About 15 people have fallen prey to the said calamity whereas there is no count as to how many animals and birds have died.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to kindly get a survey done by the Union Government and sanction a special package for Supaul so as to tide over the problems faced by the victims of above calamity.

- (xiv) Need to set up a Sub-Centre of the Sports Authority of India in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I would like to raise an issue about the dream of the people of my constituency to have a Sub-Centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Kanyakumari District. The Sports Authority of India, SAG Training Centre, Anna Stadium, Nagercoil, has identified and proposed a site in Azhakankonam, which is located about 02 km away from NH-47, in Kanyakumari district. This land belongs to Government of Tamil Nadu and suitable to develop infrastructure in 3 terrains. The site can be used for playfields and construction of buildings, athletic track, football field, basketball, kabaddi, kho-kho courts. Apart from this, administrative building, hostels and staff quarters can also be constructed in the proposed land for the sub-centre at Azhakankonam.

SAI Inspection Committee from Bangalore, CPWD Officials from Madurai, DRO and other Officials from Kanyakumari district visited the proposed land on 23.11.2010. The SAI Regional Centre okayed the proposed land for the Sub-Centre and recommended the SAI Corporate Office at New Delhi for further action and approval. We have lots of sport persons in all sorts of games in our district. But no facilities are provided to them to improve their skills and talents.

Keeping in view of above, I urge upon the Government to take necessary action to set up a SAI Sub-Centre in Kanyakumari district at the earliest.

- (xv) Need to set up one additional Ex Servicemen Contributory Health Services clinic and military canteen for ex-servicemen at Ottapalam in Palakkad district, Kerala**

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Palakkad is one of the largest districts in the State of Kerala and, therefore, the population of ex-servicemen is also comparatively high. Many districts in Kerala have more than one Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) clinics. Palakkad is having only one ECHS clinic at the district headquarters. Due to this, ex-servicemen and their families undergo a lot of hardship to get the necessary treatment. Their problem is compounded as they are referred to an empanelled hospital located at Perinthalmanna, Malappuram district for specialized treatment/admissions. This has caused huge financial burden to service pensioners. Likewise, presently ex-servicemen/widows and dependents use the facilities of Military Canteen located at Palakkad. This also causes lot of hardships to ex-servicemen from other parts of this large district. The facilities of existing canteen is grossly inadequate to cater to the needs of entire ex-servicemen. In view of this, I urge upon the Government of India and Ministry of Defence to set up one additional ECHS clinic and military canteen at Ottapalam in Palakkad district, Kerala.

- (xvi) Need to take stringent action against culprits involved in acid attack on women and provide adequate medical facilities to the victims**

[Translation]

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGAROA DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): The incidents of the acid attacks are increasing day by day in our country, state-wise. The acid attacks result in loss of eye sight of the victims besides melting their bones. Many cases of throwing acid and forcing victims to drink it have come to the notice. There is huge shortage of trained doctors in the country to treat such



people resulting in problem for them in getting proper treatment.

It has been seen that most of the acid attacks have been on women and the perpetrator of such acid is often let off the hook dubbing him mentally ill or ill-tempered and such culprits are acquitted due to legal intricacies. We have had discussion on making licence compulsory for the sale of acid but there is little change on the ground even today.

I request the Government to enact stringent law for booking the perpetrators of such heinous crime and it should be implemented immediately. Licence should be compulsory for the sale of acid and seller should keep a record of those who purchase it by keeping their identity proof.

**(xvii) Need to formulate an action plan to prevent the land erosion caused by rivers in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts in Bihar**

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): More than one crore population of Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts of Bihar inhabiting nearby areas of the Ganga, Gandak, Bur Gandak, Baya, Noon, Jhajha, Ghangara, Danda Kadane, Bagmati and Fardo rivers face flood, drought, water-logging and soil erosion every year.

I, therefore, request to formulate an integrated scheme to get rid of above problems after conducting a survey by the CWC and GFCC in consultation with the State Government and to implement the same under which pucca roads should be constructed on the embankments after strengthening them besides completing the incomplete work of the Gandak project and also include works for preventing soil erosion and streamlining drainage system.

14.04 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)—  
2011-2012**

**Ministry of External Affairs**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

**LOK SABHA**

*Demand for Grants—(General) for 2011-2012 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs  
submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha*

| No. | Name of the Deamnd           | Revenue        | Capital       |
|-----|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1   | 2                            | 3              | 4             |
| 31. | Ministry of External Affairs | 6314,97,00,000 | 791,00,00,000 |

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the current year.



Firstly, we meet under rather unusual circumstances. Therefore, with a saddened sense of what has recently occurred in Japan, it is cataclysmic in a sense that Japan has suffered, simultaneously an earthquake; a Tsunami; a potential nuclear meltdown of enormous dimensions, plus also, in South West Japan, a volcano has erupted. I do not know of any circumstances in which such a combination of destructive factors have ever visited any country. Of course, the House has already given voice to its views; obituaries have been mentioned. It is also necessary for me to refer to what the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned in the House yesterday as preliminary observations on what has taken place. I will be reverting to that in a moment. It is sad that we meet under such circumstances.

I am further saddened, though it is not usual to do so in such debates, at the loss of an officer of distinction who had worked with me and was currently in Turkey as our Ambassador, Raminder Singh Jassal. Raminder worked with me when I was in the NDA Government assigned with the responsibility of this Ministry that is External Affairs. He was the Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, who conducted himself with great distinction during the Kargil conflict. Thereafter, he went to Israel on his own choice and then went to the United States where he developed a malignant tumour of the brain; from there he was sent to Turkey. He came to meet me sometime back; he was hopeful; but somewhere as his colleagues informed me, the chemotherapy that he was undergoing went wrong and he died. It is unusual for the Ministry of External Affairs, but not so in the Ministry of Defence where, too, I have had the great honour and distinction of serving, to remember officers who have served the nation.

As I do remember Raminder's services to the country, I also wish to comment on the great courtesy that was shown to Raminder by the Government of Turkey, in that their distinguished Foreign Minister came to the Raminder's house to remember; the Government of Turkey provided a Turkish Air Force plane to carry the body. I wish to take this opportunity, through the hon. Minister, to express great gratitude to the Government of Turkey for this act of great civility towards a distinguished member of the Ministry of External Affairs of India.

Earlier, we lost another officer who was our Ambassador in Rome. He too died of cancer, Arif Khan. But that was in Italy and we can scarcely expect that Italians will treat or provide the same kind of courtesy as an Asian nation like Turkey has done.

That is the pain that accompanies my initiation of this discussion.

But after that, I have to share with you a sense of unreality about this discussion because I do not know in reality what we are discussing. I do commend very warmly and sincerely the work that a distinguished paper of the South *The Hindu* has done in letting the country know the reality of what is transpiring in the name of the country's foreign policy. When I say a 'sense of unreality', it is because I do not know, after reading only the first excerpt of the Wikileaks excerpts as to what the actual policy of the Government of India is. If I read the Wikileaks documents against what the Ministry of External Affairs has given out, and it annually does so — I have also done the same; I do not hold it against the Minister, I tried to change the methodology but I did not succeed — I do not know Sir, whether to treat the document of the Ministry of External Affairs as fiction. Sir, you can scarcely expect us in this Assembly to say that this is a fictional or a notional policy. I mean no disrespect, personal or otherwise, to the distinguished Minister of External Affairs, a gentleman of distinction and repute. But I am struck by the question: who actually is the Minister of External Affairs? Because I cannot, when I go through only some of the Wikileaks documents and more are yet to come, I find that at various levels policy is being formulated and discussed so much so that and at times I am struck by an unreal sense, that perhaps our policy in its essence, in its reality, and in the import of the focus of policy, it is not New Delhi that is finalising our policy. It seems to be Washington or elsewhere that it is being done. This is not acceptable.

I will illustrate what I am saying by only some of the examples that have now come out and, therefore, I find it necessary, without meaning any disrespect whatsoever to the hon. Minister to caution the Government that more such documents will come. I do commend the Editor, the staff and the team of *The Hindu* that have brought to the notice of the rest of the country because it is an act of great public service. But what it leaves with us is a sense of unreality and I will read out to you an excerpt. It is only an excerpt from the Ministry of External Affairs which puts across to us and to the rest of the country, exactly what is reported. But first the Report of the MEA all about. It says in the Introduction and Synopsis: "The Annual Report informs us that it is dedicated to the furtherance of our national security and developmental priorities in a globalized and inter-dependent world." These are mystifying sentences when I compare them with the reality of what actually now obtains. The MEA asserts



that it is committed to 'safeguarding of domestic priorities of sustained growth' etc. etc – the cliché phrases of the present Government. I appeal to the Government and I appeal to you, I appeal to the House that we need a real debate on the Ministry of External Affairs after all the Wikileaks documents have finally emerged and we know the reality of how this policy is being managed. It is only then that the discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs will bear a relevance with actual reality.

I do not want to read and take the time of the House by further quotes from the excerpts of what the Ministry of External Affairs itself has said so let us proceed.

We need to address the question today under three levels. I personally think, the first and primary is the conceptual challenges that India faces today in addressing the concerns and challenges of today, globally and regionally. Also, I think, it is necessary to address what I call 'the housekeeping issues'. Housekeeping issues principally are three at the moment. One is of course perennial shortage of interpreters and officers, which is there partly in the Ministry's Report. This has always been there, and it is a telling fact, a sad fact that we do not have sufficient interpreters' and officers' strength. Therefore, for our country, a country like India, the number of Missions that we have, this is not sufficient.

There are other issues that have come up, and our distinguished Leader of the Opposition, Sushma ji has been rising this every time. It relates to the Tri-Valley University students who are currently in the United States of America. She very kindly gave me some of her correspondence. The Attorney who has been hired has written to the President of the United States of America. The issues are pointed and specific. There are some discrepancies between actuality and what the media is reported – the transfer is under process – this needs to be sorted out. The students have been in touch with our Embassy. Their Attorney is in touch with the President of the United States of America. Even today, three of the students are Radio Tagged on the ground that they do not have a landline telephone. This is unacceptable, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, particularly after hon. Minister having given assurances. It is clearly mentioned here that even today many of the students are under detention even after 33 days. I do appeal to the hon. Minister. We have official staff there; Consular staff is there; the Ambassador is there. Surely, it does not take 33 days for the voice of India to be heard particularly when a notice has been issued, and the kind of conversations and exchanges that have taken place.

Now, students have also been asked to give bonds ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 US dollars. It is impossibility. Girls are also not being given consideration or relief. I do not want to labour this point as it has been raised a number of times. Please do address it, Mr. Minister.

I have also mentioned that there are, in a similar fashion, the victims of Katrina. I do not know the exact figure but it is said that around five thousand labour were, especially imported into Florida with assurances of nationality, employment, etc. Rather than any of that having been met, they are now running from pillar to post and there is nobody to help them. This again is a routine Consular action. May I appeal to you, Mr. Minister, please make an attempt? They are Indian citizens till such time as they acquire US nationality and they must be assisted.

Coming to the conceptual overview which I want to share, but before that as and I have served in the Ministry, please change the pattern of the Annual Report, to cover some atleast of the conceptual, too. It is a matter of approach to issues that is the present Report, I find as somewhat deficient in that regard. I submit it, Sir, with a great sense of responsibility and restraint that India currently lives through possibly the most dangerous, the most unsettled, and the most uncertain period that we have experienced in the last 60 years. Our internal and external security is imperilled as never before. I would, as I proceed attempt to explain as to why I say so. So far as the internal security is concerned, indeed even the distinguished hon. Prime Minister has himself voiced a similar sentiment.

The second aspect of the conceptual, each of these I would elaborate, not at great length but briefly, please take note and I mentioned this to the Ministry of External Affairs, and it has distinguished and able officers; as if I examine the global situation, I find that as of the end of the Cold War, particularly after the conflict in the Balkan, which Balkans are really like a piece of indigestible meat in the bowels of Europe; the entire aspect of conflict has begun to centre in Asia - whether it is a nuclear question or the questions of conflicts – all questions of Intra-State to International conflict, are focussed on Asia. It is Asia that is the ancient focus and centre of gravity of global conflicts. It places India on a particularly important crossroad. And it is this crossroad, which I will refer to subsequently also. India, Sir, is located at the crossroad of collapsed Empires. Amongst the many Empires that collapsed in the 20th Century, the forces that collapsed have caused significant consequences for India. At the beginning of the 20th Century, the China dynasty



collapsed and the whole of the East of India suffers, even today as a consequences of that. In the 1920s, the Ottoman Empire ended. I believe, it was that doctrine of cutting up of land of drawing lines in sand and creating states, through the Treaty of Versailles and Services, as I said, was introduced partition and nations were born. This resulted in the end of the Mesopotamian campaign and the birth of artificial nations of which the third collapse in 1947 of the British Empire resulted in the partitioning of India. And the fourth was towards the end of the 20th century, the beginning of the decade of 1990s this was the Soviet empire. Each of these four empires and their collapse has left very serious consequences and India sits on the crossroads of the consequences of these collapsed Empires. If you examine, Mr. Minister, the challenges, conceptual or otherwise, in practical term, what we face today in India, by way of external challenges, it is the consequences of all these. I do not wish to elaborate the point. I have not the time; it is also perhaps not the occasion. But this is a global reality that we are today confronted with. This should disturb my friends in the Treasury Benches but that is true is a historical reality; it is proven by historical developments as Then, Sir, unlike any other policy of any Government, policies that deal with external relations, foreign policy have consequences that last over generations. Not so, the other policy matters, they can be corrected. May I say, with pain and submit to the House that India today suffers, along with the aspects that I have pointed out, conceptual or otherwise, the shift or the focus of central of gravity of conflicts, the crossroads of conflicts, we are today the inheritors of the collective and continuing mistakes of the ruling Congress Party.

Let me list them to you, Sir, very briefly. Firstly, I believe, a great wrong was done in the partitioning of the country in 1947. We continue to pay the price of that. The next was the problem of Jammu and Kashmir, which has remained unresolved and transferred to posterity, as a kind of continuing problem in India. The third – and I do not list them in terms of hierarchical importance, but just as the effect of them – was in the 1950s. Early during the Independence, we accepted the domination of the People's Republic of China over Tibet and we continue to pay the price for that. Then, in the 1980s, we introduced Sri Lanka as an additional problem for India.

I remember it very well, Sir, and it saddens me immensely to now recollect it. Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was the Prime Minister; I was even then a Members, it does not delight me to say that this is my eighth term in

Parliament. I remember mentioning this to the late Prime Minister. She was a very distinguished Indian. She was a personality who did not easily brook young Members of Parliament to questioning her. I had mentioned to her saying, "I hope, Madam, that the country's Sri Lanka policy is not being formulated in Madras." It was then called Madras. She was very irate. She got up and said, "What non-sense is the Member is talking?" It was an unparliamentary word, but I let it pass because the fact remains – you know that as well as I do – that we planted the seed of trouble, and we had planted it in such a fashion that just the other day, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka informed publicly that the LTTE camps are being run in India, still. Of course, he retracted from it and he withdrew it, but the mentality remains unaltered.

As we had dealt with the issue, I do not say this casually, all Governments would have dealt with it; but the earlier Government did deal with the issue of Sri Lanka; it did deal with the issue of our fishermen, but today the manner in which our fishermen are being shot, it is no longer a partisan issue. It is no longer an issue which we weigh in the scales of relative vote advantage. It is in that sense that Sri Lanka, today is one of the contributions of the Congress Party to the polity of India, as a continuing foreign policy problem.

As if that was not enough, then you introduced Nepal. I cannot conceive of a greater tragedy than the manner in which this very UPA Government handled the challenge that we continue face in Nepal, and the manner in which it has addressed it repeatedly. On several occasions, I sought to caution the hon. Prime Minister by saying, "Please do not travel this path; it is a path full of disasters." I had also cautioned him, and then publicly said so that I find it very strange that the Government is now outsourcing the management of its foreign policy to a distinguished representative of the Communist Party (Marxist). I do not wish to name him. He was sent as the Government emissary when the Maoists were ascendant in Nepal, to find an answer to what was happening. It is a great wrong that they have done; all these are great wrongs that they have done. I do not mean the hon. Minister personally; he is a later entrant. But all these great wrongs today weigh upon India and the citizens of India, who have inherited the consequences of those great wrongs.

Sir, I will now very briefly cover what is happening in each of our neighbourhood because principally it is a question of the neighbourhood. The Prime Minister has voiced his concern, I have on several occasions said so,



that India's neighbourhood is disturbed as never before in the last 63 years. If I am not mistaken, the distinguished Minister of External Affairs has also given voice to similar concern. This is not a value judgement. This is an assessment of the reality that we are today faced with. I cannot address this question fully until at first I share with you as to what our neighbourhood is.

Neighbourhood is not just a geographical concept. I sit in your neighbourhood, hon. Minister, and this is also my neighbourhood. But there is also, strategic conceptual neighbourhood where the footprint of India is still visible. How can I treat Uzbekistan, as anything else but my neighbour because somebody from Andijan, Uzbekistan and I went to that village just to see who was this Babur who came and changed the course of my history? In Khiva I have found instances on Indian steps. In the middle of Vietnam there is a forgotten Kingdom called Champa. In Champa Chinese and Indian influences meet. They are all in our neighbourhood. We forget them today. I speak to my friend of the turmoil that today afflicts the Arab world. They say that they do not interfere as they are not ours. I am sure, the learned hon. Minister knows that till 1930 the legal tender in Kuwait was a rupee. In 1838 the first expeditionary force that went out of India was to Aden. It was East India Company that sent them.

I do not mind sharing with you, Sir, that during the Gulf War, I got reports, I had been shifted from MEA to Finance, that in Basra they were preferring the Indian Rupee rather than the Iraqi Dinar. I tried to put a stop to it because it was a completely uncontrolled currency movement. Why do I say this? Please do not underestimate or under-define the great neighbourhood of India. In that great neighbourhood of India, there are great civilizations.

I used to inform and advise the distinguished members of the Ministry of External Affairs that the first country that Indians should visit is not the West or Russia but the great centres of civilisations like Baghdad, Turkey and Egypt. It is these three with which India has had historical relationship. They are our neighbourhood. That is why Sir, when I talk of neighbourhood policy I am talking of this entire region.

There is a reality which is that today the importance of the Atlantic that and the Pacific is declining. It is the Pacific and the Indian Oceans that will be the dominant oceans. It is to there that we have to readdress ourselves. I am sorry that I am raising all these because I find that the Ministry of External Affairs is doing only surface talking. I suppose it cannot be anything else.

I will very briefly talk about Nepal. We have brought about this disaster on ourselves and I think somewhere we are all collectively responsible. For me, to charge the UPA Government alone with this problem would be improper. We sit in this assembly and I do not find a single occasion when my friends or anyone of us has voiced a great concern about what is happening.

[Translation]

It is said that visit to 'char dhams' is not complete without visiting Pashupatinath. But today, Nepal reached such a state due to improper handling of situation by you. Whatever may be your faith, views and religion but you have to accept that Nepal is a Hindu State. If it is not a Hindu State, then what is it?

[English]

I raised this question earlier and I raise it again. I am astounded at the total unconcern of the UPA Government firstly at the changes that they have brought about in Nepal and secondly, as you know Mr. Minister, in the end of May the constitution-making efforts will collapse. I do not wish to name the hon. Prime Minister of Nepal or its Assembly or any other Nepal politician but you know very well that if at the end of May, there is no Constitution there, then going by all the arrangements that have already been arrived at between the Maoists and a break away faction of the United Marxist League, it is entirely possible that the Maoists are again in office in Nepal. What will happen then? What will happen to Nepal Army? If you permit the Maoisation of Nepal Army, you are causing such a great wrong to India which history will judge and never forgive you for. I do not wish to persist further.

I have excerpts here but I do not have time to go through them about where is Nepal heading. What is your initiative that you are taking to prevent disaster and particularly the Madhesi area? Of course, Nepal is our neighbour but it also adjoins Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There is movement of people, the inter-marriages, cultural exchanges, etc. Varanasi was a great centre of learning for the people coming from Nepal.

I now wish to refer to Pakistan but before I do so, I wish to just add two more sentences. One is that I do, along with all the other great wrong that has happened in Nepal because of the inaction of this Government, what you have done is as great a mistake as what was done in the fifties in Tibet. You have brought the people



of the Republic of China almost to the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. If you do not reflect upon what I am saying, and if you do not reflect upon the consequences of the policy that you have talked about, then I am afraid history will judge you. I do not know where I will be but somebody from Rajasthan would still be here in this Assembly, or some of you would be here, I do not want that coming generations to suffer as we have suffered from the consequences of your earlier policies. So we created India's Frankenstein Monster in Nepal. It is not my phrase. We know that this is the phrase that was being used by the then US Ambassador in Nepal. I am grateful to 'The Hindu' again for making it available to us. There is much more of this to come. The American Ambassador to Kathmandu says, if you like me to quote:

"We need to do more to keep the Indians in lockstep with us. I coordinate closely with my Indian counterpart here and in private he pushes the exact same message."

I will give you other examples. While in private the distinguished officers of the MEA often tried to correct what the political leadership here in Delhi was doing as they were unable to follow it. I do not want to keep labouring just this point. Let me take you to Pakistan. More will come. I am struck by pointing out the anomalies of the policies on Pakistan. What exactly is your policy? It is because it is very confusing to move from one spirit to another. We were earlier informed that we are dictated by the Simla spirit and from the Simla spirit we kept moving till we came to the Sharm Sheikh and the latest I think, is now the Thimpu spirit. I am intrigued by the geographical delineation of our policy.

Sir, here I have the statement of the distinguished Ambassador of the United States of America who is informing his own country, about a person who is now the distinguished Governor of West Bengal, how after the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of India, spoke of India's "shared destiny" with Pakistan; the NSA, said "you have a shared destiny, we do not". Now, if the National Security Advisor of India and the Prime Minister of India do not see eye to eye on as important question as Pakistan, then what do you expect us in the Opposition to be doing? Where are you standing as a Government? Is it as an individual when it comes to Pakistan?

Sir, I will read a portion as. I do not wish to give my personal views. I do have them I have worked for and I do aspire to have friendly and close and cordial relations with Pakistan because that is good for India, for Pakistan

and for the region. But as one of the commentators recently pointed out, I cannot keep bowling straight, to talk in cricket terms because cricket seems to be the flavour of the mouth, playing by the rule, whoever we are trying to bowl, in this particular case Pakistan. But Pakistan will keep playing outside the crease, will keep bowling no balls and will keep saying it is not a foul and all that we will keep saying is we will revive spirits of old.

Sir, I felt very greatly when Pakistan was recently struck by unprecedented floods. After all, I live next door to Pakistan. My home, particularly, my maternal home is very close to the border. Sindh is part of our culture. It is our culture that has been in that part of Sindh — '*thar par kar, nagar par kar*'— they speak our language, they wear our dress. So, I thought that I will contribute some money and send it to Sindh so that I am able to convey that I am a participant in your pain. I was told I cannot send it directly. I have to send it *via* Islamabad. This hurt me very greatly. I do not wish to contribute to Government. I did not wish to contribute to Pakistan Government, I wanted to contribute to the citizens of Sindh who have suffered. That is another thing. I do not wish to keep on harping on this point.

Sir, '*George ka Khuda Hafiz*' is an article that has appeared recently in '*The Express*' Tribune of Pakistan. George was a British citizen. He became a Pakistani citizen. This was upon invitation of the Pakistani Prime Minister. Recently, he wrote two articles, most movingly, very recently.

They are both titled '*George ka Khuda Hafiz*'. He said that he fell in love with Pakistan. I married in Pakistan and they "made me their citizen" but I do not any longer recognize the Pakistan that I am came to, so today in and he leaves Pakistan with a very sad heart. Why is he leaving Pakistan? If I quote, I quote freely from memory. This is a recent article. He said that 'Pakistan is skating on a thin ice'. Let me caution you. He is cautioning Pakistan. This is my great worry, it is a voiceless worry even here I say this with hesitation. Whether it is Pakistan or Afghanistan which I will cover in a moment, our policy is no longer ours. That Pakistan is essential to US policy is a given. You do not have to even debate it. I remember very well, Sir, I was already out of South Block and in the North Block when we had a visitor. I do not know whether I should name him or not. He was a US official then but his body was that of a body builder. He came to meet me in the Ministry of Finance I then told him that I have no anger against you, but you have greatly mis-judged. If I had anything to do with the management



of India's policy, I shall never-ever ask the United States of America for anything as far as Pakistan is concerned. This is on record. This, Sir, it was not a boast. I was then a representative of India. I appeal to you not to bank on the United States of America because we will find an answer with Pakistan left to ourselves. But you will never find answers if you try and find answers through the United States of America.

I will voice another fear. I will cover Afghanistan very briefly because I know that I am exceeding my time and I have to speak a little bit of at least the turmoil in the Arabian world and China, before I conclude. I had said earlier also that this subject is vast and the time at my disposal is very limited. But I say, Sir, that so far as Pakistan is concerned, I take serious objection to the new phrase that the United States of America has devised -AfPak. I know that they are given to all kinds of acronyms which they have devised for their convenience. It is of no convenience for India that two great neighbours like Afghanistan and Pakistan be called as AfPak. This is derogatory. Please do not ever refer to them like that because I know that in the coming Wikileaks document that will get published, we are referring to always as AfPak.

There is one more thing about Afghanistan. We were neighbours till the other day because the border of India went upto Waziristan . My father served in Waziristan as a soldier in those days. I do not wish to refer to distinguished Shri Lalji Advani's childhood or birth in Karachi. We do not speak at second hand when we talk about Pakistan. We are talking at first hand of what Pakistan is all about. We do not need the United States to tell us about it. We speak the same language and with the same impulse that I am here. Though my friend, Sattar Saheb had objected to my saying that we speak the same language and he said

[Translation]

No Jaswantji we do not so each the same language. We have been done in by Punjabi otherwise we would have spoken Arabian language.

[English]

But we do speak the same language. So, as far as Afghanistan is concerned, I shared with my friend, in Pakistan and in Afghanistan, and I have a number of friends there. I had even said that.

I did not think that in these sixty years of Independence I will ever see a situation in which foreign troops are once again present in Pakistan and in Afghanistan. That should be the worry India should have because if you go down this line any further, Mr. Minister – Heavens forbid – if any of these foreign troops in any guise were to arrive in India in any fashion, it is a kiss of death. Please avoid it.

I know that the military cooperation with the United States of America is a very good thing. Why not? But it should be a cooperation between equal. I do not find much to commend the late Field Marshal Ayub Khan, but the title of his book is correct. It is "Friends Not Masters." It should be friendship with the United States of America and it is that which should govern our relations with Afghanistan today. I do not have time to delve on that any more. I would leave it there because other occasions will arise, I hope.

I go to Iran. Iran is our neighbour. Mr. Minister, till 1947 our borders met at Baluchistan. We had a post, which we still have, in Zahedan. The cultural influence of Iran, the exchange between Iran and India, Roomi's influence, the influence of the Islam that came in and the Islam that went back; the transformation of Islam; the Sufi thought, our relationships are many. But in addition to relationship, there is also essential energy requirement. This is what intrigues me. I am entirely unable to understand what made you to give up the ACU. I have the documents here of how the decision to vote against Iran was taken because that is now part of the Wikileaks document. You can access it. I do not wish to take the time in repeating all that. *The Hindu*, in its great service, has already published it. It is no good my asserting that voting against Iran in the IAEA was a wrong decision. It was taken against the professional advice of the Ministry of External Affairs. It was taken after the hon. Prime Minister met with the former President, President Bush, had instructions and they went from Washington to Vienna how to vote in that. This is not a service to India. It is a disservice to India. Very recently you took a decision regarding the ACU, which was a system devised really for settlement of payment and the Asian Clearing Union, to which we are subscribers, we continue to observe because it facilitated transfer of hydro carbons from Iran to us. I personally hate to talk in first person singular. An agreement for gas pipeline from Iran was negotiated by me. I admit that I had a parochial interest because I wanted that pipeline to find an entry into Rajasthan. But that notwithstanding, we abandoned the ACU. Could you please explain what persuaded you to abandon the ACU?



I have no doubt in my mind that the Reserve Bank of India on its own could simply not have done it.

I have no time to talk about China and the challenge that China poses to us, has posed to us. I say it with great hesitation. In both the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Minister, I am the only Member of Parliament that in 1962 was in uniform. As chance would have it, in 1962 my Regiment, though it was a Tank Regiment, and could not have done very much, of which I was Adjutant, was rushed to the North-East of India and we were pushed to Foot-Hills.

I was a young captain and for a young officer to meet defeat is the most galling experience that I can describe. There are not very many in the Army now, Mr. Minister that were in service then. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I realize it. I appreciate your caution. I will conclude within two or three minutes. The reason why I say it is please recognize the reality of China. A China that is unified, that has a centralized command of Government, will be an expansionist China. That is in the nature of China, you cannot change this. Please forgive me if I am reminding you. It is something that you have left to us as legacy. I have here with me the letters of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I have had these letters with me for many years. I did not print those letters in the book that I wrote out of deference to his memory. But it would sadden me to point out to you how in 1962, a very great Prime Minister of India, wrote then at the height of the conflict and today when I read them, it makes me cry as if I again a young officer. Let us not repeat the mistake. I fear that we are going down the path of the negligence of what China poses to us as a threat. It is a long-term threat. After all we are destiny's perennial twins. We will remain as neighbours. But China will continue to wish to dominate India, if you do not accept that that is the nature of China. When I speak of end of Ching dynasty in the beginning of the 20th Century, and when China begins to move apart centrally, then it cannot grow any longer. You have already given up a great deal of India. Please do not contribute further to giving up the pride of India when it comes to China.

Sir, I will conclude within two minutes by speaking on the Arabian turmoil. I wanted to talk about the nuclear question also because that is a great challenge that we face. Sir, will you permit me on the nuclear question? ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, what we are witnessing today in the Arabian world, it is really in a historical sense I believe, a kind

of a consequence of the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. The nations of that time a 1920 Imperial Britain, sitting in Paris and deciding, drawing lines in sand. It is the illogic of that which now beginning to assert itself.

Sir, a great winter storm, a blizzard of violence today afflicts Libya, delaying the Arab spring of democracy, I do not know for how long this delay will remain. But they are all our neighbours. This is no longer the question. You do not have the choice of saying that we are far away. You are not far away. The questions that are being thrown up whether it is Egypt or Bahrain or Libya are questions being posed to India because the centres of gravity of conflicts have all shifted to Asia. We must answer them. Mr. Minister, please forgive me for pointing out that it is not within your authority to say that we do not wish to interfere. If you do not interfere, events will interfere with India. Please accept what I say. Please do intervene with consideration and caution, but you cannot be a bystander.

