

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 19, 2005/Agrahayana 28,
1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Union Minister of Power and a Member of the Rajya Sabha, passed away yesterday.

Shri P.M. Sayeed was a Member of the Fourth to Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1967 to 2004 representing Lakshadweep. Parliamentary Constituency of Union Territory of Lakshadweep. In recognition of his vast experience in parliamentary skills and immense knowledge of practice and procedure of the House, he was elected as Deputy-Speaker in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas. He also discharged the functions of the Speaker after the unfortunate demise of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the then Speaker, Lok Sabha till the election of Shri Manohar Joshi. He ably served as the member, Panel of Chairmen from 1991 to 1992 and 1996 to 1997.

Shri P.M. Sayeed was the Union Minister of State in the Ministries of Steel, Coal and Mines from 1979 to 1980; Home Affairs from 1993 to 1995 and Information and Broadcasting from 1995 to 1996.

A person endowed with versatile parliamentary skills, Shri P.M. Sayeed served on various Parliamentary and Consultative Committees as Member and Chairman.

A linguist, Shri P.M. Sayeed was fluent in eight languages. He was instrumental in organizing various social and cultural activities at Lakshadweep, besides being associated with various inter-State cultural programmes and promoting folk arts of the region. He was also the member, Central Haj Committee from 1968 to 1969 and Central Haj Advisory Board from 1970 to 1971 and of various other social and educational bodies.

He worked relentlessly for the uplift of the downtrodden and people belonging to minorities.

An advocate, political leader and social worker, Shri Sayeed was the youngest Member of the House when he was elected to the Fourth Lok Sabha in 1967 at the age of 27.

A widely travelled person, Shri Sayeed was a Member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1969 and 1982, respectively. Besides, he also led the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to various international fora.

Shri Sayeed, who was genial and unflappable by temperament, commanded respect, love and affection of all the sections of the House. He was a dedicated parliamentarian, committed to upholding the best traditions of Parliamentary Democracy and has left an indelible imprint on our parliamentary history.

Shri P.M. Sayeed passed away on 18 December, 2005 at Seoul, South Korea at the age of 64. after a brief illness.

We deeply mourn the demise of Shri Sayeed and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Hon. Members, it is with a deep sense of sorrow that I have to also inform the House that during the early hours on 18 December, 2005, as per news reports about 42 persons were trampled to death and 37 persons were seriously injured in a stampede at a flood relief centre, Arignar Anna School in MGR Nagar, Chennai. This tragic event took place when more than 4,000 people who gathered at the flood relief centre, pushed at the gate of the school in the belief that distribution of tokens was about to begin. This stampede has added to the grief to the victims of the flood ravage.

We deeply mourn the loss of lives in this tragedy and join the members of the bereaved families in their hour of grief and sorrow.

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

11.05 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Minimum Support Price of Paddy

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

(a) the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Paddy fixed for the year 2004-05 and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from the State Governments, particularly Maharashtra for increasing the MSP of paddy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government is likely to allow the State Governments to pay bonus price besides the support price; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy (common) for the 2004-05 season was fixed at Rs. 560 per quintal and for paddy (Grade A) at Rs. 590 per quintal while for the current year, 2005-06, the MSPs have been fixed at Rs. 570 per quintal for paddy (common) and at Rs. 600 per quintal for paddy (Grade A).

(b) No requests have been received from the State Governments for higher MSP of paddy after announcement of MSP for 2005-06 season.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The State Governments may announce a bonus, over and above the Minimum Support Price fixed, for any commodity, at their own cost.

Production of Rice

*363. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rice during the last three years in the country, variety-wise;

(b) the total quantum of rice consumed in the country at present;

(c) whether the production of rice is sufficient to meet the demand;

(d) if not, the steps being taken to increase the production of rice in the country; and

(e) the total quantum of rice exported during the last three years alongwith the reasons for such export despite its shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The total production of rice in the country during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is shown in the table below:—

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
2002-03	71.82
2003-04	88.28
2004-05*	85.31

*4th advance estimates.

However, variety-wise production data are not maintained.

(b) Based on the consumption data reported by National Sample Survey Organization, the consumption of rice at the all India level is estimated at about 82 million tonnes in 2005-06.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Though we are meeting our domestic demand and also exporting, Government is implementing various schemes to increase productivity and area under paddy. These include the macro Management Scheme of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), encouragement for improved variety of seeds including hybrids, improved technologies for rice such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Zero Tillage and adoption of other resource conservation technologies.

(e) The quantum of rice exported during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is shown in the table below:—

Year	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)
2002-03	4967.87
2003-04	3412.10
2004-05	4772.00

[English]

Labour Co-operatives

*364. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any measures for strengthening the labour co-operatives;

(b) if so, whether the Government has given any direction to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide adequate working capital with minimum interest rate to them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the facilities being provided to the labour co-operatives by the NABARD;

(e) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the National Advisory Council of Labour Co-operatives; and

(f) if so, the details of the recommendations alongwith their implementation status?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing assistance to National Labour Cooperative Federation of India Ltd. (NLCF), an apex organization of labour cooperatives in the country. Assistance is provided to NLCF for the promotion, development and upgrading the skills of labour cooperatives. The labour cooperatives have also been made eligible to avail assistance from National

Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to carry out their business activities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has a line of credit to sanction short-term credit to labour cooperatives through State Cooperative Banks, which are engaged in manufacturing and processing of goods.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The National Advisory Council on Labour Cooperatives made the recommendations which include interalia:—

(i) Amendment in National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Act to include Labour Cooperatives.

(ii) Continuation of the Central Sector Scheme for Assisting the Skill Development Programmes of National Labour Cooperative Federation.

(iii) Exemption of Labour and Forest Cooperatives from Tax Deducted at source, under Income Tax.

(iv) Exemption from Levy of Sales Tax.

(v) Award of labour/construction contracts by concerned agencies of the Central and State Governments.

Regarding recommendation at Sl. No. (i) notification has been issued on 21st June, 2005, including labour as one of the notified services eligible for assistance from NCDC. The recommendation at Sl. No. (ii) has been implemented and assistance for skill development programme is continued during the Xth Plan period. Regarding recommendation at Sl.No. (iii) to (v), the concerned authorities have been addressed in the matter.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Child Labour

*365. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA MUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of child labourers have been freed recently from 50 factories in the country, including zari units in Delhi and also in Small Scale Industrial Units of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to rehabilitate the said rescued children and also to involve certain Non-Governmental Organizations therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount earmarked for the rehabilitation plan;

(e) whether any legal action has been taken against the factory owners in which these children were working;

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

(g) the further steps taken by the Government to stop exploitation of children?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In a recent raid conducted by the Government of Delhi, 265 child workers were rescued from various embroidery units. Such raids were conducted earlier also during this year by the Government of NCT of Delhi, when 166 children were rescued. Conducting raids and inspections to detect cases of violation of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, is a regular and on-going activity of the respective State Governments. Similar special drives were conducted this year by the State Government of Maharashtra, where 938 children were rescued from Zari and other small-scale units in Mumbai.

(c) and (d) After the children are rescued from their place of work, steps are taken for sending them to their native place for rehabilitation. In this connection, the matter has already been taken up with the respective State Governments to provide effective rehabilitation to these children under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.

(e) and (f) Prosecution against the erring employers in keeping with the provisions of the Child Labour

(Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, is being initiated by the State Government.

(g) Government is already implementing the Scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 250 child labour endemic districts of the country for the elimination of child labour. It involves withdrawal of children from work and putting them in special schools and, finally, mainstreaming them into the regular education system.

Dry Land Farming and Micro Irrigation Schemes

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Union Government for promoting "Dry Land Farming";

(b) whether some schemes have been launched for facilitating Micro Irrigation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to make available the benefits of these schemes to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Dry land farming is being promoted through the implementation of the following Schemes:—

(i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)

(ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Areas (RVP and FPR)

(iii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

(iv) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(b) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in

Agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of States Efforts through Work Plan to promote various agricultural and horticultural crops, under which promotion of micro irrigation involving drip and sprinkler irrigation is one of the components and financial assistance @ 25 per cent of the system cost is being provided to the farmers. Assistance for micro irrigation is also being provided @ 50 per cent of the system cost under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on (i) "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in the North Eastern States" (TMNE) including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal, and (ii) "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)". Besides providing subsidy assistance, the farmers are imparted training and awareness programmes are organized for educating the farmers on the importance of efficient use of water.

[English]

Conversion of ESI Hospital into Model Hospital

*367. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals/dispensaries presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether at least one ESI hospital in each State is presently being run as a Model Hospital;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the existing facilities in ESI hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (e) There are 143 Employees State Insurance Hospitals and 1427 dispensaries, presently functioning in the country, State-

wise details of hospitals and dispensaries are given in the enclosed statement. The ESI Corporation has taken over 12 Hospitals so far to develop them as Model Hospital, as follows (i) Nacharam (Andhra Pradesh) (ii) Beltola (Assam) (iii) Phulwarisharif (Bihar) (iv) Ranchi (Jharkhand) (v) Rajaji Nagar (Karnataka) (vi) Asramam (Kerala) (vii) Rourkela (Orissa) (viii) Ludhiana (Punjab) (ix) Jaipur (Rajasthan) (x) Sahibabad (Uttar Pradesh) (xi) Bapu Nagar (Gujarat) and (xii) Bari Brahma (Jammu). Apart from these, five ESI Corporation run hospitals are also being developed into Model Hospitals (i) Joka (West Bengal) (ii) KK Nagar (Tamil Nadu) (iii) Chinchwad (Maharashtra) (iv) Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) (v) Chandigarh (Chandigarh).

The following steps have been taken for improvement/modernization of services by the ESI corporation:—

To monitor the functioning of the ESI Scheme, regular inspections are taken up through the Nodal Officers, Medical referees, Senior State Medical Commissioners/State Medical Commissioners, Regional Directors, Officers of the ESI Corporation Headquarters, and remedial actions are taken on their observations. The General Purpose Medical Sub-Committee comprising representatives of employers and employees, visit the States to supervise and monitor the functioning of the Scheme at least once to twice in a year. Recommendations and observations of this Sub-committee are placed before the ESI Corporation. In order to facilitate flow of funds to the State Governments, a scheme of revolving fund, has been introduced. The scope of the revolving fund, which was initially for reimbursement of expenses for super speciality treatment, has now been expanded to drugs and dressings and repair and maintenance of equipments etc. Hospital vigilance committees have been constituted for each hospital with the respective employees, employers and medical profession helps to monitor the activities of the hospitals in a participative manner. To ensure continuing human resource development and regular training 0.5% of the budget has been earmarked over and above the ceiling for training. The ceiling on medical care reimbursement to the State Governments has been increased from Rs. 750 to Rs. 900 per Insured Person family unit per annum w.e.f. 01-04-2005.

Statement

State	No. of ESI Dispensaries	No. of ESI Hospitals
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	133	11
Assam	27	01
Bihar	25	03
Chandigarh Admn.	02	01
Chhattisgarh	11	—
Delhi	42	04
Goa	09	01
Gujarat	125	12
Haryana	70	05
Himachal Pradesh	09	01
Karnataka	122	09
Kerala	137	13
Madhya Pradesh	47	07
Maharashtra		
(a) Mumbai	17	14
(b) Pune	34	
(c) Nagpur	22	
Meghalaya	01	—
Orissa	49	06
Pondicherry	15	01
Punjab	69	07
Rajasthan	64	05
Tamil Nadu	187	09
Uttar Pradesh	129	16

1	2	3
Uttaranchal	07	—
West Bengal	37	14
Jammu and Kashmir	08	—
Jharkhand	29	03
Total	1427	143

Migration of Workmen

*368. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a widespread migration of unskilled labourers not only from the rural to urban India, but also from one State to another;

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

(c) whether the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 is implemented in all the States;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to effectively address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) Government are aware that people move from one State to another and, also, from rural to urban areas for various reasons like absence of employment opportunities at their native place, in search of better avenues of employment, business etc. As per Census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved for various reasons within the country. Out of these, 29.90 million migrated for reasons of employment. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, is implemented in all the States/UTs by the Government concerned. The implementation machinery of the concerned Governments are advised from time to time to ensure effective implementation of the Act. In order to generate better employment opportunities at State level,

the Government have launched a number of schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programm (NFFWP), Indra Aawas Yojna (IAY), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) etc. Further, the Government have recently enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to provide 100 days guaranteed employment to rural households.

[English]

**Amendment to Beedi and Cigar Workers
(Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966**

*370. SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to ameliorate the conditions of employment of beedi and cigar workers in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the changes likely to be effected therein; and

(d) the time by which it is proposed to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Since most of the beedi workers are working from their homes, several initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve their working conditions, health and social security. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, State Government notifies the minimum wages for rolling one thousand beedis. Under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, State Governments notify the quantity of the material required for rolling one thousand beedis. The Act also regulates working hours, wages for overtime work, interval for rest, weekly holidays, prohibition of employment of children, annual leave with wages, etc. applicable to beedi workers working in the factories. Under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, several welfare schemes are being implemented to improve their

living conditions. An amount of Rs. 40,000/- is now provided to a beedi worker as financial assistance for construction of his house. Similarly, liberal financial assistance is provided for the treatment of heart ailments, kidney transplantation, etc. and, also, reimbursement upto Rs. 30,000/- is available for minor surgeries. All beedi workers in possession of Identity Cards (except those covered under Provident Fund) are insured under the Fund for Rs. 10,000/- in case of natural death and Rs. 25,000/- in case of death due to accident. Scholarships to school/collage going children of beedi workers are also provided under the Fund.

(b) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 at present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Steel Plants in the Country

*371. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants in the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of profit making/sick steel plants, out of the above;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the sick steel plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(e) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for some public sector steel plants running into losses;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action proposed/taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The number of steel plants, State-wise, under public and private sector in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) There are no sick steel plants in the public sector. Financial performance of the private sector steel plants is not monitored by the Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(e) and (f) All plants including subsidiaries of SAIL are making profits except Alloy Steel Plant (ASP) and Salem Steel Plant (SSP) which have registered marginal losses of Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively during the first half of the current year. Even though ASP has been showing steady improvement in performance, it suffered a loss during H1 2005-06 primarily because it has low volume of finished products resulting in lower net sales realization, which is not able to compensate for escalation in input material cost such as scrap, nickel and ferro-alloys. Despite making marginal profit during 2003-04 and 2004-05 SSP has sustained a loss during the first half of 2005-06 because it has been adversely affected due to volatility in demand and reduction in prices of stainless steel in the international market.

(g) To improve the performance of its Steel Plants, SAIL has prepared a corporate plan 2012 based on market, business and technical analysis for the concerned steel plants. A total investment of about Rs. 2,000 crores is envisaged for Special Steel Plants in the Corporate Plan, out of which Rs. 460 crores and Rs. 1,266 crores will be spent on ASP and SSP respectively. The performance of ASP has already improved since it has made marginal profit in the last quarter of 2004-05 and reduced its losses during 2005-06 till date. To improve the financial performance of ASP, Argon-Oxygen-Decarborization (AOD) facility is being installed. The modernization plan for SSP is under finalization by SAIL.

Statement

List of Steel Plants, State-wise, under public and private sector in the country

1. Public Sector

Sl. No.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	State
1	2	3
(i)	Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand

1	2	3
(ii)	Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh
(iii)	Rourkela Steel Plant	Orissa
(iv)	Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal
(v)	Alloy Steel Plant	West Bengal
(vi)	Vishveshvarya Steel Plant	Karnataka
(vii)	Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu
(viii)	Indian Iron and Steel Co. (Subsidiary)	West Bengal

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

(i)	Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant	Andhra Pradesh
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2. Private Sector (Main Producers, Major Producers and Secondary Producers, as on 1-8-2005.

State-wise details of Steel Plants:—

Regional	State	Number
1	2	3
North	Uttar Pradesh	93
	Chandigarh	2
	Delhi	10
	Haryana	31
	Himachal Pradesh	11
	Jammu and Kashmir	5
	Punjab	101
	Rajasthan	23
	Uttaranchal	23
	Total	299

1	2	3
South	Tamil Nadu	33
	Pondicherry	22
	Karnataka	7
	Kerala	25
	Andhra Pradesh	10
	Total	97
East	West Bengal	38
	Orissa	44
	Jharkhand	24
	Bihar	7
	Meghalaya	10
	Assam	7
	Total	130
West	Chhattisgarh	43
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18
	Daman	9
	Goa	18
	Gujarat	57
	Maharashtra	72
	Madhya Pradesh	17
	Total	234
All India		760

(Source: Joint Plant Committee)

Production/Export of Steel

*372. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual increase in the domestic consumption, production and export of the finished carbon steel over the years;

(b) If so, the details of production of finished carbon steel, pig iron and sponge iron alongwith export-import and domestic consumption figures during each of the last three years;

(c) whether supply constraints are being faced by the steel industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the National Steel Policy will be able to address the sector specific concerns;

(f) whether the Government has any plan to further increase the export of steel; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Over the last three years there has been a steady increase in the apparent consumption and production of finished (carbon) steel in the country. However, exports of finished (carbon) steel have declined since 2003-04.

(b) The details of production, export, import and apparent consumption of finished (carbon) steel, pig iron and sponge iron in the country during the last three years are given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4
Production			
Finished (Carbon) Steel	33.671	36.957	40.055

1	2	3	4
Pig Iron	5.285	3.764	3.228
Sponge Iron	6.91	8.1	10.296
Exports			
Finished (Carbon) Steel	4.506	4.835	4.381
Pig Iron	0.629	0.518	0.393
Sponge Iron	Nil	0.00895	0.0298
Imports			
Finished (Carbon) Steel	1.510	1.540	2.109
Pig Iron	0.001	0.002	0.008
Sponge Iron	Nil	Nil	Nil
Apparent Consumption			
Finished (Carbon) Steel	28.897	31.169	34.389
Pig Iron	4.644	3.263	2.791
Sponge Iron	6.91	8.09	10.77

(Source: Joint Plant Committee and Sponge Iron Manufacturers' Association)

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Any shortage in domestic availability is being met through imports.

(e) The long terms goal of the National Steel Policy is that India should have a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. All sector specific issues will be addressed to move towards the long term policy goal.

(f) and (g) In a liberalized and deregulated environment, the Government primarily plays the role of a facilitator and provides an enabling environment through policy initiatives to foster growth of the steel industry. In such an environment, the marketing strategy, including exports, is primarily decided by the individual producers/companies.

Response to AAY

*373. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (A.A.Y.) meant for providing food security to destitutes, disabled and unemployed persons in the country has evoked only a poor response;

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

(c) whether any feasibility studies have been undertaken by the Government to reach out the said scheme to chronically hunger prone and inaccessible areas/villages in various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) which is being implemented for 2.5 crore poorest of the poor families is running successfully in all the States/UTs. Out of the estimated number of 2.5 crore families, more than

1.97 crore households have been identified and issued distinctive AAY ration cards by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The offtake of foodgrains under this Scheme is more than 90% of the allocation which shows the success of the Scheme.

(c) and (d) No such feasibility studies have been undertaken by the Government. However, the AAY is already being implemented in the entire country, which also covers chronically hunger prone and inaccessible areas/villages in various States. An evaluation study of Targetted Public Distribution System and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was got conducted through M/s. ORG Centre for Social Research, New Delhi. The final report of the study has been received on 7th September, 2005. The Study has made the following observations about the Antyodaya Anna Yojana:—

- (i) 78% of AAY respondents had cards of distinct colour and in other cases the category of the card was stamped on the card itself.
- (ii) Only 10.5% respondents in urban areas and 14.6% in rural areas were aware about the AAY selection process.
- (iii) More than 90% of AAY respondents were dependent on ration shops for all commodities.
- (iv) 52% of AAY respondents lifted wheat during past one year and 43% lifted both wheat and rice and 85% respondents lifting rice.
- (v) 38% of AAY respondents lifted sugar during the past one year and 71% lifted kerosene. The respondents who reported not lifted foodgrains has cited non-availability of stocks at ration shops.
- (vi) Grains earmarked for AAY category seems to have remained in tact and sold as per prescribed pricing etc.

Revival/Restructuring of PSES

*374. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has made any recommendations to the Government with regard to revival/restructuring of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revival/restructuring of PSEs; and

(d) the manner in which funds are proposed to be made available for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) National Advisory Council (NAC) had suggested in September, 2004 that the first item in the Terms of Reference of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) should be such as to enable it to look into ways and means for strengthening Public Sector Enterprises in general and making them more autonomous and professional. It was also suggested that the functioning of the Board should not be limited only to restructuring or advising on the closure or sale of Public Sector Enterprises that are referred to it by the Government.

(c) Enterprise specific measure for Revival/Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and management from time to time on case-to case basis. Some restructuring measures include; business and financial restructuring; formation of joint ventures; infusion of fresh funds; technology upgradation; modernization; manpower rationalization; etc.

(d) Enterprise specific methods are adopted for funding the revival/restructuring schemes of CPSEs. Various methods in this regard may include utilization of the company's own resources, sale of assets, raising of resources from market with or without Government guarantee, grants/loans by Government, etc.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Rotting in Godowns

*375. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether foodgrains worth crores of rupees are rotting in various godowns of the country;

(b) if so, the value of the foodgrains which got rotten during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such wastage in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) As on 1st November, 2005, a quantity of 1.42 lakh MTs of damaged foodgrains was lying in the Central Pool.

(b) During the last 3 years (2002-03 to 2004-05) there was accrual of a quantity of about 13.68 lakh MT of damaged foodgrains in the Central Pool valued at Rs. 1290.44 crores approximately.

(c) Damaged foodgrains stock as a percentage of the total stocks in the Central Pool as on 1st November, 2005 was only 0.7 per cent which is negligible. Government is taking all necessary steps to prevent damage to foodgrains which include increase in covered godown capacity, scientific storage practices and adhering to the First In First Out (FIFO) principle.

[English]

Demand and Availability of Seeds

*376. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seed availability and seed replacement rates for most of the crops remained inadequate and below the desired levels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situations;

(d) whether there is also a mismatch in availability and demand of seeds of different varieties, especially in case of crops/varieties specific to the problem areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government to rectify these problems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Though the usage of quality seeds has increased from 14 lakh quintals in 1979-80 to 140.51 lakh quintals in 2005-06, the seed replacement rates for several crops generally still remain below the desired levels. The Union Government provides assistance to States for the production and distribution of quality seeds, organization of demonstrations, distribution of minikits and other measures. A seed village scheme has also been launched this year to improve the quality of farmers' saved seeds which would help improve the seed replacement rate.

(d) to (f) 73.10 lakh quintals of seed is available against the requirement of 55.47 lakh quintals of seeds for Rabi 2005. No serious mismatch in demand and availability of seeds has been reported by the States during the Zonal Seeds Review Meetings, held before Rabi and Kharif.

To further improve the seed indent and production system the following steps have been taken viz. (i) Revised system of breeder seed indent and supply from Kharif 2006 onwards and (ii) Preparation of National Seed Plan envisaging seed replacement rate of 25%, 35% and 100% for self pollinated, cross pollinated and hybrid crops respectively.