15.00 hrs.

*[Translation]*

without knowledge you consist took about any issue.

*[English]*

You cannot sit on the shores and talk of the midstream of events in Arabia. I do wish to take just two minutes or, perhaps, one minute only on the nuclear question.

It is today the most important question that concerns us all globally. I say this as my personal view. It is not my Party's view. I have not had a chance to discuss it with my party colleagues but personally I am of the view that the policy-framework that the NDA devised in 1998 is very greatly in need of revision because the situation that warranted the enunciation of the policy of "no-first-use" or "non-use against non-nuclear weapons," "credible deterrence with minimum force", etc. has long been overtaken by events. You cannot continue to sit in yesterday's policy. We need to re-address it. Therefore, I ask you to please hold broader consultations, with whomever you want but do revise this policy.

There is another important and vital reason why I say this to be done. It is not good enough now. My friends from the Legislature of the United States of America tell me that Pakistan is already in possession of about 100-110 nuclear warheads that are deliverable



whereas I know that India has 50 to 60. I do not know why we are keeping these facts as hidden. Why are we not having an open debate about this matter? Today, India has it in the region of 50 to 60 warheads. The United States of America does not know where the nuclear weapons of Pakistan are kept. It has better delivery system exported by China and North-Korea....(Interruptions)

Mr. Minister, time will not wait for us. The answer to this is very important. I do wish to say that it is for this reason that I have today shared all this. For the last two years, I have been part of the 'Global Zero' effort by very eminent citizens of the United States of America, by Dr. Kissinger and others. It is not only that. I have also volunteered and become a part of the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. It is a great initiative of a very prominent Australian, Mr. Gareth Evans. Therefore, it is important that we address this question together; we address it with a sense of urgency and we address it today as important as today.

Let me conclude now. I would end my intervention here with this. Of course, I have no intention to move any Cut Motions to these Demands....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): This time, I think it is not two minutes. Now, it is minute only!...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes. We have already in the second decade of the 21st Century. The challenges of the 21st Century confront us squarely. The essential and central challenge to India and the management of the foreign policy in this regard is this. The Ministry of External Affairs is a nodal Ministry. Mr. Minister, you have said here that one of the tasks that you are entrusted with is the security of India. The security of India is today multi-dimensional. As we move further into the 21st Century, you will find that the challenges of the 21st Century no longer fit into the idioms of the 40s or 50s or even the declining years of the 20th Century. Therefore, please address the challenges of tomorrow not even of today. Please do take us into confidence when it comes to nuclear question because these are vital questions, as Japan demonstrates today. These are questions of vital importance to humanity. It is on that note that I wish to conclude my intervention.

## CUT MOTIONS

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I propose that the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs (page 104) be reduced by Rs. 100.

need for taking concrete measures for obtaining permanent membership of UN security Council for India (1)

need for taking effective steps for according status of official language to Hindi in United Nations (2)

need for taking immediate steps for resolving Indo-China border dispute (3)

need for keeping a close watch on Chinese activities in Tibet (4)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to respond on the occasion of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Before entering into the substance, may I also associate myself with the concerns expressed, at the beginning of the intervention, by the hon. Member, our distinguished former Foreign Minister, particularly about the tragedy in Japan, where, I am sure, all of us in this House share his concerns and lament the terrible catastrophe unfolding in that country as well as his reference to the loss of life suffered by two of our distinguished Ambassadors Shri Arif Mohammad Khan in Rome and Shri Raminder Jassal in Turkey. I knew them well. They were contemporaries of mine in Delhi University. I remember debating extensively with Shri Jassal. This is a great loss to our nation, of two fine diplomats and public servants. So I do want to associate, I think on behalf of those on this side of the House, with the concerns that Shri Jaswant Singh expressed. They are our concerns as well.

I would now like to turn to the substance of the issue before us. If I may say so, it is not a un-reconstructed internationalist that I would like to address this matter but rather as a Member of Parliament from Tiruvananthapuram, my constituency; which despite being the Capital of Kerala is still two-thirds a rural constituency, and as a Member of Parliament, like everyone else in



this House, facing the domestic realities of our country. If I may say so, when Shri Jaswant Singh speaks of the conceptual challenges facing the Ministry, I think, the first conceptual challenge that we might all need to address is the answer to the very simple question: Why do we have a foreign policy?

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Clearly, it is there to promote the security and well-being of the Indian people. But, in most specific terms, we must have a policy that facilitates the domestic transformation of India at this extraordinary time when we are attempting our development in this globalised and inter-dependent world. We are facing the extra-ordinary challenge of pulling our people out of poverty and growing our economy, growing India to be the kind of the country that I think all of us in this House would wish to see. We must do this through our engagement with the world. We clearly need our Government, our leaders, to create a global environment that is supportive of our domestic needs. This is why, it seems to me that we have had a long-standing concern in the Ministry of External Affairs with the strategic autonomy of the Government of India, the right to make its own decisions. When world leaders say: "Are you with us or against us", we simply tell them "Yes. We are with you when we agree with you, we are against you when we disagree with you." That strategic autonomy is fundamental to our conduct of world affairs because we are interested principally in what benefits us and our own people.

Our relations with the major powers must reflect this. Indeed, we have to, in this particular economic context facing our country, have good relations with those countries which are important sources of trade and investment into our economy. We must have good relations with countries that are indispensable for our energy security. We must have good relations with countries that could be – if they are already not – important sources of food and water. This is why, it seems to me that when we are looking at the big countries in the world and the important regions of the world, we can see an immediate domestic connection. When we look at the United States, for example, how can we overlook the importance of the civil- nuclear agreement as an important one to our energy security? When we look at China – I will come back to it in response to what the hon. Member said – how can we overlook the fact that this country, with which we fought a war less than five decades ago,

is now our largest single trading partner? When we look at the Gulf and the turmoil in the Arab World – which I shall turn to later – how can we ignore the fact that they are collectively responsible for over 70 per cent of this country's energy security in oil and gas? When we look at other parts of the world, we have to worry about where our food comes from which our growing middle class in this country demands better nutrition and more food more than we can grow on our soil.

We will have to look at our neighbours for sources of water and ensure that our country conducts skilful diplomacy to ensure that those sources of water are not interrupted.

Our links with the world, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, are a vital factor in explaining our highest ever growth rates in the last couple of decades. If we did not have a Foreign Policy in the last few years that attended to these concerns, we would not be able to boast today of the kinds of percentages of growth that this House is so rightly proud of.

But even if our purposes are clear, Mr. Chairman, our relations with each of these countries are more complex and they have to go beyond a strictly narrow interpretation of our interests. After all, other countries have interests too. There has to be a certain bargaining, a certain give and take and, of course, we know the importance in our own daily lives of making friends before we need them and to cultivate friendship with key countries before we actually do need to cash in those chips is also an important aspect of our international responsibilities.

So, for the hon. Member to suggest that it is the US that makes policy in this country, I think, is most unfortunate. The fact that we maintain good relations with a country which still is the world's sole Super Power, though it is an adjective that it is in danger of losing very soon, is something we ought to be proud of. That a country of such importance in the world values its own relationship with India is something that, it seems to me, we should accept on our terms and we are doing so.

Sir, the hon. Member quoted extensively from WikiLeaks which are, essentially, conversations involving American Ambassadors reporting to their Capital. He knows, after his distinguished tenure in the Ministry, that there are grave limitations to such documents as sources. First of all, they represent one side of the reporting. Secondly, they are out of context; they may not even



represent the totality of the inputs available to the policy makers who receive these cables. Thirdly, they omit the other complementary inputs from the sources they are citing. For example, if a US Ambassador cites a conversation with an Indian official, he is, nonetheless, also failing to report the views of other Indian officials conveyed to other US officials. So, with greatest of respect, I would suggest to the hon. member that he give less importance to a collection of leaked cables, selective and limited as they are.

But to remain at the conceptual stage for a little while, since the hon. Member took us through his conceptual concerns, we live, Mr. Chairman, in a world of a couple of significant paradoxes. The first is that we are living in a world where the forces of globalisation have pulled all of us together much more intimately than ever before and, at the same time, the forces of violence and terrorism are pulling us apart more than ever before. So, the twin forces of disruption and convergence are part of the reality within which our Government must navigate.

In addition, we are witnessing a significant change. With the end of the Cold War and with the end of the bipolar world in which the United States and the Soviet Union divided the globe amongst themselves and conducted a Super Power stand off, that gave way to about two decades of a unipolar world where, essentially, the only Super Power on the globe that mattered was the United States, now we may be witnessing a transformation of that too to an increasingly multipolar world. We are not there yet. So far, the rise of China is the most significant factor. But some of us are not far behind. India, Brazil, Russia and other countries like South Africa, perhaps, will soon be reckoned with as States who are poles in their own right, at least in their own regions, if not in the global scale.

History tells us, and I know that the hon. Member is particularly well versed in the history of strategic doctrines, that emerging multipolar systems are likely to be more unstable than bipolar or even unipolar systems. And a great challenge for our Ministry, particularly since we are one of the rising powers and that others may not be so keen on seeing us rise, is to navigate our way through the shoals of this transformation in a way that is attentive of the needs of our country. India's role in the world is changing. It is changing visibly and measurably since the days when the fundamentals of our foreign policy were laid down. On that, I think, I have no disagreement with the hon. Member.

Our new economic profile is a significant factor in that change. Our more dispersed interests, it is clear that our interests are far more widespread around the globe than they have been for some time. The expectations of other countries which are looking to us; increasingly there are small countries in our neighbourhood, but even as far away as Africa looking to us for support and even security. There are big countries looking to us to shoulder some of the burdens of international responsibility. In addition, of course, there is a crying need on the global stage for leadership in the stewardship of the global commons. All of these represent significant changes for India, but also significant opportunities for our country, which we must seize.

Without necessarily abandoning Non-alignment, whatever be the historical circumstances from which that has emerged, we are increasingly complementing our Non-alignment with multi-alignment. We are simultaneously active in the United Nations and the G-20, the universal body as well as, if you like, an elite body of the world's largest economies.

We are active in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the Conference of Democracies. We are active in the South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as well as the Commonwealth. We are part of the Russia-India-China RIC and Brazil added to that BRIC, we now have IBSA, the India-Brazil-South African nexus and in Copenhagen, a year ago, we saw the emergence of BASIC. What is interesting in all of these formulae that is the only country in common to all of them is India. We stand at the fulcrum of all of these transformations. Indeed, even though, by no stretch of the imagination can we be considered an East-Asian country, we have now been given a role at the East-Asian Summit as well.

This speaks, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, of a country whose foreign policy has been adept, has been flexible, has been adaptive to the new demands of the world order and which at the same time has been able to take on new responsibilities and new challenges in this way.

We are now, I think, increasingly moving from a perhaps obsessive focus on our own strategic autonomy to exercising responsibility on the global stage; to believing that we are capable of contributing to the making of global rules and even one day of helping to enforce them. That is a conceptual vision for our policy, for our place in the world, that is worthy of our country with the economic



strength and the political aspirations that this House, I know, shares.

As part of that process, Mr. Chairman, we have witnessed last year the election of India, a great triumph for the Ministry of External Affairs, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council by a record margin of 187 votes out of 190 cast. This margin, this victory, is a reflection of the respect with which India is held in the world. Many other countries were elected at the same time, including some perhaps more powerful than us economically, and yet none of them received the votes we did. Not only that, we have, at the beginning of this year, been elected to chair the UN's Counter-Terrorism Committee, a recognition again of the expertise, the competence and the fair-mindedness we bring to this single minded pursuit that we all have to bring terrorism internationally to justice.

Mr. Chairman, mentioning the Security Council, we have to, of course, mention the progress being made by the Ministry in advocating reform of the Security Council. We all acknowledge, I think, that this is a Council whose composition reflects the geo-political realities of 1945 and not of 2011. We need to seek significant changes and those changes are being pushed forward by our colleagues in the Ministry of External Affairs with tremendous determination and gumption. We have had a significant move away from the so-called Open Ended Working Group of the Security Council, which became a never-ending Working Group, Mr. Chairman. We have moved to the plenary of the General Assembly and India has been responsible for encouraging the facilitator incharge of that process, Afghanistan, to come up with a draft resolution, which can move the discussion forward in a tangible concrete direction. I think we should be pleased with that. We recognize, of course, that this is not going to be easy. It will take time. Security Council reform is like a malady in which all the doctors gather around the patient; they all agree on the diagnosis but they cannot agree on the prescription. Even if we all agree that the diagnosis is that the patient needs to be cured, the prescription has to be something which, first of all, passes the United Nations General Assembly with a two-thirds vote; 128 countries out of 192 have to vote for it. And then this has to be ratified by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, by their Parliaments because ratification is a Parliamentary process including the Parliaments of all five present Permanent Members. It means that you need a formula that is simultaneously acceptable to two-thirds of the world and is not

unacceptable to the five big powers whose authority you are trying to dilute. This is why, it has turned out to be so difficult, so elusive. But I believe progress is being made, and we should encourage our Ministry of External Affairs to pursue this effort so that India rightly finds a place at the high table on international peace and security issues. The same is true, I would argue, Mr. Chairman, for the so-called 'Bretton Woods Institutions', the World Bank, the IMF, where we have to play a significant role in shifting the weightage of the voting authority, the voting power given to the rich and developed countries moving it away towards the so-called transition economies and the developing world. It is no longer possible to have a world in which these institutions exist as if they reflect the wishes of the rich countries to supervise the economic delinquency of the poor. After the recent global financial crisis, it is very clear that perhaps the Western economies could do with some supervision by us as well. The problems originated there and I think many of the countries that have survived the global economic crisis have been the countries of the developing world. Perhaps there is a lesson that we can teach the rich countries in the process.

The roots of this international role that we seek to play go back to our moment of independence, go back to the famous 'tryst with destiny' speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the midnight moment when our country came into being. It is because even while that historic moment was occurring while the flames, the fires of partition were blazing across the land, Nehruji in that speech talked about the importance of his dreams not only for India but for the world. Because he said, and I quote from memory, that all the nations of the world are knit together indissolubly and that the problems of peace cannot be divided just as indeed the problems and the threats that the world represents cannot be separated from each other. But it was typical of that great nationalist, and he was simultaneously an internationalist, that he spoke for an India which was responsible and conscious of its place in the world. I think that legacy that he has left us is one that we must carry forward in the changed circumstances of today. There is a need for a 'system redesign' of the world that he saw coming into being at the moment of India's independence. Global governance is a buzz word that everyone talks about in the international system. For that global governance to be meaningful, India must play its due part in it. It is striking that the rest of the world clearly sees that because as you all know, last year we became perhaps the only country, I believe indeed the only country in the world



the leaders of all five of the present Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council came visiting. We had visits from the leaders of China, the US, Britain, France, and Russia all coming to our country, a reflection, it seems to me, of exactly how important we are to determining the future of the world.

I was a bit disturbed when the hon. Member said that our neighbourhood is as disturbed as never before. I would respectfully suggest that just three or four years ago, we could have said the neighbourhood was far more disturbed. At that point, there was a civil war raging in Sri Lanka; Bangladesh had just been overcome by a military takeover which had put the elected politicians in jail; the Maldives was in the throes of serious trouble against the long-term President with the principal dissident in jail; Nepal of course was just emerging from the Maoist insurrection. Bhutan was going through the convergence of a change from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy; Afghanistan was in the midst of civil war; and Pakistan has undergone the assassination of Benazir Bhutto. All of these were the environment that confronted India in our very tough neighbourhood. I would argue, Mr. Chairman, that if anything, the neighbourhood is much better for us today; there is a much more positive environment. In Bangladesh we have seen the election of a democratic Government that is well disposed to India and that is cooperating with us. In Sri Lanka, we have seen the end of the brutal civil war and the gradual restoration of political rights and process to the people, particularly the Tamil people of Sri Lanka, who must have an honoured place in that society. In Maldives, the former dissident who was in jail has now been elected as the President of that country, and he has made it very clear that his priority is good relations with India.

Yes, of the others that I listed, some countries are in the process of important change, but Bhutan has managed its change very well. And on top of that, our contribution in developing the hydro electric capacity of Bhutan has paid wonderful dividends both for Bhutan and for ourselves. We get electricity but Bhutan is able, as you know, Mr. Chairman, to have a considerable increase in its GDP. The generation of electricity has now overtaken tourism as a single largest contributor to GDP of Bhutan. I think, we get some credit for that in this country and to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Nepal, I think, we all understand the importance of that issue, as the hon. Member has also put it. It requires sustained effort, and I believe that this Ministry and this Government are capable of that sustained effort. There is

no question, however, that nobody in this country, nobody in this House is in any way for, what you call, the 'Maoization' of the Nepalese Army. I think, it would be a straw man to suggest that somehow the policies of the Government of India or the Ministry of External Affairs would lead to that conclusion. It is very clear that it is not an outcome that we, in this country, would tolerate.

Afghanistan, of course, remains a huge challenge. But Afghanistan is a challenge, again to which we have been rising, Mr. Chairman. We have spent 1.2 billion US dollars, and that is our largest single economic assistance programme to any country in the world. We have budgeted up to two billion dollars for this struggling neighbour. We have spent it usefully. It has not been spent on military adventures. It has been spent on such essential things as a road across south western Afghanistan that permits Afghanistan to trade directly with Iran, and not only through Pakistan. It has been spent on constructing a 3,000 metres high electricity wire that actually transmits electricity from Uzbekistan to Kabul. So, Kabul, today, has 24 hours, seven days of week electricity, thanks to Indian engineers.

It has been spent on reviving maternal and child health hospitals, in reconstructing girls schools, and today in the process of building the Afghan Parliament, which we all hope will be a symbol of Afghan democracy and of India's determination to support the Afghan people in constructing their own future destiny.

With all of that, I think, the alarm that has been expressed is unnecessary. I will come to Pakistan where, I think, we have very little, not yet said in this House, but which needs to be addressed. But if I can just mention in passing that perhaps the best symbols of the progress being made in our immediate neighbourhood is not in any diplomatic effort *per se* though the Ministry is involved, but in two academic efforts; the creation of the South Asian University in Delhi which will be opened to students from across our sub-continent and the establishment of Nalanda University in Bihar which will revive a University that till the 8th Century AD used to receive students from China, Japan, Korea. Foreign countries used to send their students to India before Oxford or Cambridge or Harvard were even a gleam in anybody's eye. By creating again, recreating Nalanda University we should be able to revive that moment and stand once again as a symbol of excellence in our own Region.

But when we turn to Pakistan, Mr. Chairman, of course, that is an important concern. Our hon. Member,



former Foreign Minister mentioned it. We are living with a country which undoubtedly poses us significant challenges because of its own internal arrangements. In our country, in India, the State has an Army. In Pakistan, the Army has a State. The fact is that in Pakistan, you do not join the Army to defend the country. You join the Army to run the country. You join the Army not only to serve in the Army but to do import-export, run petrol stations, run real estate developments, even head universities and think tanks, all are in the hands of Army officers. There is an excessive domination of that country and that society by the military. There is a domination, which is unparalleled in the world. There is no Army anywhere in the world that has a larger share of its country's GDP or its Government's regular Budget than the Pakistani Army.

So, to justify such an unnatural and disproportionate degree of influence, Pakistan needs unfortunately an enemy — preferably two enemies — one on either side; but if not, certainly an enemy in us. This is something that none of us, I believe, on either side of this House, will want to discount or diminish. We cannot forget our history and we can certainly not ignore our geography. Pakistan is next door to us and the reality of Pakistan is as tangible as a thorn pierced into our flesh. But having said that, I must disagree with the hon. Member on his questioning the Ministry on the Thimphu spirit and the decision to talk. Not talking, quite simply, is not a policy.

Immediately after the horrors of 26/11, the attack on Mumbai, it made sense to show our deep disapproval and dismay at the failure of the elected civilian Government of that country to control the terrorists, who came to our country to wreak such havoc. It was right, at that point, to suspend the talks and indeed, to use the suspension of talks, as the source of leverage, including by pressing others, the paymasters of Pakistan, friends of Pakistan, to use their own diplomatic leverage to get Pakistan to conform with the expectations of India. I might say that it had a significant initial impact, because I have no doubt that India's outrage and the sympathy for India on the part of the other countries, definitely contributed to some of the initial moves in Pakistan. The arrest of Zakir ur Rahman Lakhvi and six of his co-conspirators was certainly a result of this pressure.

But now, Mr. Chairman, the policy of not talking has stopped delivering results. The era of diminishing returns has long since set in. In fact, if anything, it gives us an illusion of leverage, which masks the dangerous reality, that our not talking, no longer gives us any leverage. I

think it is extremely important that we recognise that by refusing to talk to our next door neighbour, while it professes its willingness to talk and cooperate with us, merely gives us the appearance of intransigence and unaccommodativeness in the eyes of the rest of the world, without giving us any tangible benefits in return.

So, I strongly support the Ministry and the Prime Minister in their efforts to resume this dialogue. It is not talking that is the problem; it is what we talk and when we talk that matters. There, I hope that our Ministry of External Affairs will take a strong line on these issues that are not negotiable, of our nation's security and its honour, that we will demand of Pakistan better behaviour in terms of curbing the activities of those on its soil who wish to do India harm. That it will demand compliance from Pakistan with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions, which forbid, for example, the passage of terrorists or actions to fund the terrorist, to arm the terrorists, but also prohibit incitement. What is Mr. Hafiz Saeed doing in Pakistan if he is not inciting people to commit acts of terrorism against India? I certainly hope that our Ministry will proceed to stand up in these talks for the great necessity of compliance with these Resolutions and with the expectations of the International Community as well as ourselves.

We are fundamentally, Mr. Chairman, a status quo power. We wish to be allowed to get on with our development. We do not wish to engage in military adventures. I would say with great respect to the hon. Member, who just spoke, that intransigence or the path of confrontation will not get us anywhere that we need to go. Our principal obligation, going back to what I began with, is the domestic transformation of our country, the development of our country, pulling our people out of poverty; and we can do that best through maintaining a peaceful environment and through talking as long as people are prepared to talk.

Of course, I would agree with the hon. Member when he said that Pakistan is skating on a thin ice. But when Pakistan is skating on a thin ice, should we break a hole in that ice or should we actually help it skate off the ice? Should we, in fact, continue with our approaches of making asymmetrical gestures across the Sub-Continent? You all know many years ago—and it was not the UPA Government that did this—but a Government of the so-called United Front that offered a Most Favoured Nation trading status to Pakistan which to this day has not been reciprocated but it has been maintained by the NDA Government; it has been maintained by the UPA



Government, and it is a gesture of magnanimity on India's part, which I think, therefore, can be said, to have the blessing of all sections of this House. That is a sort of policy that successive Governments have supported, stretching out the hand of friendship to Pakistan, not because Pakistan is worthy of it but because it is important for us to be worthy of ourselves.

Let me turn to China since the hon. Member did have a few things to say about that. I would like to recall his phrase, "Let us recognise the reality of China." And I am very, very deeply respectful of his own service in the tragic 1962 war as a soldier fighting for our country's honour. But I must say that the reality of China of 2011 is not the reality of 1962. The fact is that today's China is a country with which we have had 51 billion dollars of trade in the last fiscal year. By the end of this month, the figure might be 60 billion dollars for this fiscal year, and the Prime Minister of China has come here and spoken of 100 billion dollars by 2015. We are talking about a China where we have 7000 Indian students studying now. We did not have any in 1962. We are talking of a China which has been permitting our pilgrims to travel to Kailash and Mansarovar. We have been talking of a China which has allowed Indian companies to open branches in Shanghai and Huangztiou and indeed Chinese companies are trying to come into India, do projects, do important work in our power sector and indeed offer consumer goods as well.

So, all of this is happening from China and I think that is the reality that we should focus on. That does not mean we are being complacent. We are conscious that we have the world's longest unresolved frontier dispute with China. It is extremely important that we will be attentive to the occasional noises of belligerence being uttered by the Chinese on Arunachal Pradesh. But India and this Ministry, it seems to me, have been extremely strong in standing up for India's rights.

Our Prime Minister has visited and campaigned in Arunachal Pradesh. The Dalai Lama, despite Chinese warnings, was able and allowed to go to Arunachal Pradesh and speak there, and of course, India has at no point compromised. I certainly hope that our hon. Minister of External Affairs will make a visit to Arunachal Pradesh before long to send a very clear signal that this territory is India's and will not, in fact, be negotiable.

But having said that, as long as our defence preparedness is adequate, China has far too much a stake in its economic relationship with India to be tempted

to engage in any sort of military adventure. I do not think we should fear China. Mr. Chairman, I think we should be confident and strong and look the Chinese in the eye and say, come and enjoy our market as long as you do not misbehave when our direct interests are affected on the border.

We should speak, of course, beyond China. Of the rest of East Asia, there is not much to say, except that our relations are excellent. I mentioned the East Asian Summit already, but one more domestic fact, since I keep talking about the domestic connection, is that our Look-East Policy will also help the development of our North Eastern States, a part of our country, which sadly has been, in many ways, left behind in India's dramatic story of development. The North-Eastern States will benefit if we can have road, rail and river connectivity through Myanmar into the rest of South East Asia and to ASEAN, and we must, therefore, see the benefits of that.

The hon. Member mentioned the Arab turmoil. Very simply, Mr. Chairman, this is the result of four factors. First, you do have in the Arab world longstanding regimes with no possibility of change and no possibility of expression of another view. Mr. Gadhafi has been in power for four decades, Mr. Mubarak, for nearly three decades, the former Tunisian leader, Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali, for over two decades and in those circumstances, the lack of an outlet inevitably brought matters boiling to a head. Secondly, there was a demographic bulge. There is a large population of young men who have grown up in these countries not knowing any other rulers.

They are victims of the third factor which is economic failure. The unemployment of young men in a country with no prospective political change has led us to the situation in which the fourth factor came into play and that is the information revolution. Not just Facebook and Twitter as our western media has been saying, but rather satellite television – Al Jazeera showing in one country what is happening in another country – mobile telephones which can be used to organise people getting together to protest, all of this have brought the situation to a head. What is India's interest in this? Very clearly these are countries with which we have had important relations, but none of the three situations has significantly affected us, with the exception, of course, to some degree, of Libya which is a major source of our energy security.

Rather, if you look to the Arab world as a whole and particularly to the countries of the Gulf, there are three things of concern to us. The first is our energy security.



We need oil and gas. The second is, as a potential source of investment many countries of the Gulf have an investible surplus which we would like to attract to our challenges of development in this country. But, third is the presence of our Indians there. Overseas Indians are a legitimate responsibility of our Government. We have large numbers of Indians in the Gulf countries. Fortunately, so far none has been seriously affected. Of course, in Bahrain we must monitor the situation very carefully and I am sure the Ministry is doing so. But in Libya what we saw when Indians were affected was a Herculean and extremely effective effort by the Ministry of External Affairs to evacuate our Indian nationals from that country. I think we should congratulate the Ministry for what has been done – the Ambassadors on the ground, the coordinators here in New Delhi and those who made the policy and executed, the cooperation of other Ministries including the Navy in the Defence Ministry – all of this speaks very well of our sense of responsibility for the wellbeing of our citizens in foreign lands. I do want to commend our Government and our concerns for the well being of Indians elsewhere. Should the problem spread elsewhere in the Arab world, I am sure we will be seriously attentive to the needs of our citizens.

Iran was mentioned by the hon. Member. I again must object to the terms in which he did so. Yes, we have a wonderful civilizational relationship with Iran. But that does not mean that we have to agree with everything that Iran does. Nor does it mean that if we take a position of principle that it is somehow at the behest of some other third power. There is no question that it is not in India's interest to see new nuclear powers in our neighbourhood. India as a country that has traditionally stood for values of international law and for honouring every word of a treaty is fully justified to vote against Iran if Iran is in blatant violation of its own solemn signed commitments to the International Atomic Energy Agency's requirements with regard to its nuclear programme. If Iran violated it and India said you are wrong, as a responsible member of the Board of Governors of IAEA, India, I believe, did the right thing. I think the hon. Member does us a disservice in saying this is done at the behest of any other country. I believe India acts in its own interest and in this case our own interest in unambiguous.

I do want to mention a couple of places that the hon. Member did not mention. Africa very clearly is extremely important to our country. We have long had solidarity with the countries of Africa. We are in a couple of months' time going to have the Second India Africa Forum Summit in Ethiopia. We have been making a

significant contribution to some things that perhaps we do not know about in this House, like the Pan-African e-network. Indian satellites are connecting more than 40 African countries by e-mail, by satellite connectivity and by telephone. It is an extraordinary contribution that is deeply appreciated by the African countries. This explains why in the Demands for Grants we can see that 36 per cent of the MEA's budget is actually destined to technical cooperation. We are extending an arm of friendship. We are doing so at very generous concessional rates. We cannot match China in terms of grants. But we can give concessional loans and it is right that we should do that and give our assistance to countries which in many ways look at us with admiration.

It is certainly true that China is a bigger player in Africa. It is certainly true that the West has been a bigger player in Africa. But when African leaders look at those countries, they do so with a certain degree of distance and awe. When they look at us they see a country that is familiar to them. They see India as a country not unlike Africa, not unlike the experience of those African countries and yet we have succeeded where they have not in overcoming some of these problems. So, they are very anxious to cooperate with us as they feel if India can do it, may be so can we do it.

There is a tremendous cultural affinity. I cannot tell you the number of African leaders from my UN days to the present — the Prime Ministers, the Foreign Ministers and the Presidents — who have told me of their joy as children growing up in Africa and looking forward to the arrival of Bollywood films to their nearest town. This too is part of the cultural impact of India.

We must speak of the soft power of India in this context. The fact that our films are not just going to the diaspora of Indians in the UK or US, but they are also going to the screens of Arabs, Africans, Syrians and Senegalese. I would like to tell this House about a Senegalese gentleman I met in New York who told me that his illiterate mother takes a bus once a month every month to the capital city of Dakar just to watch a Hindi film. She cannot understand Hindi. She is illiterate, so she cannot read the French sub-titles, but she sees the film. Our films, as you know, are made to be understood despite such handicaps, and she enjoys the song, dance and action. The result is that she leaves with stars in her eyes about India. In fact, I was told by an Indian diplomat posted in Syria some years ago that the only posters there that were as large as those of the then President Hafez al-Assad anywhere displayed in Damascus were



those of Amitabh Bachchan. We have, in our country, assets that we give insufficient respect to, but which are also parts of our foreign policy.

I think that it is extremely important to recognize, for example, that in Afghanistan our biggest asset was never military. We never had a significant military presence other than a few soldiers to protect our road crews. Until last year, you could never call an Afghan at 8.30 in the evening. Why was it so? It was because that was the time when the Indian soap opera '*Kyuki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi*' dubbed into Dari was being telecast in Afghanistan and everyone wanted to watch it. It is because in a conservative Islamic society where family problems are often literally hidden behind the veil, an Indian television show offered the one opportunity they had to discuss family issues. It became so popular that there were actually reports of official functions being missed by people watching the show at 8.30, and wedding banquets being interrupted so that people could gather around the television sets rather than pay attention to the bride and groom. And the Mullahs were objecting to the contents of these shows. But what was striking was that even crime went up at 8.30 because apparently the watchmen were busy watching the TV rather than minding the store. Now, this is the impact of India in Afghanistan.

We have impacted in other ways through our culture, Yoga, Ayurveda. We can talk very very simply about our cuisine, which is spread around the world. There is no corner of the globe today where you cannot find an Indian restaurant. Indeed, in Britain, today, Indian restaurants employ more people than the coal mines, ship building and iron and steel industries combined. So, the British Foreign Secretary could actually declare that the national dish of Britain is Chicken Tikka Masala.

Now, the fact is that all of this may not be directly due to the efforts of the Ministry of External Affairs, but they are part of the soft power of India; the cultural diplomacy that the Ministry through ICCR supports. And part of that is the values of our country, our democracy, our management of diversity, and the principles laid down to us from the days of Gandhiji and Nehruji.

Let me take an example. Before I entered politics, when I was at the UN, I was travelling in the Gulf countries at the time of the elections of 2004 and people were astonished that here in India we had an election being won by a woman political leader of Roman Catholic background who then made way for a Sikh gentleman to be sworn in as the Prime Minister by a Muslim President

in a country 80 per cent Hindu. This is India, and this stands us great stead in the world. We are respected for reflecting the management of diversity rather than descending into conflict within our own society. All of this is important.

The side that prevails in the world today or the world of tomorrow will not always be the side with the bigger army. It will be the side that tells the better story, and India must be the land that tells a better story to the world.

I would agree with the hon. Member who spoke that our soft power needs hard power as well to back it, and I think that it is extremely important that our diplomacy should be supported by an extremely efficient and effective security apparatus and a strong defence policy. But for the distinguished former Foreign Minister to put up a straw man by referring to the prospect of foreign troops coming into India, I think, is really beyond the pale and I would respectfully suggest that he withdraw that thought. Nobody in this Government and nobody in this Ministry would, I am sure, take any steps that would result in the arrival of foreign troops on the Indian soil.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring this to a close by simply saying that we must be aware, in this increasingly globalizing world, that our security, our future, depends not only on our troops or our national security efforts, they depend on our foreign policy, and they depend on the effectiveness of the Ministry of External Affairs. Even our jobs here are made possible because of licences and access from foreign countries and foreign markets. Our jobs are made possible because of an effective international system maintained through our effective diplomacy and through our effective foreign policy. Our country, in this globalizing world, cannot afford to be indifferent to the rest of the world, cannot afford to neglect our neighbours, and I would agree with the distinguished former Foreign Minister that our neighbourhood is far more than just the immediate countries of South Asia. We must have productive relations focussed on our national interest with all these countries. I believe the Ministry is doing a very good job of that.

I would add, however, that all of us in this House support the need for far more personnel in the Ministry of External Affairs. I think we need more Ambassadors, more Diplomats, more professional officers, more translators, more people with language skills, and we definitely need to have, without any question, a possibility to admit mid-career people from other streams to



participate in our foreign policy-making, so that the Ministry of External Affairs can be fully worthy of a major global power of the Twenty-first century, which is what India will be.

I would then conclude by returning to the yardstick which I had spoken, Mr. Chairman, at the beginning- that our foreign policy should be measured by our effectiveness in facilitating, through our international engagement, the domestic transformation of India. If our foreign policy, as I believe I have argued, does that, then I think we have every reason to congratulate the Ministry and, therefore, I commend to you its Demands for Grants for this fiscal year.

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15.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4235/15/11]

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15.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
2011-2012

Ministry of External Affairs—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you. Today's discussion is on foreign policy. A foreign policy which safeguard our national interest is the best foreign policy for us. However, if we test our foreign policy on the criterion of widest acceptability in the world, we would not pass the muster, as hinted by hon. Jaswantji. Regarding the extent of help you would get from America, I would come to that later, and we would also come to know what the condition of America is...(*Interruptions*).

Sir, I was saying that a foreign policy is for safeguarding our national interest. Can we pass the litmus

test on this issue? The entire House is united on this issue as it pertains to the national security. Since the issue related to border security we can say the entire House is united on it, as has been the case earlier. After the China war in 1962, this House had passed a resolution that we would never hold talks with China unless it returns our one lakh square kilometer land under its occupation. My first question is why are we holding talks with China? The resolution was passed by this House, by this Parliament. While replying, the Minister of External Affairs must explain the reasons for the talks with China in spite of the resolution of this House. In 1950 Rajendra Babu and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said that India should intervene in the issue regarding Tibet, as China eyed annexation of Tibet. But Nehruji did not accept it. I do not know why he turned down. Kindly elucidate if you know about it. The fallout was that our borders were threatened. You say America would help us. America has categorically stated that it would not help India at the cost of Pakistan. This was publicly stated. Yet you say it will help us. American is fully on with Pakistan and against India. Yet you reason that America would help India. America itself is facing a crisis, with 12 percent unemployment. Five crores of Americans are not even in a position to buy their meals, whereas the situation in India is improving. So much so that China has provided assistance to America. You can very well imagine how America can help us when it itself is caught in a economic crisis. We should view our position in this context.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say something on our foreign policy. A foreign policy that protects our interest is considered good. But you did not follow such a foreign policy. You did not help embattled Saddam Hussain when Iraq was attacked by America. Saddam Hussain was India's supporter. He was certainly a dictator but always looked after the interests of the farmers. India sourced major part of its oil needs from Iraq. When we needed oil, when oil was needed during war Iraq supplied oil to India. At that time we had said in this House that India should support Iraq because America's stand was unjust. But you did not had the courage to do so. At that time everyone said that Iraq should be helped as it was a victim of aggression and we should help Saddam Hussain. But it was not done.

After independence Pt. Nehru had once said where ever humanity and human rights would be violated India would not remain silent. I want to know if you follow that? Here, I would like to add that India's foreign policy was a success during India's time. She shrewdly created Bangladesh and partitioned Pakistan. The credit for this



goes to her. Today, I have no hesitation to say that our foreign policy was a success during her time. She had amply demonstrated it.

Today, there is a threat to our borders although it might seem as insignificant matter. We wanted to have a discussion on this issue but such discussion could not take place. When we raised the issue that China is continuously encroaching our land inch by inch, the issue was not paid any attention. The China also stopped flow of Brahmaputra water of India. I am saying this once again that China is going to attack and it has made all preparation for it. I had visited Nepal, some time back and stayed there for three days, China was making full preparations for war. This is also known to your ambassador there. The Minister of External Affairs in his reply should inform us about the report of our ambassador in Nepal and Chinese activities in Nepal. Today, Pakistan with Chinese assistance is pushing fake currency in India through Nepal. This is the proof of that. It is also known to our ambassador in Nepal. When I was there, I asked about the ambassador's report and the reason for sending fake currency from Nepal. I was told that it was China's game plan to keep India engaged in such matters and get it embroiled in such grave economic crisis so that it is weakened and hence unable to fight with China. This is a conspiracy against India.

Today, China is showing Himachal Pradesh, Laddakh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in its map claiming these areas as its own territory and assessing to take possession thereof at any cost. I would again like to remind the House that China has made full preparations to attack India. It has shown Himachal Pradesh to Laddakh, Uttarakhand Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh in its map. China has waived the condition of getting VISA first to visit China in respect of the people of Arunachal Pradesh because it says that they are our facial features and ethnicity in all respects.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Our Hon. Minister is full of praise for China on his visit there. I say that China is eyeing offensive against India. I talked to the Senior Defence Personnel who conduct a meeting every week. I have been the Defence Minister and I happened to ask them if they have discussed the issue of Chinese preparation of offensive against India in the meeting hall takes place every week in which senior defence officers participate but so far

Indian armed forces have not been directed to make Preparation. China is annexing some part of our land everyday and they have obstructed the flow of Brahmaputra but what action did we take? They have developed cold feet on Chinese offensive while China is making full preparations for attack. I dare the Government to name even a single country on which India can rely as a friend. Not a single country is a friend of India. When a country is lacking even a single ally, what sort of foreign policy does it have? When Chinese attack took place even a small country like Srilanka had asked China to withdraw its forces. However, whether Srilanka is with us today. Our jawans lost their lives and so much of our money was spent on creation of Bangladesh but is Bangladesh with us today, is Nepal with us today? Nepal was fully dependent on Indian assistance but you have cut back on the assistance. That country is not so dependent on you today. Rather it is having a feeling of antipathy against India, I have stayed there for three days, Nepal share our culture and the people in Nepal follow our religion. Lakhs of people from India visit Pashupati Nath temple, there and you chose to cutback the assistance to Nepal instead of necessary it. When you have no ally what kind of foreign policy do you have.

In context of non-alignment Nehru ji had said that India will not keep quiet whenever and wherever human right violation takes place in the world. When Saddam Hussain was being hanged, I had said in this House that India should make effort to save him from gallows. He was the same person who had lent us oil when we required it. Iran also gave us crude oil but we voted against it. Could not the Government have protested against hanging of Saddam Hussain especially when the House had expressed its displeasure at the event. This Government has no foreign policy. The foreign policy of a country is meaningless when it is devoid of any ally? The Minister should surely reply on this point. When the Americans sent its seventh fleet, Russia had also advanced its fleet. At that time we had a foreign policy of substance. I praise Indira ji for her foreign policy of dividing Pakistan into Bangladesh. The Government has departed from that policy.

So far as America is concerned, it has 12 per cent unemployed and 5 crore starving people. China is lending its support to America. Such is the state of affair in America. What help can you expect from such a country? America will never help you. When you talk about Pakistan, let me be clear that Pakistan can do nothing against us even if it has a lot of atom bombs. It may drop 5-6 atom bombs on us but it will be decimated if



we relate with the same intensity China should be your real target. George Saheb had once said the China is our enemy\* and I am reiterating that if at all we have an enemy in the world, it is none other than China. If the Government does not wake up now, this will become pretty evident in due course of time. China has made full preparation to attack India. When I visited Nepal, some very senior persons had, I won't like to name any, said that I need to convey it to the Government what they have been constantly telling the Ambassador that fake currency notes from Pakistan are reaching India via Nepal and China leading to a lot of damage to our economy. Dr. Rajendra Babu and Ram Manohar Lohia both had asked Nehruji to intervene in matter of Tibet. Had India intervened in Tibet matter at that time, we would have been very successful. However, India certainly did not take human right violations anywhere in the world lying down though it followed policy of Non-alignment. The third world had emerged and it was with India. Now where did third world countries support India? I am saying so because I dare the Government to come out with a name of a single country who they can call their friend. China has laid rail line and it has developed multi-lane roads. When I interacted with the our armed force personnel they lamented the fate of the roads that developed during my stint as the Defence Minister. I had started to develop roads as soon as I assumed charge of my portfolio as Defence Minister. Onus of this mistake lies with your Government that it did not complete the construction of the roads that were started during my tenure and are still lying incomplete.

China has constructed roads. Entire consignments of goods can be transported through roadways and railways. Will we transport the goods on ponies? China has made all preparation for occupation of our land and it has shown Himachal, Laddakh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh as its own territory in its map. It stopped the water of Brahmaputra river but we kept quiet and did nothing.

You have been attending the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security. Army officers also attend its meetings. I don't know whether the army officers put forth their views there in the meeting or not but they asked me to raise at least two questions. Firstly, what happened to the construction of roads which was started and secondly, what replies do they give when we make some queries. They keep quiet in the meetings and nobody gives reply to the queries. The leadership has been

warned that China has made preparations to attack India. I am again raising this issue here in this House that China has shown the entire territory from Himachal to Arunachal in its map as its own territory. Our Army has not been given any clear cut directions. China has annexed almost one lakh square kilometer of our territory. Shri Tharoor stated that Shri Arun Shourie has written a book. He has done quite hard work for this book and has explained therein as to what is happening in our country but you have banned that book. It is altogether different thing that Shri Arun Shourie belongs to BJP. Somehow, I have got a copy of it and have gone through it but I do not understand as to why it has been banned. I would like to inform the House that former Prime Minister hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had banned this book. This has been banned because it has mentioned in clear cut terms as to what is happening on our Pakistani and Chinese fronts. This is indeed a good book.

This has also made sterling revelations as to who received five lakh rupees per month, as to what happened in the history of our Independence and as to who ditched. The new generation should know the truth as to who supported our struggle of Independence and who back stabbed. It has been clearly written in the book by Shri Arun Shourie as to who was supporting the Britishers clandestinely and as to who was taking money from them. I would like to ask why this book has been banned. You admitted to the fact about SU-30 and we acceded to it by believing in Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. You did a good job but they did not agree. When I made a proposal for acquisition of SU-30 then hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji and Shri Jaswant Singh came to my office and told me that commission has been taken in this deal. Therefore, don't procure SU-30. I stated that the allegation of bribery should be investigated into and leaders like Shri Chandrashekhar and all other senior leaders should sit together and decide as to whether or not SU-30s should be procured. I procured 40 SU-30s from Moscow. Had I not procured these fighters then the things would have been different in our last war of Kargil with Pakistan. There was an estimate of 500 soldiers who had intruded into India but finally this number was 5000 and they had supplies and ammunition for a year to fight with India. We could make an assessment of actual number of intruders only through these fighters. We lost many of our soldiers in that tough terrain because our soldiers mounted the hills and came under direct assault of Pakistani intruders. This was reported in the Newspapers and Magazines that Pakistani Army had stated that it had killed so many Indian Jawans that their jawans got

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\*Not recorded.



tried of triggering and killing the Indians. You are also to be blamed partly. ...*(Interruptions)* The BJP was ruling at that time. ...*(Interruptions)* When Saddam Hussain was being hanged in Iraq, I had stated in this House that at least Government of India should oppose it. We had demanded to condemn it but the Government only stated that we have 'felt bad'. \*A resolution was prepared and we demanded that America be condemned. Jaswant ji knows it very well that the Government hardly wrote "felt bad". It was so light condemnation. It is like....But you are also saying so. It is a fact that they have not opposed China so far as to what it is doing. I want that ban on this book be lifted. Younger generation will know the reality from Arun Shourie's book and those who have reviewed the said book will also know as to what extent things have gone wrong or were right. I want the ban on this book should be lifted. Let the coming generation know the facts. He has made tireless efforts in writing this book. So, your government is no less at fault.

As far as Iran is concerned, we have voted against Iran now. Did we do the right thing? Is it a small mistake? Iran is supplying you oil and Iran has always given support. Iraq also supported us always Saddam Hussain was a pro-farmer leader. He supplied oil to our country on credit and he sent oil to our country on his own and through its own resources. But did you help Iraq and Iran? How could you vote against Iran? Why is China not allowing you to become the Member of the Security Council? China is opposing it but you are not able to understand the nefarious designs of China. Even people of China are aware of all these things and they can tell you as to what intent China has towards India. I would not name the person because he is holding a very high position but when I visited Nepal, he stated to me that go and tell India that China is fully prepared to wage a war against India.

Sir, I will not dwell on this much. I only want to say that you do not have friendly relations even with Sri Lanka.

You are letting Nepal go. You are unable to carry Bangladesh with you the way you want. What is your foreign policy? You do not have any foreign policy worth the name. Let anyone explain what the foreign policy is. What is your foreign policy towards China? Towards Sri Lanka? Towards Bangladesh? Towards Pakistan? Pakistan cannot do any harm to us. It is not threat to India. Even if it becomes a threat it would be ruined itself. You enemy\* is China. What is your preparedness against China? If

you have not made any preparedness you should go through my file to know the steps taken by me when I was the Minister of Defence. I had made all preparations against China. SU-30 were brought then only. Hon. Atalji and Jaswantji had come to me and persuaded me not to go ahead in purchasing SU-30. It needs to be assessed whether their stand was correct. But without the SU-30, we would have lost the decisive battle of Kargil. It was said that five thousand soldiers posted there had one year's ration, arms etc. You won the conflict their due to SU-30.

Sir, I would like any Central Minister or the Government to tell us about our foreign policy. I must say they have no foreign policy at all. Can anyone stand up and tell me what a foreign policy really means. Foreign policy means having maximum number of friendly nations. The success of a foreign policy lies in having maximum number of friendly nations. Name even a single friendly nation and I would concede that your foreign policy is a success. Name even one friendly nation you have. You have even reduced the assistance to Nepal. Nepal is completely with you. As said by him relations between our two nations are bound by shared culture, language, matrimonial ties and are characterized by open borders. Lakhs of pilgrims visit Pashupatinath Temple. You have scaled down the assistance to Nepal which you used to provide in the past.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point. Please give time to others also. I have given you ample time.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You should have enhanced the assistance. Instead, you had cut it.

I am just finishing my speech. I would request the Minister of External Affairs to complete the border road projects started by me. These projects are still incomplete. As a result the army is facing problem. Senior officers of the army have briefed me about it. You should at least make an announcement to start building of the roads. I would request you to make the announcement today itself. There is a need to complete the unfinished roads at the earliest as China can send its army and equipment in three and a half hour. In response, would you use mules and donkeys for transportation? I cannot imagine now what would be the result of war in the absence of timely

\*Not recorded.



delivery of logistics to army. We would be in disadvantageous position whereas we would use mules and donkeys to transport our equipment, they would deliver their logistics within three and a half hour in no time. They would be able to do it because they have eight laned their existing four lane roads. That is why I am urging upon you to complete the unfinished roads. You are unable to even capitalize the good work of border fencing done by us. I do not know what you are doing?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made so many good points. Now please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The second important point which I want to make is that the ambassador in Nepal is fully aware of the Chinese preparations regarding fake notes. If you have the report here tell us the revelations of the ambassador. If he has not sent any report remove him quickly. What is he doing there? I am telling you that ambassador in Nepal is aware of everything. I stayed there for three days. You and I had met the Maoists there. They remained in China for two years continuously and brought the wherewithal from China and established their sway there. The Nepalese President said that he also fought but somehow saved Nepal. Even today Nepal wants to support India completely. But the government of India instead of increasing its assistance has decreased it...(*Interruptions*). You should reveal that report. The House wants to know. You hold weekly meetings. The army apprises you of its problems and give you the report. We want to know the contents of the report. How far have you implemented it? Tell us. I have been a Minister of Defence. Weekly meetings were also held during my stint. So you should reveal the report of the Committee on Defence. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Now it will take a day for the hon. Minister to reply to the number of points that you have raised so far.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We want to know as to what report the army has given. Though that is a thing of the past, I want to reiterate that Nehruji had

made an announcement on the issue of human rights. Of late human rights have been violated in the world. India cannot be a mute spectator. Saddam Hussain was hanged but the Government kept mum. Why did the Government voted against Iran. Iran and Iraq help us by providing oil. The Government voted against Iran. The Government kept mum when Saddam Hussain was hanged. The Government did not criticize this act...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nearly half an hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a grim situation has arisen...(*Interruptions*) China is providing logistics to Pakistan to develop atom bomb and sophisticated arms. I want to know whether the Government had objected to that.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain decorum.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: China has stopped the flow of water of the Brahmaputra river to India and the Government is not talking about that. China is providing all help to Pakistan for developing arms and the Government has not objected to that also. I am saying this in the House with all sincerity. I, therefore, request the Government to reply to all my points. Pakistan cannot do any harm to us. Our valiant army would defeat Pakistan. Now I come to the issue of border...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker. You have taken too much of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Is it a trifle that the Government voted against Iran? The countries which are providing us oil and assistance and are friendly to us, the Government is making them our enemy. If our Government is so coward, how can it defend our country? Today our army knows that our borders are shrinking.



Today China is taking away our land inch by inch every day. Has the Government objected to that? What measures have been taken to prevent the same? I am saying it with all sincerity because I know all these things. An officer of army has told me to say it on his behalf. The Government has constructed roads but these are lying incomplete. Counterfeit currency notes are coming from across the Nepal border. What action the Government has taken in this regard?...(Interruptions) Our students are being shackled. Students are on the receiving end. What is Government doing in this regard?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat. You have taken more than half an hour now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is going on? Nothing, except what Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh is saying, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the time allotted to you. Otherwise, I will have to put off the mike.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I will not repeat my points. I will not elaborate them. I will make brief suggestion. Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak today on the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs...(Interruptions). I do not want to speak much I would only like to say that the budgetary grant has been increased from Rs. 6375 crore to Rs. 7106 crore resulting in an increase of only 11.5 per cent. The allocations related to Nepal has been decreased from last year's Rs. 151 crore to Rs. 150 crore. It shows how importance Nepal holds in the eyes of the Government and what trend it is following grant for Nepal has come down. Similarly other cuts have been made. Foreign policy is a reflection of our internal interest. If you have a look at the past, it was India that had been the first signatory of the Human Rights Declaration Act in 1946 in the United Nations. From the year 1946 till date India has sent the

maximum number of troops as peacekeeping force. When the voting for the membership of the United Nations Security Council, took place we got overwhelming support and out of the 190 votes only a few votes were not in our favour and we got 90 per cent support.

It is in this context I would like to highlight the importance of India that the heads of all the five big countries whether it is America, China, France or Britain visited our country in the year 2010-2011. This visit did not happen because they have much liking for India. It is the economic matrix which is making them visit our country. We should chalk out a policy keeping this aspect in mind. If we revisit history we can have a glimpse of the policy of brinkmanship propounded by John Forrester during the Presidential era of Eisenhower under which it was propounded that the balance of power should invariably be maintained in international relations and neither of the two blocks should assume overwhelming power or influence. At that time there were only two super power in the world- America and Russia. For these countries policy matters are guided by the principal that self-interest is of paramount importance. When Wen-Jia Bao the Chinese Prime Minister visited India on the heels of Obama visit, I in my capacity of a Member of Parliament, heard his speech delivered in the Spru Hall. The speech lasted for one to one and a half hour and during the speech he did not even once mentioned that China was willing to support India for its bid to become a permanent member in the UN Security Council. He had showered praise on us by saying that we are the largest democracy and that we have great trade relations between the two countries and he expressed the hope, underlying what had been said by Theroorji that the quantum of trade between the two countries is likely to touch 100 billion dollar mark from the present 50 billion dollar. Mr. Obama had also said during his visit that 75 thousand jobs need to be created. I would say that our policy needs to be made realistic. Now I would like to speak in brief and simple terms so that my point becomes clear. You can take the example of Indian neighbours. India has never faced nor will it face in future any threat from Pakistan. There is no question of this thing whether one tried to understand it in terms of historical reasons of anything else, Pakistan is not our problem. Neither Pakistan nor Myanmar in its neighbourhood is a problem for India. If any problem arises it is likely to come from the side of China. It can be made clear further. Chan-in-Li who was the Prime Minister of China in 1962 had visited India. I was a student at that time. At that time slogan of Hindu Chini Bhai Bhai was raised. I still

\*Not recorded.



rememdnr that a magazine listed 'Life' used to be published in which it was reported 'close neighbours are better than distant relatives' which in context of China meant that as it was our neighbour she was more useful for us than the other country who we consider our distant relative. The same China launched an attack on us in May and we were so much well prepared that refile 303 of 1940 make remained a non-starter and the Chinese barged deep into our territory very swiftly. Every tragedy has a lesson in store. It was that event that ultimately to strengthening of our army.

Recently, I have attended a grand function in Viyga Bhavan. There a representative from Arunachal Pradesh said that in Arunachal Pradesh let alone roads even footpath has not been constructed along the China border during the last twenty years what to talk of a road. Are we afraid of China? We should do introspection. Our Minister of External Affairs should not take it otherwise. There is a policy called firebrigade under which fire tenders are pressed into service to put off the fire wherever fire breaks out and thereafter they sit silent. This is exactly our position. Why should not we make preparations on our borders be it related to Construction of roads or undertaking development activities and we follow suit there. China has laid 4000 kilometres of railway lines and has developed multilaned roads there and here we are shying even to have a discussion in this regard...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb him.'

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: We are nationalists and do not believe in saffronization. We should be realistic.

I am of the view as Abraham Lincon has said

[English]

"never fear to negotiate. But no negotiation under fear".

[Translation]

We should develop our own policy. If we develop our own policy then it will be compulsion on the part of America and China to help Pakistan. In a way Pakistan provides fine base to the Gulf countries or communist countries. Their involvement in it is a must. If we have a glance over the archives of 1946 we will find that Churchill had said.

[English]

They are not loving Pakistan, but they are loving the base that Pakistan provides so that in half an hour they can reach oil countries and Guld countries.

[Translation]

You cannot do anything in that matter. My suggestion is that the Government should frame a vibrant policy and should face this reality thereunder. Just now one of our friend from Congress said that our Tikka and Chiken Masal is selling and we are very much satisfied and we should not be satisfied that our chicken masala is selling and our films are being watched there. We should not buy this theory otherwise things will go wrong. The Government should go ahead with its preparations. If India is the largest democracy of the world and a growing economy than why not we can also be a growing economic and military might. We can also be a growing economy and military might. Preparedness should be in both ways. We have read attractive words like bipolar and unipolar in international law. But I am of the view that our hon. Minister of External Affairs have studied abroad also so he must have same knowledge about other countries of the world as well. We have formulated the took east policy. I am winding up now as the hon. Chairman is going to ring the bell to ask me to conclude. I know you are going to ring the bell. I am about to conclude. It is our neighbour policy. It is not distressing. We are witnessing it for a long...(Interruptions). Nepal is fully in the hands of Maoist due to our mistakes. I am a native of Allahabad and I have visited Nepal several times at the weekends...(Interruptions). I used to go to Nepal when I was practicing as a lawyer in Allahabad. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Nepal has gone out at hands. That is other thing that Shri Yadavji is the President of that country, perhaps be may take care of Shri Mulayam Singh ji and it may be a full before the storm. But Nepal has sliped out of our hands because of our mistakes. This is about our neighbours.

Sir, there is fine word namely, east. Now we should shun the affection to America and Britain. There are so many eastern countries like South Africa and let in American countries. If we strengthen our industrialization



base over there than our other powers can also get cemented with those countries. We should have dialogues with African countries. I have visited five Muslim countries as a member of a delegation and I saw that muslim brethren there have lot of love to India. There is no doubt about that. They are quite impressive of our cultural heritage, softness and our policy of live and let live. But I am pained to say that there is no professional approach like technocrats and chartered accountants in officials of our Ministry of External Affairs. It may be there, but it is not visible to us. Their realistic policy is nowhere to be seen...*(Interruptions)*.

In the end I would like to say that a seat was provided to us in the security council in that case also, barring a country all have voted for us. Japan has vacated this set and now we have an opportunity to be in the security council for two full years. A thinktank or people with the above mentioned approach be there so that we could seize that opportunity. We could not take advantage of Mumbai attack for want of financial crunch. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance that an increase of eleven per cent made in the budget for that purpose is not sufficient. In the era of global village and international interaction experienced and intelligent people should be prepared and exports from outside should also be inducted. Moreover opinion of the people other than foreign service should be sought in this regard. Ambit of Ministry of External Affairs should be enlarged. If it is enlarged and interaction takes place, it seems to me that our problems would be resolved.

In the end I want to tell one thing which I forget earlier as the concerned page was misplaced now I have got that page, that is, in the voting for the seat in security council out of 190 votes India secured 187 votes, of them one vote was declared invalid and one vote was less. Our popularity is so high and we should maintain it. We are happy that our Prime Minister visited Arunachal Pradesh or we invited Dalai Lama here. It is our privilege. We are soften be it the matter of stepple visa or something else but at the same time we should take a strong stand also on certain issues. I fully agree to that but dialogues should be held and it has not happened so I am disappointed with these people. In 1890 a judgement was given in England in which it was stated that "Dialogue is the reference from Napoleon". We should have talks. Napoleon has also said, I would conclude by quoting him. Long ago he has said that "Let these opium eaters sleep. If they are awake, the world would be sorry." They have not only awaken but spread all over. You will

have to take utmost care of while dealing with these opinion eaters. A comprehensive policy should be framed in this regard. While supporting I conclude with these words.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is a long list of speakers. Those who want to lay their speeches on the Table of the House, they will be treated as part of the proceedings. You may kindly lay your speeches on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have discussed at english to where we stand. Previous speakers have said roughly one and fame thing about our foreign policy. It is a fact that the foreign policy of a country matches to its strength. It is your strength which determines your relations with any other country and your relations are made and marred solely on account of your strength. What is important is that where we stand in 21 century. Tharoor Saheb has left the House. It does not depend on as to how many guests visit our country. Guests are bound to visit because 20-22 crore people in this country have become beneficial for their markets. They have integrated themselves with the international market. They are not visiting us for the remaining 80 crore people. Why will they visit? We should be concerned about them. They are coming here to tap our markets. They are no ordinary men. Their market is just half of that of ours.

We know it very well as to how liberal the rich are in India. And this cannot be the basis of our foreign policy and that is why we are facing such situation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit, through you, that members in the House were speaking about America. Shri Jaswant Singh Ji was saying that we should not depend too much on America. That is right but imagine about the rule of Taliban in Afghanistan and when a plane from India was hijacked to Kandhar nobody come to our rescue. Had the incident of 9/11 not happened, know it for sure that America would not have taken Afghanistan under its possession. America is firmly keeping its hold there and it is going to immediately benefit this country but it has no long term benefit for us. Had America not controlled Talibans there, they would have reached our borders and we know how weak our machinery in dealing with such threats, I need not speak in details about it...*(Interruptions)*.



CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): We will kill them if they come let then come once.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They will come. I am unable to make out anything of what you are saying.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Otherwise I will call the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, Alright. It could be your opinion...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, then it will be not interesting. It is difficult to come out of present situation because we have not carried forward the lesson we learnt from our freedom struggle nor have we have we carried forward it in the economic sphere. The strength of this country lies in villages, fields and graineries. Had we been able to make water available for all our fields, there would have been no one to challenge our foreign policy. But we have digressed from our path. Earlier, we had tri-polar world and earlier we used to take the assistance of Russia and this was the reason behind Indiraji's success. She was also successful because she ably contained internal striges. Had Khalistan came into existence, then it would have been beyond any body's control.

I want to submit whatever clear India has today, it is just because of its markets. Today, our markets are being influenced by the civilization of America and Europe. Their language, clothes and for that matter everything is dominating the world. But we have to find out a middle path as my previous speakers also said. Is the Government policy that? The Government is not going to listen to me. India's foreign policy can never be correct until and unless the power, strength and ability of all the people of India is augmented. Now the Government is going to look back to Gandhi Ji and the civilization which is being adopted today is not good for our country.

Either often the public schools all over the country or don't let the child speak Hindi or Kannad from his

childhood itself. Today, the country is being run with the help of translation and its foreign policy also requires translation. If someone visits from China, he speaks in his own language. Similarly, if someone comes from Russia he also speaks in his own language and here...(Interruptions). They speak not only in English but also try to show that as if they are the relatives of George V. What do they do? It seems as if they have been born in America or any other foreign country. What happened in Sharm el Sheikh? English knowing babus are sitting there. They even cannot draft correctly in English and that is where we committed mistake. I do not want to go into that...(Interruptions). This country is facing so many problems. I am not saying that is wrong, as no language is a bad language. But one cannot research in transtated language leaving one's our language. We have crushed our civilization from Jerusalem to the Bay of Bengal. That is why we are suffering. What is happening in the west Asia, it is in turmoil.

People here are finding various meanings in it. Just now Tharoor Saheb has enumerated its reasons. We have internet, cell phones...(Interruptions) We have blue label alcohol, he has enumerated all these reasons. The reason is not that. Ever since the ascendancy of European civilization the entire region from Jerusalem to Bay of Bengal has come under its sway and become backward. They are surviving because of their oil. Else, they would have faced difficulties. We are surviving because of our agriculture bequeathed to us by our forefathers. It is in this region that the God, Lord Krishna was born. The other regions where the Lord was not born are prosperous. We need to ponder over this. All the gods were born here. God is so cruel. If I meet him, I would offer him a quintal of sweets and ask him to take birth in America because it has become too naughty. We have been put in a fix. We are living in the twenty-first century in Delhi. I accept that 20 per cent Indians are connected with the rest of world. The strength of these 20-22 per cent cannot be underestimated. People look up to you. It's a fact. But, it is not due to this strength. We both said we should have nuclear bomb. When I was in your government my relations with Atalji were excellent. I tried immensely and learnt 'Buddha had smiled'. Just now it was said they have only 102 bombs. We do not know their numbers here. Someone said India and Pakistan would go to war. Some said this is not going to happen. What are you saying? There would be devastation if a bomb is dropped each in Delhi and Karachi. The best regions would be destroyed. Lai Singhji, we do not need army to fight. The nuclear weapons are ready. Now war



cannot take place. It has always been my desire that there should be no war. If there is a war, annihilation is sure to follow. A rogue state like Pakistan is now a nuclear power. No one knows where the centre of power lies in Pakistan. You know the real power is wielded by the army there. India is democratic country. The nuclear power button is under the control of a single person. There, they have multiple centres of power. There cannot be a war. Engage the army in some other works. The views expressed about China were correct. Brahmaputra originates there. They have become very powerful adjoining our border there. As Mulayam Singhji said, we do not know whether or not it would attack us. Only China knows it. In 1962 also you said throw them out. Krishnaji, I respect Jawaharlal Nehru. He said throw them out. The result of this was that the general and the army deserted. Song was sung, '*Ae mere watan ke longon, jara aaknk mei bhar lo paani*'. It's a strange country. I accept that it hurts when one is defeated. We should be harbouring a grudge. We should also be angry. We were certainly defeated. But, after so many years where is the bitterness, for you to say that we are going to be attacked. If we are attacked you do not stand even a chance. This is your position...*(Interruptions)* We are prepared. Compared to us China has a very effective foreign policy. Internally, too, it's very strong. Only China is our competitor. The centre of growth that has shifted to Europe can be shifted to India if we compete successfully with China. Jaswantji and Mulayam Singhji etc. all have said our relations are not cordial.

You are aware about the change in Nepal when all the parties come together. Krishnaji, on my part I spent six months to bring about that. Nepal is our neighbour. Shri B.P. Koirala met me ten times. I told him he was not in any position to restore democracy. Maoist leaders had once stayed in my house...*(Interruptions)* I tried to reason with them. When they all united, monarchy was abolished. The people there brought about a cataclysmic change. The souring of relations between the people and the parties there was also due to some difference between them. The government of India did not discharge its responsibility to help them to overcome their differences. We did not discharge our responsibility. We should help them frame their constitution. Otherwise all the apprehensions expressed by the people there would come true. If there is democracy there would be turmoil. I do not know whether Pashupatinath Temple would remain or not. There are lakhs of people there with whom we have blood relations. Your first duty should be to see to it that constitution is framed there. I am wholly convinced that

the people in Nepal have firm and unshakable conviction. A small group of parties cannot vitiate Indo-Nepal relations. Forget China. China never ever helped any one. When a movement was going on there to abolish monarchy China supplied arms to them. The king was given full help there. But the people there revolted. It did not happen because of any single party. The people of terai region and hilly region, the Nepali Congress and the party of Prachand all came together. I am saying this since we share thousand kilometers of border with Nepal.

17.00 hrs.

If we fail to toe the right line in relation to framing of Constitution then history will not be very kind to us. We only kept on saying as to what should take place and what not. The Government of India kept on taking a stand as to what provisions need to be inserted and what not. My take is that it is more of our business to suggest other countries as to what kind of provisions they need to make. Why would one stop a general consensus from emerging? I know a lot but don't want to reveal here. The Government was formed there without your support. I have met with the Prime Minister five times but those working at junior level misguided and today the Government has been formed there. All the parties whether it is Nepali Congress, the parties of *tarai* region and both the Communist parties are going to be a part of the Government. If they are able to frame a Constitution with right spirit then no one is going to harm them. Neither China nor America will be able to do anything in Nepal. It is the India alone which will call the shots there. Would you like to be their friend of the one who wants to dictate terms to them? Would you want to play role of an oppressor or of loving brother. You can have good friendly relations with your neighbouring countries if you become friendly with those countries whether big or small because every country has its self-respect. You better help them frame a Constitution. Krishnaji, I urge you to help them frame their Constitution...*(Interruptions)*. There is little time at your disposal. You would better intervene at the earliest because China is very closely watching the developments. They have no area of convergence with China. They share geographical, cultural and civilizational legacy with us. We have such strong ties with them. We just need to move in the right direction to help them frame a Constitution. We should lie least concerned as to who comes to power following Constitutional and democratic obligations. Different parties form Governments in different states. If democracy prevails there, no extremist agenda can find strength to



emerge triumphant there. However, you should be convinced about not playing any manipulation there and you are on the job of creating a new Nepal by creating harmony among people.

Mr. Chairman, at least I would conclude by saying that the foreign policy of our country is not guided by set principles and it is suffering from adhosim where Russia was a confederation we were pro-Russia and now when we are living in a uni-polar world, we are with America. I would conclude by making an observations about our foreign policy. We have strained relationship with our neighbours. When we talk about China, every one can understand that we are yet to earn that prestige and potential. I would give local analogy to American ambivalent attitude towards Pakistan and India. America is like a prosperous farmer village while Pakistan can be conferred to 'Ramua' ploughmen. Now America who is playing the role of a big boss like grandfather or uncle in the family, though I would refrain from calling it the father, has his own interests to be fulfilled and she does so by asking Pakistan to behave like a good ploughmen and in the process she is playing traunts with both India and Pakistan by holding carrat. This has been going on for the last 60 years. America is dealing both the countries like a puppet. There is a need to hold talks with Pakistan because it was carved out in an unnatural manner. If not in immediate future, sometime in the future, some solution will be found out else that country is going to wipe out from world's map. Therefore Dr. Lohia had said that firstly the division of the country was wrong and if it has divided then some way has to be found out for the confederation to come into existence. As it is a question of creating a confederation, talks should not come to a halt because it is the only option of finding the solution.

With this, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bandyopadhyay.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Sir, I would like to ask a question from hon. Sharad Yadavji. He has said two things...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Bandyopadhyay.

(Interruptions)...\*

\*\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): India's foreign policy is framed out to protect the fundamental security and development of the nation by the Ministry of External Affairs. Many of the key challenges and issues such as fight against international terrorism, reform in international financial architecture and international organisations, food and energy security and climate change have global dimension to look into it.

We have to enhance co-operation with neighbour countries. To improve the foreign trade and relationship between India and other foreign nations both in developed and developing economy, we have to arrange a good relationship with the help of our foreign emissaries.

Our Hon'ble world class Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh travelled extensively to meet the Prime Minister and President of various countries. By this way, he established a peaceful friendship with U.S.A., Russia, Japan, China and Arabian countries. He is creating a conducive situation to get a place for India in United Nation Security Council.

US President Barak Obama supported India's membership of the various non-proliferation grouping like the NSG, Missile Technology, controlled regime, Australians groups that regulates trade and chemical and biological materials and the Wassener Arrangement and overseas trade in conventional weapons and dual-use technologies.

**Sri Lanka:**

During the Internal war in Sri Lanka, the innocent Tamilians are severely affected. They are loosing their houses and properties. Our Government supported a lot. More than 1000 crores of funds have been provided to the Sri Lankan Government to rehabilitate the marooned and stranded Tamilians in Sri Lanka by our Government.

Nowadays, the Tamil Nadu fisherman communities are involved in much hardship to catch the fish in Sri Lanka border area of sea. Frequently they have been abducted and short to dead. To put an end this means, our external affairs must take a expeditious attempt to solve the problems amicably.

\*Not reocrded.

\*\*Speech was laid on the Table.



### Safeguarding Indians in foreign Nation

Whenever the problem arise in foreign countries, the ambassador and these Indian emissaries should take immediate action to safeguard the Indian interests.

In Libiya, there is internal problem arised. Our External Affairs took various steps to evacuate the Indians who are in trouble. But at the same time, we have to put more attention on Australia and America, where our Indian students are stabbed to death and ridiculed.

Now, Japan a developed country is in a great danger of Sumani and earthquake. It is very important to help these people and also to bring out our Indians from Japan. The Nuclear project is now damaged totally. The people are affected much due to the breakdown of this nuclear project. In our country we are constructing a nuclear project in Koodamkulan with the collaboration of Russia. In order to safeguard the people of our Southern Tamil Nadu, the foreign affairs ministry should take much care to establish this project with all the security measures. It is essential to tell the Russian scientists and government that the project must be free from fusion.

**Passport and Immigration:** Passport issue is very important for our Indian citizen to go to various countries for various purposes. Some Indians are going to foreign nations to carry their education. Some are going for job. Some are doing business. The passport issuing authority should take much care to issue passport expeditiously and at the same time notification of security point of view is also crucial.

South Tamil Nadu, Tiriunilveli is an important place to establish a passport office. Our External Affairs Ministry start a passport office immediately at Tiriunilveli.

**International Terrorism:** International terrorism is threatening our country in many occasion. We have to be very careful to prevent this terrorism by establishing a powerful mechanism of scrutiny and vision.

Relationship with neighbouring countries and also global nations are essential. Balanced foreign policy is a necessary one for the betterment of our strong India.

[Translation]

\*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): We seek to safeguard our national interest by pursuing a well laid down foreign policy.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

If we are not able to safeguard our national interest then our foreign policy has got no meaning. In our country, a dangerous situation is fast emerging. Several others countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and America are in complicity to aid and abet terrorism in our country. In fact, China is our adversely. China is supplying arms and ammunitions into our country through terrorists otherwise wherefrom naxalites get such sophisticated weapons. All weapons are supplied into our country by China. China is making all out efforts to weaken our country.

China has made full internal preparation and is waiting for the right opportunity to mount attack on India. China is supporting other country like Pakistan also otherwise Pakistan has got no strength viz-a-viz India but when it gets support from other countries like China then it is able to muster courage to fight against India. Pakistan gets all weaponry from China. From small weapon to atom bomb, everything is supplied by China. At present, encroachment from across Bangladesh is on the rise and it is also abetting smuggling into our country. The terrorist attacks taking place in our country are supported by these countries so as to weaken our country's internal strength.

We deem our neighbours as our friends but I would like to make it very clear that our neighbours are not our friends. They talk like a friendly country but from inside they back stab us. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make necessary amendments in our foreign policy to make it practical and also to enable it to safeguard our socio-economic and external security.

\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): I would like to make few points about our foreign policy. As far as dual-citizenship is concerned, several well educated families are living in foreign countries for generations. These families seek to explore their roots in nook and corner of the country. There are several villages in my constituency where people from several families are there in foreign countries. These people keep a emotional bonding with their mother land while living in foreign countries. There are several villages where schools, colleges and other services are being run by those NRIs. In several villages they have set up mineral water plants. If these persons are granted dual-citizenship then this can benefit our villages. The way the present scheme of granting dual citizenship is being implemented, it is not succeeding. The applications for seeking dual citizenship are received in only four metropolitans. If an NRI comes

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



to India and wants to apply for dual citizenship then he has to travel to one of the metropolitans just to submit his application. Then, the application submitted there is sent to Delhi. In Delhi, all applications received from the four centres are scrutinized but by that time the applications are finally processed, a great amount of time elapses and the NRI goes back to his country. If the submission of applications and their scrutiny is carried out in the State capitals involving the State Governments then the whole process can be completed smoothly and speedily which would certainly benefit the NRIs and our villages would also be benefitted. This will also augment the remittance, foreign trade, cultural exchanges and service sector and also the infrastructure. I would, therefore, request to take concrete measure in this direction.

Recently, a film called 'Sarfaroosh' was released in our country wherein a similar story has been played out. A FEMA case has been registered against renowned Pakistani artist Rahat Fattah Ali Khan. This is a welcome step that a case has been registered.

However, the pertinent question is that how many Pakistani and other foreign artists who are not of Indian origin ..... India just to make money. This is surprising that a case has been registered against one such artist only. Our artists and our films are banned in Pakistan but our country gives them visas whenever they seek. They frequently visit our country, make money and go back.

Regarding Rahat Ali case it was said that he was on Government's radar for a long time, yet he was repeatedly given Visa and he was allowed to go after imposing a penalty of a few rupees. This is the strange thing. Perhaps it has happened this Government only that if a citizen of our country is caught he has to go through the entire process. But a Pakistani is caught he is released after realizing Rs. 15 lakh. My question is how many such artists were booked under FEMA. Was even a single case registered against any one? Does it mean that the rest of them did not violate any of our laws and rules, hence were innocent? I demand that such artists on visit to India need to be kept under a close watch. It be also investigated whether they pose any security threat. The Finance Department should keep a vigil on the local sponsors of such foreign artists whose sole purpose of visit is pecuniary gains.

Our fishermen who stray into Pakistan's waters, are arrested. Their boats are seized and not returned. Whereas we give their fishermen a free reign. This is not right. It

is the Government's responsibility to save the country from financial loss in the name of art. This is my view. I demand that this issue be taken seriously and the financial transactions of such artists be investigated as also the issue of repeated grant of visa to them. What is saddening is the fact that Government has not given any details as to whether any investigation has been launched against their sponsors or not.

The Union Government has made changes in its foreign policy to the effect that if a person or a family visits India on a personal or on family matters or on business dealings and returns after few days then he is not allowed entry for the next two months, through any route.

Some Indians have settled permanently abroad. Some have gone to study or for employment. Such persons visit India for various reasons, be it to visit an ailing relative or due to family matters. After returning, they are not given entry for the next two months. If their parents or relatives die after their visit, they can not even come to perform their social ritual. Several Indians, studying in Australia have been attacked and this entire world is silent on it. For such students their homes in India in the safest place but they cannot visit India for holidays or to escape such attacks as they cannot return for the next two months. Likewise, if he goes to take an exam he can not return during the next two months. What alternative is available to him?

Such rules make no difference to those for whom the rules have been framed. But a son can not attend the funeral of his parents and he can not perform his religious rites. Thus last wishes of a mother or father is not fulfilled that the son perform the last rites.

Therefore, I request Hon. Minister of External Affairs and Hon. Prime Minister to amend these laws so that the common man of the country do not suffer and these rules are applied for whom it was intended.

[*English*]

\*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): India is a major power today. The international community has already started acknowledging it. But the Indian Policy makers remain reserved, about the India's rising profile. It can be seen that when representatives of Indian Government interact with major powers they reveal their weakness. It is a great concern.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Recently, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister went to Beijing to mark the 60th Anniversary of India's recognition of the China. But will China Support India's candidature for the Security Council now and also in near future. I have doubt in my mind. In all sphere, every time India asks for China's support, the reply from Chinese side is big no. Is it not showing the China's status as the pre-eminent Asian power that reserve their right to grant a big country like India the privilege of being in the Security Council? India's experience with the UN has historically been underwhelming. India's interests have suffered whenever the nation has looked to the UN for support. Indian policy-makers should work towards an eventuality where India gets invited to join the Security Council by virtue of steep heft in global politics.

I am worried about the fate of Indian fishermen now-a-days if they stray across the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) in Sri Lankan waters by mistake. We all know that two Indian fishermen were killed in the sea between India and Sri Lanka close to Jaffna and Point Pedro in January this year. The first fisherman was killed after being allegedly fired at by the Sri Lankan Navy and the second died after being allegedly strangled on the seas. In another incident 136 fishermen from Tamil Nadu were surrounded by Sri Lankan fishermen, who caught them and handed them over to the island nation's police earlier this month. I came to know that an India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries will meet this month to resolve the issues. My question is how a small country like Sri Lanka gets so much strength to kill our fishermen. Our Hon'ble Minister has hoped that Sri Lanka would treat the issue of fishermen on humanitarian grounds. Is there any justification of using the force by Sri Lanka against our fishermen? Who will give the answer? They will not give consideration on humanitarian ground. Only request is not enough. Indian Government has to create pressure on Sri Lanka diplomatically so that Sri Lankan Navy should not harass our fisherman and they adhere to the October 2008 Joint Statement on fishing arrangements in letter and spirit. Government has to take immediate measures to create confidence in our fishermen.

Another serious issue which I want to raise here is the activities of Somali Pirates. In total 174 merchant vessels have been hijacked by Somali pirates in the last three years. It is a global menace. I am happy to know that yesterday the Indian Navy has captured 61 suspected Somali pirates and rescued 13 fishermen after a firefight with a pirate mothership in the Arabian Sea. I appreciate Indian Navy for this. I urge the Government to take strong

legal action against these Somali pirates amending the existing legislation, if required, so that they can be convicted without any further delay.

Presently the Haj Quota for Maharashtra State is not enough to accommodate a large number of applicants who intend to perform Haj. Many have been applying for several years, but due to the limitation their name could not be included in the recommendation of State Haj Committee. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister, through you Madam, that Haj Quota for Maharashtra State be increased from this financial year so that a large number of applicant's name can be included in list of State Haj Committee, Maharashtra for recommendation to the Central Government.

Before concluding, I would like to bring to the kind notice of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister that though a number of steps have been taken by the Ministry to expedite issue of Passport, but still general public find it very difficult to have an Indian Passport due to official and middlemen nexus. In many case, after preparation of passport, the same remain for dispatch for so many days in the regional passport offices in various parts of the country. I am not convinced when the passport is ready why the same is not sent/delivered to the applicant immediately. Why it is kept in the office for so many days and for what purpose. I urge upon the Government to look into this matter and take concrete steps for issuing and dispatching passport without much delay.

[Translation]

\*DR. KIRIT PREMBJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad-West): If we glance through the post independence history of India till date and analyze the foreign policy of the country, we will find that despite all the success stories through this long journey, there have been occasions galore when we failed to protect our national interests at the international fora.

Even today, India has political differences with several countries of the world but they are exploiting large Indian market to their advantage. China is a glaring example before us. Today Indian market is awash with Chinese products. China is in possession of thousands of miles of Indian territory which is a matter of serious concerns.

Whether it is the issue of Kashmir dispute or that of small neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan etc. browbeating us from time to time or

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



that of our lackadaisical attitude towards the various incidents of contempt and misbehaviours with Indian students, Ministers or diplomats in foreign countries, somewhere down the line, it is reflective of our weakness. Our national leadership should not shy away from taking firm and decisive steps on all such occasions. The foreign policy of a country should be in sync with its national interests.

The basic priorities of Indian foreign policy are its security and development. In the present global order, we urgently need to fine tune our foreign policy and making special efforts on the diplomatic front is the need of the hour. Therefore, we need to formulate and implement such a robust foreign policy by which India could achieve a pioneering position in world politics and which would enable it to join global forces to take on the challenges emerging out of threat to peace and security, was against the international terrorism, food and energy scarcity and climate change.

\*SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The ancient Nalanda University is being revived. The Government of Bihar is committed to revive the Nalanda University and the Chief Minister of Bihar, hon. Nitish Kumar has stated that the Bihar Government will make every effort required for the revival of the said university and so far it has left no stone unturned in this regard. The original credit of establishing the Nalanda University goes to Sariputra, one of the most beloved disciples of Mahatma Buddha. There is a commemorative stupa of Sariputra situated in the ruins of Nalanda University which was constructed by the emperor Ashoka the great in the third century B.C. Legend has it that Sariputra used to teach Buddhist philosophy, philosophy and art of living to his students under a mango tree in the mango grove which subsequently developed into a cottage (Parnakutikaa) and further into a brick structure that grew into Nalanda University over a period of time. The famous Chinese traveler Huen-Tsang visited the place in 627 AD, studied Buddhist philosophy and became a teacher in the same university and then went back to his country China. However, he laid the foundation of Indo-China friendship and it is in the commemoration of this event that a Huen-Tsang Museum has been set up which is the foundation stone of the Indo-China friendship. I would like to demand from the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to make efforts for launching publicity measures for the museum to strengthen the foundation stone of Indo-China friendship. I also demand that the statue of Sariputra be

installed in the university premises for reviving his importance in the Nalanda University and the library, Seminar hall etc. be named after him. I would also demand that the construction work of the university be expedited and all the vacancies be filled up by advertising the posts in the employment news routing through employment exchanges and by holding written examination and interview in this regard so that the university could draw the right talent. Legend has it that the gatekeepers used to interview the students in the ancient university and it was on the basis of their recommendation that admission were given.

India need to take meaningful initiatives improve ties with his neighbours. India does not boast of friendly relationship with any of its neighbouring country. Our neighbouring countries have become platforms of launching terrorism and extremism, for gangs circulating counterfeit currency notes and smuggling of drugs and psychotropic substances being pushed into our country clandestinely. Therefore, I am of the belief that India can make rapid strides of progress if we share harmonious relations with our neighbouring countries. Our relations with Palestine have been very cordial and we have helped them at the time of distress earlier and they also have reciprocated. At present when they are in distress, we should help them whole heartedly.

We should take meaningful initiative to become the permanent member of the Security Council of United Nations Organization and should take the cooperation of the countries which are giving co-operation to us in this regard. We should maintain mutuality and consistency to further their co-operation. Besides we should always take positive steps to get the co-operation of the countries from which we are not getting cooperation at present. Our Prime Minister should visit those countries and should invite the Prime Ministers of those countries to India and enter into bilateral agreements with those countries. We can become a global power only after becoming the permanent member of the Security Council.

Thereafter, we should also take meaningful steps to make Hindi the official language of the United Nations organization. Hindi is our national language and Hindi speaking people have a status and a niche in the world. Our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, took a meaningful initiative in this regard way back and there is a need to carry forward that initiative.

The security personnel of the neighbouring country capture our fishermen while fishing in the high sea near

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Gujarat Coast. We should thrash out a solution to this problem with them so that neighbouring country may not capture our fishermen and lodge them in jails in their country. Besides, we should also reciprocate in such cases. In our neighbouring country, Pakistan, a Hindu temple namely 'Devimata Mandir' located in Sindh province is being damaged. There is a need to resolve this issue. There is a need to settle the issue of staple visa and border dispute with China at the earliest.

**\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana):** Budget allocation of Rs. 718 crore, 700 crore and 800 crore has been made to the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Politics is being played to isolate India in the context of international politics. This budget allocation is too meagre to achieve the objectives of the foreign policy of the country. There are thirty issues of accountability of the ministry of External Affairs. In view of those activities of the Ministry the budget allocation is too meagre.

One principle of the foreign policy is that one can change friends but not the neighbours. Under this principle we have not learnt anything from countries like communist China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal etc. Sir Lanka overcame terrorism, Bhutan nipped the terrorism in the bud. Pakistan is the nursery of terror and is frequently exporting terrorism to our country. Our inability to tackle Kashmir issue, our helplessness in containing infiltration from Bangladesh and pushing the infiltrators back into Bangladesh, Border issue with China, our policy of surrendering to the Maoists in Nepal, anti-India intervention of China in Tibet highlight our failure.

In the budget for the year 2010-11 there was a mention of opening of passport offices under the ministry of external Affairs in 200 districts but no concrete progress has been made in that direction and people are facing hardships even today.

Lakhs of intruders enter into India from coastal areas and other border areas and ruined our law and order situation. The Ministry of External Affairs has not been able to identify such people. Six out of every ten people who enter India after getting visa disappear in our country. We have not been able to repatriate them after identifying them. Those people get involved in terrorism, smuggling of fake currency and drugs due to which law and order situation of the country is in shambles.

Recently, a university in America was closed down and 95 per cent of Indian students were forced to

discontinue their study, their visas were cancelled and they were ill treated to force them to leave the country. Censor devices were fitted on the legs of most of the students for spying purpose and our government could not muster the courage even to lodge a strong opposition to all this.

After carrying out serial blasts in Mumbai notorious terrorist and underworld don Dawood Memon is staying in Pakistan. He is aiding and abetting terrorist activities in Mumbai from there itself. The Government has not been able to bring him and other terrorists back to India despite having an extradition treaty.

Our inability to extradite Jack Anderson, an accused in Bhopal Gas Tragedy and Bofors scam accused Quattrocchi to the country amply demonstrates how weak our foreign policy is.

As per terms of the Pant - Mirza Agreement of 1995, lion-muslim shrines in Pakistan and muslim shrines in India were to be protected and preserved but we observe that the religious places of Hindus in Pakistan are in a pitiable condition today. Is the Ministry of External Affairs not aware of it?

As many as 53 Indians are still in the captivity of Somali pirates and our Ministry of External Affairs has not yet taken any concrete measures for their rescue. Our Government has failed to take stern measures against Somali pirates as per international agreements and the Government has also been a failure to bring other countries on board in this regard.

In Australia, our students have been beaten up, looted and raped for the last three years. It has forced them to return to India leaving their study mid-way thereby ruining their future. Our Ministry of External Affairs has not taken any result oriented steps in the matters. The whole world knows that the interests of our Indian people are not being safeguarded. The Government of India is merely seeking interventions without taking any pro-active stand in this regard.

Recently, on 9th March a girl named Tosha Thakkar of Baroda Gujarat was raped and brutally murdered but our Government did not even lodge a protest against this incident.

The Pakistan Marine Security Agency often apprehends fishermen of Gujarat. The agency has seized 479 boats alongwith 2333 fishermen during the period

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



from October 2003 to January, 2011. The Gujarat Government has so far written about 101 letters to the Union Government to secure their release from Pakistan.

I would therefore, demand, that our Ministry of External Affairs should take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of boats as well as fishermen.

The leaders of five big powers who are permanent members in the Security Council visited India in the year 2010 but their whole purpose was to reap benefit from the large market of India. We could not make any use of their visit in terms of our permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

There have been public movements against the regimes in the Middle-East recently. We should therefore keenly observe these developments and frame our foreign policy in such a way that peace, stability and development could be ensured in this region. We have to enable ourselves to give a befitting reply to anti-India policies adopted by China and Pakistan. We have also to follow a 'Chanakya Niti' to check and contain the terrorist activities being operated from across the border. Like Israel, we have to adopt offensive policy in lieu of defensive policy in such matters.

In close association with SAARC, ASEAN, BRIC and G-20 Group we have to supplement policies towards global climate changes, global economic changes, international trade regime etc.

#### SUGGESTIONS:

1. Concrete efforts should be made to seek permanent membership of India in the UN Security Council.
2. Concrete efforts also need to be made to get official language status for Hindi at the UN.
3. Urgent measures need to be taken to resolve issues relating to Indo-China Border disputes.
4. Activities of China in Tibet need to be closely monitored and the issue of stapled visa need to be taken up with the Government of China.
5. Indians stranded in Libya need to be rescued and their safety need to be ensured.
6. The safety of Indians living in Pakistan and Balochistan need to be ensured.

7. An effective dialogue mechanism needs to be put in place with concerned countries to check mistreatment being meted out to Indian Ambassadors, officers and leaders at foreign airports.
8. Urgent steps need to be taken for the safety and security of Indian students and citizens in foreign countries.
9. Safety, security and rescue of Indian fishermen need to be ensured.
10. India's traditional role to promote peace, stability and security in international relations needs to be made more effective.
11. Urgent steps need to be taken to ensure safe release of Indian prisoners of war and other Indians languishing in Pakistani jails.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. The debate was initiated by Shri Jaswant Singhji, with his very powerful and strong observations followed by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, who also delivered a very good speech and other hon. Members.

Sir, while going through the Demand, I find that the allocation of the Ministry's Budget is actually Rs. 7,106 crore only. Out of it, the plan outlay falls within Rs. 800 crore. The Ministry of External Affairs, as such, is dealing with the whole international arena. It has a glamorous position among all the other Ministries. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether his Ministry is suffering a lot for the shortage of funds to run the Ministry in a bigger way.

While going through the Budget papers the Ministry of External Affairs, I found that it mainly includes the Secretariat General's services; and the external assets among the major heads are Embassies and Missions. There could be more follow ups and steps by which we can open more Embassies and Missions.

This issue of passport and immigration, which is most important issue, has not been raised either from this side or from that side up till now. We normally get the allegations that the Regional Passport Officers are not accessible to the common people, who normally intend to go and interact with the Regional Passport Officer,



with their problems to be resolved. That part also needs to be taken care of. I am saying so because in the City of Kolkata, the Regional Passport Office is situated in my Constituency and I receive complaints more or less regularly that the RPOs are not functioning properly so far as their queries are concerned.