[Translation]

Opening of Labour Courts/Tribunals

*377. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Courts/Tribunals functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending with each of them;

(c) the names of the States where Labour Courts are not functioning due to the shortage of Judges and since when;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to address the State Governments in the matter;

(e) If so, the details thereof; and

(f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government is the "appropriate Government" in respect of industrial disputes in the Central Sphere. For adjudication of industrial disputes in the Central Sphere, there are, at present, twenty two (22) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT's) set up by the Government of India. The number of cases pending with each of them is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) State Governments are the "Appropriate Government" for adjudication of industrial disputes arising in the State Sphere. State Governments are entrusted with the power of constituting State Labour Courts/Tribunals and appointing judges in such Courts/Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The details of Labour Courts/Tribunals functioning in the States and the number of cases pending with them are not centrally maintained. As "Appropriate Government" it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure smooth functioning of the Labour Courts/Tribunals in their jurisdiction.

Statement

Cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Courts as on 30th October, 2005

Sl. No.	Name of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts	Cases
1	2	3
1.	Mumbai No. 1 \$	494
2.	Mumbai No. 2	443
3.	Nagpur	888
4.	Dhanbad No. 1	2108
5.	Dhanbad No. 2	970

1	2	3
6.	Jabalpur	2141
7.	Kanpur	679
8.	New Delhi No. 1	512
9.	New Delhi No. 2	596
10.	Asansol	630
11.	Kolkata \$	260
12.	Chandigarh No. 1	1226
13.	Chandigarh No. 2* **	709
14.	Jaipur	151
15.	Lucknow	420
16.	Bangalore	425
17.	Ernakulam *	11
18.	Chennai	587
19.	Hyderabad	719
20.	Bhubaneswar	441
21.	Guwahati *	24
22.	Ahmedabad *	1683
Total		16117

\$ These Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts are also designated as National Tribunals.

* These Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts have been set up only recently.

** Information is upto August, 2005.

[English]

Environment Awareness Campaign

*378. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any campaign for environmental awareness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure involved therein;

(c) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up Eco-clubs in schools in all the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A nation wide campaign called the National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) was launched in mid 1986 with the objective of creating environmental awareness at the national level. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for organizing and conducting awareness raising activities. During the year 2004-05, financial assistance of Rs. 421 lakhs was provided to 7588 organisations through out the country for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Eco-clubs have been set up by the Government in the schools under the National Green Corps (NGC) Programme since 2000-01, with underlined objective of spreading environmental awareness amongst school children. These clubs are set up in each district the country over, with the focus on action oriented environment programme through the active involvement of the students. Though State Govts./UTs are at liberty to set up any number of eco-club in a district but the financial assistance under the Programme is restricted to 150 eco-clubs per district. During 2004-05, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6,96,82,830/- was released to support 68125 eco-clubs throughout the country.

Taj Corridor Project

*379. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stones on the river-front near Taj Mahal pose environmental threat to this world heritage monument;

(b) if so, whether the stones laid for the Taj Corridor project right behind the Taj on the river front have not yet been removed by the Archaeological Survey of India;

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

(d) whether any expert group was set up by the UNESCO in view of the apprehension that the stones laid for the project could affect the Taj;

(e) if so, the details regarding the report of the expert team of UNESCO; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The matter relating to the Taj Heritage Corridor Project is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Recently, the court has set up a Committee for the purpose of facilitating the rehabilitation of the area which was disturbed by reason of the constructions made pursuant to the Taj Heritage Corridor project. The terms of reference of this Committee inter-alia include a report to be submitted in the matter of (i) removal of the debris; and (ii) taking of further steps to ensure that the maximum protection is given to the environment in and around the Taj, including the cost of removal of debris and the embankment, if necessary. Further, at the outset, the Committee is to note the present status of the environment including the steps taken for the construction of the Taj Heritage Corridor and take an inventory of the debris.

(d) and (e) A Committee constituted by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)—International Council On Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Joint Monitoring Mission to Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri had visited India in January, 2004. Summary of Mission recommendations is given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The Matter relating to the Taj Heritage Corridor Project is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Statement

Summary of Mission Recommendations

1. It is essential that the World Heritage protective boundaries and management guidelines pertaining to the

Taj Mahal and Agra Fort be evaluated and possibly redefined. Note should be taken of recent research which indicates that the original design of the Taj monument included the Mehtab Bagh and other relocated cultural properties across the Yamuna River. These constitute an essential part of the whole area and therefore require integrated protection.

2. Integrate the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort as one protected World Heritage area, to ensure better management of the property, with a possible inclusion of Fatehpur Sikri subject to a broader regional planning scheme.

3. At the institutional building level, it is recommended to build a participatory planning, conservation and management process, involving regular consultations with different stakeholders involved in the site, and their direct participation in the site management.

It is proposed that a Steering Committee be established, possibly chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism, to address the conservation development of the three World Heritage properties in the Agra district of UP. The Steering Committee may regularly approve and update a Regional Plan for Conservation and Development of World Heritage properties in the Agra district.

4. The elaboration of a comprehensive site management plan and its effective implementation are essential to address the conservation challenge at the site. The management plan should be developed on the basis of a Regional Plan for Conservation and Development.

5. The properties would greatly benefit from an improved on-site presentation and an enhanced visitor management. A new Visitor Centre was seen by the mission, which noted that the concept proposed by the site management.

It is therefore recommended that a Visitor-Management Plan be elaborated and implemented as a matter of urgency. This Plan would address current problems, such as upgrading visitor capacity with a view to economic development, and exploring new initiatives to reduce tourist pressure.

6. It is essential to identify site monitoring indicators and elaborate on-site monitoring mechanisms, in order to assess urban development pressure on protected areas and the areas surrounding them. These mechanisms may use new information technology systems, such as GIS (Geographical Information System), to integrate the protection of urban landscape and monitor the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in the Periodic Report on the State of Conservation of the properties concerned, which is required to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee every six years.

[Translation]

Crops Destroyed Due to Soil Erosion

*380. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the quantity of precious nutrition food crops/foodgrains destroyed in the country due to soil erosion;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the financial loss suffered every year due to soil erosion;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total area of land in hectare affected due to soil erosion alongwith the percentage of land damaged therefrom;

(e) the total area of land where soil conservation has been carried out to stop soil erosion;

(f) the names of the States most affected by soil erosion;

(g) whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (h) Soil formation and erosion is a natural process occurring

simultaneously to maintain equilibrium in the eco-system. Land denudation is more than natural formation. As per available estimates, the average rate of soil erosion in the country is 16.4 tonnes per hectare per year and over 5.3 billion tonnes of soil is lost every year through water erosion, resulting in a loss of around 8 million tonnes of plant nutrients annually. As per recent study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP), out of a total geographical area of 328.60 million ha., about 146.82 million ha. area (45%) is suffering from various kinds of land degradation as per break up given below:—

Sl. No.	Type of Land Degradation	Extent of Area in million ha.
1.	Water Erosion	93.68
2.	Wind erosion	9.48
3.	Water logging	14.30
4.	Salinity/alkalinity	5.95
5.	Soil acidity	16.03
6.	Complex problem	7.38
Total Degraded area		146.82

According to the studies conducted by the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun, it has been noticed that there is reduction in the yields of crops and income to the farmers due to loss of top soils. With a view to sustain farm productivity, Government of India has formulated various Schemes/Programmes on Watershed Development for control of soil erosion and land degradation in the country. These Programme are (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), (iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), (iv) Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS), (v) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of degraded lands, (vi) Drought Prone Area Programme

(DPAP), (vii) Desert Development Programme (DDP), (viii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and (ix) National Afforestation and Eco-Development Project (NAEP). Under these programmes, upto March 2005, about 28.5 million ha. has been developed with expenditure of Rs. 14577.00 crore.

The States, which have more than 50% of their geographical area affected by soil erosion/land degradation are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

[English]

Monitoring Committee for PDS

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up vigilance committees for better monitoring of Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, names of States where such vigilance committees have already been set up;

(c) whether most of the States have failed to set up such committees;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the other steps taken to ensure smooth functioning of PDS?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) Instructions have been issued from time to time for setting up of Vigilance Committees for better monitoring of the Public Distribution System;

The Central Government has been requesting the State Governments/UTs from time to time to activate these Committees and reconstitute them, if not done so

already, by associating members from amongst the cardholders, consumer activists as well as peoples' representatives. In the Model Citizens' Charter, constitution of Vigilance Committees by State Governments at the level of Panchayat/Ward, Taluk, District and State/UT have also been emphasized. In the guidelines issued in June, 1999 for the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of TPDS, it is mentioned that the Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be encouraged to form FPS Committees. The main functions of Vigilance Committee are to ensure smooth functioning of PDS and redressal of problems related with it. Vigilance Committees are at present functioning at FPS level, Block/Mandal/Taluk level, District level and State level in most of the States/UTs. The status of constitution of Vigilance Committees in the States/UTs is given in the enclosed statement.

Recently, all States/UTs were again requested to constitute Vigilance Committees at Village, Block, District and State level under the Chairmanship of Sarpanch, Pradhan, Zilla Pramukh and Food Minister/Secretary respectively.

(g) Improving the efficiency and accountability for smooth functioning of the TPDS is an ongoing process. Besides notification of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Model Citizen's Charter, visit of Area Officers to check irregularities and to inspect and monitor the TPDS and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Conferences of State Food Secretaries, State Food Ministers, meeting with All India Fair Price Shops Dealers Federation and a meeting with all the Members of Parliament was organized for strengthening of TPDS. Regional Conferences are also being held with focus on the unique problems of the region and to facilitate strengthening of the TPDS in a manner, which may be relevant to the local environment.

Statement

Status Papers on Vigilance Committees

Sl. No.	State/UT	Level at which set up
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	All level

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	All level
3.	Assam	All level
4.	Bihar	Information not received
5.	Chhattisgarh	FPS level
6.	Delhi	At all Circles
7.	Goa	Under consideration
8.	Gujarat	All level
9.	Haryana	All level
10.	Himachal Pradesh	FPS and District level
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	All level
12.	Jharkhand	All level
13.	Karnataka	FPS and District level
14.	Kerala	All level
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Information not received
16.	Maharashtra	All level
17.	Manipur	FPS level
18.	Meghalaya	All level
19.	Mizoram	All level
20.	Nagaland	All level
21.	Orissa	All level
22.	Punjab	District and block level
23.	Rajasthan	All level
24.	Sikkim	Information not received

1	2	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	All level
26.	Tripura	All level
27.	Uttaranchal	Information not received
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Issued instructions to all DMs to constitute vigilance committee
29.	West Bengal	All level
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Village and District level
31.	Chandigarh	FPS level
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Various level
33.	Daman and Diu	Information not received
34.	Lakshadweep	Each Island
35.	Pondicherry	State and Zonal level

Non-compliance of EPF and MP Act, 1952

3660. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burn Standard and Company Limited is not complying with the provision of EPF and MP Act, 1952 to provide statutory rate of interest on P.F. to its employees since its nationalisation;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by the employees as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is mandatory for the employer to make good such losses;

(d) if so, the action taken against the BSCL Authority to meet the situation;

(e) whether BSCL has sought any funds or made a provision in its restructuring proposals to this effect;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the remedial action proposes to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) M/s. Burn Standard and Company Limited has declared the rate of interest lesser than the statutory rate, upto 1995-96. Thereafter, they have been paying at the statutory rate of interest.

No mandatory provision was there in the conditions governing grant of exemption duly notified by the State Government for making good such losses.

(d) to (g) Do not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.

Water Audit and Water Conservation

3661. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing a draft guidelines for Water Audit and Water Conservation in three areas of water use i.e. domestic, irrigation and industrial;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the draft in respect of West Bengal for distribution of water and recovery of costs;

(d) the amount of water produced and delivered for metered and unmetered users separately in West Bengal;

(e) the amount of total water loss through leakages in West Bengal; and

(f) the preventive steps the Government is taking to address such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources organized a National Workshop on Water Audit and Water Conservation on 30th January, 2004 at New Delhi. Based on the

recommendations of this Workshop, a General Guidelines for Water Audit and Water Conservation covering domestic, irrigation and industrial uses have been drafted. The draft General Guidelines on Water Audit and Water Conservation have been circulated to various State Governments and concerned departments of the Central Government for their comments/suggestions.

(c) As per information furnished by the Government of West Bengal and Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Guidelines for distribution of water and recovery of costs have not been drafted for West Bengal.

(d) The supply of water for irrigation purpose has not been metered. However, the KMC have implemented partial metering of water supply. In Kolkata, 4.4 million gallons per day (MGD) of delivered water is metered whereas 213.6 MGD water is unmetered.

(e) and (f) KMC has reported the result of a study which indicates unaccounted loss for water as about 35%.

Preventive steps taken by KMC are as under:—

- KMC has taken some decisions to refurbish century old riveted mild steel (MS) pipe and cast iron (CI) service main pipe. Replacement of damaged CI service main pipes is being done in phases.
- KMC is monitoring and repairing the leakages in pipelines quickly and also repairing the pumps in pumping stations.
- To arrest the wastage of water from stand posts, steps have been taken to install turncock in each stand posts where sufficient supply of water is available. Already a considerable quantity of turncock have been fitted in some stand posts.

- KMC have already restricted the erection of stand post further.
- KMC have already introduced Bulk meters to the bulk consumers.
- KMC have replaced about 100 numbers of air valves and regular repairing of air valves is going on by departmental staff to arrest leakages through air valves.

NABARD Fund for Flood Control

3662. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NABARD is providing funds to the States to implement schemes to control flood;
- (b) if so, the amount sanctioned under those schemes to various States during the last three years;
- (c) the flood control measures taken in Orissa and other States during the said period; and
- (d) the separate break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) sanctions loans out of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to State Governments for flood control measures.

The total amount sanctioned under RIDF by NABARD during the last three years to various States is as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	—	20.93	—
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.21	0.66	3.95
3.	Karnataka	3.13	—	0.23

1	2	3	4	5
4. Kerala		1.40	2.54	20.45
5. Orissa		—	0.98	19.97
6. Punjab		—	29.36	27.69
7. Tamil Nadu		—	0.63	—
8. Uttar Pradesh		83.85	32.84	134.65
9. West Bengal		3.88	5.17	41.12
10. Sikkim		3.25	—	0.26
11. Uttaranchal		—	—	15.44

(c) and (d) Although Flood Management is under the purview of the State Government, Central Government has also been rendering financial assistance to the States to take up critical schemes as well as other measures. These include the following:—

- (i) Critical Flood Control and Anti Erosion Works for Brahmaputra and Barak Valley at estimated cost of Rs. 150 crore for North East Region including Sikkim and West Bengal (North Bengal) to be implemented during 10th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Critical Anti Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States costing Rs. 242.17 crore for the 10th Five Year Plan (2004-07).
- (iii) Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the country costing Rs. 54.57 crore—The schemes from the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have been included. An amount of Rs. 13.13 crore has been earmarked for Orissa out of which Rs. 4.75 crore has been released to the State Government.
- (iv) Central Water Commission has set up a network of 173 stations in the country including 12 stations from Orissa for flood forecasting and warning system through which advance flood forecasts are issued in respect of all important flood prone rivers. Government of India has taken up a scheme costing Rs. 51.00 crore during 10th Plan in order to upgrade the current system of flood forecasting network.

- (v) Under long term measures for flood management, Government of India have entered into an agreement with Government of Nepal for investigations and preparation of Detailed Project Report of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme for which an amount of Rs. 29.34 crore has been earmarked.

[Translation]

Jan Prakritik Apada Nyas

3663. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the name of schemes being run by Bharatiya Jan Prakritik Apada Nyas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned in the matter and they have been requested to supply necessary information.

[English]

Assistance from NABARD to Tamil Nadu for Dams

3664. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NABARD has assisted the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of Dams for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the details of each of the projects and estimated cost involved therein; and

(c) the estimated area of cultivation which are likely to be benefited on the completion of the Dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) List of projects funded by NABARD in Tamil Nadu under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) alongwith estimated cost and ayacut area is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Irrigation Projects Funded by NABARD under RIDF in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District	Latest Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	RIDF Loan (Rs. in Lakhs)	Ayacut Area (in Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ariyankanjur (PP)	Tiruvannamalai	4.90	4.41	35.20
2.	Vattuvanahalli (PP)	Dharmapuri	9.28	8.35	22.17
3.	Pappagudi	Virudhunagar	41.07	36.96	82.00
4.	Kavoundanpalayam (P)	Erode	12.00	10.80	20.00
5.	Vadavedampatti (P)	Coimbatore	7.45	6.71	17.39
6.	Ariyanayakipuram (P)	Tuticorin	22.05	19.85	38.38
7.	Sooriyampatti (NT)	Pudukottai	12.30	11.07	24.00
8.	Jageermangalam	Kancheepuram	67.15	62.55	87.54
9.	Kommapali	Dharmapuri	17.80	16.02	22.35
10.	Sasthakoil Reservoir	Virudhunagar	865.00	783.00	1267.00
11.	Nakkalakottai	Virudhunagar	24.45	22.01	30.34
12.	Kullampatti	Virudhunagar	24.97	22.48	40.78
13.	Kudakulethur	Virudhunagar	31.28	28.15	77.88
14.	Sithalur	Sivaganga	70.00	63.00	81.56
15.	Marakkulam	Sivaganga	25.49	22.95	53.60
16.	Amardakudy	Pudukottai	9.20	9.20	46.21
17.	Parveermangalam	Pudukottai	21.00	21.00	169.70
18.	Maruthangadi	Pudukottai	30.15	27.14	38.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Poondikulam	Pudukottai	99.00	89.10	225.50
20.	Panchati	Pudukottai	140.00	126.00	710.20
21.	Puduvakottai	Pudukottai	45.76	21.68	219.20
22.	Satna Anicut	Pudukottai	30.75	30.75	112.40
23.	Govindamangalam	Ramanathapuram	17.62	17.62	113.40
24.	Thulakarpatti	Tirunelveli	29.28	29.28	52.98
25.	Kunakarampakkam	Kancheepuram	22.13	20.12	35.26
26.	Athipadi	Tiruvannamalai	15.00	11.27	29.00
27.	Sembanur	Sivaganga	13.70	10.44	32.00
28.	Vallipattivari	Pudukottai	29.00	22.50	56.00
29.	TM Kottai	Ramanathapuram	75.00	56.55	130.00
30.	Periya Eri Anicut	Salem	1087.74	904.92	1354.00
31.	Chenjadainathapuram	Ramanathapuram	40.20	33.46	77.00
32.	Muramban	Tuticorin	66.78	57.20	93.00
33.	Maduravalli	Cuddalore	72.00	54.50	101.00
34.	Chinnasalam	Villupuram	93.00	77.46	126.00
35.	Singal Eri	Dharamapuri	12.00	9.35	21.00
36.	Elavankottai	Sivaganga	94.70	79.14	243.00
37.	Sunnampiruppu	Sivaganga	35.33	29.57	69.00
38.	Therkar Pullur	Virudhunagar	50.40	42.12	53.00
39.	Kudankulam	Sivaganga	51.74	43.23	84.00
40.	Gadana Reservoir Extn.	Tirunelveli	1146.93	1039.34	3654.00
41.	Kannimerkulam	Tirunelveli	34.31	28.98	50.00
42.	Servaikaranpatti	Virudhunagar	38.42	32.54	36.00
43.	Chinnampedu	Thiruvallur	79.43	66.36	636.00
44.	Kalvoisadayaneri Extn..	Tuticorin	1201.45	1104.85	1222.00
45.	Irrukkankudi Reservoir	Virudhunagar	5546.00	4872.67	4229.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Timmarajapuram	Tuticorin	21.06	18.96	39.00
47.	Alanda	Tuticorin	19.37	17.43	17.00
48.	Peikulam	Madurai	50.16	45.14	43.00
49.	Senbagathope Reservoir	Tirvannamalai	2803.44	2671.91	3207.00
50.	Nilayur Channel	Madurai	1979.36	1827.59	4027.00
51.	Periapuliampatti Tank	Virudhunagar	65.64	58.99	74.00
52.	Nattar Anicuts	Sivaganga	43.71	39.34	60.00
53.	Lakshimpuram	Thiruvallur	488.73	439.85	1332.00
54.	Manya Kanmoi	Sivaganga	12.82	11.54	63.00
55.	MJP Varattar Reservoir	Dharmapuri	3084.38	2782.70	2063.00
56.	Mirugandanadhi Reservoir	Tirvannamalai	1753.84	1396.22	1291.00
57.	Andiappanur Reservoir	Vellore	2440.00	1491.37	2040.00
58.	Vellarendal Sarugani	Ramanathapuram	39.51	37.53	360.00
59.	Thalvarampoondi	Kancheepuram	56.20	53.39	81.00
60.	Kosasthalaiyar	Thiruvallur	253.06	240.41	272.00
61.	Kuppanatham	Tirvannamalai	3694.70	3454.70	3971.00
62.	Thuraiyur	Tuticorin	20.41	27.94	33.00
63.	Chinnar	Tuticorin	70.54	67.01	97.00
64.	Rajapathy	Tirunelveli	47.43	45.06	63.00
65.	Ayyanarkoilodal	Madurai	353.73	336.04	293.00
66.	Vetrialankulam Anicut	Sivaganga	49.61	47.13	198.00
67.	Kappalvadi Channel	Dharmapuri	85.31	81.05	82.00
68.	Pothlampallam Channel	Dharmapuri	86.38	82.06	242.00
69.	Agamalai Varattar	Theni	21.75	20.66	78.00
70.	Marudur Anicut System	Tuticorin	952.73	905.09	3898.00
71.	Ongur Dykes (Flood Prot.)	Kancheepuram	65.80	62.52	0.00
72.	Vandal Odai Reservoir	Tirunelveli	614.34	583.62	976.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Sarugani-Sekkadi Anicut	Sivaganga	48.11	45.70	136.00
74.	Tirukkurundi Periakulam	Tirunelveli	102.78	93.37	335.00
75.	Ayyanarkulamapati Channel	Tuticorin	66.68	63.35	195.00
76.	18th Canal	Theni	2456.18	2456.18	2305.00
77.	Malattar Anicut	Ramanathapuram	3624.76	3624.76	3598.00
78.	Pasimuthan Odai	Cuddalore	2164.92	251.67	1585.00
79.	Sendanadu Bed Dams	Villupuram	39.72	37.73	138.00
80.	Modern Reg. at Cauvery River	Tiruchirapalli	1738.83	1651.89	25300.00
81.	Dhali Channel System Mode	Coimbatore	440.92	418.87	1190.00
82.	O.A.C.M-Pavilangal Anicut	Coimbatore	138.68	131.75	265.00
83.	O.A.C.M-Ariyapuram Anicut	Coimbatore	124.23	118.02	498.00
84.	O.A.C.M-Perianai Anicut	Coimbatore	180.86	171.82	770.00
85.	O.A.C.M-Periapatti Anicut	Coimbatore	210.53	200.00	310.00
86.	O.A.C.M-Vadakkalur Anicut	Coimbatore	120.83	114.79	721.00
87.	Modern of Bakur Supply Channel	Dharmapuri	514.70	475.32	1915.00
88.	Modern of Penukondapuram	Dharmapuri	426.88	395.78	1369.00
89.	Krishnagiri RMC Extension	Krishnagiri	706.32	671.00	857.00
90.	Aithur Channel Extension	Tiruvannamalai	26.06	24.76	95.00
91.	Badethalav Channel Extens	Krishnagiri	711.85	676.26	642.00
92.	Velayuthapuram: FNT	Tuticorin	38.44	36.52	28.00
93.	Chockalingapuram: FNT	Tuticorin	40.75	38.71	56.00
94.	Achankulam: FNT	Tuticorin	52.23	49.62	56.00
95.	Kumaraettayapuram: FNT	Tuticorin	25.96	24.66	25.00
96.	Subbalapuram: FNT	Tuticorin	50.30	47.79	40.00
97.	Kattarankulam: FNT	Tuticorin	19.31	18.34	24.00
98.	Melapandyapuram: FNT	Tuticorin	17.53	16.65	26.00
99.	Markandanadi Cigaralapalli	Krishnagiri	232.80	221.16	188.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Nalliuppodal Nambipuram Anicut	Tuticorin	113.85	108.16	338.00
101.	Nichabanadhi Mandhikulam	Tirunelveli	44.52	42.29	309.00
102.	Koothangal Bed Dam	Ramanathapuram	92.84	88.20	2127.00
103.	Lower Nattarkal Bed Dam	Ramanathapuram	67.89	64.50	2064.00
104.	Gridhumal Anicut	Virudhunagar	86.81	82.47	756.00
105.	Irrumbedu Anicut	Tiruvannamalai	25.83	24.54	37.00
106.	Mumbalai Vellar Anicut	Pudukottai	157.40	149.53	154.00
107.	Tiruppalakudi Peearu Anicut	Ramanathapuram	52.68	50.05	167.00
108.	Pambiar Mathur Anicut	Villupuram	417.40	396.53	392.00
109.	Kanur Bed Dam	Sivaganga	76.97	73.12	1714.00
110.	Milaganur Bed Dam	Sivaganga	74.86	71.12	854.00
111.	T. Ayyappapuram FNT	Tuticorin	23.89	22.22	19.00
112.	Viswakudi FNT	Namakkal	723.36	687.19	550.00
113.	Koilmalayar Reservoir	Vellore	1298.04	1233.14	1448.00
114.	Poombidagal Supply Channel	Virudhunagar	20.91	19.86	80.00
115.	Modern Coleroon Regulatr.	Thanjavur	1363.20	1295.04	20600.00
116.	Lower Bhavani Dam	Erode	700.79	665.75	1633.00
117.	Sholayur Dam	Coimbatore	647.93	615.53	3795.00
118.	Maninuthar Main Canal	Tirunelveli	1537.68	1460.80	9248.00
119.	Modern Kanadian Channel	Tirunelveli	1778.74	1689.80	4943.00
120.	Ayyangudi Channel	Pudukottai	73.25	69.59	717.70
121.	Sirumarudur Channel	Pudukottai	133.33	126.66	619.00
122.	Kalakkamangalam Channel	Pudukottai	428.67	407.24	1448.00
123.	Stanley Mettur Dam Safety	Salem	83.66	83.66	1160.00
124.	Mettur Canal System Modernisation	Salem	1135.09	1135.09	18000.00
125.	Silanaickenpatti FNT	Madurai	169.68	169.68	146.00
126.	Bommarajpet FNT	Thiruvallur	33.01	33.01	43.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Kayamozhi Kanam Channel	Thoothukudi	92.46	92.46	184.00
128.	Sengamedu M. Samudram Anicut	Pudukottai	92.65	92.65	151.00
129.	Bargur GD Kuppam Anicut	Krishnagiri	30.56	30.56	30.00
130.	Vilangudi Thelur Anicut	Perambalur	35.03	35.03	70.00
131.	Vahhikkal Checkdam	Namakkal	23.78	23.78	38.00
132.	Kannankottai Surplus Anicut	Thiruvallur	100.82	100.82	144.00
133.	Karaipottanar Anicuts Rehabilitation	Tiruchirapalli	101.58	101.58	621.00

Task Force for Wild Animals

3665. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

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

(a) whether any task force was constituted, considering threats from large scale natural disasters and epidemics that could wipeout the entire population of the animal species from the State of Assam;

(b) If so, the details regarding the number of rhinos/ one horned rhinos at present in different States, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any partnership with World Wide Fund for nature-India and the International Rhino Foundation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India is supplying one horned rhinos to other countries; and

(f) If so, the number of one-horned rhinos supplied to foreign countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As reported by Government of Assam a Task Force for translocation of Rhino has been constituted in Assam. However, no threats from large scale natural disasters and epidemics are envisaged. The project has been taken to relocate the rhinos in its original distributions.

(b) The number of Rhinos at present in the different States are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rhino Population
1.	Assam	1672
2.	West Bengal	121
3.	Uttar Pradesh	22

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The project is also supported by World Wide Fund for nature-India and International Rhino Foundation. Technical Expertise of these organizations, based on their international experience, will assist successful implementation of the project.

(e) and (f) All exchanges of animals between zoos, including one horned rhinos, are done strictly in accordance with the norms laid down by the Central Zoo Authority. No one horned rhino has been supplied to foreign zoos/countries from Indian zoos during the last three years.

Engagement of Staff in Government Offices on Contract Basis

3666. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI:

SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for engaging staff in Government offices through private contractors on contract basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether salaries and allowances paid to the contractual staff is at par with the regular employees;

(d) if so, whether payments to contractual staff is made directly by the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, any establishment including Government offices can engage contract labour in any activity through contractors except in cases where it has been prohibited.

(c) As per the conditions of license granted to a contractor, only if the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same and similar nature of work as that of regular employees of the principal employer, they are entitled to the same wage rates and other conditions of service at par with regular employees and not otherwise.

(d) and (e) The Contractor is responsible for payment of wages to contract labour employed by him and only when he fails to make the payment or makes short

payment, the principal employer is liable to make the payment to the contract labour.

Quality Control Laboratory

3667. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quality control laboratory has been set up by the Union Government in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of grant-in-aid provided to these laboratories by the Union Government during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) does not set up quality control laboratories for food products on its own. However, this Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up/ upgradation of food testing laboratories. A statement indicating the list of food testing laboratories approved for financial assistance by MFPI from the year 2002-2003 onwards (State-wise) is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Laboratories	Amount of grant-in-aid (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	170.38
2.	Delhi	3	198.23
3.	Gujarat	1	274.80
4.	Jharkhand	1	50.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	29.70
6.	Punjab	1	143.15
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	82.99
8.	West Bengal	2	291.71

Genetically Modified Fruit, Vegetable and Seed Varieties

3668. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that multinational companies are waging a biotech warfare against the country's farmers through genetically modifying Indian vegetable and fruit seed varieties;

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

(c) whether Indo-American variety of vegetable is harmful to health and are having less nutritional value;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No genetically modified vegetable and fruit seeds have so far been permitted to be sold in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No information is available with the Government on the harmfulness of Indo-American variety of vegetable.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Discussions with Malaysia to Promote Tourism

3669. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held between India and Malaysia for promotion of tourism;

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

(c) the status of tourism between the two countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The tourist arrivals from Malaysia for the last three years are:—

2002	—	63,748
2003	—	70,750
2004	—	83,963

[English]

Water Crisis in Rajasthan

3670. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of water crisis in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the remedial steps so far taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of exploratory wells so far constructed by the Central Ground Water Board for handing over to the State Government alongwith assistance provided by the Government; and

(d) the benefits so far accrued to Rajasthan under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Rajasthan is a rain deficient region of the country. However, as per the information received from Government of Rajasthan, there is no water crisis in the State.

Under irrigation sector, the Government of Rajasthan has taken effective action for expeditious utilisation of available water resources in Rajasthan as under:—

(i) For renovation and rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems, two major projects, namely Rajasthan Water Sector Re-structuring Project (RWSRP) and Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RMIIP) have been taken.

(ii) For ground water recharge, a master plan of 48000 structures has been prepared, out of

which works on 17000 structures have already been completed.

- (iii) Government of Rajasthan has also made a shift from ground water based schemes to surface water based schemes. In this regard, drinking water projects costing Rs. 3500 crore have been sanctioned.
- (iv) For more than 7000 monitoring stations (Key wells and piezo meters), regular monitoring of water table is being done and Rajasthan State Ground Water Department has prepared a Master Plan for 299 artificial recharge schemes.
- (v) Construction of Roof Top Water Harvesting Structures (RTWHS) has been made mandatory for the plots having plot area more than 500 square meters.
- (vi) To mitigate the drinking water problem of peoples of affected villages/habitations, a contingency plan of Rs. 211.00 crore has been prepared. It includes development of existing drinking water sources, construction of 1073 new tube wells, 8825 new hand pumps, extension of 1280 kilometres (km) pipelines and transportation of water by road in approximately 10,000 habitations (maximum expected during peak summer) in rural areas.
- (vii) Similarly, development of existing drinking water sources, construction of 300 new tube wells, 1623 new hand pumps, extension of 267 km pipelines and transportation of water by Rail have been proposed in Urban areas.
- (viii) A special Hand pump repair campaign has been started in all 32 districts of Rajasthan from 1-12-2005.

(c) 876 exploratory wells have been constructed by the Central Ground Water Board for handing over to the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1523.10 crore has since been released to Government of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation benefits Programme (AIBP). About 3,18,061 hectares of irrigation potential has been created through schemes completed with AIBP support.

Foot and Mouth Disease

3671. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foot and Mouth Disease adversely affects animals throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Disease Control programme is being implemented only in 54 specified districts in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which said programme is likely to be implemented in the whole country; and

(d) the steps by the Government to ensure that our export of livestock and livestock products are not affected adversely due to apprehension of contagious/infections diseases in the changed global scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Foot and Mouth Disease occurs sporadically in the country.

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing an intensive Foot and Mouth Disease Control programme (FMD-CP) in selected 54 districts of the country. The criteria for selection of the districts are presence of high yielding animals and potential of export of livestock and livestock products from these districts. There is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases" where there is a provision for immunization of animals against various diseases including Foot and Mouth Disease. Other districts in the states are covered under this programme.

(d) Three major diseases namely Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia and Foot and Mouth Disease have impact on livestock and livestock related trade, nationally as well as globally. The country is free from Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia. However, Foot and Mouth Disease is sporadically reported in the country. As per World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) code, the infected countries can also export the livestock and livestock products where an official control programme exists involving compulsory systematic vaccination of cattle. India has an official control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease.

Minimum Support Price of Dry Land Crops

3672. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system available for rice and wheat in India is not available for dry land crops; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to provide MSP for dry land crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) system, apart from paddy and wheat, covers dry land crops also. These crops are jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, barley, urad, moong, gram, groundnut, sunflower, copra, nigerseed, rapeseed, mustard, safflower, cotton and tobacco.

Visa to Private Companies

3673. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recommended for outsourcing visas to private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to ease visa regulations for tourists from abroad, by outsourcing the visa issuing process to private agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Effectiveness of Consumer Protection Council

3674. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working groups were constituted for

study on enhancing the effectiveness of Central Consumer Protection Council (CCPC) for better consumer protection;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the said working groups;

(c) the progress made in implementation of the said recommendations;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for improving the working of CCPC; and

(e) the steps taken to formulate the National Consumer Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No Sir.

(d) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Consumer Protection Council is an apex-body, functioning at the Centre with the Union Minister for Consumer Affairs as its Chairman and Ministers of Consumer Affairs of States/UTs, representatives of concerned Ministries of Central Government, autonomous bodies, VCOs, Consumer Activists, representatives of women, farmer, trade, industry, etc. as its Members. It is fully capable of fulfilling its objective.

(e) A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Consumer Affairs to the Government of Tamil Nadu, with Secretaries in charge of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and representatives from consumer organizations, as members, to prepare a draft "National Consumer Policy".

[Translation]

Rainfed Cultivation

3675. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had recently organized

two days international conference to explore the possibilities of private and Government participation for rainfed cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) jointly with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) organized a two days International Conference on public private partnership for harnessing the potential of rainfed agriculture during October 19-20, 2005 at New Delhi. During the conference deliberations on pro poor public private partnership for higher agricultural growth, public private partnership for investment, public private partnership for supply chain management and public private partnership for sustainable management of natural resources were made. Over 250 participants attended this International Conference including representatives from Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan and USA.

The outcome of the Conference has been in terms of its recommendations regarding region specific policies for the development of rainfed areas, increasing investments in agriculture with a special focus on rainfed agriculture, need for introduction of new technologies in post harvest management in rainfed areas, incentivising private sector to invest in infrastructure development in terms of cold chains, warehouses and post harvest facilities and replication of successful models of Public-Private Partnerships in rainfed areas.

[English]

Promotion of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in Gujarat

3676. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for promotion of animal

husbandry and dairying in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has utilised the full amount allocated for the purpose during the said period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which remaining amount is likely to be utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) An amount of Rs. 1492.79 lakh has been released to Gujarat for promotion of animal husbandry during the last three years.

(b) to (d) An amount of Rs. 91.42 lakh is remaining unspent with the State Government, which is mainly on account of releases made during 2004-05. This amount is expected to be utilized in the current financial year.

[Translation]

Construction of Embankments

3677. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide Rs. 356 crores for reconstruction and repair of embankments of Bagmati and Kamla Balan rivers; and

(b) if so, the time by which this amount would be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Flood Management being a State subject, investigations, planning and implementation of flood management and anti erosion schemes are within the purview of the respective State Governments. The Centre renders assistance that are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature.

Ministry of Water Resources has however approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Raising,

strengthening and extension of existing embankments along the rivers Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando for Rs. 46.00 crore to be implemented by the State Government during 10th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore (Rs. 1.5 crore for Bagmati embankment scheme and Rs. 3.5 crore for Kamla embankment scheme) has been released to State Government during the 10th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Production of EGG, Wool and Fish

3678. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of egg, wool and fish and the target fixed during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the production of the said products and to achieve the target fixed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The Government does not fix the targets for egg, wool and fish production. The total production and projected estimates of production of egg, wool and fish during the last three years are given below:—

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Egg (Billion nos.)	Projected Estimates	34.13	43.09	41.00
	Production	39.82	40.40	45.20
Wool (million kg.)	Projected Estimates	52.11	53.50	50.00
	Production	50.50	48.50	44.50
Fish (million tonnes)	Projected Estimates	6.20	6.40	6.51
	Production	6.20	6.40	6.30

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government is implementing various schemes and setting up of various institutions for increasing the production and disease control of egg, wool and fish.

Egg:

- (i) Assistance to State Poultry Farms
- (ii) Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund
- (iii) Setting up of Central Poultry Development Organisations

Wool:

- (i) Integrated Wool Improvement programme

(ii) Central Wool Development Board provides financial assistance on 100% grant basis to the state Governments' Departments/Organisations

(iii) Central Sheep Breeding Farm

Fish:

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy has been announced in November 2004 with the objectives to augment fish production.
- (iv) A network of 429 Fish Farmers Development

Agency (FFDA) and 39 Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) is under operation covering all the potential districts for the Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture across the country

(d) Does not arise.

MoU with Canada for Exchange of Information

3679. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by India and Canada recently to facilitate mutual exchange of information to promote clean development mechanism projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and further progress made thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement intends to facilitate cooperation on climate change initiatives, and pursue joint projects that reduce net greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and the Marrakech Accords by encouraging market-oriented deployment of greenhouse gas mitigation technologies (including renovation and modernisation of old thermal power plants, energy efficient and renewable energy technologies and sustainable practices that promote the safeguarding and/or enhancement of sinks and carbon pools), and exchanging information on national programs. The agreement had been signed on 8 December 2005.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

3680. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent several proposals to the Union Government regarding completion of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the names of the projects;

(c) the present status of approval in this matter;

(d) whether the construction work of right side canal of Bargi diversion project under the Narmada Valley Development has been completed; and

(e) if not, the time by which the remaining work is targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance are primarily the responsibility of State Governments based on their priorities. Completion of irrigation projects, inter-alia, depends on the planning and budgetary allocation made by the State Governments. The Central Government has been providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for completion of irrigation projects as per the guidelines of the programme. So far, 13 project proposals received from the State Government are included under the programme and the assistance provided with the names of the projects are given in the enclosed statement. The proposals received during the year from the State Government for availing Central assistance in respect of Bansagar (Unit-I and Unit-II), Mahi, Bawanthadi, Omkareshwar, Bargi diversion (Phase-I and Phase-II) and Harsi High level canal have been examined and sent back to the State Government for certain clarifications/compliance.

(d) and (e) The right bank main canal (RBC) of Bargi Diversion projects under execution by the State Government upto 104 kilometre (km) length. The initial length of RBC from 0-16 km is getting the loan assistance from National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development while the components of the RBC between 16 to 63 km and 63 to 104 km are being provided Central assistance under AIBP and an amount of Rs. 167.92 crore has so far been released as CLA/grant. The components under AIBP are scheduled for completion by the year 2007-08.

Statement

Central Assistance released under AIBP to Government to Madhya Pradesh during 1996-1997 to 2005-06

Sl. Name of State/		Amount														Total
		2005-2006														
		Grant														
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005		2005-2006				
										Loan	Grant	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Indira Sagar (VI)	37.500	51.000	37.500	40.000	80.000	23.000	74.010	190.154	87.4580	37.4820	124.9400	658.1040			
	—Bansagar (Unit-I) (V)	23.250	54.000	20.000	38.000	25.000	43.330		95.836	19.9717	8.5593	28.5310	8.5593	336.5063		
	—Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)								40.640	47.6000	20.4000	68.000		108.6400		
2.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)	2.500	5.000	10.000	9.830	14.000	2.200	5.560	1.016					50.1060		
3.	Rajhat Dam (V)	0.000	0.000	11.500	4.375	11.928			2.400	8.4000	3.6000	12.000		42.2030		
4.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)	0.000	0.000	2.250	2.120	7.730	46.660	47.200	128.680	79.9540	34.2660	114.2200		348.8600		
5.	Sindh Phase-I (IV)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	3.500		2.320	8.056					14.8760		
6.	Mahil (VI)					2.170	1.855	17.850	28.456	22.4000	9.6000	32.0000		82.3310		
7.	Barfarpur (V)					5.000	7.060	29.056	18.3330	7.8570	26.1900			67.3060		
8.	Urnul (V) (C)					1.000	0.335	0.600	0.456					2.3910		

9. Banjar (V) (C)						1.000	0.400			1.4000
10. Bawanthadi (VI)								18.330	19.5230	8.3670 27.8900
11. Mahan (VI)								5.400	8.0990	3.4710 11.5700
12. Onkareshwar (VIII)								20.164	49.9520	21.4080 71.3600

Sub-Total 1 63.250 110.000 81.250 95.325 151.328 117.380 155.000 568.440 361.6907 155.0103 516.7010 8.5593 1867.2333

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

13. Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)							98.030					4.8864	102.9164
Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)													65.0000

Sub-Total 2 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 98.030 65.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 4.8864 167.9164

Total 63.250 110.000 81.250 95.325 151.328 215.410 220.000 568.440 361.6907 155.0103 516.7010 13.4457 2035.1497

CLA Ceiling for 2005-06—Rs. 750 crore

C—Completed

—Inter-State project

*[English]***Export of Rice/Paddy**

3681. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pesticides much above the maximum residual levels prescribed by the FAO have been found in the rice and paddy produced in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether any shipments of export-rice/paddy have been rejected and returned on this ground during the last six months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the loss incurred on this account; and

(e) the steps taken to remove excess residual pesticide from rice/paddy stocks and to check them thoroughly before being shipped/released for sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No case of pesticide residue contamination of rice produced in Assam and other North Eastern States has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) No case of rejection of export consignment of rice due to pesticide residue contamination has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Handing Over of Durgapur Unit to ADDA

3682. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken decision to hand over the township of closed Durgapur Unit of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a decision has been taken to hand over the vacant quarters at the Durgapur Unit of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) on temporary lease basis. The time frame for handing over the quarters will depend on the completion of modalities between HFC and ADDA.

(c) Does not arise in view answer to parts (a) and (b) above.

Production of Oilseeds

3683. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of oilseeds in Karnataka and other Southern States recorded during each of the last two years, State-wise and variety-wise;

(b) the extent to which it compares with the oilseeds production in other regions of the country;

(c) whether the Union Government has extended any incentives to the farmers of Southern States for increasing oilseeds production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The required information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Karnataka is an important oilseeds growing state in the country usually contributing around 6% of country's total oilseeds production. State-wise details of production of oilseeds during 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the production of oilseeds in the country the Government is implementing an Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). This scheme is in operation in 14 states including Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Financial assistance provided to the southern states under ISOPOM during 2004-05 and 2005-06 is

given below:—

State	ISOPOM*	
	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3559.97	2650.00

1	2	3
Karnataka	2155.00	1800.00
Kerala (Oil Palm only)	5.00	15.00
Tamil Nadu	990.00	1245.00

*Funds provided for development of oilseed, pulses, maize and oil-palm under ISOPOM.

Statement

Production of Variety-wise Oilseeds of Southern States during 2003-04 and 2004-05

(Lakh Tonnes)

States	Groundnut		Castorseed		Nigerseed		Sesamum		Rapseed and Mustard		Sunflower		Soyabean		Total Oilseeds*	
	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	9.86	16.63	1.32	1.05	0.07	0.06	0.43	0.37	0.00	0.01	3.33	3.31	1.07	1.18	16.15	22.69
Karnataka	4.79	7.40	0.14	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.56	0.02	0.01	4.22	5.88	0.50	0.95	10.39	15.68
Kerala	0.02	0.02													0.02	0.02
Tamil Nadu	9.18	12.20	0.07	0.06			0.62	0.60			0.13	0.34			10.00	13.20

*The total oilseeds includes the production of safflower and linseed also.

Statement-II

State-wise production of Oilseeds in India during 2004-05

State/UT	Production
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2269
Assam	175
Bihar	115
Chhattisgarh	124
Gujarat	3066

1	2
Haryana	931
Himachal Pradesh	13
Jammu and Kashmir	128
Jharkhand	34
Karnataka	1568
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	4798
Maharashtra	3371
Orissa	179

1	2
Punjab	104
Rajasthan	6085
Tamil Nadu	1320
Uttar Pradesh	1032
Uttaranchal	38
West Bengal	674
Others	77
Total	26103

**Allocation for Research in
Consumer Safety**

3684. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made for research in consumer safety issues during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding research projects undertaken during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) A scheme on promoting involvement Research Institutions/Universities/Colleges etc. in consumer protection and consumer welfare was launched in 2004. The scheme was launched with a view to sponsor research and evaluation studies in the field of consumer welfare, to provide solution to the practical problems being faced by the consumers, to sponsor seminars/workshops/conferences on the consumer related issues and to have necessary inputs for formulation of policy/programme/scheme for the protection and welfare of consumer. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi has been identified as the nodal organization to administer this

scheme. During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 45,39,700/- has been sanctioned to the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for disbursement to 17 institutions under this project.