Mr. Minister, Sir, you have your training programme and you have your special diplomatic expenditure, which is totally under your discretion. Even you have your entertainment charges. You have your International Cooperation Sector and you also Haj Goodwill Delegations and Manosarovar pilgrims. But when Haj Pilgrims go to Mecca Madinah or come back, they face tremendous problems. It has become a common phenomenon, now. It may be due to shortage of aircraft or due to mismanagement but the Haj pilgrims face a lot of difficulties while coming back. The Haj pilgrims who were supposed to come on a particular date, are being delayed to arrive in the country by two weeks, three weeks. This is a major issue, which we should not take very casually. I think it should be taken up with all seriousness.

India has a firm principle. India firmly believes in the principle of international solidarity and brotherhood. This was the slogan from the very early ages. I had the privilege once to attend, as the only delegate from the Indian Youth Congress, the conference of the World Federation of Democratic Youth at Varna in Bulgaria. I represented IYC. At that time, the very particular thought and ethos of Indian foreign policy adopted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru followed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi were international solidarity and brotherhood. These two slogans actually brought India at par with the world leaders.

We used to give slogans at that time in favour of Nehru, Khrushchev and Kennedy. Then, a new era had come in the world with the collaboration and for the combination of the three world class leaders, who could give to the world a very peaceful direction.

I must appreciate Sharad Yadav Ji, who has said, that there are two major powers, one is the USA and the other, the Soviet Union but one major power has now been totally abolished. So, America has now become the only super power in the whole of the world and they dictate the terms that in what way and in what capacity the world will run and move. India, on the one side, is the worst sufferer of the terrorist attack. In the past the world had nothing to say about terrorist attacks and they did not react but when the terrorist attack took place in the United States, 9/11, then the slogan started coming, let us do war against terrorism.

So, whenever we interact with the United States, we used to give them a very clear signal that a neighbour of ours, a country like us, India, which is still trying to stand on its own feet, with their so many economic problems, creates problems. It is only to protect this country from the hands of the Pakistani attacks and from their terrorist forces, the total Budgetary support to protect us from these forces is going at a sky rocket height. Our Prime Minister has visited so many countries. You have also visited a few countries. They are also coming to our country. So, going and coming and having these interactions certainly should produce some results by which we feel that India can give a real moral boost to the whole world.

I will make some suggestions before you, though these have been introduced through some Motions also. There is a need to make negotiation for securing Permanent Membership, as Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh was saying, for India in the United Nations Security Council. Where does it actually stand? We have got the membership for two years only, and then it has been abolished again.

We certainly try to move one particular issue. I think the whole House will extend support to a meaningful step for according the status of official language to Hindi in the United Nations. Hindi language should be taken as one of the accepted languages, a language of not less than a country having a population of more than 110 crore of people, and as an officially recognised language.

There is a need to ensure safety of Indian students studying abroad. Even yesterday one young girl had been raped and killed in Australia which has become a continuous process. How far are we taking steps and what sort of stern attitude are we projecting? We have nothing to care about any of these countries where the interest of the students is so badly affected.

Politicians, important film actors, well-to-do people and Ambassadors of our country are being harassed at the airports of the United States of America. Whenever they are taken for checking, they are extending their identity, but it is not being taken into consideration. Indians are being harassed and ultimately USA authority send a letter of regret saying that it was improper on their part and express their regrets. This matter also should be taken up very firmly.

India as a country has its own views at every stage. We have our own views to fight against terrorism. India



has its own views about food security, for which we will have to take our own measures or steps. We are very much of the opinion that we must have our own energy resources. On climate changes and international financial and economic crisis, India's voice was heard with respect in the G-20 process, G-8 plus and even in G-5 also. The climate change issue came up in the Copenhagen Conference also.

India now has enough strength and power to raise its voice in the whole world where the prestige of the country has increased in the esteem of people's eyes. Globally India is now certainly a force to reckon with and we feel that if all of us unite together, we need not care for anybody. If China has emerged as such a huge force by utilising their human resources, why can India not rise to the occasion whenever it is required?

India should rise and protest if in any part outside the country democracy is hurt and democratic steps are throttled. A few days back the Egypt issue had shaken the whole world. The Gaddafi issue has started threatening Democratic process. India, without hesitation, will have to unequivocally make a statement that we firmly stand for democracy and democracy will not be allowed to be hurt at any stage or at any level as it happened in Burma. India certainly is trying to rise to the occasion.

I repeat that India's basic philosophy of international solidarity and brotherhood and non-alignment policy can give this world a new dimension. I believe that under your able leadership, under the able leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi, India certainly can get the right direction and can be a real force to reckon with in the world. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI MAHENDERASINGH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): For each country its foreign policy is extremely important as fundamental security and development are closely related to it. Our foreign policy reflects our views, our emotions and our culture. We frame our foreign policy keeping security and development in mind.

It pains me to point out that after 64 years of our independence we have not been able to put in place a successful foreign policy. The leaked documents by Wikileaks have exposed us. Through you I would like to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

ask the Minister of External Affairs as to which country in the world is our friend today which country is standing supporting us in difficult times? So far as over neighbours are concerned the fact is that we do not have cordial relations with most of them. Even today we cannot trust China our biggest neighbor. It had already betrayed us in the name of friendship. It is yet to return thousands of square kilometers of land it had usurped. While it continued to hold dialogue with us for three decades on one hand it spread its influence all around us and continued to pose challenges to us on the other. It continues to do so even today. Betrayal is in their nature. No one can say when it would betray us.

Pakistan is a born enemy. It has always been a problem for us. Having given birth to terrorism, it continues to spread terror in India and kill thousands of innocents. It continues to stoke the Kashmir problem. Today, it is itself on the verge of civil war, no one knows what the outcome would be. Even Bangladesh which got its freedom and which came into being due to us, is not with us Today. Similar is the case of Sri Lanka. We could not maintain friendly ties even with Nepal, the only Hindu nations—which always stood by us. Today, it is in the grip of Maoists.

We indulge in self praise by saying that America is with us. It's our friend. But America is a trading nation. We should not forget that it only looks its own interests and relations. We cannot trust them blindly.

In the end, I would say that our foreign policy should be framed keeping our national interest, security and developmental aspects of the country in mind.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with what other hon. Members have stated about the main objective of the Ministry of External Affairs. It must be the safety and security of the nation. At the same time, the External Affairs Ministry is not merely confined to the external affairs alone. It is related to some real internal issues also. We have the Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry. The sum total purpose of these Ministries is to keep peace, security and better relations with other countries.

While participating in the discussion on this Demand, we can say that India has been following an independent foreign policy since India became independent. It was true that during the time of late Prime Minister Pandit



Jawaharlal Nehru; Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi; and even later on we have been following such an independent foreign policy. We can be proud that India was the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). It is true that each country has its own problems, and that country has to understand the problems of the other countries. But at the same time, we should not surrender our sovereignty and our freedom just because we have to have relationship with other countries.

As stated by some other Members, I agree that to some extent we are really following the pro-US policy in many issues. It is true that there was a vacuum in the international field after the setback of the Soviet Union and Eastern countries, but at the same time, now the situation has changed. We cannot say that there is a unipolar world with America as the superpower. We see in the international sphere / arena that there is regional cooperation in Latin America, the European countries, the Shanghai cooperation and also in the Asian countries. So, we should visualise and realise that it is not the US alone that can dictate.

Dr. Shashi Tharoor made a very clear statement that our foreign policy is fast changing, and he said that it is in accordance with the economic interest. For what interest are we following it? What political interest do we have in it? It is for this reason that for the last many years we are seeing a deviation and dilution in our relations with many of the countries.

We have seen a number of instances that the Government has taken. We failed to raise a strong voice when Iraq was brutally attacked by the US and its allies in spite of worldwide protest as was the case in the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and we were not able to raise a strong voice when Palestine was cut into pieces as we had done during the days of NAM when we were the Chairman. What was the reason for our giving negative votes twice against Iran? What was the reason for withdrawing the gas pipe agreement that was from Iran to Turkmenistan to India? These are all done with pressure from the US. Hence, I say that it has followed pro-US policy in many issues. At the same time, the changes were to be seen in the world. The US is not able to control its own unemployment; its own fiscal deficit; and its own financial stability. So, India has to realise these changes.

I am not saying that we should not have any relations with other countries. We should make better relations with US, Russia and China, but at the same time my argument

is that our sovereignty should not be surrendered just because of some political interest and just because of some economic interest as it is against the independent adopted policy that we have taken earlier.

Of course, US imperialism has been dominating its power in many fields. It is not only on the issue of relations with other countries, but also in case of some other interests. I was a Member of this House in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, which discussed the nuclear treaty. We know how the Government has managed the victory in favour of this Bill. We also discussed the Nuclear Civil Liability Bill. It is understood and it is reported that America is not fully satisfied with many of the clauses that we have incorporated, especially, about liability and some other issues.

As far as America is concerned, we can see that they always looking at their own interest. Of course, that is true. At the same time, India has to take an independent stand. As stated by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, though the independent policy is fast changing, it is needed in the new global arena, but at the same time, it should not be in the interest of other countries. I do not want to go into other issues due to paucity of time.

The recent developments in the Middle East countries should have serious concern, as far as our country is concerned. The change in Egypt is really a historical one. If you see, all sections of the people came together – the Muslim Brotherhood, the Communist group, the Christian groups – to fight against Mubarak. We have seen the same thing in Libya as well as in some other countries also. Here there is one significant factor that we have to point out. There is a belief, as far as these Muslim countries are concerned, they mobilize themselves on religious issues, whereas here it is not a religious issue, it is the issue of unemployment, food problem, inflation and so on. What is our stand or what is our approach towards these recent developments?

I think the people of these countries have to take the decisions. It would not be wise to interfere in their affairs. It is reported that America, Britain and some European countries have decided to interfere in Libya. I think that would lead to more casualties. At the same time, the fate of these nations has to be decided by the people alone. I appreciate the fact that our Government has taken all possible measures to bring back the people from Libya and other countries. At the same time, I would like to point out that there are people who are working in remote areas and they also have to be taken care of.



The political situation in Pakistan has become more volatile. The Pakistan Government has been increasingly under strain. The recent assassination of the Punjab Governor and also the heads of other minority Governments show that the fundamental forces are asserting themselves. The killing of two Pakistanis in Karachi by American CIA operator also makes the situation worse. We should not compromise with the issue of terrorism. At the same time, we should take every step to make the relations with Pakistan better. It is not that we have to withdraw from talks. At the same time, the other issue has to be taken into consideration.

With regard to Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan war is over. At the same time, one of the promises of the Sri Lankan Government was about the full rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. It has not been fully implemented till now. It is reported that large number of Sri Lankan people are still in misery. In recent times, tensions have risen just because two fishermen were killed and also 136 fishermen were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy and Army. There are reports, from the side of Tamil Nadu, that there is dissatisfaction. The Sri Lankan fishermen have also got the same opinion that their rights are not protected. Therefore, the Government should come forward to safeguard the lives of the Tamil Nadu fishermen in Sri Lankan area and also other issues.

17.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

I would like to point out one major important issue with regard to the functioning of the Embassies. According to the Passport Act, 1967, the passport is really a very important document, as far as the citizens are concerned. The privacy, the secrecy of the passport has to be kept, and according to sections 6, 7, 22 and 24 of this Act, the Government or the Embassy has no right to delegate the power of passport to any private agency or private persons. There are complaints in some countries, especially in Muscat and Oman, that the Embassy has invited applications from the interested persons to do this work or to assist in this work. It was on 20.10.2010 that applications were invited.

These were opened on 26.10.2010. This job was entrusted to the private parties. There was a complaint from Bahrain that this person who has taken this responsibility has some relations with not only the private parties but at the same time, he has relations with the ISI. I do not take name of any person. At the same time,

the reports came in the Malayalam papers. We know that if we entrust the power of the passport to a private person, he may keep it for two weeks or one month. That passport can be misused. Even with all the safeguards that we are taking, we know that these persons may have many passports. The action is taken only when they come before the Court or before the Government. I want to know whether our embassies have got any right to delegate the power to the private persons about the issue of the passport, re-issue of the passport, extension of the passport or validity of the passport. If it is so, I request the Minister to go to the details and make the inquiry because these persons are taking huge money. At the same time, it is not the question of the money alone. It is the question of the security and also protection of the nationals. I request the hon. Minister to take this issue seriously.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I have some suggestions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs which are as follows:

1. Youth face lot of difficulties in getting U.S. Visas from the American Embassy. Therefore, the Ministry of External Affairs should remove these difficulties.
2. There is need to be wary of China while strengthening relations with neighbouring countries. India should also develop infrastructural facilities along the Indo-China border in proportionate to those developed by China. Besides, India should be cautious about imperialistic policy of China.
3. People's movements are going on the in the Middle-East. Indian residents are living in large numbers in the Middle-East. Therefore, India should issue strict guidelines to its embassies to ensure safety of people of Indian origin in the Middle East or if they want to come back to India, their safe return should be ensured.
4. Indian students have been mistreated at the U.S. Tri Valley University and that should be stopped and foolproof arrangements should be made to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



5. The incidents of loot are taking place in Somalian and nearby sea-routes and this is affecting the interests of Indians. Therefore, India should formulate a long term policy to ensure safety of Indians on sea-routes.
6. Indian students have continuously been mistreated in Australia and the incidents of their killings are on the rise. The House has also expressed its concern over it but such incidents are still taking place. Therefore, the Government of India should deal strictly with the Australian Government so that Indians can live safely in Australia.
7. Indian politicians/statesmen talk of Look East Policy but it is not being properly implemented on the ground. Therefore, the Government should pay more attention to it.
8. The stapled visa policy adopted by some countries should be vehemently opposed from every possible platform and if any country continues to adopt this policy despite protest lodged in this regard India should also adopt same stapled visa policy for such country thereby giving a tit for tat reply.
9. The people of Indian origin have been languishing in jails abroad due to several unknown reasons. The number of such prisoners is maximum in Pakistan and their term of punishment is also over but still they are not being released. India should adopt a strategic policy to secure release of the people of Indian origin by engaging the Human Rights Wing of the UNO.
10. Indian fishermen are taken as prisoners and their boats are also seized. Such incidents should be strictly dealt with because worsening of problems of fishermen might imbalance socio-economic system.
11. A large number of people from Rajasthan live abroad and it takes 15-20 days to bring the dead body of an Indian in case of his death. Sometimes it takes more than two months in bringing dead body back. I, through you, request the ministry a prescribed process should be adopted to bring back the dead bodies so that the relatives of deceased could perform their last rites at their ancestral place.

12. Haj pilgrims have faced lots of difficulties this year. Therefore, arrangements should be made so that they do not face any difficulty in future.
13. Promotion of Yoga and Ayurveda will boost our cultural relations with other countries. Therefore, efforts should be made in this direction.

\*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The Ministry of External Affairs and the ambassadors. High Commissioners and Counsellors working under it are an identity for the entire country and the Ministry of External Affairs will have its significance persons if it is able to add to the honour and prestige of the country in the international arena. I feel proud to say that India has carved out a niche for itself in the international arena under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon. Prime Minister. Our economy is the strongest in the world. There are several such countries in the world whose growth rate has either become negative or plummeted very low. There are several countries whose several banks have failed but India has a place of pride in terms of the banking and infrastructure network and in terms of the growth of industrial, agriculture and services sector. This is the reason our economy is among the better performing economies including those of America, China, Japan, Pakistan etc. This was the reason that made American President Barak Obama shower its praise on the country while he visited here and he mentioned about creation of 50,000 jobs for the youth to be created through an agreement between the two countries. Besides American President, the President of Russia, the President of France and the Prime Minister of England came to visit India to cement economic ties in various sectors between India and their respective countries. Until few years ago the heads of these countries made it a point to visit Pakistan while returning from their Indian visit but this year these heads of the nation only visited India and did not consider it compelling to visit Pakistan after returning from Indian visit. This is indicative of the growing prestige of our country and reflects distinct success of the Ministry of External Affairs.

We need to improve ties with our neighbouring countries. We have been having border disputes with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh and the complaints of smuggling and infiltration of terrorists through poor borderline are very common. We need to try hard to improve ties with our neighbouring countries so that we could focus our full attention for the welfare of the poor farmers, labourers, backwards dalit and minorities.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



I would like to congratulate hon. Minister of External Affairs for achieving a lot of success in evolving general consensus for the permanent membership of India in the United Nations Security Council. The intervention of the Government of India is also imperative for securing the future of Indian students studying in various foreign universities. The Government should take effective steps to check the harassment and atrocities against Indian students specially in Australia. The intervention of Indian Government is also required in checking the trend of curtailing employment opportunities for Indian youths in certain countries. India has adopted the policy of giving full respect to all the countries. I am confident that the prestige of the country will remain intact while pursuing the policy in future. The yardstick of India prestige will be better relations with other countries. With this I support the Supplementary Demands for Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[*English*]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs for 2011-12. I wish to support the Demands.

There is no doubt that India has made great strides in every conceivable area, more particularly, since we adopted the policy of liberalization, globalization and privatization in the early nineties. But some issues are pending and eluding India for a long time, one being the permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council.

In 2010, five permanent members of the United Nations have visited India. This shows our importance in the global sphere. Except China, all the other countries, during their visit to Delhi, have agreed that India deserves to be in the UN Security Council as its permanent member. What we are experiencing for the last several decades, since India has desired its ambition to become a permanent member in the UN Security Council, is that whenever any Heads of States of any country who have a right to vote in UN, during their visit to our country, make a statement supporting India's cause for getting a permanent membership in the UNSC, but when they reach back their home, statements are pouring in contrary to what they said in Indian soil. Therefore, India should make determined bid for permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

India follows its own independent foreign policy. India is also making efforts to develop ourselves in the comity of nations. In this direction, India is striving towards strengthening our relationship with the USA. Our relationship with the other major power, Russia has always been growing and they are our trusted allies for decades.

Our increasing role in the European Union is worthy of mention. We are on the verge of becoming a developed nation. Our efforts are pooled in this direction.

India is aiming to further our goals of rapid and inclusive economic development and poverty alleviation in an increasingly inter-dependent world. Being a founder member of Non-Aligned Movement, we are striving hard to consolidate our relations with the developing world.

In the growing nuclear threat, we have to make renewed efforts in strengthening ourselves. We should not be found wanting, in case of any eventuality. Pakistan has been creating disturbances in our country. The latest being the Mumbai attack in 2008. In spite of producing proof, Pakistan is not taking action against those who had blatantly involved in creating disturbance in our land from time to time. In such a scenario, we have to study our foreign policy in new light to see whether our foreign policy is to be changed at least in regard to Pakistan.

Sri Lankan Navy indulges in harassment of Indian fishermen. The repercussions can be heard in the corridors of power in Parliament. Our Party, the DMK, our leader Dr. Kalaignar and the DMK Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu, have been raising the issue under 'Special Mention' and using different weapons available with us. Our Leader Dr. Kalaignar has written a number of letters to the Prime Minister in this regard.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the excruciatingly painful state of affairs of the Indian fishermen, especially from Rameshwaram. Efforts should be made by the Government and the Minister to speak to his counterpart in Sri Lanka to stop harassment of Indian fishermen permanently by the Sri Lankan Army.

Madam, Tamil Nadu fishermen are facing the brunt of Sri Lankan Navy for a long time. They are brutally killed by Lankan Navy. There are instances of such killings in the past. From time to time, many Fishermen from Tamil Nadu are either brutally killed or taken to custody by Lankan Navy. I would strongly urge the hon. Minister for External Affairs to resolve the issue of Tamil Nadu fishermen permanently. Tamil Nadu fishermen go for fishing



particularly during the season of South-West monsoon, that is, June-July-August. They also go for fishing during the season of North-East monsoon, that is, September-October-November. This is an age-old practice followed religiously in these areas.

We come across severe clash between these Indian fishermen and Lankan Army and sometimes it leads to not only burning of steam boats but fishermen also get injured. This is a very serious problem which may take the shape of a severe crisis in the days to come, if not controlled immediately by solving the problem amicably without any further delay.

I once again urge upon the Central Government to come to the rescue of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu as they are adversely affected and also to evolve a permanent solution to this vexed problem so that both the sides live in a peaceful and cordial atmosphere in future.

I would also strongly urge the Government to ensure the safety and security of Tamilians in Sri Lanka, who are given the status of Internally Displaced Persons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts are being made in this direction to ensure decent living of Tamilians in Sri Lanka after the ethnic war with LTTE was over a couple of years ago. The Indian Government should ask the Sri Lanka Government to carry forward the efforts to ensure justice to Sri Lankan Tamils.

I would like to plead that the Government of India should realize the seriousness of the problem and make efforts to protect the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka. I would like to specifically bring a couple of issues concerning Indians living abroad, particularly, the United States of America, Australia, Libya, etc.

In USA, many Indians were humiliated by 'Radio Tagging' by the US authorities. These Indian students went abroad to pursue education, following due process of visa regulations formulated by the US Embassies in India. Still, they are taken to task. An US official remarked when objected by the Indian authorities that 'Radio Tags' are modern and trendy. Indians are fit with 'Radio Tags' in US. This Radio-frequency identification should be done away with as this demoralizes the Indians living abroad. They should be allowed to pursue education peacefully, for which they left India.

Hence, I would strongly urge the hon. Minister for External Affairs to take it up with the US authorities and

put at rest this most despicable act of Radio Tagging of Indians pursuing education in the US.

Secondly, earlier, in Australia, many Indian students were killed. Now, the Indians going to Australia have come down drastically. Even in today's newspaper, it is reported that an Indian girl is raped and murdered in Australia. Conducive atmosphere should be created in Australia so that those Indians who are still pursuing education in Australia continue without any fear or worrying about their lives. I hope the hon. Minister is maintaining contacts with the Australian authorities to ensure the safety of Indian students in Australia.

Thirdly, Somali pirates have become a big issue concerning Indians. Somali pirates are attacking Indian Navy warships in the Arabian Sea. Fortunately, Indian Navy could capture 61 of the Somali pirates and rescued 13 sailors. I would urge the Government to ensure safety and security of the Indian vessels in the Arabian Sea so that Indians are not taken for a ride by the Somali pirates in future.

I also appreciate the Government for taking steps to evacuate Indians stranded in Libya. But, I would like to mention here that in such a situation the Government should take immediate steps. Look at the case of China, they were quick enough to bring back their 30,000 nationals much before Indian Government started evacuating Indians from Libya. So, that kind of situation should be avoided and utmost care and priority be given to evacuate Indians in any troubled countries.

We are also having problem with China. China has been making all sorts of movement in that part of neighbouring China. Even China does not consider Arunachal Pradesh as an integral part of India. Not only this, it is also said that China is also constructing a dam on Brahmaputra to store water and produce power, which once completed, the flow of water in Brahmaputra would become dry and many parts of our country would face acute shortage of water. So, I request the Government to take up the issue with the Chinese Government seriously.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs and conclude my speech.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Thank you, Madam Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Madam, I begin with associating myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member Shri Singh



and other hon. Members in extending our support and sympathy to the nation of Japan.

Madam, coming from a coastal State, from the State of Orissa and from the constituency of Kendrapara, I am very much aware of the dangers of the sea. You will recall that 12 years ago, the State of Orissa had extreme devastation on account of a super cyclone, after which the rest of the country reached out to us and many parts of the world also reached out to us.

Madam, we have a similar track record in this country and we must do everything in our capacity to help Japan. Apart from the hon. Prime Minister's statement about the offer of sending blankets, and search and rescue ships, we must do much more because today we are a much more capable nation compared to what we were 12 years ago.

I also sympathize and extend my condolences on the untimely deaths of two of our very able Foreign Service Officers. I too had occasion to interact several times with Ambassador Jassal, who was an exemplary member of the IFS, representing our country in many critical assignments in this period, particularly after 9/11 and the attack on Parliament.

Madam, when we compliment individual IFS officers, we must recognize that the Indian Diplomatic Corps is a huge asset for our country. Our Foreign Service Officers are respected around the world for their competence, for their intelligence, for their astuteness and for their commitment to the country.

I would like to highlight one particular area where our foreign service has done yeoman service for our country. This is in the area of Free Trade Agreements. It is an example of India's changing fortunes; it is an example of the high regard with which India is held, that over the past few years, our Look East policy and in fact, our policy to the rest of the world is bearing fruits. We have been signing FTAs with countries like Thailand, with Japan, with ASEAN. But what we must keep in mind is that barely a decade ago, when we expressed and when we harboured hopes of participating in organizations like ASEAN, we were literally being scoffed at. The same Wikileaks that have been quoted so often today also indicate how lightly India was taken in the world diplomatic community.

So, it is wonderful that our foreign service is succeeding on this front and succeeding in a manner

without compromising on our core principles such as on agriculture. I particularly welcome the planned FTA with Bangladesh, our neighbour to the East, with whom we have so much in common and with whom we have been developing a relationship that is mutually beneficial, including tackling of terrorism in the sub-continent.

I must come to the issue of the Demands for Grants. After all, this entire discussion is about the Demands for Grants. It has got very little attention. If we notice, the entire amount is proposed to be taken up from Rs. 6,375 crore to Rs.7,106 crore, which is an increase of 11.5 per cent. But there is more to this story. If we look at the 'technical and economic cooperation', the increase is actually 31 per cent. That is important because economic diplomacy is an important part of diplomacy and with India's changing fortunes, we must use every tool that we have to build our influence in the world.

However, if we look at the other part of the budget of the External Affairs Ministry, the increase is almost zero. It is less than one per cent. This is an area of concern. If we look at allocations on the subject of 'passport and immigration related matters', there is an increase of only five per cent. If we look at the allocation for our 'Embassies and the Missions around the world; to run them there is only a four per cent increase.

We know the difficulties that Indians face in getting passports. We know the delays that they face. Equally importantly, we also know the delays that people wishing to visit India face when they try to get visas for our country. When we try to do cost saving, we must not be penny wise and pound foolish. To cut cost, many of our Missions abroad have outsourced the process of issuing visas. What happens is there is a great deal of inconvenience to genuine visitors to India and at the same time visitors like Headley who come on officially issued visas to do reconnaissance for terrorist organisations have no difficulty whatsoever. If you look at internet chat forums, you will find many journalists, many investors, many people with genuine reasons for visiting India pointing out that their experience in getting Indian visas is the worst customer service they have ever-experienced. We must do more, Madam.

If you look at the economic diplomacy part where I was complimenting the Government for proposing a 31 per cent increase, it is important to note that Rs. 1,690 crore, fully 55 per cent of that Budget goes to one country and that is Bhutan. This is fully justified. Bhutan is our staunchest ally. Bhutan is a strategic country with which



we have a long running partnership in this very sensitive part of the world. We have energy interests with Bhutan and I have no grudge when we provide this kind of economic assistance to Bhutan. I may point out that our similar efforts are inadequate towards other countries. Some of this has already been pointed out by others. I must compliment where there has been good development. For example for Sri Lanka instead of Rs. 90 crore last year this year we are funding Rs. 290 crore and for Myanmar the figure has increased from Rs. 90 crore to Rs. 190 crore. These are strategically important countries for us. But, while I welcome that, the allocations that we have made or propose to make for our economic diplomacy in Nepal, Afghanistan and particularly African countries is not adequate. It is unchanged from the last year.

Madam, we must at this point talk about China. Various views have been expressed about China and neither of the extremes is true. The truth lies somewhere in between. If you look at India Vs China's fortunes in history, they have waxed and waned. Sometimes India has risen above and sometimes China has risen above. As recently as 1980, the sizes of the economy were about the same and population also being about the same. The standard of living was similar. Chinese economic clout was about the same as India, as recently as 1980, but because of the steps they have taken, Madam, today their economy is three times our size. As a result their per capita income is three times our size. As a result the amount they can spend on economic diplomacy far outstrips what we spend. This is an effort to acquire the soft power that the hon. Member Shri Tharur was talking about.

Madam, I will take two or three minutes more to conclude. I must point out that we congratulate China. We do not begrudge China for its success. We, of course, must recognise that China has become our largest trading partner. But we cannot at the same time forget that China's interest in nuclear proliferation around the world and around our neighbourhood threatens us. We cannot forget the damming of the Brahmaputra, which was initially denied and now it is being said that it is not going to be a threat to India. We cannot ignore the issue of stapled visas which question the integrity of India. We must improve our soft power beyond bollywood and we must use economic diplomacy as a tool. Where can we do this?

Madam, we must allocate grants for Indian research institutes to collaborate with their peers throughout the

world, particularly in the global south. The era of the non-aligned movement may be over in strategic issues but in terms of technology, in terms of higher education, India has a role to play and we must do it. This will be a win-win scenario when we help disadvantaged parts of the world to benefit from our technology, to benefit for our experiences to help build capacities which will help those countries and will help us.

Madam, in conclusion I must point out that we must take a look at what the Standing Committee on External Affairs has said about the External Affairs Ministry's efforts. The Standing Committee has pointed out that there are delays in the implementation of e-passports and biometric passports. This cannot be condoned. In this era of terrorism in our administrative expenses we have been penny wise and pound foolish and I would like the hon. Minister's response to this.

We must also note that the Standing Committee has pointed out that only about 50 Missions abroad had functioning Integrated Mission Accounting Systems. This is the new sophisticated accounting systems that the Ministry has. This must be extended to all our Missions abroad. I do not want to only criticize. There are many things that the Government must do to improve its presence and to improve India's clout in the world.

I would like to end with a word of thanks for the efforts in Libya to bring back Indians who were stranded, out of which several dozen were from my Constituency of Kendrapara alone.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on behalf of Shiv Sena on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Madam, just now it had been said by several hon. Members and I would also like to say that several students and youth from India go abroad for study and business. After going abroad some acquire the citizenship abroad or start during their business there. However, we fail to provide significant help to them when they face any crisis there. We need to work for providing them assistance.

Secondly, several of our nationals also face a lot of difficulty coming into the country whenever any crisis is faced by them abroad. However hon. Minister took several good steps in respect of Libya. Indian nationals in Libya, Egypt and South Africa face a lot of inconvenience



whenever whenever any crisis like situations occurs in there countries. I would say that there is a need to pay attention to this.

Thirdly, the Indian nationals studying in Australia have to face a lot of problems. Recently, Toha Thakkar was raped and killed and her body was thrown off after packing it into a bag. Even earlier several incidents of intentional beating and assault on Indian students in Australia have been reported. Hon. Minister made a statement and expressed his regret over the incident. However, expression of regret alone will not suffice, Indian Government should send some strong signal and reaction in this regard. Therefore, I would say that intervention by the Government in this regard is absolutely necessary.