Navratna Status to PSUs

3685. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for giving Navratna status to a public sector undertaking;

(b) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) accorded Navratna status at present;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to accord Navratna status to some PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The PSEs, which are Miniratna Category-I, Schedule 'A', obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' MOU rating in three of the last five years and have obtained a composite score of 60 or above calculated with reference to six selected performance indicators are eligible to be considered for Navratna status.

(b) Presently, there are nine Navratna PSEs, viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, GAIL (India) Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited.

(c) and (d) Conferment of Navratna status to PSEs is based on the recommendations of the Apex Committee.

[Translation]

DMS Booths

3686. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that milk and certain other items are being sold from Delhi Milk

Scheme (DMS) booths and also STD Telephone facility is being operated from these booths;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the policy/guidelines framed, if any, in this regards;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from and public representatives in October and November this year in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the existing policy, the concessionaires of DMS are allowed to sell milk and milk products through All Day Milk Stalls. The STD connections are also allowed.

(c) and (d) The Government has received a complaint from a public representative in October, 2005 about booth No. 53-54 in North Avenue alleging sale of unauthorized items. The complaint has been investigated. The concessionaire has been found selling biscuits, bread and eggs for which he has been warned.

[English]

Protection of Tiger

3687. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to ensure protection of tiger;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a statutory body i.e. National Tiger Conservation Authority is also being set up; and

(d) if so, its role and other details of its sphere of work?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) The Tiger Task Force constituted as per the recommendations of the National Board for Wildlife has, interalia, suggested amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and giving statutory authority to Project Tiger. These urgent

recommendations have been accepted and action has been taken for their implementation including setting up of a National Tiger Conservation Authority under the Act.

[Translation]

Sugarcane Dues

3688. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sugar mills in the country have failed to clear the outstanding sugarcane dues of farmers;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any remedial measures to ensure payment of outstanding sugarcane dues to farmers during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information received from State Governments/sugar mills, as on 31-8-2005, the total cane price arrears payable by sugar mills to the cane growers, for the sugar season 2004-05, were Rs. 69.48 crores (0.56%) as against cane price payable amount of Rs. 12,305 crores. The accumulation of cane price arrears are attributed to reasons such as sickness of the sugar mill, poor financial position, higher cost of production vis-a-vis lower sales realization, high inventory of stocks due to high levels of sugar production and increased sugarcane price etc. The State-wise details of the cane price arrears are as follows:—

(Figures in crore Rs.)

State	Sugar season 2004-05
1	2
Punjab	Nil

1	2
Haryana	0.05
Rajasthan	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	19.44
Uttaranchal	3.83
Madhya Pradesh	0.05
Chhattisgarh	Nil
Gujarat	3.34
Maharashtra	10.45
Bihar	0.73
Assam	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Nil
Karnataka	3.28
Tamil Nadu	28.31
Kerala	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil
Orissa	Nil
West Bengal	Nil
Goa	Nil
Total	69.48

(c) and (d) The responsibility of ensuring timely payment of cane price dues to the sugarcane growers lies with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government on its part, continuously monitored the position of payment of cane price arrears and has taken the following steps for clearing the cane price dues of the sugarcane farmers:—

- (i) Disbursed an amount of Rs. 451.88 crores (till 30-9-2005) as buffer subsidy utilized towards liquidation of cane price arrears.
- (ii) Effective operation of release mechanism for sugar release in the open market leading to

better sales realization on sale of open market sugar in the year 2004-05, which has resulted reduction in cane price arrears for the sugar season 2004-05 to a historical low of 0.56%.

[English]

Coal Linkage to NCCF

3689. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal lifted by National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF) during the current financial year for onward distribution and sale;

(b) the details of agencies purchasing coal from NCCF;

(c) the price at which the said coal was purchased and later sold by NCCF;

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding the sale of the said coal in black market by NCCF;

(e) if so, whether these complaints have been investigated;

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

(g) the objectives for allocating coal to NCCF for onward sale;

(h) whether the said objectives have been achieved; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) has lifted 2.55 lakhs MTs of coal during the period from March 2005 to October 2005.

(b) NCCF has informed that coal is sold by them directly to SSI Units and small/tiny consumers in the non-core sector identified by the State Government(s) concerned.

(c) NCCF purchased coal from coal companies at floor price i.e. 20% above the notified price. The sale price is fixed by NCCF after adding 5% margin on basic price, in addition to statutory levies and other incidentals.

(d) to (f) Some complaints have been received in this regard in the Government. These complaints were investigated and investigation Report is under examination in the Ministry of Coal.

(g) The objective of allocating coal to NCCF is to enable it to distribute coal to very small and tiny consumers who do not have linkage or sponsorship and find it difficult to approach directly coal companies to meet their requirements of coal.

(h) The NCCF has informed that the distribution of coal has been satisfactory in the States identified for the purpose.

(i) Does not arise.

Change of Foreign Currency

3690. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued a notification by which hotels are forbidden from collecting changes through foreign currency;

(b) if so, whether hotel association has resented the move;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with authorities concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Facilities in ESI Hospitals

3691. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of specialists and other categories of employees sanctioned vis-a-vis filled up during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of medical facilities available in Super Speciality Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals in the country including Delhi/New Delhi, State-wise;

(c) the number of posts out of the above lying vacant presently; and

(d) the time by which the said posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The number of posts of specialist and other categories of employees sanctioned vis-a-vis filled up during the last three years including the current year and the number of posts lying vacant at present are given in the enclosed statement.

The ESI Corporation has decided to set up four super speciality centers at Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai/Pune. At present, super speciality services are being provided by out sourcing.

(d) Filling up vacancies is an on going process and action is being taken for filling up the same.

Statement

	Sanctioned	In position as on 2001-02	Recruitment				In position as on date	Vacancy
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GDMOs	971	545	3	37	93	40	718	253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Specialists	229	103	2	30	5	1	141	88
Ayurvedic Physician	21	15	—	6	—	—	21	—
Dental Surgeon	11	7	—	3	—	—	10	1
Group B	117	62	—	—	—	—	62	55
Group C	2513	1797	—	—	—	—	1797	716
Group D	1672	1068	—	—	—	—	1068	604

Privatisation of Activities of FCI

3692. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of the private sector are being utilised for transportation and storage of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether contracts for the said work have already been handed over to the private parties;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the private contractors; and

(e) the terms and conditions under which the said contracts have been awarded indicating the period of contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Though private contractors are utilised for handling and transport, and, in selected places, private godowns are taken on rent wherever necessary, there is no privatization of the core activities of the FCI. However, under the National Policy of Handling, Storage and Transportation of Foodgrains approved by the Government, private sector participation would be sought and encouraged for bulk handling, storage and transportation of foodgrains.

(c) to (e) Under the National Policy on Handling, Storage and Transportation of Foodgrains, a service agreement has been signed between M/s. Adani Exports Limited and the FCI in June, 2005. Storage facilities are to be created on Build-Own Operate (BOO) basis for which the FCI would provide guaranteed utilization of these facilities to the extent of 100% for the first ten years and 75% for the next ten years. The project is to be completed in 3 years.

Problems of Sugarcane Growers

3693. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugarcane growers are unable to produce good crop in the absence of prototype and technical knowledge of production and quality of agricultural fields in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance being provided by the Government to the sugarcane growers for the development of better sugarcane varieties and promote sugarcane cultivation alongwith the main features of the draft of the scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Assistance is provided to sugarcane growers by the Government under the scheme of Macro Management Mode of Agriculture for development of sugarcane including use of varieties by transfer of improved production technologies through field demonstrations; training of farmers and extension workers; assistance for farm implements; enhancing production of planting materials and pest control measures.

The main featured of the Tenth Five Year Plan of the scheme for the development of sugarcane is transfer of production technologies through field demonstrations and training of farmers and extension workers as well as assistance in the supply of critical inputs like qualities planting materials, farm implements, pest control measures, supply of drip irrigation and setting of heat treatment plants in different sugarcane growing States under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture. An amount of Rs. 892.39 crores was released during 2004-05 under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture for various schemes including sugarcane.

Besides, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution provides loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund for the development of sugarcane for various activities like rearing of nurseries for seed production, incentives to farmers for improved varieties, setting up of tissue culture laboratories, drip irrigation facilities and ratoon management.

Proposals from Karnataka

3694. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from Karnataka regarding different projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sought therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Payment of Interest on P.F.

3695. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Provident Fund offices have stopped payment of interest from April, 2005 onwards;

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

(c) whether certain big private corporate houses are also not making payment of interest;

(d) if so, the names of such corporate houses; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Pending declaration of the rate of interest for the year 2005-06, no interest could be paid for the current financial year.

(c) and (d) As the exempted establishments are also required to pay the same rate of interest as declared by the Government, the interest for the current financial year could not be paid by them for want of declaration of rate of interest.

(e) All the field offices/trusts of exempted establishments have been issued necessary instructions by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to release interest suo-moto on declaration of interest by the Government.

[English]

Interest Rate on EPF

3696. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is lot of resentment from various quarters on reduction of 1% interest rate of Employees Provident Fund (EPF);

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the interest rate of EPF;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) The Central Government has not taken any decision, so far, on interest rate to be paid to the Employees Provident Fund subscribers for 2005-06.

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

Domestic Tourism

3697. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made any survey on domestic tourism in the country as appearing in the "Times of India" dated December 6, 2005;

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

(c) the names of new destinations emerged in the said survey; and

(d) the revenue earned by the Government from the domestic tourism during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Applied Economic Research was commissioned to conduct a survey on Domestic Tourism for the Ministry of Tourism. The survey period was from January to December 2002, and about 8,00,000 households across the country were covered. Data on various characteristics of domestic tourism as also expenditure pattern of tourists was collected during the survey. Broadly, the survey revealed that travel for social purposes accounted for the largest percentage of trips, followed by "Religious and Pilgrimage", "Business and Trade", and "Leisure and Holiday". Survey also revealed that average expenditure per trip is highest for travel related to "Leisure and Holiday," followed by for "Business Trip" and "Religious Trip".

(c) The survey has ranked major places visited by domestic tourists for purpose of leisure, holiday, religion and pilgrimage purposes, the top 5 being Tirupati/

Triumala, Puri/Jagannath/Bhubaneswar, Vaishno Devi, Bangalore/Mysore and Haridwar.

(d) The figures for revenue earned by the Government from domestic tourism is not maintained. However, going by the average expenditure per trip, as estimated by the survey, an expenditure of Rs. 320 Billion was made by domestic tourists during the year 2002.

Automatic Machines In Manufacturing Sector

3698. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging automatic machines in manufacturing sector to ensure quality production of machines and goods for export and domestic use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to integrate and coordinate various testing and measurement devices used in automatic machines;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has introduced the concept of Programmable Automatic Controllers (PACs) to standardize automation process in manufacturing industries to help enterprises address the demands of advanced automation standards; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) As a part of Government's active policies for promoting competitiveness in manufacture sector, automation is an essential ingredient in configuring machines and allied equipment. As a part of Government's initiative institutes like Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Quality Council of India (QCI) and autonomous body like National Manufacturing Competitive Council (NMCC) have been set up to address the subject of advance technology

solution, quality and promoting the competitiveness in manufacturing sectors respectively.

(c) and (d) Integration of automation with attendant testing and measurement devices is already an on going them in the manufacturing industries like automation components, defence, railways and other general engineering sectors.

(e) and (f) Programmable Automatic Control (PAC) and Programmable Logic Control (PLC) are an essential ingredient of automation. Standardized modules in this activity are available and are used in the industry. CMTI is involved in the modernization initiatives, and other Government schemes like Integrated Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) and Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) encourage modernization and seek to improve the production process to gain global competitiveness. Automation is also a part of these initiatives.

[Translation]

**Water Resource Development
Projects in Bihar**

3699. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several water resources development projects in Bihar are pending for want of assent of the Government of Nepal;

(b) if so, the names of the projects pending and the time since when these are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) Development of water resources project in Bihar is not dependent on assent of Government of Nepal.

However suitable storage sites on some of the

important rivers flowing from Nepal, are located in Nepalese territory. In this regard, the Government of India and Government of Nepal have agreed to undertake joint investigations and preparation of Detailed Project Report of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum diversion scheme. For this purpose an India-Nepal Joint Project Office has been opened in Nepal.

Further, during the Second meeting of India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) held at New Delhi in October 2004 agreement has also been reached for undertaking the feasibility study of Kamala (as a part of the study for Sapta Kosi-Sun Kosi Projects) and preliminary study for Bagmati Multipurpose Project to ascertain the likely constraints in implementation of these projects so that the same could be appropriately addressed.

One Family One Employment Policy

3700. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have adopted the policy of 'one family one employment';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the same policy in all States;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry of Labour and Employment no State other than Haryana had adopted one family one employment scheme.

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has no such proposal.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]***Ethanol Production**

3701. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate steps to increase ethanol production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Sugar Development Fund provides financial assistance in the form of loan, subject to a maximum of 40% of the cost of project to meet the shortfall in the promoters' contribution at a concessional rate of interest of 2% below the Bank rate to the sugar factories for setting up of plants for production of ethanol from molasses as well as alcohol. The Government, vide Notification No. 705(E) dated 27-10-2004 has decided that 5% ethanol blended petrol, as per Bureau of Indian Standards specifications, shall be sold, if the price of sourcing indigenous ethanol for supply of ethanol blended petrol is comparable to the price of indigenous ethanol for alternative uses, and if the delivery price of ethanol at the location is comparable to the import parity price of petrol at that location. The Oil Marketing Companies are statutorily required to lift the same and supply the ethanol blended petrol in the notified States/UTs. Production of ethanol is dependent on the availability of sugarcane. According to available information from industry sources, the sugar industry in India has an estimated production capacity of 2000 million litres of alcohol per annum. An approximate quantity of 600 million litres each is the requirement for potable and industrial alcohol respectively, which leaves a balance of 800 million litres for production of ethanol. There are around 100 distilleries [around 50 attached to sugar units] with an installed capacity for production of 1000 million litres of ethanol per year. From the year 2005-2006, the sugar industry should be able to supply around 500 million litres of ethanol after meeting the requirements of potable and industrial alcohol.

World Bank Loan for Water Projects

3702. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has agreed to provide 90 crore dollars in four years in place of earlier 20 crore dollars every year for water projects;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been formulated by the Government for utilization of this loan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether World Bank sanctioned earlier loans in India for various water projects including Delhi on conditions of imposition of taxes and privatisation as well;

(e) if so, whether the claim raised by some States for nationalization of rivers was severely criticized by World Bank;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) if so, whether the Government would consider the grave situation and safeguard the interest of people; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The Country Director, World Bank has indicated about enhancement of fund allocation by World Bank for water resources projects from present level of US \$ 200 million per year to about US \$ 800 million per year.

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, necessary plans are formulated by the State Governments. Government of India facilitates the State Governments in availing World Bank funding. A list of on-going projects and projects negotiated with the World Bank is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The projects are sanctioned and governed by

general terms and conditions that are applicable to all World Bank projects in all sectors world over. In so far as any specific conditions, if any, are concerned the same are discussed on case to case basis depending upon

the projects concerned.

(e) No Sir.

(f) to (h) Do not arise.

Statement

A. Ongoing World Bank Funded Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project (Irrigation Component)
2.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project
3.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project
6.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project
7.	Kerala	Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project.
8.	Karnataka	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project
9.	Maharashtra	Second Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project

B. Projects Negotiated with the World Bank

Multi-State	Hydrology Project-II
Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Punjab	

[Translation]

Minimum Wages

3703. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not taking into consideration the recommendations of the Working Group on Minimum Wages; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No Sir, The Central Government has fixed Rs. 66/- per day as the National Floor Level Minimum Wage w.e.f. 1-2-2004 as worked out by the Working Group and also by taking into consideration the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board on Minimum Wages.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

BPR in EPFO

3704. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding irregularities/abuse of power in respect of Business Process Reinvesting (BPR) in the Employees Provident Fund Organization have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some complaints were received by the Government in respect of Business Process Re-engineering Project of Employees Provident Fund Organisation. However, on enquiry, the allegations were not substantiated.

Cultivation of Safed Musli

3705. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Safed Musli and agricultural produce has become popular in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of production of Safed Musli recorded in the country during the last three years;

(c) if so, the remuneration for farmers cultivating Safed Musli considering the cost of production and expenses;

(d) whether the Government has given any subsidy for cultivation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether subsidies has been discontinued;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the Government proposes to encourage this cultivation by giving subsidy and other assistance; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Safed Musli is getting popular with farmers particularly in central India. As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research estimates, the average area for the last three years for safed musli in the country is approximately 10,000 hectares.

(c) As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research estimates, the cost of cultivation per hectare is Rs. 4.50 lakh and the prices of dry produce ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 800 per kg. Since the productivity per hectare is 5 tonnes, the farmers get remunerative price for cultivation of safed musli.

(d) to (g) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance in the form of 30% of input cost which is Rs. 2.25 lakh per acre in case of safed musli as per operational guidelines of National Medicinal Plants Board is provided as subsidy to farmers under Contractual Farming Scheme of National Medicinal Plants Board. Since 2002-03, a total amount of Rs. 1882.90 lakh has been sanctioned for 880 projects by the National Medicinal Plants Board.

(h) and (i) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance is being provided for cultivation of safed musli as mixed crop alongwith other identified plants.

[Translation]

Retail Market

3706. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the retail market in the country is growing at the annual growth rate of 22 per cent with the addition of approximately 2 to 2.50 crores of new middle class consumers each year;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the increase in number of small and big shopkeepers in the retail market of the country every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government for defining small and big retailers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) As per a study commissioned to India Council for Research on International Relations (ICRIER) by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the size of Indian retail market has been estimated at Rs. 7,40,000 crore in the year 2002. On an average, this sector has grown at 7% per annum during 1999-2002.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to 10th Five Year Plan Document (2002-2007), the average size of a retail unit in India is less than 500 sq. ft. However, no criteria have been evolved by the Government for classifying retailers into small and big.

[English]

Inspection of Jewellery Shops

3707. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) conduct periodic inspections of jewellery shops in the country to ensure that the quality of gold conforms to the standards prescribed by the Bureau;

(b) If so, the details regarding cases of jewellers not conforming to the BIS standards detected during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting jewellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) BIS periodically conducts inspections of jewellers holding BIS licence and draws samples of hallmarked jewellery for independent testing to ensure conformity to the prescribed standards.

(b) The state-wise details of cases of BIS licenced jewellers not conforming to the BIS standards detected during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Defaulting jewellers have been issued warning letters including stoppage of marking in one case as per guidelines laid down in this regard.

Statement

Inspection of Jewellery Shops

Sl. No.	State	No. of Failures Observed
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
2.	Haryana	1
3.	Punjab	Nil
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
7.	Uttaranchal	Nil
8.	Delhi	4
9.	Rajasthan	2

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2
11.	Chhattisgarh	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	6
13.	Gujarat	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	17
15.	Karnataka	Nil
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
17.	Kerala	15
18.	West Bengal	9
19.	Orissa	Nil
20.	Bihar	Nil
21.	Jharkhand	Nil
22.	Assam	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25.	Nagaland	Nil
26.	Tripura	Nil
27.	Manipur	Nil
28.	Mizoram	Nil

[Translation]

Privatisation of ITIs

3308. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatise Industrial Training Institute (ITI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main objectives behind privatisation of ITI?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) DGE and T under the Ministry of Labour and Employment provides Vocational Training under the Craftsmen Training Scheme through 5114 Industrial Training Institutes/Centers (ITIs/ITCs) including 1896 Government ITIs spread all over the country. These institutes are under the administrative control of respective State Governments. At present Central Government does not have any proposal to privatise these ITIs.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers

3709. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present norms and procedures for providing financial assistance to the beedi workers under welfare schemes;

(b) whether the Government has decided to change the prevailing norms and procedures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) To avail financial benefits under various welfare schemes of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 enacted by the Parliament, identification of beedi workers and issue of identity cards to them are essential. Employers, State Govts. and Labour Welfare Organisation issue identity cards to the genuine beedi workers. Monthly wage ceiling for eligibility of a beedi worker is Rs. 10,000/- per month to avail welfare facilities except under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme. Under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme 2005 for beedi workers etc., (w.e.f. 25-5-2005) a uniform central subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- is granted to a beedi worker having his own land and contribution of Rs. 5,000/- for construction of a tenement. The scheme is to be implemented by State Governments through Deputy Commissioners/Collectors. Monthly wage ceiling for this scheme is Rs. 6,500/- per month. The other Schemes include scholarships to schools/college going children of

beedi workers, medical and health care including group insurance of beedi workers.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Benefits of Research to Cattle Rearers

3710. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to give the benefits of research of the scientists in Veterinary University to the cattle rearers during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The steps taken by the Government to give benefits of research in Veterinary University to the cattle rearers during the last two years are as follows:—

- Supply of superior Cattle germplasm (crossbred/indigenous) in the form of bulls/semen.
- Performance recording methodologies for identification of superior germplasm in farmer's herd/rural households.
- Popularizing use of urea molasses mineral blocks, complete feed, mineral mixture and other technologies to reduce cost and improve quality of roughage and feed.
- Disease monitoring, surveillance, forecasting and control of diseases through prophylactic measures. Checking ingress of exotic diseases through development of diagnostics and timely diagnosis.
- Dissemination of technologies through organizing training programmes, Pashu Vigyan Melas, Kisan Melas and Goshtis.

[English]

Segregation of Salem Unit from BSCL

3711. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to segregate the Salem Unit of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL);

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

(c) whether the staff of Salem unit have been paid arrears arising out of implementations of 1992 and 1997 Pay Scale Revisions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. BSCL has already been referred to BIFR and therefore, segregation of Salem Unit from BSCL by the Government of India is not possible.

(c) to (e) The pay revision with effect from 1-1-1992 for Executives of BSCL was implemented from the prospective date w.e.f. 1-1-2000 with the stipulation that arrears covering period 1-1-1992 to 31-12-1999 will be paid through internal generation of the company. Since the company is yet to generate surplus funds, it is not in a position to pay arrears on account of implementation of 1992 and 1997 pay scale revision.

[Translation]

Depletion of Water Level in Jharkhand

3712. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water level in coal mining areas of Jharkhand has gone down due to mining activities;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to prevent further depletion of water level; and

(c) the details of amount spent to recharge water level during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Central Sector Scheme for "Study of Recharge to Ground Water", an amount of Rs. 5.03 lakh was released during 2003-2004 for the State of Jharkhand. Moreover, Ministry of Water Resources have also allocated Rs. 10 lakh for the State of Jharkhand for demonstrative projects of roof top rain water harvesting in 10 schools during 2004-05.

[English]

Flower Cultivation

3713. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area covered under flower cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the production of flowers is low as compared to countries like Japan, Italy, Netherlands etc.;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the area under flower cultivation and promote cultivation of flower in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) In India, an area of 70,419 hectare (2002-03) is covered under flower cultivation. The total area covered under flower cultivation, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) As per available figures, the production of flowers in India was 7.34 lakh tonnes of loose flowers and 20,605 lakh number of cut flowers in 2002-03;

The estimated area under production of cut flowers in different countries is as under:—

Japan	—	20,000 hectares
Italy	—	8463 hectares

United Kingdom	—	7670 hectares
Germany	—	7056 hectares
France	—	6628 hectares
Netherlands	—	5478 hectares

(d) Government has launched National Horticulture Mission in May, 2005 with an outlay of Rs. 2300 crores during Xth Plan for development of horticultural crops including floriculture.

National Horticulture Board is implementing the scheme "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management since May 2000, which is entrepreneur/demand driven. Under the Scheme the Board is providing back-ended capital investment subsidy @ not exceeding 20% of the total project cost with a maximum limit of Rs. 25 lakh per project for undertaking high-tech horticulture projects including flower cultivation for those projects which are found technically feasible and financially viable. For the North-Eastern/Tribal/Hilly Areas, maximum limit of subsidy is Rs. 30.00 lakh per project. The Board has sanctioned 1793 number of letter of intent for a proposed area of 26,290.60 hectares for flower cultivation since August, 2004.

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority is also providing freight subsidy for export of flowers and assistance for infrastructure development required for projects on floriculture. Six Agri Export Zones have been approved as under:—

- Tamil Nadu (Dharmapuri)
- Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris)
- Sikkim (East Sikkim)
- Karnataka [Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum]
- Uttaranchal (Dehradun, Pantnagar)
- Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli).

Statement
State-wise Area Production of Flowers

States/UT's	Area (in HA)					Production						
	1993-94	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	1993-94	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		
						Loose	Cut	Loose	Cut	Loose	Cut	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttaranchal	#	184	278	408.88	#	#	275	#	324		254458	
Karnataka	15243	21527	18075	19097	87999	#	135640	#	138776	9230	151953	#
Tamil Nadu	12340	19000	19400	1676	61704	#	151000	#	156700	#	135221	#
Andhra Pradesh	5778	15947	10152	13310	17334	#	111629	#	121336	2780	72205	87
West Bengal	12610	13431	13553	13870	9020	4790	30996	6561	31268	6771	33749	7020
Haryana	1200	32	3250	3600	22400	327	52835	1195	17890	1127	32500	1200
Gujarat	#			4917	#	#		#		#	30187	#
Uttar Pradesh	#	5790	6325	6325	#	#	8280	#	3400	5350	9753	2650
Delhi	801	4490	4490	4500	4056	#	25007	#	25007	#	5016	#
Punjab	332	455	375	600	549		2772	#	2741	#	3000	#
Jharkhand	#	#	#	91	#	#	#		#	#	2000	346.68
Bihar	85	45	44	95.5	1430	2	620	21	620	21	1757	10.8
Assam	280	350		0	37	#	47	#	#	#	1000	0
Himachal Pradesh	30	154	18895	244.9	110	429	#	233		292	999.21	283.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan	1207	2139	1863	1505	#	#	2794	#	2434	#	986	#
Chhattisgarh	#		#	10.5	#	#	#		#	#	60	#
Jammu and Kashmir	#	57	117	69	#	#	9	12	61	#	38	6.8
Manipur	56	175	121	93	23	#	45	#	33	#	30	#
Tripura	#	25.0*	#	#	#	#	128.0*	#	#	#	#	#
Sikkim	#	70.0*		6	#	#	90.0*	#	#	#	#	9000
Pondicherry	40	135	135		177		693	#	#	#	#	#
Orissa	100	218	#	0	460	4	1112	#	#	#	#	#
Nagaland	#	320	#	#	#	#	355	13	#	#	#	#
Mizoram	#	#	#	0	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Meghalaya	#	#	#	0	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Maharashtra	2275	6931	7071	#	18188	#	29766	#	30376	#	#	#
Madhya Pradesh	915	3800	1437	#	9000	#	2280	#	862	#	#	#
Daman and Diu	5	5.0*	#	#	51	#	51.0*	#	#	#	#	#
Others	#	#	897	#	#	#	#	#	2748	#	#	#
Total	53297	98447	106477	70419	232536	5552	556424	8035	534576	25571	734912	20605

Loose in M.T.

Cut in Laid No.

Source: National Horticulture Board.

Salinity of Land

3714. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the salinity of the soil because of entry of sea water into fertile land of South India;

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken to improve the soil condition to Tsunami affected fields in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken to help the agriculturists so affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Based on the soil tests done by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to assess the status of soil salinity and soil health, measures like leaching of salts, scraping of sand and silt, application of gypsum, green manuring, use of salinity tolerant crops, etc. have been taken to improve the soil condition of the Tsunami affected fields.

Gypsum, seeds of green manure crops, seeds of salinity tolerant crops have been distributed by the State Government to the farmers in affected areas and farmers have been trained in land reclamation technology, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management and water management.

Loktak Lake

3715. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Loktak Lake in Manipur is drying up; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Union Government to save this fresh water lake?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Loktak lake in Manipur is under stress mainly due to problems of siltation, weed infestation, jhum cultivation, etc. which has led to loss of biodiversity, decrease in fisheries production and increase in pollution.

(b) So far, an amount of Rs. 707.82 lakhs has been released to the State Govt. of Manipur for undertaking various conservation activities like removal of phumdis, afforestation, horticultural plantation, survey and demarcation, aided regeneration, education and awareness for conservation and management of this fresh water lake.

[Translation]

Funds for Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme

3716. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated any funds to States particularly to Maharashtra under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme during the last three years till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details regarding allocations made and the funds released to various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and till date are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

A. 2002-2004

Sl. No.	States	2002-03					2003-04					(Rs. in lakhs)
		Allocation	Releases	Unspent Balance as on 1-4-2002	Total Funds Available	Expendr.	Unspent Balance as on 1-4-2003	Allocation	Releases	Total Funds Available	Expendr.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3800.00	1900.00	814.53	2714.53	2648.15	66.38	3400.00	3800.00	3866.38	3279.20	587.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	463.20	17.57	480.77	298.05	182.72	400.00	317.28	500.00	466.12	33.88
3.	Assam	700.00	350.00	558.13	908.13	512.97	395.16	700.00	350.00	745.16	490.00	255.16
4.	Bihar	2400.00	1250.00	1620.50	2870.50	1879.16	991.34	1800.00	900.00	1891.34	1573.84	317.50
5.	Jharkhand	1200.00	600.00	786.00	1386.00	1146.00	240.00	1200.00	1200.00	1440.00	561.28	
6.	Goa	200.00	162.20	84.75	246.95	137.99	108.96	200.00	131.04	240.00	231.44	15.00
7.	Gujarat	3140.00	1600.00	2284.70	3884.70	926.61	2958.09	2300.00	1150.00	4108.09	2864.77	1243.32
8.	Haryana	1600.00	1600.00	146.83	1746.83	1742.47	4.36	1600.00	1662.00	1666.36	1608.67	57.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	1600.00	208.32	1808.32	1473.47	334.85	1600.00	1585.15	1920.00	1894.10	25.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1600.00	1932.00	267.69	2199.69	1674.64	525.05	1600.00	1680.00	2205.05	1442.36	762.69
11.	Karnataka	5800.00	5338.00	1118.52	6456.52	6236.40	220.12	5500.00	5580.00	5800.12	5681.23	118.89
12.	Kerala	3000.00	2762.00	Nil	2762.00	2231.15	125.65	2900.00	2348.00	2473.65	2018.02	455.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4500.00	4350.00	1336.09	5686.09	5686.09		4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	4054.78	345.22
14.	Chhattisgarh	1400.00	1138.23	546.77	1685.00	1483.90	201.10	1400.00	1600.00	1801.10	1579.00	222.10

15.	Maharashtra	8200.00	7612.00	2108.98	9720.98	9720.98	8000.00	8400.00	8400.00	8384.85	15	
16.	Manipur	600.00	300.00	407.10*	707.10	290.00	417.10	600.00	300.00	717.10	20.70	
17.	Mizoram	900.00	810.00	312	813.12	784.62	28.50	800.00	820.00	848.50	20.00	
18.	Meghalaya	700.00	700.66	120.59	821.25	648.50	172.75	600.00	427.25	600.00	15.95	
19.	Nagaland	1000.00	660.00	Nil	660.00	500.00	160.00	800.00	880.00	1040.00		
20.	Orissa	2400.00	1250.00	1702.80	2952.80	2160.11	792.69	2300.00	1967.00	2760.00	608.00	
21.	Punjab	1600.00	850.00	2063.34	2948.34	392.36	2520.98	1500.00		2520.98	2406.93	
22.	Rajasthan	6700.00	6700.00	640.98	7340.98	5397.17	1943.81	6700.00	6571.19	8515.00	1489.50	
23.	Sikkim	500.00	330.00	43.01	343.01	343.01		500.00	500.00	500.00	0.53	
24.	Tamil Nadu	4200.00	3360.00	611.75	3971.75	3971.75		4200.00	4275.00	4275.00	197.81	
25.	Tripura	900.00	900.00	8.97	908.97	644.31	264.66	800.00	715.34	980.00	195.34	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6885.00	6885.00	1229.35	8114.35	7663.52	450.83	6800.00	7375.00	7825.83	1108.59	
27.	Uttaranchal	1400.00	1290.00	61.42	1351.42	1305.30	46.12	1400.00	1600.00	1646.12	225.59	
28.	West Bengal	2400.00	1427.47	645.66	2073.13	1733.06	340.07	2400.00	1920.00	2260.07	218.12	
29.	Delhi	160.00	80.00	60.08	140.08	71.77	68.31	100.00	50.00	118.31	111.34	
30.	Pondicherry	200.00	100.00	106.98	206.98	138.98	68.01	100.00	Nil	68.01	2.21	
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200.00	100.00		100.00	79.10	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.58	
32.	Chandigarh	100.00					—	50.00				
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200.00	100.00		100.00	4.87	—	100.00	10.00	10.00	9.11	
34.	Daman and Diu	100.00					—	50.00				
35.	Lakshadweep	200.00	100.00		100.00	16.24	—	100.00	50.00	50.00	47.70	
Total		70985.00	58600.76	19230.94	77831.70	63942.70	13627.61	67000.00	62664.56	76292.17	64125.88	11075.77

B. 2004-05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2004-05				
		Allocation	Releases	Unspent Balance as on 01-04-2004	Total Funds Available	Expend. Reported as on Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3600.00	4702.31	587.18	5289.49	3712.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	1214.15	33.88	1248.03	716.33
3.	Assam	800.00	1661.93	255.16	1917.09	695.00
4.	Bihar	1800.00	1786.51	317.50	2104.01	1295.80
5.	Jharkhand	1400.00	2458.75	0.00	2458.75	1116.19
6.	Goa	200.00	280.53	15.00	295.53	258.12
7.	Gujarat	2300.00	5305.61	1243.32	6548.93	4090.53
8.	Haryana	1600.00	1813.68	57.69	1871.37	1703.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	1600.00	25.90	1625.90	1466.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1600.00	2285.38	762.69	3048.07	2215.93
11.	Karnataka	5700.00	11872.44	118.89	11991.33	6471.47
12.	Kerala	2900.00	4583.19	455.63	5038.82	3536.98
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4500.00	7224.76	345.22	7569.98	4077.49
14.	Chhattisgarh	1800.00	5359.23	222.10	5581.33	2521.04
15.	Maharashtra	8200.00	17225.59	15.15	17240.74	16563.74
16.	Manipur	700.00	1146.16	20.70	1166.86	995.70
17.	Mizoram	700.00	1821.64	20.00	1841.64	1563.00
18.	Meghalaya	900.00	1223.18	15.95	1239.13	575.95
19.	Nagaland	900.00	1768.00	0.00	1768.00	1412.50
20.	Orissa	2300.00	4036.54	608.00	4644.54	4466.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		1500.00	996.54	2406.93	3403.47	25.20
22. Rajasthan		6800.00	11955.30	1145.44	13100.74	9251.40
23. Sikkim		600.00	861.80	0.53	862.33	833.28
24. Tamil Nadu		4300.00	5137.01	197.82	5334.84	4291.63
25. Tripura		800.00	1699.91	195.34	1895.25	793.91
26. Uttar Pradesh		7000.00	8888.67	1108.59	9997.26	8212.66
27. Uttaranchal		1600.00	2361.06	225.59	2586.65	2414.82
28. West Bengal		2400.00	3152.65	218.12	3370.77	2575.89
29. Delhi		100.00	0.00	111.34	111.34	15.82
30. Pondicherry		100.00	80.00	25.94	105.94	80.00
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		100.00	238.00	0.00	238.00	
32. Chandigarh		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		50.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	3.72
34. Daman and Diu		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35. Lakshadweep		100.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	
Total		69500.00	114801.52	10755.60	125557.12	

C. 2005-06 till date

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation for 2005-06	50% of the Allocation to be released as First Instalment	Unspent balance as on 1-4-2005	Utilization	Central Assistance released as 1st. instt. for 2005-06	Central Assistance released as 2nd instt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3300.00	1420.00	1577.31	345.26	1650.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420.00	7.10	532.03	373.93	710	
3.	Assam	1720.00	8.60	1222.09		860.00	
4.	Bihar	1700.00	8.50	808.21		850.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1800.00	9.00	3060.29		900.00	
6.	Goa	200.00	1.00	37.41	137.41	100.00	82.59
7.	Gujarat	2200.00	11.00	2294.80	575.66	1100.00	
8.	Haryana	1600.00	8.00	167.68	395.55	800.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	8.00	159.44		800.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000.00	15.00	832.14		2250.00	
11.	Jharkhand	1300.00	6.50	1342.56		650.00	
12.	Karnataka	4700.00	23.50	5519.86		2350.00	
13.	Kerala	2400.00	12.00	1531.84		1200.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3900.00	19.50	3492.49		1950.00	
15.	Maharashtra	6850.00	34.25	1091.99		3425.00	3153.01
16.	Manipur	1600.00	8.00	171.16		800.00	
17.	Mizoram	1800.00	9.00	278.64		900.00	711.36
18.	Meghalaya	1600.00	8.00	663.18		800.00	
19.	Nagaland	1800.00	9.00	355.50		900.00	
20.	Orissa	2000.00	10.00	177.82	833.68	1000.00	1000.00
21.	Punjab	1100.00	5.50	3378.27			
22.	Rajasthan	5800.00	29.00	3889.04		2900.00	
23.	Sikkim	1422.00	7.11	29.05	300.70	711.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	18.00	1043.20	911.64	1800.00	1180.50
25.	Tripura	1700.00	8.50	1101.34		850.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5800.00	29.00	1784.60		2900.00	1815.40
27.	Uttaranchal	1700.00	8.50	171.83		850.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28. West Bengal		2500.00	12.50	794.88		1250.00	
29. Delhi		50.00	0.25	95.52			
30. Pondicherry		100.00	0.50	25.94	2.64	10.00	
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		280.00	1.40			35.00	
32. Chandigarh							
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		20.00	0.10			5.00	
34. Daman and Diu							
35. Lakshadweep		200.00	1.00			15.00	
Total		70762.00	1757.31	37630.11	3876.47	35321.00	7942.86

*[English]***World Bank Fund for Hydrology Projects**

3717. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated 631.83 crore for hydrology projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether World Bank is supporting the projects; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions of the World Bank to support the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The Government of India has approved the World Bank assisted Hydrology Project Phase-II (HP-II) amounting to Rs. 631.83 crore.

(b) Hydrology Project Phase-II is to be implemented by 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Pondicherry and 8 Central agencies viz. Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, National Institute of Hydrology, Central Water and Power Research Station, India Meteorological Department, Central Pollution Control Board and Bhakra Beas Management Board over a period of six years.

The project objective is to develop the Hydrological Information System (HIS) in the four new states and two new Central agencies in Phase-II who did not participate in Phase-I project. The project will aim to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of HIS and strengthen the capabilities of implementing agencies in HIS data utilization for improved water resources planning and management, apart from awareness building and outreach services about HIS use.

(c) The Board of Executive Directors of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has approved Loan for the project.

(d) The project has been accepted by the World

Bank on usual terms of World Bank funding, the main points being the following:—

- (i) The Loan is subject to the agreement with World Bank on general conditions, the Loan, execution of the project and financial covenants for the project.
- (ii) The project will be executed over a period of six years.
- (iii) The Borrower shall repay the principal amount of the Loan in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

[Translation]

Plantation of Bio-diesel Producing Seeds

3718. SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from some State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh for plantation of bio-diesel producing seeds and setting up of bio-diesel producing plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from various Government Agencies in the States including Government of Madhya Pradesh for plantation of bio-diesel producing seeds i.e. Jatropha and Karanja. These include proposal for nursery raising, plantation and research and development. The funds demanded so far amount of Rs. 67437.89 lakh. However, only an amount of Rs. 351.73 lakh was provided due to limited availability of funds. The details of the funds provided are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) These proposals were examined on case to case basis by the Union Government and the proposals amounting to Rs. 351.73 lakh were considered on the basis of availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	Organization	Component	Sanctioned	
			Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5
A. Promotional Programmes				
1.	SDA, Bhopal	Nursery-jatropha	250000 Nos.	10.00
		Plantation	250000 Nos.	20.00
		Total		30.00
2.	PCCF, Bhopal	Nursery-jatropha	250000 Nos.	10.00
		Plantation	250000 Nos.	20.00
		Total		30.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	SDH and FF, Bhopal	Nursery-jatropha	100000 Nos.	4.00
		Plantation	100000 Nos.	8.00
		Nursery-Karanja	50000 Nos.	3.00
		Plantation	50000 Nos.	5.00
		Total		20.00
4*.	SDH and FF, Bhopal	Plantation-jatropha	200 ha.	50.00
		Neem	50 ha.	5.50
		Karanja	50 ha.	6.50
		Mahua	50 ha.	4.50
		TBOs garden	20 ha.	8.00
		Farmers training	2 nos.	0.40
		Total		74.90
5*.	MP COS and T, Bhopal	Plantation-jatropha	90 ha.	72.50
		TBOs Garden	3 ha.	1.20
		Farmers training	5 nos.	1.00
		Trainers training	2 nos.	0.81
		Total		75.51
6*.	JNKVV, Jabalpur	Plantation-jatropha	275 ha.	68.75
		TBOs garden	9 ha.	3.60
		Farmers training	4 nos.	0.80
		Trainers training	2 nos.	0.81
		Total		73.96
		Sub Total-A		304.37

1	2	3	4	5
B. R and D Programmes				
7.	TFRI, Jabalpur	R and D on Jatropha and Karanja	**	+20.98
8.	PCCF—(SFRI, Jabalpur)	R and D on Jatropha	**	+12.43
9.	JNKVV, Jabalpur	R and D on Jatropha and Karanja	**	+13.95
Sub Total-B				47.36
Grand Total (A+B)				351.73

* Besides above, these proposals have also been revalidated for implementation during 2005-06 which could not be implemented during 2004-05 due to ending of suitable planting season.

** The Board has initiated a 'National network on Integrated Development of Jatropha and Karanja by involving 35 R and D Institutes of ICAR, CSIR, ICFRE, SAUs, IIT etc. including three Institutes/Universities from Madhya Pradesh to undertake the R and D activities.

+ Includes allocation for the year 2006-07.

[English]

Banning of Toxic Chemicals

3719. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 12 highly toxic chemicals were banned worldwide according to the Uruguay Conference in May 2005 from using in various fields;

(b) if so, the details of the said chemicals banned in the country; and

(c) the alternative measures proposed to be taken by the Government in their place?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) focuses on reducing and eliminating the production/use and release of 12 highly hazardous substances (industrial chemicals and pesticides) and include 8 pesticides (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene),

2 industrial chemicals [poly chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and hexachlorobenzene] and 2 unintended by products (poly chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzo furans, commonly referred to as dioxins and furans).

(b) Out of 8 pesticides, use and manufacture of 7 pesticides have already been banned by the Government. One pesticide DDT has also been banned by the Government for use in agriculture. However, it is being used only for public health purposes, in malaria eradication.

Out of 2 industrial chemicals, PCBs are not manufactured in the country and Hexachlorobenzene is banned. Dioxins and Furans are unintended by products formed by some manufacturing activities.

(c) Use of alternate environment friendly chemical formulations is being encouraged.

Fisheries Sector

3720. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Private sector participation in the

fisheries sector is likely to get a big boost with the centre setting itself a target of 8-10% growth mainly through development of inland aquaculture;

(b) whether the Government indicated this decision during FICCI-IFPRI-ICRISAT organized International conference recently;

(c) whether Ministry declared that a growth rate of 8-10% in the fisheries sector maintained through inland aquaculture projecting a key role for the private sector in achieving this target;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government was seriously considering to set up a national fisheries development remained;

(e) if so, whether this would allow private sector to tap the huge potential in the fisheries sector and aim for increased production of fish, focusing on inland aquaculture; and

(f) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The country has vast fishery resources both marine and inland with a huge potential of fish production. The projections made by the Government for Tenth Plan for total fish production are based on an average growth rate of 5.5% inclusive of 8% growth rate in the inland sector.

(b) and (c) During International Conference on Public/Private Partnership it was indicated that it is possible to reach growth rates of the order of 8-10% in fisheries sector mainly through inland aquaculture.

(d) to (f) The feasibility of establishing a National Fisheries Development Board with the broad objectives to bring all activities relating to fisheries and aquaculture under a single umbrella with a view to improve the production, processing and marketing of the fisheries products is under examination.

Reduction in Premium Rate of Insurance

3721. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance rates of various crops have registered sharp rise in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the premium rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Chargeable premium rates for food and oilseeds category of crops are flat and they are fixed keeping in view the paying capacity of the farmers.

Other category of crops are annual commercial and horticultural crops for which actuarial rates of premium are charged. These rates are different for different crops in different States. These rates show year to year variation as they are calculated on the basis of running average yield of past ten years of a crop. Keeping in view the variability in yield, actuarial rates of some crops have shown an increase while in some cases the premium rates have declined in the past.

The Joint Group constituted by the Government of India to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes has examined the issue of high actuarial rates of premium and has recommended adequate premium subsidy to the farmers. The Government is consulting various Stakeholders regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Group.

Development of Fish Farming in Waterlogged Areas

3722. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any project proposal for development of fish farming in water logged areas of Kerala;

(b) If so, whether the Union Government has accorded sanction to the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Project proposal received from the State Government of Kerala was not as per the existing norms of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. The State Government has been requested to revise the proposal for submission to this Ministry. Revised proposal is still awaited from the State Government of Kerala.