The fourth point is that even through Pakistan is our neighbouring country, we can not take its friendship for granted. Pakistan is our adversary. Situation is so one of their legislators came to India and said that he did not wish to return there ever. The population of Hindus and Sikhs is very less there. They are being tormented and they along with Christians are being forced to flee from there. Their property is being confiscated. The Hindu citizens there are those who had opted to stay in Pakistan after portition. When they are facing problem today, the Government of India should take the matter seriously...(Interruptions). I have just started...(Interruptions).

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to you is less, you should only raise your points.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam, the time allotted to my party is much more.

Madam, Bangladeshis are living at several places including at Mumbai. Maharashtra, Delhi, Assam and North East. The manner in which the Bangladeshi people are intruding here seems to suggest that there is no check on their intrusion.

Nobody inquires about the visa and other documents. They are ruining our economy through intrusion. Besides, they are creating law and order problem in our country. Other problems have also cropped up for which Bangladeshis are responsible. They have included their names in the Voters' Lists. They have been issued ration cards in their names. Why Bangladeshis are being given all these things for getting their votes? Through you, I want to ask this question to the Hon. Minister. They have been arrested several times. They are engaged in printing fake currency notes and have circulated them in the

country. The Government should think over it as they are putting our country in jeopardy. China is our immediate neighbour. Some people are talking good of China and some are also talking bad about it. What China says about Arunachal Pradesh? Bribery is taking place there. They say Arunachal Pradesh belongs to them only. Why are they resorting to such tactics? They are not allowing us to develop some roads there. China has adopted an anti-India stance. Besides Mulayam Singhji several other hon. Members have said it and I support them. The Government should give a serious thought to it.

Madam, Chairman, through you, I want to submit in the House that what happened in Japan was bad. Only some of our citizens in Japan are safe and nobody knows about the fate of the rest. We visited the country two-three weeks back and we came to know that there is a shortage of staff. I want to submit to the Minister of External Affairs that there is acute shortage of staff in our embassies and this results in trouble for them. The existing staff there has to do a lot of work. We contacted them telephonically and have come to know that some people are safe there. We should make adequate arrangements there. What happened in Japan has created a fear. People are scared of nuclear power and atomic energy. People of Jaitapur in Maharashtra are also in scare as they are fearing similar thing there also and that is why people are protesting against power plant in Jaitapur. I want to ask as to why this is being set up there? We should raise this matter in the Security Council of the United Nations and the deal which we have struck in this regard should be given a fair thought. Nepal was the only Hindu nation but we could not rescue it and that is why they became Maoists. We visit there to have a darshan of the Pasupathinath temple. A large number of people of our country live there. Nepal which was following the Hindu ideology earlier is destroyed by Maoists. The Government should also do something in this regard. Fake passports are being issued at several places today. What happened to Hassan Khan? He was also having a fake passport. I came to know it through T.V. news. There are several such people like Dawood and other gangsters, those who indulge in economic corruption and are causing financial losses to the country. The Government should pay attention to this aspect also. How are they getting passports and visas? Money is being siphoned off. They have stashed their money in Switzerland. Where have they got this money from? It is black money and inquiry is going on into it but how did it came to light that his passport was fake?



Madam, Chairman, while concluding I would like to say that Ajanta and Ellora are important historical places in Sambhaji city. There are several historical monuments. Many tourists visit the place. There is a huge industrial sector there. Many foreigners from Japan, America, Korea and Kenya go there to do business. Several people from my area also go there to do business. My constituency has a very large area. A passport office was set up there some years back. I had submitted a demand before the committee of Estimate and the Committee had also visited Mumbai and I was also a member we told this there also. There are four passport offices in Maharashtra. They contacted from Mumbai. People of my area have to go to Mumbai for getting passport and visa. Many children from my area study in foreign countries. Their parents also visit them. Many people also go there for jobs. There should be a passport office in my area for issuing passports to the people.

18.00 hrs.

Aurangabad is the capital of Marathawada. Being the capital of Marathawada, 8-10 districts are adjoining it and that has resulted in huge pressure on Mumbai. Therefore, there should be a passport office in my area. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that there should be a passport office there. I have also talked several times with the Secretary, Raoji and other officials in this regard. There was a passport office earlier also. I, therefore, request that my demand must be accepted.

Thank you, for giving me time to speak. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is nearing 6 O'clock now. Still 10 more members have to speak and there is Zero Hour as well, if the House agrees the time of the House may be extended by an hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes,

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister would reply to the discussion after the Question Hour tomorrow. The time of the House is extended by one Hour. Further, I would like to request you to kindly put your views in brief and point-wise as it would enable me to provide time to all. Shri Shivasami.

[English]

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The prosperity and development of a country is dependent on the good relations it maintains with other countries, especially its neighbours. This is the basic requirement. But when we raise a question as to whether we have good relations with our immediate neighbours, the answer is not in the affirmative. We can wake up a person who is really sleeping, but not one who pretends to be sleeping. We can rely upon friends, but not those who act like friends. China is one such country whom we cannot entirely depend on and rely upon.

China is objecting to our constructing roads in our border areas adjoining the LoC between India and Pakistan. But the very same China has gone in for a well laid road abetting Arunachal Pradesh. When China has built up adequate infrastructure facilities to go against us from across the Arunachal border, we have not provided even the basic amenities needed for our people living in this side of the border in our country even after so many years because of the unresolved boundary issue with China.

China has established good relations with Myanmar and also with our neighbouring country Pakistan and China has got a foothold. Similarly, China has gone all out to reach Sri Lankan Government in the name of extending assistance to strengthen their harbour and naval base thereby strengthening its foothold there also. Thus, China has established good rapport with our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal thereby ensuring its strong foothold in all these border areas apart from Arunachal Pradesh where they have strengthened their military presence. I would like to point out that this will pose a serious threat to our security. I would like to warn this Government through this august House that China has its overwhelming presence across our borders and it is not a dependable neighbouring country and it can rise against any time.

When it comes to Pakistan, though it talks in terms of holding negotiations, it is not extending any help to the investigations against the perpetrators of Mumbai attack on 26/11 and is not helping us to hold inquiry of those who masterminded and remain in prisons there. Pakistan is still encouraging cross-border terrorism. Counterfeit currencies flow from Pakistan to destabilize Indian economy. Thus, we are not able to maintain good relationship with our immediate neighbour Pakistan.

When it comes to Sri Lanka, I have to point out that we do not know what happened to Rs. 500 crore we gave to their Government to ensure relief and rehabilitation

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



to thousands of internally displaced Tamils who are still languishing in the makeshift camps. The ground reality is that the amount has not been properly spent as yet on them and their condition has not improved and their sufferings have not been ameliorated. Though Sri Lanka shows itself as a friendly country to India, their Navy has killed 540 of our fishermen and continue with violent attacks on our fisherfolk day in, day out. I would like to point out that this continuous shooting down of our fishermen is vitiating the cordial relationship we would like to have. In 1974, when Katchivu Islet was given away to Sri Lanka, an Accord was signed to retain the rights of our Indian fishermen to wash and dry their fishing nets. It is painful to note that that right of ours has been given a go-by and we are mute spectators to the ground reality that the Sri Lankan Navy is summarily denying permission to our fishermen to even go near Katchativu.

Mr. David Cameroon, the Prime Minister of UK, Mr. Barrack Obama the US President, Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, the French President, Mr. Wen Jiabo, the Chinese Premier and Mr. Demetry Medvedev, the Russian President, all these leaders who are the permanent members of the UN Security Council visited India in the last few months. They held talks with our Prime Minister and other leaders. But all these five leaders who are powerful in their own way could not contribute to ease our relations with our neighbours in the neighbourhood. This is the hard reality. Though we are extending hands of friendship to other countries, we do not have real friends. We cannot ensure the safety and security of our students in Australia and also in USA. No powerful country is coming forward to help us in saving our Indian sailors who have been held as captives by the Somali pirates. Our neighbouring countries are jealous of our economic growth and we are being targeted as a developing country and they are nurturing a grouse against us resorting to activities which are inimical to our interests. Our Foreign Policy must be to build bridges with our neighbours maintaining good relations while taking care to see that we do not suffer due to the false friendly gestures extended by them. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to evolve a pragmatic Foreign Policy that will ensure lasting and durable friendship that will be in the interest of our country. Impressing upon you to take note of this, let me conclude. Thank you.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): I would like to express my views and suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The total Budget allocation for this year is Rs. 7,106 crore, which is only an increase of 11.50 per cent compared to the previous year. The increase in the allocation for passport and emigration is only five per cent. This is one area where our people are suffering. So, the allocation should have been more. People are facing a lot of problems for getting passports. On the emigration side also, there are a lot of problems. So, for this the allocation should have been more. With regard to aid and advances, we should target African countries. We should improve the relation with most of the African countries.

First of all, on behalf of my Party and the people, I would like to convey our solidarity and sympathy to the people of Japan who are facing the second worst crisis in their life time. The Government of India should be in the forefront to help Japan, which is our friendly country. All kinds of emergency helps should be extended and we should provide necessary basic amenities to the affected people there.

Our relations with our neighbouring countries, like China, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh is not showing any progress, because of which we are not able to solve the recurring problems and issues with those countries. Chinese aggression and territorial claims over Arunachal Pradesh is affecting the smooth relations between the two countries. The number of incursions by Chinese troops into the Indian territory is increasing every day. This is one area about which our Government should think seriously. The bilateral trade between both the countries is around \$ 50 billions. But our problems over the LAC and the Chinese incursions have not stopped. This is very important. They refuse regular visas and provide stapled visas to the people of Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. That shows the level of relationship that exists between the two countries. We have to effectively deal with the situation. That is very important.

This situation is very, very important with China.

Coming to Pakistan, cross border terrorism, Kashmir dispute, numerous military conflicts are some of the areas which we are not tackling effectively. These are the long-pending issues. We are unable to tackle all these long-pending issues. We should be very careful because now we are planning to bring a pipeline of 2,275 kilometres stretch from Iran to India. This issue should be solved amicably. This is very important.



Now, coming to USA, at present, we are having the Tri Valley issue. On this issue, I met the hon. Minister of External Affairs as well as the hon. Prime Minister. This issue is not solved. Our students are suffering very badly. They have put radio tags. Recently, these radio tags have also been increased. Why is not our Government forcing USA and why is not our Government taking it seriously? Somehow, this is one issue which has to be solved immediately. Otherwise, our students are affected very badly. I want to say to the hon. Minister, through you, that recently, we came to know that about seven or eight students are in jail. They have attached radio tags on them. This is a very important area. We are a very strong country. I do not know why USA is doing with us like this. I do not know why we are not able to solve such a small students' problem. Is it not the total failure of the Government? Through you, I want to make a request that please solve this issue as most of the students are from my State. I would like to tell you here that about seven to eight students are in jail. This is a fact and this is a very important issue. We have to help these people.

Coming to Australia, we have seen that one of the girl students was killed yesterday. This happened last year also. I had personally gone and met the hon. Minister. The Minister himself had gone there and seen for himself. I do not know how these countries are doing with India like this. We should raise our voice. If anybody touches Indians, we should not leave them. So, this issue has to be tackled properly and immediately.

Lastly, a large number of our countrymen are working in the Middle Eastern countries like Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait and UAE. The recent uprising and peoples' demand in those countries for democracy and the Rulers harsh steps by using military to suppress the agitations has led to a major shake up in the political and economic instability of those countries. This is creating a lot of uncertainties and hardships to our people who are working in those countries for decades and sending their hard-earned foreign exchange. We are getting a lot of foreign exchange from these countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, I would like to mention here that the hon. Minister has handled the Libya issue very well. So, everybody should appreciate for the good work done by the Government.

Madam, lastly, I would like to request the Government of India to take a note of all the issues. The most important aspect is that the foreign policy issue should be taken very seriously. The foreign policy is to be improved. It is because we are not having good relations with our neighbouring countries. China is attacking all around. Why are they doing? Some intention may be there. So, as far as foreign policy issue is concerned, it is very important. Our country's protection is also very important.

Madam, with these words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariyaganj): I support the demand for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12. Foreign policy of the country has a direct link with the basic security and developmental priorities of the country. We want such a global system which ensures safeguarding the interests of the country and liberty to take decisions and above all, it should be helpful in achieving faster, long term and comprehensive socio-economic development. To achieve this objective, the foreign policy of India has firm commitment to values of national significance and the quality of adaptation to changing international scenario. Our foreign policy is aimed at peaceful and secured neighbourhood, amicable and balanced relations with major powers and mutually beneficial participation with developing countries. Currently there are certain issues concerning peace and security including war against global terrorism, improving the international financial structure, international organizations, food and energy security and climate change that have international dimensions and it requires a cooperative global action. It is because of our foreign policy after the year 2009-10 and the Mumbai terror attacks of November 2008 and the global financial crisis, we could effectively deal with the challenges and made remarkable achievements in other fields too. Our foreign policy is based on the principle of our commitment to cordial relations with all neighbours in the subcontinent, equality and mutual respect resulting in the visit of the fifth King of Bhutan H.E. Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck in December 2009 has further strengthened the bilateral relations between India and Bhutan. Similarly, we have strengthened our friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. The visits of the Nepalese Prime Minister Shri Madhav Kumar Nepal in August 2009 and the President H.E. Ram Baran Yadav in February, 2010 further

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



strengthened our relations with Nepal also. Restoration of multi party democracy in Bangladesh has left its positive impact on a number of aspects of cooperation with Bangladesh. Assurance by the Prime Minister Mr. Sheikh Hassina in January, 2010 for not allowing any anti-India activity from the Bangla-soil is an outcome of our foreign policy. India's cooperation and contribution in reconstruction in Afghanistan has increased in the year 2009-10. India's cooperation and contribution to Sri Lanka has also increased. India has provided Rs. 500 crore assistance for relief and rehabilitation of internally displaced Tamil minorities and for long term reconstruction of war-torn areas of Sri Lanka. Besides maintaining good relations with its neighbours, India has continued to make SAARC an effective tool of regional solidarity. India accords greatest importance to its relations with China. Despite complex nature of this relationship, India has maintained political coordination at the highest level between the two countries. Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh met the Chinese President Hu-Jintao in Yeketerinburg in June 2009 and Prime Minister Ben-Jiabao in Hua Him in October 2009. During this period, both the countries had very constructive talks on various issues ranging from institutional talks namely Doha round of WTO talks and talks on climate change to global economic slowdown etc. India's relations with America and Russia have not only strengthened but also entered into new areas of defence cooperation. There have been a lot of qualitative changes. As a founder member of Non-aligned movement, India is committed to its ideology and principles. Objective and principles of our foreign policy are complementary to our national interest India's foreign policy, from independence to date, has many achievements to its credit. The first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said in the Constituent Assembly that whatever policy we would follow but our foreign policy should ensure what would be the best for the country, be it imperialism or socialism. US President Barak Obama, France President Damitry Medvedev and China Premier Ben Jiabao visited India in the year 2010 itself. The visit of these three of the five permanent members of the UNSC in the same period shows that the foreign policy of India has placed the country in the queue of the members of the UNSC. Today, the US President looks for employment opportunities in India for the Americans and from Indian soil and as per our long standing desire he talked of his support to India's claim to permanent membership of the UNSC. Most of the countries in the world are with us on the issue of Pak sponsored terrorism because we have acted with firmness. China is constructing roads, airstrips and tunnels etc. from strategic angle in Tibet. India should

not ignore it. India, while maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours, should also construct roads, airports etc. along with borders with a strategic point of view. Even today, our foreign policy has secured us a strong position in the world. With these words, I support the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12.

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): We have to see what kind of relations we have with our neighbours. If we don't have cordial relations with them then we have to see which forces are responsible for it and what their vested interests are. We also have to see whether they are, using them as a tool to weaken us. Sometimes China creates controversy regarding Arunachal Pradesh and at other times it tries to set up its base in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. It is constructing road and setting up rail infrastructure near our border. It is strengthening its own economy by increasing its exports to India exponentially. It wants to use our country as a market but when it comes to diplomatic relations, it plays a diplomatic game with us. It is strengthening the Maoists via Nepal. In such condition, we will have to find a way out of all these challenges. Pakistan has been continuously overlooking our concerns. Despite repeated demands made by India to act against the terrorist training camps Pakistan had always been in denial mode that such camps are being run on its soil. Where as the Taj Hotel incident, in we has clearly demonstrated the facts to the country.

Large scale fake currency is entering India from Pakistan regarding which the newspapers have been cautioning times and against that if this is not curbed, our economy will be severely damaged. Hence concrete steps are needed in this direction. So far the attitude of Pakistan towards us had not been trustworthy. Even after attacking us several times, it is not willing to mend its ways. The continuing infiltration from Bangladesh is also seriously affecting our economy. The increase in population not only puts a strain on our resources it also deprives people of employment. It also gives rise to crimes. Hence, infiltrators should be identified and repatriated. Vigil should be further increased at the borders. After the overthrow of monarchy in Nepal, democracy has received an impetus. But, those in power there now are not friendly towards India, as was expected from them. The increase in Maoist violence there is a matter of concern for our country also. We need to remain vigilant in this regard.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



America talks of having a good relations with us, but does not shy away from helping our opponents indirectly. Keeping in views the turn of events in Libya we should take concrete steps to bring back Indians from there safely.

We should further efforts for permanent membership of Security Council to strengthen our security and to establish cordial relations with our neighbours. Towards this we should urge the five permanent members to take initiatives in this regard. Serious efforts should be made to ensure the safety of our students in Australia.

\*SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Foreign policy is the most important means to protect our territorial integrity. It is successful only when the country is geographically secure. Our relations with our neighbours have reached a nadir. The Indo-China global competition has been replaced by envy and bitterness.

Bharat-Chin-Bhai-Bhai slogan has been discarded long back. The policy of the Government regarding the country which has occupied a large tract of our land mass, is not clear. By claiming huge parts of Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh as its own, it is challenging us. Whereas these developments should have been a matter of concern for all, no concrete steps seem to have been taken apart from mere protest, that to on paper.

Tibet has become a part of China, from where several rivers originate. We are aware of the Chinese attempts to check and divert flow of rivers water. Waters from Brahmaputra is needed to meet our future requirements. Without watens.it would be useless to visualize the inter-linking of rivers to carry water to deficient regions. Chinese threat to our borders stopping flow of the rivers water and instgating the neighbours is a threat to our existence.

Nepal has been our neighbor and a quarantee of the security of our border since time immemorial. But it is also being instigated. The Chinese activity through Nepal along the northern border is a matter of concern.

The issue of maritime boundary with Shri Lanka is becoming a matter of dispute. The arrest of poor fishermen and their killings have caused concern in the country.

With Mayanmar, our relations have not been cordial even today. At one time Bangladesh and Myanamar were part of India. Geographically, both the countries are important strategically and also from point of view of trade.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

A notion's foreign policy does not change with the change in Government. The foreign policy also depends on the stand of our neighbours. It's true that we can change a lot of things, but our neighbours remains with us forever. Hence, the need to improve relations with our neighbours.

The world today is multi-polar. Cold war is over. Through Russia has dis-integrated, yet it remains a powerful and a friendly nation. The deep friendship between India and Russia has stood the test of time. It has remained intact even during crises and proved essential for global stability.

Growing trade and growing ties in other fields with America should not come at the cost of friendship with Russia. America is important for us but polarization of ties should not become detrimental to the future of the country.

Friendship with Pakistan is necessary but is also true that those countries in the world who have not been favourably inclined towards us meant that there is no friendship between India and Pakistan. However our tolerance and diplomacy should be channelized for bridging the gap between the two countries so that both the nations could build a happy and prosperous future as good neighbours.

Indian share close relations with the East Asian Countries and deservedly so. These ties are important for us from political and commercial points of view.

India did not come out always with a particular block especially in today's world dominated by America where there is no such possibility. However, India will have to further its ties with the countries of the world keeping its over interest in mind.

The leaders of the country should be secure and peaceful and we need to make sustained efforts to increase our share in world trade by dismantling trade barriers. However, the Government should not enter into any agreements at the cost of security and dignity of the nation. Lastly, I offer my condolences at the loss of life and property due to natural calamity in Japan and I hope that as per the assurance given by the Hon. Prime Minister in the House, efforts will be made by our country to provide every possible help to Japan.

I conclude by expressing my thanks and supporting the Demand for Grants.



[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Madam, the subject is vast—External Affairs. It is not only time is less but also the funding in this Department is very meagre. So, before touching other points, first of all, I would like to say here that the vacancies should be filled as soon as possible.

The Passport Office should be decentralised. In every district, there should be a Passport Office so that, very easily, people can get the passport without delay.

Another important recommendation made by the Standing Committee is that the CVC Report should be seriously considered from security point of view before awarding the contract to the selected company for supplying the chips for e-passports. This is a very important matter and hence it should be looked into.

We are discussing this subject in the backdrop of the massive evacuation of Indians from the strife-torn Libya, from the clutches of the Somali pirates who held the ship hostage. Now, the horrendous earthquake devastated Japan and that issue is also there. I think the Government will stand up to the occasion, the Ministry will stand up to the occasion and take adequate measures and steps to save the Indians. I think our Government will have a positive attitude towards the countries concerned, particularly Japan. The Government of India should contribute as much as it can in this regard.

We are discussing broadly the foreign policy of the country. The foreign policy encompasses safeguarding the national security as well as tackling the global changes that are taking place such as international terrorism, climate change, energy security and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

First, let me say about our attitude to the neighbouring countries. I broadly welcome and support the attitude of our Government so far as the neighbouring countries are concerned. In regard to the peaceful steps towards ensuring a peaceful, secure and stable neighbourhood, India remains committed in its support and assistance to Bhutan for its development. It is keeping a unique relationship with Nepal with a view to support and strengthen the multi-party democracy. Already, the hon. Member Shri Sharad Yadav touched the point. I think

the Government will take necessary steps in this regard. It is a very welcome development which is taking place in Nepal. We should express our positive attitude and help them so as to strengthen the multi-party system in Nepal. Our dialogue at various levels with Bangladesh, our assistance to Sri Lanka for the settlement and rehabilitation of the displaced people, the relationship with Afghanistan through regular dialogue are all essential. India remains committed to solving all the outstanding issues through bilateral dialogue.

In the case of the SAARC countries, the Indian support and substantial contribution to transform the SAARC countries into a meaningful vehicle and its role in the regional cooperation is very much appreciable.

About the relationship with China, I welcome the Government's effort in resuming the dialogue. Whatever may be the situation, there is no alternative but for dialogue. As they have resumed the dialogue, I think, whatever may be the issues like cross-border terrorism or border issues, everything can be settled only through the dialogue process. If such a question comes in the case of Bangladesh or Pakistan, dialogue is the only method.

So far as Bangladesh is concerned, the transfer of that enclave is a very important issue. I think everything should be done through dialogue. So, I welcome it.

I think the relationship with China is very positive. Both the countries, India and China, have demonstrated cooperation in the Regional and Multilateral Forums on global issues like climate change and the global financial situation.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I am coming to the next point now. Let me complete it. I am not making a speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I know. That is why, I am saying it. Please conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: But some negative aspects are there. I do not agree with the speakers who think that the world is moving towards a unipolar system. But I agree that after the disaster of the Soviet Union, there was an attempt by the United States of America to transform the world situation according to their own design and that is the unipolar world. But several power centres



are coming up now like the SAARC countries, the European Union, Shanghai cooperation countries etc. Japan is now suffering from the disaster. Now a new situation is emerging and that is the multipolar world.

In this context, our Government should stand boldly and they should not dilute the Non-Aligned Movement. It is already compromised to some extent. It is already diluted. It is not proper for us to succumb to the pressure of the United States of America or move according to the diktats of USA. What is going on in the case of Iran? We have voted against Iran under the diktats of USA. What is our attitude towards Iran? What is our attitude towards Palestine? What is our attitude towards the Arab countries? It is a matter of great concern that USA has declared some countries as rogue countries and they are mostly Islamic countries. So, what is our response to that? What is our attitude towards the democratic movement in Myanmar? All these points should be clarified by the hon. Minister.

Madam, whatever may be the designs of USA, democratization is taking place and multipolar system is emerging before us. The peoples in France, Spain, UK, Arab world and Libya are moving towards democratization; not only that, most of the Latin American countries are also going in that direction. This is the situation. In this context, we believe that India should stand up boldly to this new situation and strengthen its Foreign Policy which is anti-imperialist in content and also we should strengthen NAM. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Being a country with an area equivalent to one-sixth landmass of the world and being largest democracy in the world, India should have such a foreign policy on the lines of non-alignment that we should be able to provide world leadership there is no scope for compromise in our policy of non-alignment.

When Mr. Obama gave a speech in the Central Hall of our Parliament, he was given a thunderous applause. However, I would like to ask as to what happened on the issue our permanent membership in UN Security Council? I would like to know as to what is the fate of the issue of our membership in UN Security Council when he was able to bargain a lot of employment opportunity for his own people on his visit to India.

Madam, my second question is as to how many countries need to support our bid of making Hindi an

official language of the United Nations and how much expenditure it is likely to involve. I would like to know if the lack of effort is due to lack of support or lack of capability to spend money. Languages like Spanish, Arbi, Japanese, all are languages of the United Nations. In term of population which speak a particular language, the mandarin of China is at the number of one spot followed by Hindi at number two. The Government should specify whether it lacks supporting votes or funds to spend for making Hindi an official language of the UN. I would like to know it quite categorically. I have recently heard that the Hindi news service of the world famous BBC is about to be stopped. BBC and its Hindi, news service is a credible news agency. Even the people in rural areas share this opinion that listening to BBC news is an easy way to get credible information. If Hindi news service of BBC is going to be stopped, is it because of funds crunch and if so, the hon. Minister should reply as to what quantum of funds would it require? Besides, I would like to know whether this thing is in the knowledge of the Government or not and what action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Several Members in the House have raised the issue of China. A prominent Chinese daily newspaper has reported that there will be an attack on India and China has completed full preparation in this regard. It is known to all that China is laying a network of roads and railway lines on the border areas. The old slogan of 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' is no longer pertinent. Are we fully prepared to face Chinese aggression or are we going to rally on some other country's help? If you think that America will stand by you, it is not a reality you will have to be prepared enough to defend yourself against them. India is the largest democracy in the world. Today, Indian markets are flooded with Chinese products. The Chinese goods are being sold in our country but the Government is not paying any attention of this. This will be a mistake on our part if we think that China considers us as its being market and would not attack. We need to look at the incidents occurring on our border with China.

Tibet is adjacent to our country's border. Initially, we supported Tibet but later on we stated that Tibet is part of China. We need to correct this blunder and also need to review it. Today, China is claiming Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh as its territory. We also need to raise questions about Sikkim. Religious Guru of Tibet Dalai Lama has been living here for years. Now he says that he would quit politics. Tibet has its own distinct culture and civilization which is one the verge of destruction. We should raise this question before the world and should



also review our policy in this regard. We should say that Tibet was never a part of China. The mistakes committed by our forefathers need to be corrected and accordingly the foreign policy need to be amended to that extent. Today India is also a world power. We are the largest democracy with 9 per cent GDP but we are far behind in terms of our foreign policy. At times we follow the lines as distated by other countries. We hear that China is making inroads into Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh. What policy do we follow in this regard? Today, China is expanding its area of influence and our area of influence is shrinking. The Government should reply as to where the fault lies in terms of our foreign policy.

We discussed here about Somalia. The news reports keep pouring in about the Somali Pirates kidnapping our people and their ships. We keep begging before them but are not able to take any stern action against them. The kidnapping is not a new thing but has been going on for years. We need to take stern action against Somali pirates for capturing our boats and ships. We should take necessary diplomatic measures to ensure safety and security of our ships and we should also raise this question in the UN Security Council in a big way.

Our students took admission in a US University. Later on they came to know that the said university is a fake one. The US Government tied radio collars on the legs of our students. Our boys got trapped into that by mistake but they are not guilty. We should register our protest in unequivocal terms to the US Government. The Government should give a reply as to why these boys were meted out such a treatment who had gone there to study science and technology. I would like to know about it. At times our fishermen are captured and keep languishing in jails. Now the hon. Supreme Court has directed that High Commissioner of Pakistan should be approached and informed that our people are there in jail without any case. When courts give such direction then we call it judicial activism. The reasons why the Government is not aware as to how many our fishermen are in jail abroad. The Government is absolutely ignorant. Now the hon. Supreme Court has given direction to take up this matter with High Commissioner of Pakistan.

Finally, I would say what our Government has done to the democracy. Aung San Suu Kyi was in jail in Burma. What we did for democracy there? Also what you did about Jasmine Movement in China and democratic movement going on in Libya and Egypt.

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)\*

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, whatever you are saying is not going on record. Why are you shouting at such a high pitch? Shri Sher Singh ji is speaking. Please sit down

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\*\*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozpur): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on the record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam, today we are discussing an important subject in this august House.  
...(Interruptions)

Madam, the foreign policy of a country reflects the internal strength of a country. The countries which work hard towards having a sound foreign policy ultimately win in the race for development. There are various aspects of foreign policy that need to be streamlined and strengthened. We must have cordial and friendly relations with all countries. Moreover, there is a large Indian diaspora in various foreign countries. The Government must safeguard their interests and take up their problems with the respective countries. We must rise up to the challenges posed by the rapidly changing geo-political scenario in the world.

Madam, several Hon'ble members have done the post-mortem of our foreign policy and have rightly come to the conclusion that our foreign policy has failed to

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.



deliver. It has been a fiasco and a flop-show. We do not have friendly relations with any of our neighbours. In fact, several countries in our vicinity are pursuing policies that are detrimental to our interests. For instance, our relations with China are tense. We have given Tibet to China on a platter. Nepal has an unfriendly Government. The Maoists in Nepal are very friendly towards China. Pakistan is another cause of concern. The scenario in our immediate neighbourhood is not rosy. We must chalk out country-specific foreign policy. Only then can we protect our interests and take India towards development. The present foreign policy being followed by the Central Government has got derailed. It must be brought back on track.

Madam, lakhs of people of Indian origin are residing in various foreign countries. I am happy to note that the Indian diaspora in these countries is thriving and flourishing. Indians are very hard-working by nature. That is why they have become successful in their ventures in different foreign countries. However, our foreign policy has nothing to do with their successes. The passport and visa system in this country is very time-taking and full of red-tapism. People have to run from pillar to post and more than two to three months are wasted in the process. Many a times, getting a visa takes six months to a year. This ordeal must end. The entire system needs to be streamlined and made hassle-free.