Expansion of Namrup Fertilizer Plant

3723. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has taken by the Government on revamping and expansion of Namrup Fertilizer Plant under Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether all benefits due to the employees have been awarded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the proposal for revamp of Namrup units of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. in October, 1997 which aimed at achieving a higher production level of 5.5 lakh metric tonnes per annum (LMTPA) of urea compared to the actually achieved level of 1.5 LMTPA in

the pre revamp period. The revamp project is under final commissioning activities.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was entered into between the Workers Unions and the management of BVFCL on the basis of mutual agreement w.e.f. 22-09-2003, which provides the framework for a wage settlement effective from 01-08-2003 to 31-12-2006.

Certification for Processed Food

3724. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry's Certification for processed food has been made mandatory;

(b) if so, whether all such food products have been brought under the ambit of this measure;

(c) if not, the time by which the Government proposes to compulsorily effect this socially relevant measure; and

(d) the number of Food Processing units are keen on central certification State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not give certification for processed food. However, quality and safety standards/parameters of processed food products are prescribed under various food related Acts/Orders, primarily under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder. The manufacturers of processed food have to comply with these standards/parameters.

[Translation]

Pendency of EPF Amount

3725. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) amount is pending with several private companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) due to litigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount involved therein, State-wise;

(c) the factors attributed to such a long pendency; and

(d) the steps being taken to recover the said amount soon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The factor attributed to long pendency is delayed disposal of the cases.

(d) Submissions are made to the Courts from time-to-time for expeditious disposal. Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have met the Registrars of High Courts for speedy disposal of Provident Fund cases. Besides, these cases are also being monitored in Employees Provident Fund Organisation regularly.

Statement

Status of EPF Arrears Under—Litigation as on 31-03-2005

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Estts.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	531.35
2.	Bihar	8	2675.8
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	240.44
4.	Delhi	62	4202.68
5.	Goa	24	158.07
6.	Gujarat	78	659.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	37.41
8.	Haryana	180	3290.92
9.	Jharkhand	14	9577.98
10.	Karnataka	137	5537.75
11.	Kerala	652	4259.54
12.	Maharashtra	85	2521.04
13.	Madhya Pradesh	355	6366.91
14.	North Eastern Region	37	892.22
15.	Orissa	79	829.21

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	142	2140.69
17.	Rajasthan	115	1184.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	626	8188.86
19.	Uttaranchal	48	4113.45
20.	Uttar Pradesh	23	153.24
21.	West Bengal	82	1282.9
Total		2861	58854.12

Plan to Tackle Flu out break

3726. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to curtail the potential of flu outbreak and directed the pharmaceutical industry to make efforts in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether guidelines of the Government are not clear;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the pharmaceutical industry has submitted any representation to clarify the stand of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) The most effective way to control the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza is to contain it at the source i.e. at the bird or animal stage. The following steps are identified for preventive action:—

(a) proper surveillance

(b) early detection

(c) immediate stamping out i.e.:—

(i) culling of birds in 3 km radius for any detected case;

(ii) vaccination of Poultry between 3-10 kms. radius; and

(iii) containment of movement of poultry and humans in and beyond 3 kms.

(d) Treatment of immediate contacts and persons involved in containment operations with anti-viral drugs.

The Government of India has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Task Force for this purpose and the Task Force is coordinating the efforts made by various Government Departments to tackle the problem. The Government on various occasions has discussed the issue of availability of medicines for treating Avian Flu and other related issues with the Pharmaceutical companies.

[English]

Tourist Information Centres

3727. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up tourist information centers at various Airports and International Airports in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the names of the Airports where such centers are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has already set up Tourist Information Centre/Information Counters at various Domestic and international airports in the country. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	City	Information Centre/Counter	
		Domestic Airport	International Airport
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	1	1
2.	Mumbai	2	1
3.	Chennai	1	1
4.	Kolkata	1	1
5.	Guwahati	1	—
6.	Varanasi	—	1
7.	Aurangabad	1	—
8.	Agra	1	—
9.	Jaipur	1	—

[Translation]

Vigilance Committee

3728. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the size of vigilance committees at the district and tehsil level and to increase the amount of penalty under the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the likely impact of the proposed move on the bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) There is neither any proposal to reduce the size of composition of Vigilance Committees to be constituted at district and sub-division level nor to increase the amount of penalty under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourist Spots in Jharkhand

3729. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of financial assistance provided to the Government of Jharkhand for the development of tourist spots during the last three years and the amount utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): The details of Central financial assistance sanctioned/released to the State of Jharkhand during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
2002-03—Nil			
2003-04			
1.	Integrated Development of Madhubani and Parasnath in Giridih	393.00	393.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Development of Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Betla-Daltonganj-Ranchi-Jamshedpur Tourist Circuit	716.00	381.60
2004-05			
1.	Integrated Development of Massanjore (Distt. Dumka)	474.97	379.97
2.	Development of Tirathenkar—Boddhisatwa Circuit	470.94	376.75

Utilisation of funds on execution of the projects sanctioned under various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism is the responsibility of the State Government.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Iran

3730. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up fertilizer plant in Iran;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which the plants are likely to be set up and start production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Department at present.

[English]

Eco-tourism in Remote Areas

3731. SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any strategic plan to promote eco-tourism in the remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any

plan to control the fake massage/parlour centers, who are mis-using the credibility of Ayurveda;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response from State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) National Tourism Policy lays emphasis on promotion of eco-tourism. Ministry of Tourism has been providing Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure including eco-tourism projects in States and Union Territories based on project proposals prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Some of the State Governments like Sikkim, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have implemented unique Eco-tourism projects in their states with Central Financial Assistance from Ministry of Tourism.

(c) to (e) Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health has formulated guidelines to prescribe minimum requirements for Ayurveda/Panchkarma centres. The objective of these guidelines is to regulate Panchkarma centres and to ensure that minimum standards of infrastructure and services are available in these centres.

Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture

3732. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

MS. INGRID MCLEOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National workshop was recently

organized by the Government in New Delhi on "Enhancing Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture";

(b) If so, the details thereof including the major issues discussed thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made;

(d) whether the Government has on the basis of the recommendations or otherwise, prepared a roadmap for enabling the Indian agriculture to face the global challenges in the agriculture sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has organized a National Workshop, 'Enhancing Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture' on 07-04-2005 at New Delhi. During the Workshop, the following issues were discussed:—

- (i) Identification of agricultural commodities which have the potential to compete in global markets in medium to long-term;
- (ii) Identification of policy measures needed to support integration of domestic farm production with emerging global markets, including establishment of food parks and export zones;
- (iii) Key issues in enhancing global competitiveness of Indian agriculture produce; and
- (iv) Identification of areas of public/private partnership in the development of agri-infrastructure to support competitive agriculture.

(c) The recommendations made during the Workshop, inter alia, included:—

- (i) Drawing up of long-term export policy for important crops such as wheat, rice, horticulture crops among others;
- (ii) Improvement in production systems and productivity through supply of quality planting material, provision of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals;

(iii) Establishment of quality standards and improvement of the same for agricultural commodities;

(iv) Creation of a market intelligence system based on improved electronic tools;

(v) Creation of efficient markets and storage and transport facilities;

(vi) Rationalization of transport cost for agricultural commodities;

(vii) Identification of new and expanding markets for agricultural products in the world, especially in the African continent;

(viii) Addressing the sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues including minimum residue level, disease free zones and traceability;

(ix) Increasing investment in processing of agricultural products to generate higher value addition and employment in the sector;

(x) Promotion of contract farming, establishment of commodity boards for important crops; and

(xi) Focusing our trade negotiating strategy in multilateral and bilateral forums so as to create more markets for agricultural products.

(d) and (e) The recommendations made during the Workshop have been noted by the Government. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for addressing specific segments of agriculture to increase higher productivity and improve the competitiveness of Indian agriculture. These initiatives, inter alia, include promotion of diversification of agriculture, special emphasis on promotion of horticulture, improvement in marketing and storage systems and encouragement of food processing.

Production of Jaggery

3733. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to increase the production of jaggery;

(b) the present production of jaggery, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that jaggery producers are facing hardship due to restrictions imposed by the State Governments in transportation of jaggery in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the remedial 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minimum Support Price of Foodgrains

3734. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for foodgrains in different States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the criterion being followed to determine the MSP of foodgrains in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of kharif and rabi foodgrains. The MSPs are uniform for the whole country. The MSPs of foodgrains announced since 2003-04 are as follows:—

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Crop	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Paddy			
(Common)	550	560	570

1	2	3	4
(Grade A)	580	590	600
Jowar	505	515	525
Bajra	505	515	525
Ragi	505	515	525
Maize	505	525	540
Wheat	630	640	650
Barley	525	540	550

(b) The Central Government decides on the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and concerned Central Ministries as well as such other relevant factors, which in the opinion of the Government, are important for fixation of MSPs. While recommending MSPs, the CACP keeps in view (i) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements; (ii) demand and supply situation; (iii) the need to ensure rational utilization of land, water and other production resources; (iv) cost of production; (v) the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc. and (vi) terms of trade between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector.

Audit of Export

3735. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3896 dated 22 August, 2005 regarding audit of export transactions and state:

(a) the details of the special audit carried out by the internal audit units of the field offices of Food Corporation of India (FCI); and

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Special Audit for Export Sale was conducted by Regional Office Internal Audit Teams for the respective Regions during July-August, 2002 for the period 1-4-2001 to 31-3-2002 and a consolidated Internal Audit Report was issued to Import and Export Division on 1st November, 2002 for taking follow up action by the concerned Regional Offices.

(b) The Special Internal Audit conducted in 2000-01 in respect of sale of wheat and rice for exports had observed certain procedural lapses and deviations, particularly with regard to the non-maintenance of contract-wise/party-wise records at the District Office/Regional Offices' level.

On receipt of observations of the Special Audit Report, all Senior Regional Managers were instructed to furnish their point-wise replies to the discrepancies pointed out by the Special Audit Report on 29-11-2002. Subsequently, verification of export documents was conducted at the District Office level by maintaining complete party-wise/quantity-wise records and all the transactions in respect of sale of foodgrains for export during 2001-02 have been tallied and reconciled and necessary recoveries/encashment of Bank Guarantees, etc. have been made, wherever warranted.

In the cases where major lapses on the part of exporters/PSUs like diversion of foodgrains/submission of forged documents were observed, cases were registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation besides black-listing of such exporters/PSUs by the Food Corporation of India.

Levy Price of Rice

3736. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to increase the levy price of rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to fix price of levy rice duly taking into consideration the increase of Rs. 20 per quintal in the MSP for paddy in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2004-05 and 2005-06.

(c) The price of levy rice payable to millers has been fixed as per the approved principles uniformly for all the states for KMS 2005-06. All elements which go into the costing of levy rice are considered before fixing the price of levy rice. Hence the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh has not been acceded to.

[Translation]

Kishau Dam

3737. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi had signed a pact in 1994 for making sufficient water available to Kasau Dam on river Yamuna for irrigation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has held talks with the considered States recently to make the dam operational; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in May, 1994 between the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi for sharing of waters of Upper Yamuna Basin which provides for separate agreement to be executed in respect of each identified storage in the basin. Accordingly an agreement on construction of Kishau Dam project across river Tons by Uttar Pradesh was signed in September, 1994 by all Upper Yamuna Basin States except Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The progress on Kishau, Renuka and Lakhwar Vyasi Projects was discussed during the 28th meeting of Upper Yamuna River Board held on 14th July, 2005 where members agreed that it is necessary to speed up the projects and also ensure proper water distribution after the projects are completed.

[English]

Pariwar Bima Yojana

3738. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN:

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Pariwar Bima Yojana for farmers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the yojana; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Minimum Support Price to Farmers

3739. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 81% of farmers are not aware of about Minimum Support Price according to a National Sample Survey conducted recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make awareness among the farmers in this regard;

(c) whether a good percentage of farmers are not even aware of how to sell their produce under the MSP decided by the Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce any method so that the farmers get right price for their produce; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) According to Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 59th Round (January-December, 2003), 71 per cent of farmers did not know or understand the concept of Minimum Support Price. Among the farmers surveyed, 10 per cent understood what Minimum Support Price meant but not of the procurement agency. Remaining 19 per cent not only understood the idea of Minimum Support Price but also knew the agency (if not its name, its location) to which they would sell their crop if its market price fell below the Minimum Support Price.

To create awareness among farmers, support is provided to the States in strengthening extension programmes through a number of schemes. The various schemes include: support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agriculture, Kisan Call Centres and Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres by Agriculture Graduates. Under the Central Sector Scheme on Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension, agriculture related information and knowledge to the farming community is provided through 172 Narrow Casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres, 1 National Doordarshan Kendra and through 96 FM radio stations. Information on Minimum Support Prices of various commodities is disseminated through these programmes to the farmers since September, 2005 onwards.

[Translation]

Sale of Land of ITDC Hotels

3740. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sold lands owned by India Tourism Development Corporation Hotels;

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

(c) the total amount obtained by the Government from sale of the aforesaid lands alongwith market price thereof;

(d) whether the Government has floated any tender in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) It is stated that consequent upon the implementation

of the disinvestment policy of Government of India in 2001-2002, 18 ITDC hotels and one incomplete hotel project at Chandigarh were disinvested through bids by the Department of Disinvestment alongwith the land. The total bid amount realised from each hotel included value of the hotel building, land, plants and machinery, debtors and all other assets, liabilities and obligations of the disinvested units. A statement showing State-wise details of disinvested hotels alongwith their area of land and total bid amount realised is enclosed statement.

Statement

Sale of Land of ITDC Hotels

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the disinvested hotel	Area of land	Total bid amount
1	2	3
Bihar		
*Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok Bodhgaya	4.78 acres	2,01,04,813/-
Delhi		
*Hotel Indraprastha, New Delhi	7121 sq. mtrs.	45,03,33,333/-
*Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	12790 sq. mtrs.	95,95,01,000/-
*Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	5.84 acres	76,22,01,925/-
*Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	3.93 acres	35,67,54,179/-
*Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	3.7 acres	30,30,00,000/-
Himachal Pradesh		
*Hotel Manali Ashok, Manali	11 Bighas-15 biswas	4,00,00,000/-
Karnataka		
*Hotel Ashok Bangalore (Leased out for 30 years)	10.33 acres	4,11,00,000/-
*Hotel Hasan Ashok, Hasan	3.34 acres	2,51,37,200/-
Kerala		
*Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	64.05 acres	43,68,76,000/-

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
*Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	8.65 acres	2,21,00,000/-
Maharashtra		
*Hotel Aurangabad Ashok including Airport Restaurant Aurangabad	14.48 acres	17,40,42,000/-
Punjab		
*Chandigarh Project (Incomplete)	2.91 acres	17,27,20,981/-
Rajasthan		
*Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	1,17,935 sq. mtrs.	7,52,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu		
*Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	2.69 acres	5,48,59,877/-
*Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram	50 acres approx.	6,80,79,300/-
Uttar Pradesh		
*Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra	2.2 acres	3,93,25,320/-
*Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	9.42 acres	9,11,00,000/-
West Bengal		
*Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata including Airport Restaurant Calcutta	6.94 acres	20,01,51,000/-

*[English]***Sand Mining in River Beds**

3741. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground water table in all the geographical regions in the country is depleting;

(b) if so, the major causes attributed to the unprecedented depletion of ground water;

(c) whether there is any norm/rule pertaining to the mining of sand on the river beds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps the Government proposes to take to control the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Ground water levels are periodically monitored by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) as well as State Ground Water Organizations. Lowering of ground water levels has been observed in some places in the country. The main reasons for decline in ground water levels have been rapid pace of urbanization resulting in reduced natural recharge to aquifers, change in cropping pattern, excessive withdrawal of ground water etc.

(c) to (e) Sand being a minor mineral, mining of sand is a State subject. There is no Central norm/rule pertaining to mining of sand on the river beds. However, some States like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Kerala have laid some restrictions on sand mining from the river beds:

Export through Middlemen

3742. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited, National Agricultural Marketing Federation of India Limited and Haldiram, entrusted with the export operations of foodgrains engaged middlemen for the said purpose resulting in large scale bunglings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor despite the recommendations of Food Corporation of India restricting the use of middlemen in export operations; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF), National Agricultural Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and Haldiram among others were allowed to participate in the foodgrains export scheme of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) with the help of associates, for facilitating high volume of export. The engagement of associates did not result in large scale bungling, though instances have come to notice regarding irregularities being committed in some cases of export transactions.

(b) The recommendation of FCI to restrict the use of middlemen in export operations was discussed in a meeting held in the Department of Food and Public Distribution which was attended by the then Chairman of FCI and heads of other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). The PSUs were allowed to use the services of middlemen on their assurances that the guidelines of

Reserve Bank of India would be strictly followed. As FCI did not have the requisite infrastructure to handle the export operation on its own, the PSUs/agencies were allowed to engage middlemen/associates.

(c) In those cases of export transactions where irregularities were established, necessary penal actions were taken as shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Action Taken in Cases of Irregularities in Export Transaction

In the following cases where proof of exports could not be furnished to the FCI, Bank guarantee were encashed or differential costs were recovered:—

- (i) NCCF—2000 MT rice—lifted Ex. Ludhiana (Punjab) through their associate exporter—differential cost with taxes were recovered.
- (ii) Bhagwati Exports—Bank Guarantee encashed.
- (iii) Pioneer Food—Bank Guarantee encashed.
- (iv) NCCF—allocation of 6500 MT rice—differential cost recovered, and
- (v) M/s. Hemant International—2000 MTs—differential cost recovered.

Apart from encashment of bank guarantees, cases have also been filed against the following exports, who had manipulated/submitted fake documents:—

- (1) M/s. R.K. Exporters, Bhopal—submitted manipulated export documents and fraudulent bank guarantees, CBI, Bhopal has registered a case.
- (2) M/s. A.K. Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ankleswar, Gujarat—the party exported wheat flour instead of whole wheat and submitted forged documents—Bank guarantee was encashed, FIR filed, money Suit for recovery of interest and differential cost has been filed which is pending in court.
- (3) NCCF—Police case is pending in the court at Faridabad, Haryana.

- (4) M/s. Hemant International—FIR has been lodged by the District Manager, FCI, Kurekshtra, Haryana.

The above parties have also been blacklisted.

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers

3743. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the policy guidelines followed to ensure preservation and safety of farmers' agriculture produce and to provide compensation to them in case of damage of their crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) To ensure preservation and safety of farmers' agriculture produce, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India have introduced Save Grain Campaign (SGC) Scheme under which scientific storage of foodgrains at farm level is popularized through training, demonstration and publicity. The principles followed for scientific storage are drying/cleaning of grains; using dunnage for grain stored in bags; using modern or improved traditional storage structure and undertaking preventive and curative measures with recommended insecticide for insect control.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which is in operation in the country since Rabi 1999-2000 provides compensation to the farmers in the event of damage to the crop insured due to natural calamities and pests/diseases.

[English]

Production/Export of Cotton

3744. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been demand from abroad including Pakistan and China for import of cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity required by them; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has estimated the production of cotton from 2003-04 to 2005-06 as shown in the table below:—

Year	Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each
2003-04	179.00
2004-05	243.00
2005-06	242.50

(b) Yes, Sir. There have been adequate inquiries for Indian cotton from various countries including China and Pakistan.

(c) Due to decline in cotton production in China (Main Land) during the current cotton season 2005-06, as also due to increasing cotton consumption because of rising textile exports and domestic textile consumption, the gap between production and consumption in China is expected to increase to 3.2 million tonnes. Similarly, the cotton production in Pakistan has declined while the consumption in Pakistan is expected to increase. The details of projected imports by China and Pakistan, as per International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), during the current cotton season are as under:—

Quantity in Million metric tonnes	
Country	Estimated imports during 2005-06
China	3.20
Pakistan	0.39

Source: ICAC release dated 01-12-2005.

In view of above, both China and Pakistan are expected to meet their demand through imports from various countries including India.

(d) During the current cotton season 2005-06, the exports of cotton from the country are expected to be double than during last year. As per trade sources, it is understood that nearly 15.00 lakh bales have already been contracted for exports from the country so far.

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Spots

3745. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

DR. K. DHANARAJU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to develop new tourist spots in the States including Uttar

Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to attract domestic/foreign tourists;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose during 2005-2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Govts./UTs. Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for the project proposals prioritized in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c) The amount so far sanctioned for the purpose during the year 2005-06, to various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise Tourism Projects Sanctioned and Funds Released during the year 2005-06 of the Tenth Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06 (As on 8-12-2005)		
		No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10.00	0.00
2.	Assam	7	2077.20	1643.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1401.60	984.52
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	518.41	415.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3	1253.31	562.64
8.	Haryana	2	166.45	133.65

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	30.00	24.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	3515.37	2808.41
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2	582.52	466.00
13.	Kerala	4	2612.00	2091.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1506.94	1195.54
15.	Maharashtra	6	1114.91	888.91
16.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	5.00	4.00
18.	Mizoram	6	1469.49	1047.29
19.	Nagaland	7	1333.65	916.92
20.	Orissa	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	2	593.58	487.78
23.	Sikkim	10	942.84	689.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	3123.11	2159.28
25.	Tripura	3	716.26	569.43
26.	Uttaranchal	7	1039.77	831.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	2456.04	1848.65
28.	West Bengal	2	975.00	780.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	3	182.70	144.95
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Pondicherry	1	5.00	4.00
Total		122	27631.15	20696.51

Note: This includes the projects relating to Circuits, Destinations, Large Revenue Generating Projects, Rural Tourism (Software and Hardware) Projects, IT, Event, Fair and Festivals Projects.

Arra Bhainsajhar Project of Chhattisgarh

3746. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arra Bhainsajhar Project of Chhattisgarh is lying pending with the Union Government for approval; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be given approval and the work of Khuria reservoir is likely to be completed and the amount sanctioned for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Arra Bhainsajhar Project of Chhattisgarh has not been received in Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Raw Cashewnut

3747. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for production of raw cashewnut during 2005-06;

(b) whether the present trend shows decline in the production of raw cashewnut; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial

action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The estimated target for production of raw cashewnut for the year 2005-06 is 6.25 lakh metric tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. The raw cashewnut production in the country from the year 2003-04 shows a positive trend of increase in production. However, during the current year 2005-06, the production is likely to be lower due to unseasonal and heavy rains.

(c) Under the National Horticulture Mission launched from May, 2005 with total outlay of Rs. 2300 crores during the Xth Plan, raw cashewnut is one of the focus crops for enhancement of its production through bringing in new areas, replanting senile area, introducing high yielding varieties etc. In addition Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development is also implementing replanting programmes in allocation with State Government. Cashew/Forest Corporations, in which a total area of 3300 ha. will be covered with clones of high yielding varieties after removing old senile cashew plantation.