Madam, a large number of Indians (including Sikhs and Punjabis), travel to various foreign countries like Canada, U.S.A., U.K., Australia etc. for pursuing higher studies or for other purposes. However, criminals and racist elements often target these Indians. They are beaten up, raped and brutally murdered over there. Despite these horrific incidents, the External Affairs Ministry fails to take up these issues with the concerned Governments in a strong manner. We often claim that India is a great country. It is an emerging power. It has a large army and it has nuclear weapons in its arsenal. However, we often act like a soft state. We fail to put a premium on the lives of Indians residing in foreign countries.

Madam, our students are harassed and killed in Australia. Our fishermen are often kidnapped and imprisoned by security forces of Pakistan and Sri Lanka with impunity. However, the Central Government fails to talk tough with the concerned Governments. If Indians continue to be targeted like this in foreign countries, a fear-psychosis will grip our people. In such a scenario, the Indians may stop travelling to these countries altogether. It will not be in the interest of our country.

Madam Chairperson, about 150 people of Indian origin were allowed to travel back to India by our embassy situated there. However, on their arrival in India, they were told that there were irregularities in their visa. And then, all of them were deported. Is this the way things should function? The current visa-granting policy of the Government leaves much to be desired.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam Chairperson, a lot of money is spent by the Central Government on holding 'India Festivals' and showcasing Indian culture abroad. However, the rich and vibrant culture of Punjab often takes a back seat in these 'India Festivals'.

Madam, a large number of Sikhs residing in foreign countries have been blacklisted by the Government. Many of them want to return back to Punjab but the Government doesn't allow them to do so. What is their fault? They must be allowed to return back to their homeland. When will the Government delete their names from the black-list?

During operation Blue-Star in Punjab in 1984, hundreds of Sikhs had to flee India to avoid repression. They took asylum in France, Holland, Denmark and other European countries. They are Indian nationals. They want to come back to Punjab. However, the Government has persistently refused them entry into India. This is sheer injustice that is being perpetrated on these hapless people. They must be allowed to return back to their homes in Punjab.

Madam, I thank the Government for introducing a Bus Service for Sikh pilgrims to travel to Shri Nankana Sahib in Pakistan, similarly, the Government should allow the farmers in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to sell their surplus foodgrains to neighbouring countries like Afghanistan, Iran & Iraq via Pakistan. Special trains should be started for this purpose. This will give a boost to our trade with these countries and the coffers of India will also gain in this process. The borders at Wagah, Ferozepur, Hussainiwala and Fazilka can be opened for trade with Pakistan. This business opportunity will give rich dividends to India.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam, due to the recent turmoil and civil-war in Libya, about 18,000 Indians were stuck up there. There were 9000 Punjabis among



them. There was a grave threat to their lives. The Government has tried to help them and bring them back home. However, much needs to be done yet. These people have been rescued but they have not been provided with any help here. These people have suffered in Libya. The Government must provide financial assistance to them for their rehabilitation.

Madam Chairperson, we claim that India is a great country. However, it is not reflected in our foreign policy. It must be strengthened. We must have a vision. We must take corrective measures. We must bring our derailed foreign policy back on track. Only then can the country prosper.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Madam Chairperson, I join my colleagues in expressing our sympathy to the people of Japan, who have suffered and who are suffering a lot.

What the hon. Members have expressed, I join them because what we mean is that in present day time, when the entire Arab world is undergoing crises, every Member feels and wants that –perhaps not that we are not doing, we are doing well – we should do extremely well, we should play a proactive role. For example, if we talk about Libya, there are many countries including France, Britain and Germany who have taken a leading role. France has even recognized the rebel Government. Likewise, Britain is pressing for no fly zone and Germany has frozen assets worth billions. So, what we mean is that we should play a very proactive role when the entire undemocratic world, in particular is undergoing crises.

Madam, I want to make a few suggestions to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and those suggestions are related to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In our relationship with Pakistan, our State, the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Kashmir, in particular suffers the most. As we have realized and as we have been doing all along, there is no substitute to dialogue. We have to talk to Pakistan. Once we stop doing that, Jammu and Kashmir and the people of Jammu and Kashmir would suffer the most.

Mr. Minister, I want to bring to your notice a few things. The hon. Prime Minister opened up very important routes, which link us to the entire world. Like Srinagar-Muzaffarabad road, like Poonch-Rawalakot road, we were expecting that Jammu-Sialkot road, Kargil-Skardu road will be opened up. But the problem is that a very few people can avail of this very important opportunity. Visa

procedures are so complicated. The trade items, which could have taken place; the trade and business, which could have taken place between our part of Kashmir and the part of Kashmir, which is under Pakistan's control is not happening. It has become very symbolic. We would be grateful if you could have a look at it so that our trade and business, which used to flourish before 1947, would do the same. I need not tell you because after 1947, all our routes to the rest of the world got choked. So, this is all the more important that the initiatives, which were taken by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, are continued. When he was in power, he started negotiations with Pakistan. That was the time when we had seen a very quiet and peaceful Kashmir because the people of Jammu and Kashmir felt that the negotiations are on and negotiations are taking place with Pakistan.

So, we had a very peaceful period in Kashmir. We hope that negotiation will continue. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, if I am not wrong, had engaged General Musharraf in very serious talks and people of Jammu and Kashmir had a peaceful period, as was expressed by Shri Jaswant Singh also. But Jammu and Kashmir issue has to be addressed and it has to be resolved. It was during Vajpayee Ji's time that he had almost clinched the issue with General Musharraf. We wish that you would continue and take that movement forward. That is important for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Our Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has already committed himself because when he visited Pakistan, there were some Kashmiri youths who met him. They wanted to return to Kashmir again and lead a very peaceful life. I wish and hope that you would help him in facilitating this process so that the Kashmiri youths, who had crossed over, who want to come back and lead a peaceful normal life in Kashmir, could return because that is very important.

My last point is that since our State being the only Muslim majority State, I wish that Haj quota could be increased because always every year there are complaints that more and more people want to perform the Haj. So if this quota is increased in case of Jammu and Kashmir, it would be a great service.

I am just concluding. While I was coming to this House today, a young Captain, Shajad Wani met me. He is a Captain. He is flying King Fisher. He told me that his parents are entitled to fly abroad and he can take them abroad because he is entitled to it as a Captain. His parents were given passport just for one year and



now their passport date is not getting extended. It is not only this but there are thousands and thousands of cases, especially of Kashmiris. Their cases are pending before you and their passports, which is their fundamental right, are not being granted to them. I would request you that all these pending passport cases may be expedited so that people of Jammu and Kashmir also visit rest of the world.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to stand here in this esteemed august House.

I stand here to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. India's image of the world order was fashioned by the Gandhian and the Nehruvian legacies. Indian foreign policy grew from our sense of civilization and extraordinary contribution by Mahatma Gandhi and also Nehru Ji's articulation of our civilization and heritage.

I appreciate Prime Minister Manmohan Singh Ji's diplomacy, which respects and follows the Nehruvian legacy. It is about to ensure a permanent berth in the Security Council for India to underline its emerging role in the world.

I thankfully acknowledge the great efforts to ensure voting rights for the *Pravasis* by the hon. Ministers, Shri S.M. Krishna and Shri Vayalar Ravi.

Being the representative of a Lok Sabha constituency, which has the largest number of NRIs in the country, I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Government in this regard. Conferring voting rights to the NRIs will help them to be in the mainstream of the Indian society. I take this opportunity to request the Government to allow the NRIs to cast their franchise in our embassies abroad. Voting through internet medium is possible in this technologically advanced era. If the NRIs are allowed to cast their franchise through our embassies abroad, then only the aim of voting rights to NRIs will realize in its actual sense. Therefore, I request the Government to take urgent steps in this regard.

The mammoth operation of evacuating about 18,000 of its nationals from strife-torn Libya was perfectly completed by India, thanks to the wonderful efforts of hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna and hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Vayalar Ravi.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is also in discussion with the Ministry of Human Resource

Development and various State Governments to facilitate the school and college education of children of Indian families who have been recently evacuated from Libya and even helping the children to get admission in schools and colleges in various States in India. Various Ministries are perfectly addressing the daily concerns and diplomatic exigencies.

I salute the political visionaries for this wonderful coordination. However, Indian Embassies are yet to come in tune with the Indian achievements back home. We have to immediately institute a Grievances Redressal Cell in the Ministry itself. We should also take steps to ensure that complaints or grievances lodged by an Indian citizen anywhere in the world is properly addressed by the concerned officials appointed in various diplomatic missions. Efforts should be made to revamp the entire system by instilling professionalism and work ethics. A monitoring cell should be instituted at the MEA to streamline these grievances cell.

Many a time, our embassies abroad forget the fact that the primary function of any Indian Embassy is to serve the interest of the Indian Government and secondly to serve the interest of Indian citizens. Our citizens rely on these embassies to get answers to their queries, provide documents, passports, visas for their travels etc. But a majority of the Indian embassies miserably fail to address the needs of the Indian community, treating them as second rate citizens. But, this is not the case when a high official reaches abroad. They are treated to a red carpet welcome and they return home thinking that everything is functioning well.

I was in the USA in June 2010 as a part of a Parliamentary Delegation. I would like to share a headline news item published in the *USA Today*, one of the dailies in the USA in June 2010. A 16 year old girl was taken to the USA by an Indian diplomat to serve as his housemaid. She had to flee from his house following continuous harassment, 16 hours of daily work, inhuman working conditions and the barbaric behaviour of her master. She ended up with her traumatic experience in a New York police station.

Earlier I stated that I represent a constituency which has the largest NRI population in the country. There are a number of messages sent to me from all over the world mentioning about the functioning of our embassies. I would like to read out one or two of them. This is a message sent by Shri Rakesh Kumar from Toronto. It reads as:



- “1. The consulate office administration is not organized; poor customer service; less attention towards people who are uneducated; no respect towards older citizens; never answer phone calls.
2. There is no internet and photocopy machines in the consulate office where general people can use them, causing inconvenience especially to the old people.”

There is another message from Berlin sent by Ms. Kavita. It reads as:

“I am about to have a nervous breakdown, courtesy the Indian Embassy in Berlin. They are sitting on my passport for two months now. All the telephone numbers lead to answering machines that have exhausted their capacity and cannot record any message. The size of the passport photos demanded by the staff at the Embassy was mentioned nowhere on the Embassy website. After having sent them extra by post, the next excuse is that my passport is somewhere in India. I wonder if they understand my dilemma in a foreign country without a passport. Unfriendly, incompetent, ignorant and arrogant – that is how I would describe the staff there. Does anyone know where one could officially complain against this atrocity?”

One more from Paris reads as under:

“Nobody knows when one can call Indian Embassy; nor is there any response from the Indian Embassy.”

Likewise, there is one from Washington.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not read out all these messages. Yes, we understand the problem.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: A number of messages have come from all over the world. I request the Government to make sure that the services of our embassies are monitored in a proper way.

In Gulf countries 55 lakh Indians are working and a majority of them is from my State, Kerala. There are tens of thousands of people lying in a bridge. They are known as Hurub. They escaped from their original employers because of harassment. The Embassy should take care of them and take steps to bring them back to our country.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Thank you, Madam. I rise to support the Demand.

I will start with Pakistan. If we engage with Pakistan, then there is no guarantee that there will be success, but if we do not engage with Pakistan, then there is a guarantee that we will not get success. There are three reasons why India should favour a process of reconciliation. So long as hostility continues between India and Pakistan, there will always be a salience drawn between the Pakistani and Indian Muslims by communal elements in our country. Therefore, to ensure secularism in India — which is the corner stone of our nationhood and which is the basic feature of our Constitution — the sooner we bring down the hostilities between the two countries it would be good for the survival and for the assurance of secularism.

Secondly, we cannot deal unilaterally with the terrorists in Pakistan because the terrorist networks in India have a connection with terrorists in Pakistan, and to deal with those terrorist groups we just cannot rely on western pressure. It is because the terrorist groups in Pakistan are working against the western powers and are also anti-Pakistan. Of course, there are some elements in the Pakistani establishment who are supporting LeT, but it will be completely wrong on our part to equate all these rogue elements that the whole of Pakistan is supporting. Of course, there have been attacks on the Pakistani establishment. The Pakistani establishment has now come to realize that these are rogue elements and they have now come to realize that there is no difference between terrorism emanating from anywhere. It is a threat to both India and Pakistan, which the Pakistani establishment has now realized and that it threatens everyone equally. Therefore, the need of the hour is to move cautiously in a calibrated manner and work towards cooperation and collaboration with Pakistan in ending this menace of terrorism.

Thirdly, there is no way in which India can come up on the international stage until it resolves its issues with Pakistan. It is because countries like China will always play on India and Pakistan divide to deny us the place in the Security Council and to get our place in the comity of nations.

The fourth reason for us to resume dialogues is that we know that US is going to withdraw from Afghanistan. We need to stabilize our relations with Pakistan. I am sure that US will fail in Afghanistan despite all the proud and loud claims being made by everyone in Afghanistan. It is the Taliban, which is going to come back. To ensure that how we fight those people, we have to have good relations with Pakistan.



The three reasons why Pakistan now wants good relations with India are — One is for democracy because they know that they cannot defeat India with military. They have to have good relations with India for the democracy to survive and prosper in Pakistan.

The second point is with regard to the in-differentiated nature of terrorism. I spoke to one Pakistani and he says that: "We have lost lives in Pakistan and you are losing lives in India", and this Pakistani told me that when he goes to bed he does not realize whether he will lie in his bed or he will lie in his own grave. So, we will have to leverage this palpable Pakistani fear of terrorism to promote cooperation between the two countries through their agencies and through the judicial system to bring the joint threat of terrorism to an end.

There is a convergence of interest with the destruction and death of life in FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan because Pakistanis have now realized that they are fighting some one else's war in spite of being in the forefront of the national interest. So, there is a convergence of interest between India and Pakistan to resume their comprehensive dialogues.

I would like to congratulate, through you, the Minister of External Affairs for taking a bold step to revive Foreign Secretary-level talks, but this will be an empty gesture unless this dialogue is approached in a constructive and result-oriented manner. I propose two things for achieving this objective. One is to consolidate the dramatic outcomes of back-channel dialogue between Ambassador Mr. Sati Lamba and Mr. Tariq Aziz of Pakistan. This was outsourced to us by Mr. Khurshid Kasuri when I was there as a part of a delegation in January in Pakistan. The consolidations of these outcomes will facilitate a breakthrough visit by Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

In addition to consolidating the outcomes of this composite dialogue, India and Pakistan negotiators should be encouraged to have structural dialogue on outstanding issues in an uninterrupted manner so that the dialogue is insulated from ups and downs of daily relationship. We have to move forward come what may.

Nearly, 64 years have passed since partition took place. There are no people left in Pakistan who share their personal trauma of partition, and there are very few people left in India who share the trauma of partition. Pakistan now has realized that India has grown as a secular and strong nation whereas Pakistan is now faced with an ineluctable necessity of recognizing pluralism of

Islam. Hence, I feel that we should push for a new era in India-Pakistan relationship and not get mired in the past. I am pretty much sure that Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh realizes this, but at the same time I hope that he does not get stopped by his own elements.

19.00 hrs.

The hawkish elements in his establishment do not stop him. We want the Prime Minister to take this nation forward, in fact, to take the whole South Asia forward to peace and prosperity.

I would like to quote what Pandit Nehru said when India got Independence. He said, "That India would look upon the world with care and friendly eyes". I request the Government, through you, Madam, that we need to make a beginning with Pakistan.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wait a minute. There are still a few more Members to speak; maybe, four Members. If the House agrees, the time may be extended till the business before the House is completed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind up within one minute.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Please give me some more time. On the question of India-Arab countries' relationship, I am of the opinion that whether the Head of an Arab country is a dictator, despot, or whatever it is, I do not care, as long as my national interest is served. Let us not get caught in this so-called democratic, democracy promotion. If it is in our national interest, it should serve us because you have ten-lakh Indians who are working in the Gulf countries. If you talk democracy, what is happening in Libya now? Whether you call Gaddafi an animal or whatever, he might be an animal, but he is consolidating now. Nearly 18,000 Indians were airlifted, and I have to congratulate the Government for that. But what will happen? Let the Government take a definite stand on Bahrain. They should take a stand on Bahrain that they will not allow regime change why because what has happened in Myanmar is that because of our wrong policy, we have pushed them towards China.

Now, there is a saying in Arab countries that India's policy with Arab countries is made in Tel Aviv and our policy on Iran is made in Washington. How is it that we



are able to sign Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipeline, when we cannot sign Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline? Our relations with Iran have become very mediocre. With Israel, this UPA Government has given in the last six years, US \$ 20 million for Palestinian cause, but no one has spoken about the Palestinian cause. How is it that we have allowed Israel to encroach on Palestinian land? How is it that India cannot strongly condemn the blockade of Gaza for the last one-and-a-half years? How is it that you are giving US \$ 20 million and you have signed a contract of air defence missile systems with Israel for US \$ 1.9 million? What is the message you are giving? Are you standing for Israel who is crushing people day in, day out? Why do we not talk about democracy for the Palestinians over there?

Lastly, Madam, I come to China. In 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh went to China. He said, "Let us have a joint mechanism. Let us have an accord preventing the diversion of Brahmaputra River". China disagreed. If China disagrees and everyone agrees that China is a threat to India, why do we not start or revive Establishment 22 in Dehradun? Why do we not play the Tibet card? Establishment 22 is there; let us play the Tibet card because if we follow the history of India, India was peaceful when Tibet was an independent country. Since Tibet became a part of China, China is threatening us. China is not only threatening us, but it is cooperating with Pakistan in giving material assistance, soft help in terms of technical advice from visiting Chinese scientists to Pakistan nuclear programme. According to the experts, the day is not far when China will be passing designs and materials for hydrogen weapons. My request to the Government is let us give Brahmos missiles to Vietnam. You mention Vietnam to Chinese, you will see their reaction. It is high time that India should give Brahmos missiles to Vietnam. Until and unless we see eye to eye with China, this all talk of trade of one billion is a skewed development because China is exporting 90 per cent to India, but what are exporting to China? It is high time the Government takes a stand and the Government must strongly say on this Palestinian issue. The passport office in Hyderabad is the highest earning passport office, but there are many vacancies over there. I request the Government to look into this.

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Respected Chairperson.

I am thankful for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs for 2011-12.

Our country follow healthy relationship with other countries especially with our neighbours. This policy has to be followed and we have to keep on developing more cordial relationship with our neighbouring countries.

Regarding the Indians working in Gulf countries, they have to maintain close contacts with our embassy in their respective places. It has been reported that both the embassy and the Indians work abroad find it difficult to get their problems redressed through our embassy because of lack of sufficient staff. This aspect has to be looked into in the light of the recent developments in Libya. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take necessary steps to post sufficient staff at our embassies in Gulf countries.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Many of my colleagues have already discussed about this matter. This is regarding the Tri Valley issue. This is a matter which I thought was over because in the first week of the Parliament Session, my colleague, Shri Rajagopal, has mentioned this. They are treating us like criminals. Most of the people who went from here to the Tri Valley University, San Francisco, are from lower middle-class and poor families.

They borrowed money and went there. Their parents are under the impression that these people are doing something there and they will earn in dollars and give rupees to us and we can happily live rest of our lives. Now some of these people are in jail. It is very unfortunate because notorious criminals are treated like this. They are having these radio tags to their ankles. Still about twenty students are having radio tags to their ankles. I do not understand this. The visa will be given by the Government of America. The Government of America has accepted that these people can be admitted in the Tri Valley University. That is why, these people got the visas and went there. If that University is a sham university, a bogus university, who is responsible for that? How can they make students responsible for that? It was mentioned by my colleagues Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad ji also said about this. But why is it taking so much time? I am not able to understand this. About 1500 students are there, out of which from my constituency, there are more than 100 students. Yesterday night, they called me at 12 hrs night and were crying up to 2 O' clock in the night. Both girls and boys were crying. They were saying, "please do something for us. We cannot come back. We have only one alternative to finish our lives or to live here like a worker. We are not able to do even that because of our ankles." So, through

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



this House, I want to request the hon. Minister about this. Even though he went out, I think he will be coming back.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yes, he will be coming back. You carry on. You have made your point very well.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: The American advocates formed an association and they wrote a letter to President Obama and I would like to read just one paragraph. It says:

"Just recently, Immigration and Customs Enforcements agents raided Tri-Valley University in Pleasanton California for issuing invalid form 120 visas to hundreds of international students. The US attorney's office alleges the owner of Tri-Valley University in Pleasanton used the unaccredited school to charge foreigners millions of dollars in tuition fees and help them obtain student visas to stay in the United States. Yet despite the fact that these students are victims of fraud, ICE is treating them as co-conspirators in this massive crime."

This is not said by our students. This is a famous law firm in San Francisco. It further says:

"At the moment, many of those students who took Tri-Valley courses risk being deported if they are found to be in violation of the immigration status. This is despite the fact that they were issued valid US visas by the American Consular officials. It is highly unlikely that the majority of the students had any idea that they were enrolled in a sham university. Most of the students enrolled in the Tri-Valley University simply wanted to improve their prospects in life and ensure themselves a better future by doing so. Unfortunately, all these students are being treated as potential criminals despite having no intention of defrauding any rules of the United States Government."

Madam, I just wanted to request this House and through you the hon. Minister, who is not present, that this is a very serious matter which has to be taken up immediately. We cannot make our children, poor boys and girls cry there. It is very pathetic. I think the entire House is in support of this. I request the Government to immediately respond to this.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Madam, I do not want to repeat about any Government policy that has been touched. But I would like to specify some points regarding the developments in my region.

I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to point out some serious issues also. The activities and claims of China in Ladakh is increasing day by day. It is a fact that China and Pakistan have jointly stepped up their activities across the border on a massive scale. China is in illegal possession of 37,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in Aksai, Chin area and Pakistan has ceded 5,800 square kilometres of land to China in Honza area of Gilgit. Thus, at this time, China is in possession of 42,180 square kilometres of land of Jammu and Kashmir State.

They have not stopped their expansion policy and strategic connectivity and deployment to that extent only, and at present they are building railway line Gawadar Port in Balochistan through Aksai – Chin and Baltistan and Gilgit along our borders for which 10,000 Chinese Army men are at present working there as border workers. There are also reports that in Baltistan and Gilgit regions in China they have constructed 22 tunnels in the name of road and highways but our Defence expert believe that these tunnels can be used for storing missiles also.

China and Pakistan has made all weather proof roads and highways on their side along our border but on our side, all land routes remain blocked for more than six months in a year. China and Pakistan have also built airports near our borders and also in the rear with all capabilities. China and Pakistan are also engaged in construction of mega power projects in Gilgit and Baltistan. I need not elaborate full activities here but we must wake up and start all necessary measures starting from reliable connectivity and communication in our part of the border region.

At the end, I would like to tell a common feeling that India's policy towards Iran is dictated by America, which is the most unfortunate change in our policy when Iran is the most friendly country of India.

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, for 2011-12. It can be seen that the total budget for the Ministry is Rs. 7,106 crores. This is an important Ministry in the Government of India as it plans India's foreign policy with various countries across the world. It has been rightly said, we seek a global order in which India's interests are assured, the autonomy of India's decision making is safeguarded which

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



helps India in rapid, sustained and inclusive socio-economic development of the country. I express my gratitude to the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Minister of external Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna garu for making Indian foreign policy a firm commitment to our core national values with dynamic adaptation to change in the international environment for peace and brotherhood. India's commitment to close and good neighbourly relations, with all our sub-continental neighbours is based on the fundamental principles of equality and mutual respect

I also thank the Minister of External Affairs for maintaining close ties with the immediate neighbours and also to work with other SAARC member countries to transform it into an effective organization for regional integration.

On the green house gas emissions conference at Copenhagen, India has taken lead to reduce the carbon emissions. I thank the Minister for the same.

It is good to see convergence of interests on issues such as Doha Round of WTO negotiations, climate change, global financial crisis etc., between India and China.

Being a member of the Official Language Committee, I suggest to the hon. Minister of External Affairs to implement Hindi in all our embassies abroad in letter and spirit. Not only that his Ministry should also strive to make Hindi as one of the universal languages. Hindi is a symbol of Indian culture.

A lot of foreign universities want to set up their campuses in India. I welcome this step. This will expose our Indian students to the best education. Not only that our Indian students are also going abroad and studying there. But at the same time they are facing problems from anti social elements. Sometimes they are being killed, harassed and abused. The hon. Minister should take up these things with the U.S. Government, Australian Government. Parents of the students are taking loans and sending their children for higher studies abroad but these unfortunate things are happening. As a result they are not able to repay loans.

There are a lot of irrigation projects, power projects and thermal projects which need cooperation our neighbouring countries in the subcontinent. I am sure, the hon. Minister is taking these issues with the concerned countries.

Regarding nuclear power plants and after the nuclear crisis in Japan, I am sure, the hon. Minister is concerned about the proposed nuclear plants in India. He should ensure that no nuclear accident takes place. Unfortunately, if anything happens, the Government should assure the people that they are there to take care of the security.

Regarding visas and passport issue, the Ministry should make it more efficient and smooth. People are facing lot of problems in getting these things. There should be a time frame to issue these things.

NRIs who come to India for marriage purpose, should be registered. They promise visas for their wives, but after going back they deliberately avoid their wives. NRIs with malafide intention should be punished and recalled back to India and their marriages should be registered. In case of any default, they should be called back to India immediately.

Regarding Chinese dolls and other foreign countries dolls available in the Indian market are toxic. The Government should ensure that these dolls are not dumped in our country. Suitable action should be taken against violators.

I do hope the hon. Minister would take up India's cause for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council.

I am sure, the Hon. Minister would take necessary steps to strengthen Non Aligned Movement, Commonwealth Countries, SAARC and would take necessary steps to propagate peace and brother among the comity of nations in the world. With these words, I support the Demand for Grants of this Ministry for 2011-12.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. Our Government is exceedingly doing well in the sphere of external affairs. We have established very good relations with almost all countries.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you have written speech, why not lay it on the Table?

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Now, I would like to speak in Tamil. I have already given a notice requesting for the same.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No, you can lay it on the Table your speech.



SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: I have already given a letter requesting for speaking in Tamil. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No. Not now. I have given you only one minute. If you want to say something in one minute, say. Otherwise, conclude your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: It will be published in the press in Madras if I speak in Tamil because this is a very important issue.

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have not given any notice in this regard. You can speaking English well. I know that. ...*(Interruptions)* You have not given notice. Please understand. If you want to speak, speak within one minute only.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: A lot of fishermen are fishing in and around Katchatheevu area, which formerly belonged to India. Now, there is an *Antoniya* Church. Previously, a few thousand people used to go there. Now, the Government of Sri Lanka had restricted them to 2,500. Earlier, the festival used to go for three days, now, they have restricted it to one day. Sri Lankan Government used to issue 10,000 Visas, now they are giving only 2,500 Visas. Next year, they may reduce it to only 250 Visas.

I am bringing this sort of problem to the kind notice of the Minister of External Affairs. In Sri Lanka, there are about 300,000 Displaced Tamilian Families and I would request the hon. Minister to take much interest in this issue by sending External Affairs Secretary to Sri Lanka. While sending the Delegation, the Government should also send the MPs from Tamil Nadu to assist the Delegation in their activities.

Being a Muslim Member, I would like to say that quota given to every Member for Haj is very small. There are less than 30 Muslim Members in the House. I would request the hon. Minister to increase this quota to minimum 100 persons for every Member.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Balkrishan Shukla.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Madam, please allow me to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can now give it to the hon. Minister but you cannot lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: I have not even completed it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot have both, that is to make a speech as well as to lay a part of your speech. I am sorry.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Madam, please allow me to lay it on the Table of the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALKRISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. While agreeing with the points raised by other Members, I would like to touch upon more points. An incident of rape and murder of an Indian girl student studying in Australia has been reported in today's newspapers. That girl belonged to my parliamentary constituency. Her father Mr. Sunil Thakkar is a good friend of mine. That is a small family of four members including mother Varben Thakkar and brother Dishant Thakkar. My friend Shri Sunil Thakkar had big dreams when he sent his daughter to Australia for studies who was murdered there day before yesterday. I, on behalf of the people of Vadodara, express my gratitude to the Ministry of External Affairs that ...*(Interruptions)*. The Government of India is very serious on this issue and has taken up the matter with the Australian Government. I urge upon him to take the matter to its logical conclusion and ensure that the murderer denial gets the severest punishment so that the Indians living in Australia can have faith in our foreign policy.

Besides, on the 10th of this very month, marine security agencies of Pakistan seized three boats from Indo-Pak territorial waters on Western Coast in Saurashtra in Gujarat which belonged to the fishermen of Mangrol and Okha and 18 fishermen on board the boats were taken hostage. One day before this incident, two fishing boats in Porbandar and one in Vanakbori alongwith 8 khalasis on board the boats were hijacked...*(Interruptions)*. I have another point to make.

Some malpractices were underway in the Consulate General of India, Houston. People faced difficulties in getting their passports renewed or faced other problems.



Non-Resident Indians in America staged a sit in there on 8.12.2010 on the heels of US head of State's India visit. In this regard, I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and the hon. Prime Minister requesting action in this regard but nothing has happened till date.

Regarding internal security...(Interruptions) I have only two points to make.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can make them some other time, not now, some other time.

SHRI BALKISHAN KHANDERAO SHUKLA: This is only one paragraph left. Our foreign policy needs to be strengthened to stop incursion and cross border terrorism. All illegal immigrants should be identified in a time bound manner and steps taken to send them back under the provisions of relevant laws and like on the Western borders, high fences should be erected on international borders along Bangladesh and other countries. Besides, the projects of the states on border security and technology implementation which are pending with the Government of India should be sanctioned immediately...(Interruptions).

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Respected Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-2012. When we talk of External Affairs, it deals with India's foreign policy and India's relationship with its neighbouring countries and other countries. The boundaries of our country have to be protected from external aggression and it is to be ensured that our sovereignty is not compromised at any cost. The Government of India is doing everything that it can to ensure that the sovereignty of the Government of India is protected and also to ensure that we have friendly and cordial relations with our neighbours. I would shorten my speech because of paucity of time.

The first aspect that I would like to take up is with regard to the United Nations Organisation. The United Nations Organisation stand for peace keeping, for development and for human rights.

Madam, India has been elected as a non-permanent member of the Security Council after a gap of 19 long years. It symbolises that the Government of the day is committed to have a good foreign policy and to have good foreign relations with other countries. India got 187 votes out of 190 which were polled for the United Nations Security Council non-permanent membership election. It has created a record of having the highest votes from all the five non-permanent members who have got elected. Amongst them, India has got the maximum number of votes. This symbolises that really the Government is doing enough. But there is no room for complacency and we should further enhance our relations with foreign countries. The heads of P-5 countries, namely, UK, US, China, France and Russia, have supported India's permanent membership of Security Council. Therefore, I would also like to state that India is the largest contributor for peace-keeping.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now this should be your last aspect.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: My second aspect is SAARC. India has represented in the 16th SAARC meeting which was held in Bhutan. It coincided with the 25th anniversary of SAARC. It is basically an association for regional cooperation for economic development, to combat terrorism and to ensure that there is a strong policy for climate change. But the Government of India has also ensured and categorically stated that it will not adhere to legally binding emissions.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of External Affairs for taking proactive measures to evacuate the Indians from Libya and other Middle East countries. Around 16200 Indians were brought in a fortnight's time from Egypt and 1200 nationals from Tunisia and other countries. Therefore, this is a commendable step that has been taken by MEA.

There have been Extradition Treaties and mutual legal agreements with other countries. With Malaysia, Azerbaijan and Indonesia, these instruments have already materialised. This would ensure that the persons who are sentenced they can be brought back to India.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWAMUTHIARY (Kokarjhar): Madam Chairman, I thank you for allowing

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\*Not recorded.



me to speak on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12. I would like to raise certain issues in brief. We are all aware that China is constructing multi purpose dam projects in large number on river in Brahmaputra known as Tsang Po in China in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Dams are being constructed there. Why is the Government of India a mute spectator?

[English]

Madam, I would like to know from the Government of India what pro-active policy actions have been taken so far towards the very dangerous and very detrimental policy approach adopted by the Government of China against India.

[Translation]

If the Government of India does not get the construction of the dams stopped, the whole region of Assam, the North-East and unique civilisation of Brahmaputra Valley as well as the local assets and resources would be annihilated. Here, my demand is that the Government should take stringent steps. The Government of China should be told to instantly stop the construction of dams there in large numbers.

The second issue is that the Bodoland covers the Indo-Bhutan border areas. However, the condition of Indo-Bhutan border area is very deplorable today.

We should be apprized of the policies adopted by the Ministry of External Affairs for the development of Indo-Bhutan border areas.

Illegal influx of Bangladeshis continues even today in Assam and Tripura state.

We would like to know about the steps taken so far to seal the Indo-Bangladesh border.

[English]

We know that the Government of India always keeps on talking about the construction of border fence between India and Bangladesh. But how long will they take to complete the construction of the border fence? It is very unfortunate...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Reply thereto would be given tomorrow.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up zero-hour matters.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise the issues regarding hilly areas and Bhoti language in the Zero Hour. It should be granted recognition and included in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution. I would like to bring to your notice that Himachal Pradesh was included as a union territory in the Republic of India on 15 August, 1948 at the time of reorganization of the states, and it was granted full fledged statehood on 25th January, 1971. The vast state of Himachal Pradesh got a identity due to its pahari language, and came into existence separately.

It's indisputable that Himachal Pradesh has several dialects. The prominent among these are Jaunsari, Sirmouri, Baghati spoken in Himachal and border areas, Mahasabi in the Shimal district, as well as Kahlair and Handuri, Mandyari, Kullawai, Kangri, Chambayali and Bhadrwahi. The Himachali dialects should also develop as languages in the long run therefore, I demand that these be included in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution.

19.28 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, too has sent a proposal to the Union Government passed by a majority vote for inclusion of Bhoti language in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution which is an important step for preservation of culture. It should be known that our cultural identity is due to the Himachal language. Stories and other literature has been published in abundance in Himachali language. There is an unprecedented repository of folk lores, folk songs, stories, dramas, folk tales, riddles, sayings and proverbs in Himachal language. There are about 300 poetic collections, 21 novels, 77 stories 25 essays and 24 dramas available in Himachali language



today. I would also like to say that Himachali language, which we call pahadi language is in the fore front of the regional languages and can attain national identity.

Writing work in Himachali language will increase, the identity of hills language could be preserved and Himachal Pradesh could bask in the glory of this unique language.

Bhoti language is mainly spoken in Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur districts of Himachal Pradesh and several Gompas are situated there. Bhoti language has made exclusive contribution in the preservation of Indian culture...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kashyapji, you have made your point.

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP: Centuries ago the knowledge of philosophy which was acquired by the Buddhist scholars in Vikramshila and Nalanda Universities...(Interruptions) was in large part collected and translated in Bhoti language by the Buddhist scholars due to the destruction of these universities...(Interruptions) I am concluding in a minute.

The invaluable heritage of Sanskrit scriptures which was destroyed due to the decimation of Vikramshila and Nalanda universities is, now available in Bhoti language due to the incessant efforts of Buddhist scholars...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kashyapji, all your points have been made.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding in a minute. The invaluable reservoir of knowledge of India in Bhoti language is preserved in all Buddh Gompas. It needs to be mentioned here that the legislative assembly of Himachal Pradesh had, by passing a unanimous resolution on 17 December 2009 made a strong recommendation to include Bhoti language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. National Minority Commission has also been constantly urging upon for the inclusion of Bhoti language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

So, I urge that both Himachali and Bhoti languages be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so that these languages could flourish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Virender Kashyapji, I have a ruling enforceable during the Zero Hour that nobody is going to leave till this item comes to an end.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Raj an Sushant, Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid and Shri Shailendra Kumar associate themselves with the subject.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, initially Central Government releases funds to the tune of crores of rupees as advance to the concerned state for the land -acquisition purpose for the sanctioned schemes in the states. Acquisition of land is notified by Madhya Pradesh state Government in the government gazette under the Code of land revenue. Thereafter another notification is issued under section 4 and is published in the gazette followed by subsequent publications under sections 6, 8 and 10 every two months. Thereafter the land belonging to any department, farmer and institution is required for the specific scheme. The award for compensation of land is passed after giving an opportunity of hearing to the concerned party. It is at this stage then the work related to the concerned scheme comes to inception stage after the land acquisition process is complete. This whole process of providing compensation for the land and acquisition of the land subsequent to the publication of section 8 under the land revenue code takes more than one year and the actual position is that the process takes three to four years due to raising and redruul of objections and the non-publication of related sections related to land acquisition under the land-revenue code.

Sir, it is clearly mentioned in the land revenue code that the interest on the funds provided for the land acquisition under a scheme should be spent on the same scheme. However the biggest lacuna in this entire process is that this fund provided for the land acquisition as advance is deposited by the state government in treasury through PD account of the district collector under which there is no provision for giving interest...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amlabeji, you have made your point, so you sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: The most glaring example of the point raised above is the amount of funds of Rs. 22 crore provided by the railway department of



the Government of India. As compensation of the acquisition of land in my constituency Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh for laying Ramganj-Mandi-Bhopal new railway line. This amount is deposited in the treasury through the P.D. account of the Rajgarh Collector and the said amount is lying unused due to nonpayment of interest on it...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Narayan Amlabaji, since you have made you point, you sit down please...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Mr. Chairman, sir, through you. I would like to request the Government that the Ministry of Finance should issue such guidelines to the concerned states that if for any reason the funds provided during the first phase is not utilized, that amount should be deposited in the account of any such nationalised bank which could provide maximum interest on it so that the amount may grow appropriately in case of delay.

I am greatly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Chandrapura Thermal Power Station lies in Bokaro district. The DVC officials during checking and verification have found the shortage of about 2.5 lakh tonne coal worth about rupees 50 crore. This shortage indicates the complicity between the contractor and the officials there. Besides, the coal supplied to Chandrapura Thermal Power Station has about 30 per cent stones mixed with coal, that means, the quality of coal is of poor standard. The more objectionable fact is that the Ex-servicemen have been awarded tenders without publishing tenders as provided in the rules. The fact remains that the transportation of coal has been carried out by ex-servicemen and rail wagons there. The inquiry is still on in this matter; the surprising fact is that the transportation of coal from Bokaro Thermal Plant to Kodarma Thermal Station would be done by ex-servicemen and the distance between the two points is about 170 kms. I would like to emphasis here that the present shortage of coal has been detected due to the existing transportation arrangement in Chandrapura Power Plant and again the job of transportation is being assigned to ex-servicemen without issuing open tenders from Bokaro Thermal Station to Kodarma. This is a serious thing in itself and more than that serious thing is that the rejection coal at present...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Sir, my demand is that the Government of India should immediately order a CBI probe in this regard. This scam runs into crore of rupees. The officials issue tenders for rejection coals and they put it on the website of mines and minerals instead of coal website. They should put it on relevant website so that those applying for tender should check it on that website. I would demand from the Government that an inquiry should immediately be conducted in this matter because at present sub-standard coal is being supplied which adversely impacts the generation of power whereas there is dire need of power but irregularities are being committed in the supply of coal. I doubt that more scams will be unearthed once inquiry is carried out.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to put forth my views on the subject relating to crude oil royalty.

Sir, the progressive Gujarat state has been facing injustice by the Union Government since 1947. This state gives a revenue of about Rs. 1.5 lakh crore to the Union Government and in lieu thereof gets about Rs. 14000 crore only. This is merely 8.5 per cent in comparison to other states of the country. The thirteenth Finance Commission has added salt to this injury by reducing central assistance from 3.47 per cent to 3.4 per cent. As much as 20 per cent of total output of ONGC is produced in Gujarat despite it is suffering losses in terms of crude oil royalty. The Government of India has adopted two different formulas for the State of Gujarat and Assam which leads to a financial loss of Rs. 35 crore. The then NDA Government had provided the compensation on the basis of wellhead price formula for determining crude oil royalty. The ONGC started paying compensation of crude oil royalty to the government oil distributing companies under the notification of government of India but the UPA Government in 2008 change this formula at a stroke and taking unilateral suo-moto decision did an injustice to the Gujarat Government.

I would, therefore, demand that this formula should be done away with and market price based compensation should be paid. In fact, the compensation paid to the oil distribution companies is an internal arrangement. Therefore, treating it as something external out of royalty process, Racehead Price should not be counted. I would, therefore, demand that the Government should direct the ONGC to pay the pending amount of compensation to Gujarat as royalty on the basis of earlier price.



MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to request the Members that they should read out only the operative part of gist and then they should demand they are not suppose to read out so many pages.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman Sir, would like to draw your attention to the all pervading filth and menace of mosquitoes in MPs MS Flats premises. Heaps of filth can be spotted at several places at the premises which gives rise to the dengue mosquitoes. Stones, sand and other construction material have been lying in the premises for last two years. This has now turned into debris. The filth is scattered all over in all blocks and in all quarters.

It has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes due to this reason. The officers of the NDMC and CPWD pass through this place but no officer bothers to do work here. We have made complaints to these officers several times but it falls flat on their ears. No complaint is addressed on time. At times our complaints are also ignored.

I strongly demand that a stern action should be taken against these officers or those who are unable to carry out works should be removed and hardworking and vigilant staff should be posted there.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I associate myself to this subject...(Interruptions). This subject concerns members of Parliament. The hon'ble Minister is present here, he should give a reply to this subject.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Narayanasamyji, please take note of it.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Sir, I have already noted.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The Government should pay give attention to it.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Member, Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale, has raised a very important issue about maintenance of the MPs flats in-and-around Delhi. It is not only the MPs problem there are other issues also.

As far as this issue is concerned, I will definitely convey the sentiments of the House as well as the sentiments of the hon. Member to the hon. Minister of Urban Development. I would tell him to take corrective action. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members should feel that something has been done.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to associate should send their slips.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will definitely convey it to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour has its own importance. Such points should be raised here. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe, Virendra Kumarji, Prahlad Joshiji, Suresh Angadiji, Rajendra Agarwalji and Prof. Ramshankarji associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to say that had there not been Zero Hour, there would have been lack of quorum in the House. All the members who are sitting here have to speak during the Zero Hour and they have been sitting here since 12 o'clock and waiting for the Zero Hour to put forward their points. We raise the problems of our respective areas during the Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Zero Hour has got its own importance.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You should not unnecessary waste the time of the House.



[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Gujarat Government and people of Gujarat are facing difficulties due to obstacles created by the Ministry of Railways. Gujarat is facing water problem and this problem is there due to the Railways Department. The people are facing problem due to acute shortage of potable water in several villages and towns of the state.

The Gujarat Government is carrying out work in full swing through its water Resources Department to solve this problem and is doing its best to provide safe drinking water to its people by laying water pipelines and water grid is also being formed so that people could get safe drinking water.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many places in Gujarat where the permission of Railways is required for laying pipelines because the pipelines have to be laid under rail lines for making supply of water in those places.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the department of water resources of the Government of Gujarat has submitted all the papers alongwith the requisite fee to the railways two years back and the Gujarat Government has been constantly writing to the railways requesting sanction of the project but the railways has not been able to resolve the issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, water is essential for life and the summer season is reaching. Junagarh, Amreli, Jam Nagar, Rajkot, Anand and Bhal areas are the worst affected by water crisis during the summer. The railways should be helpful but ironically in this matter they are creating hurdles. The Government of Gujarat has written letters to the Ministry of Railways on more than 10 occasions yet we are facing a lot of difficulties in getting a water project sanctioned. Through you, I would like to urge the minister to sanction this water pipe line project at the earliest that is before the summer, so that the people of these areas can get drinking water. Today, the Members face the maximum problems in this House from the railways or the forests department. Through you, I would like to say that these issues should be resolved as per laws and rules, then only the state governments would be able to provide facilities to the people.

SHRI PURNAMASHI RAM (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, distance from Gopalganj railway station in my parliamentary constituency in Bihar to Fawra railway station is approximately 4 kms. Gauge conversion on Kaptanganj railway station to Fawara railway station line is going on

but the work of gauge conversion from Fawara to Gopalganj is not covered under this project thereby the district headquarters will be deprived of a broad gauge line.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to get the work of gauge conversion done from Fawara to Gopalganj in public interest and in the interest of the district.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an issue of urgent public importance. Presently, jat agitation in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is going on due to which about 60-70 express trains including Rajdhani express and Shatabdi express trains have been cancelled and many diverted including goods trains. This is time of Holi festival and people have to travel from one place to another. Besides railway tracks, roads are also blocked. Our Jat brothers are staying on the railway tracks round the clock carrying on all their activities there only including cooking and milking the milk cattle. This is a serious issue and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has announced her support to the agitation in a press conference. I want to say that if the Chief Minister is really serious about their demand then as to why see not to summon a special session of the Assembly and pass a resolution to be sent to the centre on this issue.

So far as the Samajwadi Party is concerned, our party fully support the demand of providing reservation to our Jat brothers. I demand that the Hon. Minister and the Union Government should take initiative to call the leaders meeting so that an amicable solution can be found and they get reservation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of Dr. Rajan Sushant is associated with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Chairman, Sir, water table in Bundelkhand, Bawad and Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh has depleted to a very low level due to scant rains in the region for several years. As a result, the hand pumps ponds, bunds and rivers have dried up. There is crisis of drinking water. Hundreds of cattle of the farmers and wild animals are dying every day. There is acute shortage of drinking water. I had submitted proposals for installation of 4000 hand pumps but only 1750 could qualify the norms set by the Government of India but no hand pump has been installed as yet. During the budget session of the preceding Lok Sabha, the Members of Parliament from Bundelkhand had stayed a sit-in in front of the statue of Gandhi ji and the hon.



Prime Minister had announced a special package of Rs. 7263 crores for Bundelkhand. Out of that package, Rs. 100 crore were earmarked for hand pumps to address the drinking water crisis but no work has been done in this direction out of that amount of Rs. 100 crore.

I have been constantly raising this issue with the Minister of Rural Development of the Government of India including on 14.02.2010 as well as I have raised this issue under rule 377 in the Lok Sabha. I asked an Unstarred Question in the Sabha on 15.03.2010 on this subject. I had written to the National Rainfed Area Authority, New Delhi on 22.04.2010 requesting them to install deep bore wells in this area but so far no work has been undertaken out of the said fund of Rs. 7263 crore, given by the hon. Prime Minister to Bundelkhand and more even a committee of M.P.s of Bundelkhand was constituted fulfilling all the formation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, through you, I demand that the Committee be reactivated to carry out works as per the suggestions of the Members of Parliament so as to immediately overcome the drinking water crisis in Bundelkhand.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

[*English*]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me permission to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a problem pertaining to the Changrabandha Land Port Check Post in my constituency, Jalpaiguri. It is a very important and viable one out of the seven Check Posts on the Indo-Bangladesh border. At the request of the Central Government, M/s RITES paid a site visit at Changrabandha in the year 2007 to start the process of land acquisition and reported it to the authorities concerned. Shri Mohan Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India issued a letter on 26.3.2007 and this raised the hopes for the development of this Dry Port to be declared as one of the seven Integrated Check Posts. In the year 2008, the then Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Shri Jairam Ramesh paid a visit to Changrabandha and announced a sanction of Rs. 64 crore for the development of the port. But no fund has been released so far. There is a need to build a Central

Warehouse, an essential incentive in export-import business. There is an urgent need to open a Visa Office at Siliguri with the facility of Multi Visa System to be issued to exporters, importers and tourists.

In spite of discrepancies and procedural snags, the turn over of the port is rising every year and it is placed in the second highest position this year among the ports in West Bengal.

This is the most peaceful land customs station for export-import trade with Bangladesh among any other ports. My earnest appeal to the Government of India is for resuming a railway line from Siliguri to Changrabandha and New Mainaguri to Jogiyuba broad gauge railway line which would vitalise this port and rejuvenate the people of this area.

Sir, I am in dark about the sanction of Rs. 64 crore by the Central Government, So I would earnestly request the Government of India to take necessary action in this respect. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak. The condition of farmers in my constituency is highly pitiable. Bihar and Jharkhand are adjoining states but the farmers face acute shortage of water there. Sometimes there is drought, and at times there are floods. To solve this problem a barrage has been constructed at Valmiki Nagar in west Champaran on river Gandak. I demand that a barrage be constructed in my constituency as well to help the farmers. Each year lakhs of hectare of crops are destroyed and loss of life and property suffered due to floods caused by Bogmati river in Sitamarhi district of Sheohar, parliamentary constituency. Hence, it is absolutely necessary to construct a barrage in public interest on Bagmati river. Construction of barrage would immediately benefit the surrounding areas of Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Muzaffarpur and eastern Champaran districts and also solve the problem of floods. I request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to construct a barrage on river Bagmati near the deck, in public interest. This would help the farmers to increase their productivity and mitigate poverty. All the problems would have been solved if the Centre had accorded special status to the State. Would the Centre do it?

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I want to say something about Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



MR. CHAIRMAN: How many pages?

SHRIBISHNU PADA RAY: Not much.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Read the operative part and come to the conclusion with a demand.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, land regulation laws in India came into being in 1968. Now 42 years later, it has been necessary to amend these laws. Based on four points, I demand that Andaman and Nicobar Revenue and Land Reform Regulation, 1968 be amended. The foremost issue is that of the sale permission. In the rest of India, any person who desires to sell his land, approaches the Department and obtains the sale permission. ^

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not introducing a Bill for voting. Come to the point.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I am coming to the point for obtaining the sale permission. The law in Andaman and Nicobar Islands lays down that the House should be at least two years old, its plan should have been passed by the Municipality and it should not have set back area. Due to this people are not able to get the sale permission. I request that this be amended. Two years' condition be done away with. The sale permission rule should be amended that it is similar to what prevails in other parts of India. My second issue is with regarding to the sub-division. All over the country, the SDO effects the sub-division of land. In Andaman sub-division it is not done even in a year. As per the country's law the SDO has been vested with these powers. The powers to effect sub-division, so that it is done quickly. I demand an amendment in this regard. The third point is that the population is increasing in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. But the revenue is receding. There is 7-8 per cent revenue land which includes damp forest, government allotment, common services area. A population of five lakhs lives on three per cent revenues land. Population is increasing including the number of settlers. Due to which people are purchasing paddy lands to build their houses.

But it is not being converted into house site. Sub-division is not being done. Hence my demand for amendment.

My last amendment is that Andaman and Nicobar Islands was used as a penal settlement. Refugees came from East Bengal. Two hundred years have passed by. My last amendment is regarding changes in the law to permit people. So that they can such divide their joint property, and joint mutation after the death of their fathers. I demand for these amendment from the Government, through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was just like introduction of a Bill by Shri Bishnupadji with full description and points. It's not a Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise the issue relating to the people of my constituency.

I would like to draw the attention of the august House pertaining to the misuse of agriculture lands by Cement Factory Management in my Parliamentary constituency, Narasaraopet, Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.

The Guntur District is endowed with mineral potentialities. In particular, lime stone mineral is having its reserves in Palnadu region of Guntur District. So far, a good number of cement factories are permitted to be established. The Managements are taking thousands of hectares of patta land for lease besides the Government land and the forest land. As a result, the land is becoming barren without producing either grass for livestock or cultivation by farmers. At the time of lease, the farmers were promised of bright future for them and employment for their children. They were also promised for development of their village by providing school buildings and hospitals etc. But in real practice, the promises made were thrown into dustbin and were not fulfilled.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, his issue is only about airport. That is what he has given. Now he is talking about land.

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: No, my issue is about acquisition of agricultural lands by cement factories in my constituency.



MR. CHAIRMAN: His issue is regarding misuse of land by cement factories. He is right to the point.

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: In fact, many of the firms like M/s. Sanghi Cements Ltd. M/s. Ambuja Cements, M/s. Saraswathi Power with an acquisition of 10,000 hectares of agricultural land in my constituency, did not establish the cement factories, and the Department of Mines and Geology remains as a spectator.

In view of the foregoing situation, I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Mines and hon. Minister of Industry through you, Mr. Chairman, that all the lease cases be re-examined, the defaulters be identified and stringent action be taken against them by duly withdrawing the permission already granted besides handing over the land back to the farmers and without paying any compensation to those defaulting companies. I would urge the hon. Ministers to respond immediately and do the justice for the farming community. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Narayanasamy ji, whether you can moot in some such way that the person who gives the best 'Zero point' should be given some recognition so that people may emulate him.

Lal Singh ji, I think you will get the prize.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: No reply has been given on Zero-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is governments business.

[English]

When I was Speaker in Jharkhand, I constituted a Special Committee which used to call the officers and the Members were given information as to what action has been taken.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, with your leave, I would like to raise a very serious matter before the House. I would like to mention about the pathetic condition of the farmers in our country especially those in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh about which I have an information. However, I would not like to hazard a guess about the condition of the farmers in other states as the Government can inquire about it if it wishes to do so. Right now, wheat crop has been infested with a severe disease and

the entire crop is blighted due to which our country especially the farmers are going to suffer a great damage. Therefore, I request that there is a need to conduct an immediate survey in this regard. Hon. Minister is also aware that the surveys are always conducted with the sole objective of providing compensation but the farmer fail to get anything despite the announcement for granting survey.

On previous two-three occasions it so happened that there was no taker for the paddy crop. I am talking of Jammu and Kathua in Parliamentary constituency paddy was bought on credit at Rs. 700-750 per quintal despite the Government rate being Rs. 1000 per quintal but the farmers have not received any money so far. The same is happening in the matter of wheat which is going to be reined. I through you would like to request the government to show some commitment in place of mere announcement in this regard because farmer has no other source. When announcement for compensation is made, everybody gets ration but only the landless farmers get ration. Therefore the Government needs to make amendment in this policy and make arrangement after conducting survey.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): I associate myself with the issue raised by Chaudhary Lal Singh.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, more or less the same situation is prevailing in all the states where road construction involves forest land. These roads have been developed by PWD during the last fifty years. These roads are to be either widened under FRF or upgraded as national highways. However construction of roads in those areas is held up due to lack of clearance by the forest department. Tikamgarh is my parliamentary constituency in which Orcha is a place renowned from religious and tourism point of view. The road was constructed under the Central Road Fund on an eight kilometers stretch from Chanderpura to Orcha has been left undeveloped on the ground that the forest department did not issue any NOC for this purpose. The resultant effect of not completing the work of the said road has been the rising incidents of looting of foreign tourists primarily occurring due to slow movement of traffic. Tourists have to face a lot of inconvenience due to it. Therefore, through you, I request the Central Government to direct the forest department to issue NOC for these road projects which require forest clearance for widening or their upgradation as national highways in the country under forest department.



DR. PRABHA KISHORE TAVIAD (Dahod): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise this important point. I highly appreciate Shrimati Sushma Swarajji because in the morning she was speaking against tobacco. At present our top four Constitutional positions are being adorned by women — hon. President, hon. Speaker, UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the Leader of Opposition Shrimati Sushma Swarajji. I would like to add to what Shrimati Sushmaji said. I have been a practicing gynaecologist in civil hospital of Ahmedabad, BJ Medical College. That campus houses MP Shah Cancer Hospital also. I have personally observed very critical patients of cancer in that hospital. I fully agree with Shrimati Sushma Swarajji that there is a ban on tobacco but there should be a ban on tobacco cultivation as well. I would, therefore, request you to ban the cultivation of tobacco wherever it is being grown.

Normally, the farmers reap three paddy crops in a year but after tobacco cultivation only one crop can be reaped. Our tribal belt is facing acute shortage of drinking as well as irrigation water and our one file is lying with the Government of Gujarat. If this file is forwarded to the Central Government then, the Gujarat Government could get the project in 90 to 10 ratio and Gujarat could get ample water.

Sir, I again thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this point and I conclude with my profound gratitude to Shrimati Sushma Swarajji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You convey your thanks well but you do not listen to the direction of the Chair.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): Sir, I am thankful to you and I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the continuous irregularities in the highest administrative examination conducted by the UPSC.

Sir, the Civil Services Examination was held on 23 May 2010 last year and the results were declared in August 2010. When some candidates who were sure about their success in the examination sought to know about their marks from Commission under the Right to Information, the Commission in its reply said that since the related case was pending in the Supreme Court, it could not give the desired information.

Sir, such irregularity has been taking place since 2006, the commission to provide the details of marks to the candidates then also. Then the candidates approached the Central Information Commission, it considered their demand as valid and directed to the Union Public Service Commission to give the details of the marks and also give specimen of model answers within 15 days. The

Union Public Service Commission moved the Delhi High court against the said decision. The Hon. High Court while rejecting the appeal of the commission on 17 April, 2007 ordered to give the details of the marks of the candidates as also give specimen of model answers.

Sir, the Commission did not comply with the order and again appeared in the division bench of the High Court and when its appeal got rejected, it filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. No lawyer of the Commission turned up for hearing from 2008 to 2010 and dates of hearing kept on changing. Finally, the apex court gave its verdict on 18 November, 2010 and while rejecting the appeal of the commission, upheld the verdict of the single bench of the High Court. But, this matter did not end here. The candidates who appeared in the examination in 2010, filed a petition in the Delhi High Court on the same issue. As a similar case was pending in the apex court since 2006, the Delhi High Court refused to offer any comments on the matter and rejected the said petition. Again the matter reached the Supreme Court. The Hon. Supreme Court again upheld the earlier verdicts given by the Hon. Courts. It is ironical that the commission spent tax payers hard earned money amounting to more than Rs. 105 crore in this legal battle against justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Sir, I request you to kindly direct the Government for conducting a high level inquiry into whole the matter and ensure that justice is given to the candidates and the examination system should be made transparent to remove corruption prevailing in the Union Public Service Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I listened attentively to the views expressed by the Hon. Members on the matter during the Zero Hour because a delegation also called on me in this matter and they also told me similar things.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Yes, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, that delegation had called on us also.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Sir, this is very serious matter.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: They had staged a sit-in at Jantar-Mantar also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It means that there is evidence that there have been some irregularities.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Surely, there are irregularities and it should be investigated. All evidence is there.



SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: They had staged a sit-in at Jantar-Mantar also.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Sir, this is the highest administrative examination and there have been irregularities in it.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Sir, I am really grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, the government should respond to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ok. It is done. On the other hand, you raise this issue in the House through some other device when Madam Speaker herself is in the Chair.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Prof. Ram Shankar, Shri Virendra Kashyap, Shri Vishnupad Ray and Shri Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with Shri Rajendra Agrawal on this issue raised by him.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to voice concerns of all the Member of the Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you know that all the Members have the same concern?

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, we all keep in touch. So all of us have similar concerns. Recently the government has enhanced the MPLADS fund from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore. We all want to thank the government for that. At the same time, I want to bring to your notice another important issue that for strengthening the democracy, for security of the country, for self respect and swaraj, it is necessary to strengthen the union government.

The Union Government would be strong only when the Parliament is strong and the Parliament would be strong only when its constituents, that is, the members of Parliament are able to discharge their duty efficiently, they are stronger and command respect.

Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the recent budget of the Government of India is of approximately 12 lakh crore rupees.

This comes to about Rs. 2000 crores per member. A Member of Parliament appears very powerful. But, when we make a field visit we feel sad and the thought comes to our mind regarding our condition that, 'rehne ko ghar nahi, magar hindustan harama'

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Sara Jahan hamara'.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Yes, sara jahan hamara'. This is our condition.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, regarding our schemes be it, NAREGA, Bharat Nirman, Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme, Irrigation Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: I have mentioned these several schemes, the entire funds for which is given by the Government of India. I have personally felt, and this is also the experience of several members that we pass the Budget but we are not consulted when the schemes are formulated, nor when the budget is passed neither during implementation and not even during monitoring. We feel sad and humiliated when during foundation stone laying ceremony and inauguration we are not invited. This, when the money is given by the centre. I demand our participatin also in all Central Government Schemes. Provision be made for our assent and participation during the formulation of schemes, passing of the Budget, implementation and monitoring. My suggestion in this regard and all the members are one in this—is that all Central Schemes should have the instructions that the concerned members be made the Chairman at the district and Block level for formulating these schemes so that all the schemes are properly implemented and India becomes corruption free. If the Members are made powerful, the parliament will become strong and the central government too would become strong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sushantji, a famous urdu couplet goes like this:

'duniya mein kisi ko mukkamal jahan nahi milta,  
jamin milti hai to aasman nahi milta.'

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kashyap, Prof. Ram Shankar and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associate themselves with this issue.

*[English]*

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 16th March, 2011 at 11 a.m.

20.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 16, 2011/Phalguna 25, 1932 (Saka).*



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