Light and Sound Programme at Gandhi Ashram

3748. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Light and Sound Programme at the Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to restart the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Implementation and maintenance of all tourism projects including the Sound and Light show, is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs for upgradation and renovation of Sound and Light Show at Sabarmati Ashram under Gandhi Circuit.

Development of Sea Beaches in Orissa

3749. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the tourism potential of Puri, Chandipur, Konark and Gopalpur sea beaches in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any action plan for the development of these sea beaches to promote tourism in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A large number of domestic and foreign tourists visit these places.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for development of tourism on the basis of projects identified in consultation with them every year for providing financial assistance under the schemes Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits, Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development and Large Revenue Generating Projects.

Government has also prepared 20 Year Perspective Plans for the States/UTs with the broad objectives of:—

- (i) assessing the existing tourism scenario in the States;
- (ii) reviewing the status of existing development/ investment plans;
- (iii) evaluating the existing potential tourist destinations;
- (iv) developing sustainable tourism in a time period of 20 years;
- (v) giving plans with short term-and long-term targets;
- (vi) indicating the likely investment on infrastructure development under different heads; and
- (vii) preparing an action plan for implementing of identified potential scheme/projects, and for development of infrastructure.

The 20 Year Perspective Plans prepared for the States have given State-wise details and the action plan for implementation of identified potential development schemes/projects.

Visit of Tourists

3750. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists visited various tourist centres during the last three years;

(b) whether there is gradual increase or decrease in the movement of tourists during the said period;

(c) If so, the amount spent by the State/Union Government for various tourism projects during this period; and

(d) the total profit earned from tourism sector for the States/Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Number of visits by domestic and foreign tourists to various States in the country during 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been 275.2 million, 315.7 million and 374.3 million respectively.

(b) The data for 2002, 2003 and 2004 shows that there has been a continuous increase in the tourist visits to the States.

(c) The plan budget of the Ministry of Tourism for the 3 years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 has been Rs. 357 crore, Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 786 crore respectively. Similarly, the annual plan allocation of outlays for tourism sector during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 for States/UTs as received from Planning Commission has been Rs. 502.37 crore, Rs. 552.52 crore and Rs. 648.14 crore respectively.

(d) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 are estimated at US\$ 2923 Million, 3533 Million and 4810 Million respectively. State-wise data of foreign exchange earned is not maintained.

Credit Reforms in Farm Sector

3751. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers has formulated a new livelihood security concept and worked out a composite financial package of Rs. 8,337 crore investment in various sectors of Agriculture;

(b) if so, whether the expert body headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has urged the Government to begin implementing the proposals from the forthcoming Budget;

(c) whether the panel has also presented to the Government its second report named 'serving farmers

and saving farming from crisis to confidence'; and

(d) if so, the details of its recommendations accepted and also those proposed to be implemented in the next budget and in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The National Commission on Farmers in its Second Interim Report has projected a requirement of Rs. 8,337 crore for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of the Government.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Villagers/Tribals

3752. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) the date on which proposals for rehabilitation of Tribals and Scheduled Castes people on forest land in Madhya Pradesh have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of cases still lying pending; and

(d) the time by which the process of rehabilitation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) 15 proposals were received from Government of Madhya Pradesh for rehabilitation of people including tribals and scheduled castes on forest land in Madhya Pradesh. Details of these proposals alongwith action taken thereon are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is pending with Government of India.

Statement**Rehabilitation of Displaced Villagers/Tribals**

Sl. No.	District from which the proposal received	Year	Forest Area involved (ha.)	Action taken by Government of India
1.	Balaghat	1991	72	Approved on 17-07-1992
2.	Balaghat	1994	46.17	Approved on 31-07-2003
3.	Balaghat	2002	985.077	Approved on 07-03-2003
4.	Hoshangabad	1994	373.952	Closed for want of information from State Government.
5.	Hoshangabad	2002	115	Closed for want of information from State Government.
6.	Hoshangabad	2003	221.6	Approved on 02-03-2004
7.	Hoshangabad	2005	200	Approved on 16-11-2005
8.	Morena	1996	4632.8	Approved on 20-03-2001
9.	Panna	2001	527.28	Approved on 21-05-2002
10.	Bhind	1995	10.86	Closed for want of information from State Government.
11.	Gwalior	1986	43.834	Closed for want of information from State Government.
12.	Shivpuri	2002	218	Closed for want of information from State Government.
13.	Ujjain	1995	11.2	Closed for want of information from State Government.
14.	Shahdol	2004	156	Pending with—State Government
15.	Jabalpur	1995	1.24	Rejected

Package to Attract Tourists

3753. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce a special package including group tour to attract foreign/ domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh has been included in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Formulation of tour packages is primarily the responsibility of the Airlines, tour operators and travel agents. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India does not formulate any tour packages. However, the India tourism offices in India and abroad promote all States/UT's, including Himachal Pradesh through dissemination of information, advertising, participation in trade shows, brochure support and other promotional measures.

Assistance for Sugar Production

3754. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether any financial and technical assistance has been sought from the Government for reviving the sugar production and the sugar industry in Maharashtra in view of losses caused by recent floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Children at Cottonseed Farms

3755. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item to the effect that 1,00,000 children have been working for over thirteen hours a day at cottonseed farms in Andhra Pradesh as reported in the *Times of India* dated December 04, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the report of India Committee of the Netherlands in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the report of India Committee of the Netherlands. This report is on the study of the link between prices paid to farmers and the use of child labour in cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) All the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh are covered under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, which provides effective rehabilitation to children who are child labourers. These include the children engaged in cottonseed farms.

NIMN Penganga Irrigation Project

3756. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal for NIMN-Penganga Irrigation Project from Maharashtra Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) The State Government of Maharashtra had submitted the Lower Penganga major irrigation project envisaging benefits to an area of 105.48 thousand hectare for an estimated cost Rs. 163.55 crore in August, 1982 to Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal. However, the project report was sent back to the State Government in July, 1987 due to non-compliance of CWC's comments for more than one year. The time taken for investment clearance of project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government arrange satisfactory compliance to the observations of Central appraising agencies.

Permission to Cut Trees

3757. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given permission to the Government of Orissa to cut trees in some forest Divisions of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which permission has been given?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has given permission for implementation of Annual Plan of operation for the year 2005-06 based on approved Working Plan prescriptions in 11 Forest Divisions of Orissa.

(b) The permission to undertake timber operation has been given on the following grounds:—

- (i) Taking advantage of advance regeneration naturally available for replacement of mature growth.
- (ii) Employment for forest dwelling tribal communities and their traditional vocation.
- (iii) Timber and firewood yield from forests would minimize premium on illicit felling and smuggled timber.
- (iv) Subsidiary silvicultural operations would help improve biodiversity.
- (v) Financial gains from cleaning, thinning and other silvicultural operations would flow to the members of Van Sanrakshan Samiti (VSS), and this will have a positive impact on Joint Forests Management (JFM) movement.

- (vi) Increased presence of field staff of the department in the forest and wage employment for the tribals living in and around the forests would help reduce extremist activities in the forest areas.

[Translation]

Conversion of existing Urea Units into Gas Based Units

3758. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the details and location of existing urea plants based on naphtha and fuel oil/low sulphur heavy stock identified to convert into natural gas/LNG based units as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Recognizing the efficacy, efficiency and environment friendliness of Natural Gas (NG) over Naphtha and Fuel Oil (FO)/Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), the Government has formulated a policy in January 2004 for switchover of the existing non-gas based urea plants to NG/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) based plants. Furthermore, the Working Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh for reviewing the effectiveness of Stage-I and II of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) and for formulating a policy for urea units beyond Stage-II i.e. from 1-4-2006 onwards, has also been, inter alia, entrusted the task of fixing milestones for conversion of existing naphtha and FO/LSHS based units to NG/LNG.

Details about the Location of the non-gas based urea units, which are required to switchover to NG/LNG are given in the table below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	State in which located	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Naphtha based units			
1.	CFCL-Gadepan-II	Rajasthan	Unit is on HBJ pipeline. The unit has already converted and using NG/LNG to the extent available.

1	2	3	4
2.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	Uttar Pradesh	Contract for Procuring R-LNG has been signed with GAIL. Conversion of both the units is expected to be completed by mid 2006.
3.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	Uttar Pradesh	
4.	SFC-Kota	Rajasthan	
5.	DIL-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	
6.	MCFL-Mangalore	Karnataka	
7.	MFL-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	
8.	SPIC-Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	
9.	ZIL-Goa	Goa	
10.	FACT-Cochin	Kerala	Presently not manufacturing urea.

FO/LSHS based units

11.	GNVFC, Bharuch	Gujarat
12.	NFL-Nangal	Punjab
13.	NFL-Bhatinda	Punjab
14.	NFL-Panipat	Haryana

*[English]***Assistance to States for Livestock**

3759. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided assistance to States for enrichment of straw and cellulosic waste for use as feed for live stock;

(b) if so, the assistance provided during last three years under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the scheme has helped in increasing productivity and reducing cost of milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance provided for enrichment of straw/ cellulosic waste, State-wise, during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The scheme has helped farmers to improve nutritive value of the low quality dry fodder i.e. straw/ cellulosic waste for feeding the animals of the drought affected, rain deficient and flood affected areas in the country.

Statement*Assistance provided to the States during the last three years for enrichment of straw/cellulosic waste*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	60.00
2.	Assam	—	—	68.35
3.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	—	25.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	2.00	5.00
5.	Jharkhand	—	—	150.00
6.	Karnataka	25.00	25.00	9.50
7.	Kerala	—	—	90.00
8.	Maharashtra	—	8.44	5.275
9.	Mizoram	30.00	—	30.00
10.	Nagaland	20.00	27.575	30.00
11.	Punjab	20.00	—	—
12.	Rajasthan	—	40.00	26.32
13.	Sikkim	—	—	57.65
14.	Tripura	—	20.00	50.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	337.658
16.	Uttaranchal	22.15	—	—
Total		218.15	123.015	944.753

*[Translation]***Upgradation of Canals in Rajasthan**

3760. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent any proposals to the Union Government for the allocation

of funds for development, repairing, upgradation, restoration of canals flowing in the State;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received by the Government and the amount of funds involved therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance are primarily the responsibility of State Governments based on their priorities. Completion of irrigation projects, inter-alia, depends on the planning and budgetary allocation made by the State Governments. The Central Government has been providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for completion of irrigation projects as per the guidelines of the programme. There are 3 ongoing projects in the State, namely, Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) Stage-I, Modernization of Gang Canal and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP), out of which, one project proposal, namely Modernization of Gang Canal has been included under AIBP and an amount of Rs. 185.979 crore has been released as Central Loan Assistance/grant for the scheme upto November, 2005 including Rs. 3.444 crore provided as grant during 2005-06. IGNP Stage-I was not included during the year for release of assistance under AIBP as it does not have the investment clearance of the Planning Commission. The RWSRP is being funded by World Bank. The time taken for investment clearance of project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government arranges satisfactory compliance to the observations of Central appraising agencies.

[English]

Construction of Fish Landing Centres in Gujarat

3761. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for construction of a Fish Landing Centre in Gujarat particularly in Saurashtra Region;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and funds sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir, A proposal for construction of fish landing centre at Sutrapada in Junagadh District has been received.

(b) Estimated cost in Rs. 58.18 lakhs and no funds has been sanctioned so far.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has been requested in December, 2001 to submit detailed project report together with necessary clearances and confirmation on availability of land and budgetary provision to meet State share.

[Translation]

Loan from Japan for Buddhist Circuits

3762. SHRI SHUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to take loan from Japan for the development of Buddhist circuits in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The project proposal for development of tourism related infrastructure for Buddhist circuits in India including Bihar, has been posed by this Ministry to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for getting assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

Ban on Import from India

3763. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China and Kango have banned the import of Indian bird fodder and eggs;

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

(c) the adverse impact on the export of above two countries and other importing countries as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No intimation from Indian Embassies in these countries regarding ban on import of Indian bird fodder and eggs has been received.

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

[English]

Pension Scheme

3764. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people in the country are not covered by proper pension scheme;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for increasing the coverage of pension scheme in all the sectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) Benefits of Pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 are available to all the eligible employees of an establishment to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies.

The Act applies to every establishment, which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I or any establishment notified by the Central Government and employing twenty or more persons.

As on 31-3-2005, there were 311.49 lakh members under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

With a view to bring the eligible establishments under the purview of the Act, special drives are also launched from time-to-time.

New Seed Plan for Farmers

3765. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new seed plan for farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Seed Plan envisages enhancement of seed replacement rate to 25% for self pollinated crops, 35% for cross pollinated crops and 100% for hybrids to sustain increase in agriculture production and productivity. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) All the stakeholders, particularly the State Governments, the Universities and the Seeds Corporations have been requested to implement the Plan immediately.

Statement

Details of National Seed Plan

Crop	Normal Area (000' ha.)	Area Required for Seed Production in ('000 ha.)			Seed Requirement in ('000 tons) to Achieve the Required Seed Replacement Rate		
		25%	35%	100%	25%	35%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	43690.00	145.633	—	—	436.90	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	26267.70	328.346	—	—	656.69	—	—
Bajra	9315.80	—	—	46.579	—	—	37.263
Jowar	5727.10	—	—	97.172	—	—	68.725
Maize	6714.50	—	—	83.931	—	—	134.90
Barley	704.30	11.738	—	—	17.60	—	—
Small Millet	1309.30	4.092	—	—	2.29	—	—
Ragi	1622.30	5.070	—	—	2.83	—	—
Gram	6155.30	153.883	—	—	115.41	—	—
Arhar	3453.10	8.633	—	—	17.26	—	—
Urd	3238.10	20.238	—	—	16.19	—	—
Moong	3131.90	19.574	—	—	15.65	—	—
Lentil	1438.10	11.98	—	—	8.98	—	—
Peas	710.70	17.768	—	—	17.76	—	—
Groundnut	6319.50	263.313	—	—	236.98	—	—
Rapeseed/Mustard	5101.60	—	17.856	—	—	8.92	—
Soybean	6316.90	105.282	—	—	102.64	—	—
Sunflower	1436.30	—	50.271	—	—	5.02	—
Castor	778.70	—	—	12.978	—	—	9.734
Linseed	536.90	2.685	—	—	3.35	—	—
Safflower	397.30	1.655	—	—	1.19	—	—
Sesamum	1633.80	1.634	—	—	2.04	—	—
Cotton	8335.20	—	58.346	—	—	58.34	—
Grand Total	144334.4	1101.524	126.473	240.66	1653.76	72.28	250.622

Growing of Medicinal Plants

3766. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale unregulated trade in Medicinal Plants/Herbs from the forests is taking place unabatedly;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any action to prevent this practice;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any reports regarding the unregulated trade in Medicinal Plants and Herbs from the forests. However, the Ministry has issued instructions to the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments concerned to regulate the trade in Medicinal Plants and Herbs from the forests. The Ministry is also implementing an Integrated Forest Protection Scheme primarily for strengthening the infrastructure for protection of forests to control such activities.

(d) Does not arise.

Revamping of Brahmaputra Board

3767. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Brahmaputra Board and to set up a North East Water Resource Authority;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the revamping of the Board and the powers and functions of the Board; and

(c) the steps, so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) A proposal for constitution of North East Water Resources Authority (NEWRA) has been formulated for

establishment of cohesive, autonomous, self contained entity to provide effective flood control, generate electricity, provide irrigation facilities and develop infrastructure. After constitution of NEWRA, Brahmaputra Board can be subsumed in the Authority.

[Translation]

Cleaning of River Ganga

3768. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status in regard to cleaning of the river Ganga;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse of funds meant for cleaning of Ganga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The first attempt of the Government to check the growing pollution in Ganga river was the launching of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in 1985. This was undertaken in 25 towns spread over the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and completed in the year 2000. Under this phase, 261 projects have been sanctioned out of which 259 projects were completed and a sewage treatment capacity of 865 mld. was created to check the pollution in Ganga river.

The Ganga Action Plan was extended as GAP Phase-II in 1993 with works in 59 towns spread over the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Under this Phase, 227 numbers of projects have been sanctioned, out of which 60 have been completed upto September, 2005. The details of the projects sanctioned under the two phases of Ganga Action Plan are enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) In regard to the quality and execution of works at Kanpur and Anupshahar towns respectively, the implementing agency in the State of Uttar Pradesh, is reported to have received two complaints, against which, departmental enquiries have been ordered.

Statement**Details of Projects Sanctioned under Ganga Action Plan**

(Number)

Ganga Action Plan Phase-I

Schemes	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Uttanchal	West Bengal	Total
Interception and Diversion	40	17			31	88
Sewage Treatment Plant	13	7			15	35
Low Cost Sanitation	14	7			22	43
Crematoria	3	8			17	28
River Front Development	8	3			24	35
Other Schemes	28	3			1	32
Total	106	45	0	0	110	261

Ganga Action Plan Phase-II

Schemes	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Uttanchal	West Bengal	Total
Interception and Diversion	20	0	0	11	45	76
Sewage Treatment Plant	7	0	0	5	23	35
Low Cost Sanitation	8	7	1	10	0	26
Crematoria	0	1	0	0	5	6
River Front Development	0	10	1	6	21	38
Other Schemes	4	0	0	4	38	46
Total	39	18	2	36	132	227

*[English]***Delhi Milk Scheme**

3769. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 688 on November, 28, 2005 regarding Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for submitting the report of fact finding enquiry regarding complaints against milk distribution officers of DMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The Enquiry Officers have been asked to submit the report within a period of one month.

(d) The Enquiry Officers have been asked to adhere to the time limit.

Amendment to BIS Act, 1986

3770. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of licenses issued for certification of products alongwith the samples tested by BIS during the last one year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) No proposal for amendment of BIS Act, 1986 has been received from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

(c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) granted 2045 licences and tested 25888 samples in its laboratories during the last one year.

Long Working Hours of Workers

3771. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation in its latest report has pointed out that India has longer working hours for workers than most of their global counter parts as reported in the Times of India dated 2 December, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the remedial action taken by the Government to address the problem of workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Land Development Banks

3772. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVIPRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Development Banks in each State are facing financial crisis;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to strengthen the Land Development Banks;

(d) whether there is any alternative financial institution to provide long term financial assistance to farmers against mortgage of their land; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of accumulated losses during the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 in respect of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) popularly known as Land Development Banks (LDBs) are given in the enclosed statement. The main reasons for the poor performance of LDBs are low volume of business/low resource base, low borrowing membership, lack of democratisation and professionalisation of management, high incidence of overdues, lack of skilled manpower, high cost of funds, low yield on assets, high transaction cost and inadequate margin.

(c) The Government of India has appointed a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Ptof. A. Vaidyanathan to suggest an implementable action plan for the revival of the Long Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure i.e. LDBs.

(d) and (e) The long term financial assistance to farmers against mortgage of their land is also met by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and to some extent by State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) of short term cooperative credit structure.

Statement

Accumulated Losses of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	8217	3429	3503
2.	Bihar	11273	13381	15008
3.	Chhattisgarh	NA	—	—
4.	Gujarat	863	1047	—
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	729	638	504
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1039	1396	1692
8.	Karnataka	9190	12386	20172
9.	Kerala	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	7681	16889	24193
12.	Manipur	142	233	233
13.	Orissa	9697	10564	11261
14.	Pondicherry	156	178	204
15.	Punjab	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	4525	4567	7781
18.	Tripura	919	1021	1047

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
20.	West Bengal	—	—	—
All India		49431	65729	85598

Data Provisional.

Accumulated Losses of Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Chhattisgarh	1849	2146	1932
2.	Haryana	10978	15663	17011
3.	Karnataka	41161	48670	59188
4.	Kerala	6551	7635	7635
5.	Madhya Pradesh	21963	23629	25325
6.	Maharashtra	64545	75601	85105
7.	Orissa	9494	10949	10949
8.	Punjab	3008	3837	3023
9.	Rajasthan	6491	7019	8701
10.	Tamil Nadu	34698	38744	41563
11.	West Bengal	4613	4252	4515
All India		205352	238145	264947

Data Provisional.

Agreement with UNDP in Tourism Sector

3773. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to launch a new brand of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UNDP has agreed to provide funds for tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which it is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) The Government of India and United Nations

Development Programme have signed an agreement for the development of endogenous tourism. Under this, UNDP has agreed for grant of sum of US\$ 2.5 million for development of endogenous tourism through building of capacities of the villagers to take up tourism related activities. The programme will be taken up through selected NGOs.

Problems by Parthenium

3774. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parthenium which first came to Pune causing allergies has spread all over and has no natural enemy in India;

(b) if so, whether agricultural scientists are planning to import some more friendly insects which can help rip into Parthenium;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has cleared Rs. 70 lakh project to demonstrate large scale integrated management of Parthenium;

(e) if so, whether pros and cons have been studied before importing insects in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and future strategy chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The insect *Zygogramma bicolorata* was imported to India in 1983 for controlling Parthenium after seeing its success in Mexico. One more host specific weevil *Smicronyx lutulentus* is recommended for introduction in India.

(d) Yes, Sir. Department of Biotechnology, Government of India cleared a Rs. 67 lakhs, three year project "Large scale demonstration on management of Parthenium through integrated approach" in 2004.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Before importing any bio agent, its bio safety against other crops is ensured in strict quarantine conditions. Its further evaluation is made in terms of efficacy and economic viability as bio control agent for large scale adoption by the farmers.

The National Research Centre for Weed Science, Jabalpur with its coordinated centres and Krishi Vigyan Kendras is making all efforts by way of awareness campaigns, trainings, demonstrations etc. to popularize *Zygogramma bicolorata* for controlling Parthenium.

Trading Platform for Agriculture Products at NCDEX

3775. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commodities and Derivatives Exchange of India (NCDEX) provides a trading platform for agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to promote hubs to provide this platform to the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) National Commodity and Derivative Exchange (NCDEX) provides trading facilities through its 8000 terminals spread over 540 centres in the country. These facilities can be accessed by clients including farmers through the members of NCDEX. Some of the terminals are located in small towns such as Abohar and Fazilka in Punjab; Bahadurgarh, Sirsa and Fatehabad in Haryana; Moradabad, Shyamli and Banda in Uttar Pradesh; Tonk, Newai, Churu and Pilibenga in Rajasthan; Morena, Mandsaur and Pali in Madhya Pradesh; Gaya in Bihar; Davengere in Karnataka; Guntur and Tenali in Andhra Pradesh; Thrissur in Kerala; Rudrapur and Haldwani in Uttaranchal; Dahod in Gujarat; Akola and Sangli in Maharashtra. NCDEX has also been creating awareness among various stakeholders including farmers to use their facilities.

[Translation]

Wheat Scam

3776. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether a scam involving misappropriation of wheat worth crores of rupees allocated for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, whether any responsibilities have been fixed;

(e) if so, the action taken against the officers held responsible; and

(f) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) The Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments under which the Central Government is responsible for procurement, storage and reaching of the foodgrains upto the principal distribution centers of the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments are responsible for identification of the beneficiaries, issue of ration cards and distribution of commodities in an efficient and transparent manner to the beneficiaries through a vast network of 4.81 lakh Fair Price Shops.

No such scam involving misappropriation of wheat worth crores of rupees allocated for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been reported to the Government recently. However the Government of Haryana has intimated in July, 2005 that the a complaint was received by the State Government on alleged

diversion of wheat meant for APL families by Fair Price Shops (FPS) owners with the connivance of officials of Food and Supplies Department and Confed in Nissing Block of Karnal District. After enquiry of the complaint by the State Government it was observed that prima facie, there appears a large scale mis-appropriation of APL wheat in Nissing Block with the active involvement of officials of Food and Supplies Department. On the basis of the inquiry report, State Government placed under suspension six officers/officials of the Department of Food and Supplies. Simultaneously, the State Government had entrusted an inquiry to Commissioner, Rohtak Division. In the meanwhile the licenses of 11 erring Fair Price Shop dealers have been suspended and show cause notices have also been issued to them for cancellation of the licenses. Further the Managing Director, Confed was directed to take action against the officers/officials of that organization. The District Manager and Store-Keeper of Confed in Karnal have been placed under suspension. Show-cause notices have also been issued to the transport contractors for forfeiting of the security money.

(f) The following measures have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of the TPDS and to see that foodgrains reach to the beneficiaries:—

- (i) The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 was issued in order to streamline the functioning of the PDS and to make the same more effective and accountable. Any offence committed in violation of the provisions of the order invokes criminal liability under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- (ii) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been asked to actively involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops, as a measure of social audit;
- (iii) The States and Union Territories have also been asked to constitute Vigilance Committees at the State, District, Block and FPS levels to oversee the functioning of PDS;
- (iv) With a view to efficiently reaching PDS commodities to the consumers in a transparent manner, a model Citizen's Charter has been issued by the Central Government for adoption by the State Governments/UT Administration; and

- (v) Under the Area Officers Scheme, the Senior Officers of the Government visits their allocated States/UTs to conduct review of the TPDS. The observations made by the Area Officers in their reports are sent to the concerned State Government/UT for taking necessary action.

Vigilance Enquiry against F.C.I. Officials

3777. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the vigilance enquiries conducted against the officials of Food Corporation of India (FCI) alongwith their designations particularly those posted in the Chandigarh, Delhi, Patna and Ranchi regions during the last three years alongwith the outcome thereof;

(b) the details of the employees posted for the

procurement of rice, wheat and sugar during the above mentioned period, region-wise; and

(c) the number of FCI employees posted in the above regions who are qualified for the work of procurement of rice, wheat and sugar alongwith their designation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The details of vigilance inquiries conducted against officials of FCI alongwith designations posted in Chandigarh, Delhi, Patna and Ranchi regions during the last three years alongwith outcome are enclosed as statement.

(b) The details of employees posted in the above mentioned regions for the procurement of rice and wheat during the last three years are as under:—

Name of Region	Number of employees posted		
	2003	2004	2005
Punjab (Chandigarh)	876	880	793
Haryana (Chandigarh)	596	567	531
Delhi	57	57	57
Patna	62	107	42
Ranchi	Nil	11	16

Sugar is not procured by FCI in these regions.

(c) The number of FCI employees posted in the above-mentioned regions who are qualified for the work

of procurement of rice and wheat is as under:—

Name of Region	Number of officials qualified for the work	Designations	
		Manager (QC)/ Manager (PP) Cat. II	Technical Assistant/ Assistant Grade (PP) Cat. III
1	2	3	4
Punjab (Chandigarh)	2524	861	1663

1	2	3	4
Haryana (Chandigarh)	1694	666	1028
Delhi	57	38	19
Patna	58	21	37
Ranchi	18	8	10

Sugar is not procured by FCI in these regions.

Statement

The details regarding vigilance inquiries conducted against the officials of good Corporation of India (FCI) alongwith their designation posted in the Chandigarh, Delhi, Patna and Ranchi Regions during the last three years with outcome thereof

Punjab Region (Chandigarh)

Year	Number of officials against whom inquiry conducted M(QC)/TAs/AG(PP)	Outcome*		
		Dismissal/Compulsory retired/Recoveries made etc.	Reduction in time scale of pay/with-holding of increments	Censure/Exonerated etc.
1	2	3	4	5

2003	359	203	139	100
2004	357	57	102	29
2005 (upto Sept.)	399	46	73	28

Haryana Region (Chandigarh)

2003	41	25	8	8
2004	77	62	9	6
2005 (upto Sept.)	160	97	40	23

Delhi Region

2003	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2005 (upto Sept.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Patna Region				
2003	7	Nil	Nil	4
2004	10	2	1	4
2005 (upto Sept.)	16	Nil	Nil	2
Ranchi Region				
2003	15	2	2	11
2004	15	6	3	6
2005 (upto Sept.)	35	6	3	2

* The figures include outcome against cases initiated in the previous year also.

Abbreviations used:—

1. M(QC) = Manager (Quality Control)
2. M (P and P) = Manager (Procurement and Processing)
3. T.A.s = Technical Assistants
4. A.G. (P.P.) = Assistant Grade (Procurement and Processing)

[English]

Regularisation of Contract Workers

3778. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per ruling of the Supreme Court the contract workers have right to be absorbed into regular service after working for over 240 days a year in an establishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the number of contract workers in the Government establishments and under the community polytechnics so far; and

(e) the time by which these contract workers are likely to be brought into regular service?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in the matter of Haryana State Electricity

Board Vs. Suresh and others etc. observed inter alia that the contract labour after working for more than 240 days in an establishment and having their working supervised and administered by an agency within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution, have to be absorbed. Further the court also found that the contract was not genuine but a mere camouflage and a real contractual relationship existed between the principal employer and the contract workmen. This judgement of the Supreme Court was based on the merits of that case. However, a five judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in their subsequent judgement dated 30-8-2001 in the matter of Steel Authority of India Limited Vs. National Union of Waterfront Workers and others have ruled that the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 do not provide for absorption of contract labour and that in the event of abolition of contract labour system, the principal employer is not required to order absorption of contract employees engaged in the prohibited category. Further, the ruling of the Supreme Court was that only if the contract is not genuine but a mere camouflage, the contract employees have to be absorbed as direct employees by the principal employer.

If the contract is genuine, and the principal employer intends to have regular workmen in the prohibited category of job, he will have to give preference to the erstwhile contract labour, by relaxing conditions as to age, and qualifications other than technical qualification. This judgement is the law of the land and wherever prohibition of contract labour system has been ordered by the appropriate Government, the concerned establishment has to follow the same strictly.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, both the Central and State Governments are 'appropriate Government' in relation to an establishment coming within their respective spheres of jurisdiction. No data regarding the number of contract workers in Government establishments and under community polytechnics is maintained separately by the Central Government. In the Central sphere, the number of contract workers covered by licenses issued to contractors during the year 2004-2005 was 968792.

(e) The question of regularization of contract workers is governed by the aforesaid judgment of the Supreme Court in the matter of Steel Authority of India Limited and the concerned establishment has to follow this ruling of the Supreme Court strictly.

Eco Regeneration

3779. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Union Government or eco-regeneration in Tsunami hit areas including Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the details thereof alongwith the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government monitors the natural mangrove regeneration and wetland habitat of this Island;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme, financial

assistance has been provided to Tamil Nadu (Rs. 13.56 Crore), Kerala (Rs. 2.71 Crore) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 3.55 Crore) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining forest lands.

After the Tsunami, Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken up coastal belt plantation over an area of 101 ha. land during 2005-06 and 89 ha. area has already been brought under plantation. The Union Territory has also taken up the plantation of Mangrove species in the degraded Mangrove areas, and 7.3 ha. area has been planted with appropriate mangrove species. The UT Administration has been advised by Scientific Institutions to keep areas where Mangroves are drying under observation for evolving suitable treatment for such areas. An amount of Rs. 0.85 Crore has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu for Conservation and Management of Mangroves, and similarly Rs. 0.45 Crore for Wetlands which encompasses activities like catchment area treatment, soil and water conservation and bio-diversity enhancement.

(c) to (e) A three-tier system at Local level, State level and National level is in operation for monitoring of implementation of schemes on Conservation of Mangroves and Wetlands in the country. Both the National and State-level Committees are constituted at apex levels. The National Committees are chaired by Secretary (Environment and Forests) or his nominee. The State level Committees are headed by Chief Secretary or his nominee. The Forest Survey of India also undertakes biennial assessment of forests on a nation-wide basis, including mangroves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands using Satellite Imagery.

Role of Women In Agriculture

3780. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme for strengthening the role of women in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any proposal for financial assistance for strengthening the role of women in agriculture; 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' has been taken up for implementation from 2005-06 to cover 252 districts of the country with the Xth Plan Outlay of Rs. 226.00 crore. It has been mandated under the scheme that minimum 30% beneficiary oriented funds be utilized for women farmers. In addition mainstreaming of gender concerns in agriculture is being promoted through the National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) set up in the Directorate of Extension of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(c) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from Government of Kerala during 1999-2000 seeking external support for a project entitled 'Programme for Agro-Based Vocational Training for Women'.

(d) The programme with a cost of Rs. 17.62 crores aimed at covering 14 districts with following major interventions:—

- Setting up and strengthening of 14 Agro-based Vocational Training Centres in the State;
- Capacity building and skill up-gradation of farm women through various types of training such as Village level training, institutional training etc.
- Extension support to farm women through Result Demonstrations, Study Tours, Mahila Goshties and organization of Churcha Mandals;
- Infrastructural and administrative support through civil works, equipment, staff and mobility;
- Monitoring and Evaluation support; and
- Setting up of Mobile Marketing Units.

The Government of Kerala had forwarded the aforesaid project for availing the Dutch assistance. The Dutch authorities had however expressed their inability

to commit themselves to new projects including the proposed project in Kerala due to drastic cuts in their budget.

Kabini River II Stage Project

3781. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kabini River-Stage II Project has been pending with the Union Government for the last several years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) The original proposal on Kabini Reservoir Project was approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1958 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crore to irrigate 12,146 hectare (ha). The modified report of 1973 submitted by the Government of Karnataka for appraisal comprising of two stages envisaged utilization of 57.82 thousand million cubic feet of water for providing irrigation to 1,83,806 ha. and water supply to Bangalore city and also generation of hydro-power. Subsequently, as per an understanding reached in the meeting convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and attended by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Irrigation Minister of Kerala at New Delhi in August, 1976, the Government of Karnataka was requested in October, 1976 to submit modified project report with reduced utilization of water in respect of their projects proposed in the Cauvery Basin which included Kabini Reservoir Project. As modified Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the reduced utilization in respect of Kabini Reservoir Project was not submitted by the State Government in June, 1983 the Kabini Reservoir Project report was sent back to the State Government. With the setting up of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in June, 1990, Government of Karnataka is required to submit fresh DPR in respect of the above project in accordance with the award of the CWDT.

[Translation]

Sale of Land by SAIL

3782. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land and number of housing units sold or leased out by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and its subsidiaries as on date;

(b) the revenue earned therefrom;

(c) whether any departmental/judicial action is being taken to vacate the plots after informing the allottees of wrong allotment after three years of allotment by subsidiaries of SAIL, especially the Bokaro Steel Plant Ltd.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The total area of land leased/sold by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is 5531.61 acres and the number of houses leased/sold by SAIL is 18516.

(b) The revenue earned there from is Rs. 451.8 Cr.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is one case of wrong

allotment of plot at Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL), in which a vigilance investigation was conducted. A notice determining the lease was issued to the lessee on 12th April 2004. At present, the matter is before the Hon'ble Estate Court for eviction.

(e) As this was within the jurisdiction of BSL, no action is required to be taken by the Government.

(f) In view of (e) above, does not arise.

Scheme for Research and Development

3783. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for research and development under the scheme of project tiger; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India provides funding support to states for tiger conservation in designated tiger reserves under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, which inter alia, includes development as well as research, as requested by States.

(b) The details of central assistance provided to States during last three years given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Scheme for Research and Development due for Reply on 19-12-2005

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.10	22.89	15.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.875	68.75	35.00
3.	Assam	65.70	75.00	—
4.	Bihar	25.00	50.00	85.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.48	80.25	27.25
6.	Jharkhand	18.00	35.99	72.5005
7.	Karnataka	289.56	269.32	486.292
8.	Kerala	63.75	120.68	105.75
9.	Madhya Pradesh	786.44	1103.414	609.93
10.	Maharashtra	621.79	228.45	255.953
11.	Mizoram	98.32	67.56	94.34
12.	Orissa	32.88	151.91	116.4395
13.	Rajasthan	294.92	158.33	79.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	125.00	35.00	80.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32.75	173.585	175.215
16.	Uttaranchal	168.00	200.91	200.12
17.	West Bengal	168.33	225.17	325.49
Total		2879.895	3067.209	2763.78

Marketing of Seeds by MNCs

3784. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-National Companies (MNCs) have been allowed to sell seeds to the Indian peasantries;

(b) if so, the names of the MNCs who have been allowed to open the outlets in India;

(c) whether the Government has any control over the cost and quality of the seeds being marketed by the MNCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the cases of sub-standard seeds sold by the MNCs has come to the notice of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of foreign technical/financial collaboration cases approved by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion from April, 2002 to September, 2005 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have the power to specify the minimum limits of germination and purity for seeds notified under the Seeds Act. There is no provision in the legislation to control the cost of seeds.

(e) to (g) Government have provided a legal

framework to strengthen the quality assurance regime under the Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 as amended from time to time. Enforcement of these legal instruments is vested with the State Governments/Union Territories. Inspectors

notified under these legal instruments are empowered to draw samples, seize stocks, issue stop sale orders in case the seeds under reference contravene this Act, Rules and Order. The status of Seeds Law enforcement for the year 2004-2005 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement on detailed break-up for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Technology Cases (FTCs) approved by Government during April 2002 to September, 2005 Sector Agriculture (Hybrid Seeds and Plantation)

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Production SIA (FDI Data Cell)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Companies	Name of foreign collaboration	Date of approval	Item of description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chambal Agri Tech Ltd., New Delhi-110 019	Technico Pty Ltd., Australia	31-1-2004	To undertake mass multiplication under control environment of high yielding plantlets resulting in miniature Seed Potatoes.
2.	Philstan Agro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	Philip A Burrett Canada	31-5-2004	MFG Poultry Feed.
3.	Clause Seeds (India) Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad-500 025 (A.P.)	Clause Semences 1 Avaneue Lucien Clause, 91221 Bretigny Surorge, Codex, France	8-7-2002	Hybrid vegetable seeds.
4.	Clause Seeds (India) Pvt. Ltd., Andheri (E), Mumbai	Clause Semences 1 Avaneue Lucien Clause, 91221 Bretigny Surorge, Codex, France	7-11-2002	To import Hybrid vegetable seeds from France in bulk and re-pack and sell through Indian whole sale distribution channel.
5.	Nutech Feeds Pvt. Ltd., Bandra (West), Mumbai-400 050.	Evialis S.A. France	28-1-2003	For manufacturing, distribution and sale of cattle feeds, animal feed, poultry feeds and fish feeds including vitamins and mineral supplements and all products related to Animal Farming.
6.	Essel Packaging Ltd., Worli, Mumbai-400 018.	Bericap Holding GMBH, Germany	31-1-2004	To undertake manufacturing of closures for Carbonated soft drinks.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bioseed Research India Private Limited, Jublee hills, Hyderabad.	Bioseeds Limited, Mauritius.	31-7-2005	Engaged in the business of Research of Hybrid seeds.
8.	India Seed Holdings Ltd. C/o Mahendra Hybrid Seeds, Hyderabad-500 012.	India Seed Holdings Ltd., Mauritius.	08-07-2002	Scientific Research and Development for new and improved hybrid and other varieties of seeds etc.
9.	India Seed Holdings Ltd. C/o Mahendra Hybrid Seeds, Hyderabad-500 012.	India Seed Holdings Ltd., Mauritius.	23-08-2002	Scientific Research and Development for new and improved hybrid and other varieties of seeds etc.
10.	Seedworks India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Seed Works Holdings, Mauritius	31-10-2003	To set up a wholly subsidiary for research development, production, marketing and export of improved open pollinated varieties and hybrid varieties of fruit and vegetable seeds.
11.	Fieldfresh Foods Private Limited, New Delhi.	Elro Holdings India Limited, Mauritius	04-11-2004	Engaged in the exports and deal in all kinds of fruits, vegetables, floriculture and horticulture produce and other agri-products.
12.	KF Bioplants Private Limited, Maharashtra	M/s. Hilverda B.V. Holland	30-4-2005	Tissue Culture plant (Propagation and production of variety of plants by plant tissue culture)
13.	KF Bioplants Private Limited, Maharashtra	M/s. Florist De Kwakel B.V. Netherlands	30-4-2005	Propagaiton, production and sales of Gerbera Varieties of Plants through Tissue Culture.
14.	Nickerson Zwaan B.V., Andheri (e), Mumbai-59	Nickerson Zwaan B.V. Netherlands.	31-5-2003	To undertake following activities to import hybrid and open pollinated horticultural seeds in bulk, repack and sell through the Indian distribution channel. To organize hybrid and open pollinated horticultural seed production.
15.	East West Seeds India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi-110 052	East West International B.V., Netherlands	31-8-2003	Development of seeds
16.	ITC Zeneca Ltd. C/o Adventa India Ltd., New Delhi.	Adventa Netherlands Holdings B.V. Netherlands	30-06-2005	Development, production and marketing hybrid seeds.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Shriram Bioseeds Genetics India Limited, Hyderabad-500 033.	Bioseed Genetics International Inc., Panama Zeus Investments Limited, Mauritius.	31-7-2005	Engaged in the activities of research and production of hybrid seeds.
18.	Borouge PTE Ltd. Mumbai-400 001.	Borouge PTE Ltd., Singapore 119 967	22-04-2003	To perform the object of wholesale marketing, distribution, supply, import, export, distribution of high performance polyolefin products. To introduce inter-alia patented BORSTAR BIMODAL POLYETH.
19.	Syngenta South Asia AG, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Syngenta South Asia AG, Switzerland	25-02-2003	Manufacture, distribution and sale of crop protection and seeds products.
20.	Syngenta India Ltd., Mumbai-400 020.	Syngenta Seeds AG, Switzerland	31-12-2002	Production of high yielding hybrid seeds.
21.	Known—You Seed (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune-411 013	Known You Seed Co. Ltd., Taiwan.	21-01-2003	To engage in the activities of promoting breeding of high quality seeds for various kinds of fruits and vegetables to India for domestic as well as export markets.
22.	Known—You Seed (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune-411 013	Known You Seed Co. Ltd., Taiwan.	02-09-2002	To engage in the activities of promoting breeding of high quality seeds for various kinds of fruits and vegetables to India for domestic as well as export markets.
23.	Known—You Seed (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune-411 014	Known You Seed Co. Ltd., Taiwan.	31-10-2004	To engage in the activities of promoting breeding of high quality seeds for various kinds of fruits and vegetables to India for domestic as well as export markets.
24.	Known—You Seed (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune-411 014	Known You Seed Co. Ltd., Taiwan.	21-01-2003	To engage in the activities of promoting breeding of high quality seeds for various kinds of fruits and vegetables to India for domestic as well as export markets.
25.	C.P. Group, Thailand C/o M/s. Charoen Pokphand (India) Pvt. Ltd., Chennai-600 085.	Chareon Pokphand Group Ltd., Bangkok-10500	31-01-2005	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India which would set up five integrated poultry projects ACR OSS the country.

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Matrix Vet Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Cargill Incorporated, USA	1-4-2003	Manufacture of Aqua Feed
27.	Germini Agro Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	M/s. Terra Nigra Inc., USA	30-4-2005	Gerbera Plants
28.	Alltech Biotechnology Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Alltech Inc., USA	31-12-2003	For Development, manufacture, application, support, marketing and trading (for the purpose of seed marketing for bringing in product/technology/Brand awareness before starting the commercial production of biotechnology etc.
29.	Delta and Pine Land Company, Mumbai	Delta 7 Pine Land Company, USA	20-10-2004	To Set up WOS either by itself or through its affiliates and/or nominees to carry on the business of research and development testing production, marketing and sale of agricultural seeds (including cotton).
30.	Mahindra Shubhlabh Services Ltd., Mumbai	Internal Finance Corporation (IFC), USA	17-9-2002	Demonstrate the concept and provide the services to the farmers through the franchise network spread across the country. The detailed activities are:
31.	Nunhems Proagro Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Unseeds USA, California	14-8-2002	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary company in India or processing improved open pollinated varieties and hybrid varieties of seeds of onion, carrot, tomato, pepper, cucumber and melon.
32.	Se, Omos Vegetable Seeds (India) Ltd., Mumbai	Seminis Vegetables Seeds Inc., USA	1-12-2002	Research, production, processing and marketing of high quality hybrid seed.
33.	Alltech Biotechnology Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Altech Inc., USA	31-7-2002	Feed ingredients to improve animal health and performance.
34.	Zuari Seeds Ltd., Panaji	The Institute of Field Vegetable Crops, Yugoslavia	30-4-2002	Seed, know-how technical data.

Statement-II
Progress Report of Seeds (Control) Order during 2004-2005

Sl. No.	State	No. of Inspectors appointed	No. of seed to dealers whom licence issued	No. of cases to whom licence refused	No. of samples drawn	No. of cases documents seized	No. of cases prosecution launched under Essential Commodities Act	No. of cases where seed seized	Detail of appeals by seed dealers during the period	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law for appeal	No. of cases pending before appellate authority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1765	10114	4	8801	21	1	21	—	—	—
2.	Assam	474	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				Nil						
4.	Arunachal Pradesh				Not Reported						
5.	Bihar	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chandigarh				Nil						
7.	Chhattisgarh	237	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Delhi	9	48	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				Nil						
10.	Diu and Daman				Nil						
11.	Gujarat	77	12043	86	4328	—	36	46	—	36	19
12.	Goa				Reported as Nil						
13.	Haryana	81	6059	—	3140	—	—	—	—	2	—

14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka	1207	4931	5	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Kerala	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Lakshadweep				Nil									
20.	Madhya Pradesh	948	240	—	3959	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
21.	Meghalaya				Nil									
22.	Maharashtra	874	31167	—	10755	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Manipur				Nil									
24.	Mizoram	8	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland				Nil									
26.	Orissa	748	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Punjab	576	4775	42	6800	4	—	3	42	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Pondicherry	14	52	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Rajasthan	391	10195	—	3710	—	13	2	—	13	—	—	—	—
30.	Sikkim	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	57	6033	—	22688	10	195	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Tripura	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Uttar Pradesh	228	10112	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Uttaranchal	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	West Bengal	258	7905	—	4756	4	—	863	53	—	—	—	—	—
Total		8239	105020	643	70267	512	250	946	97	51	22			

[illegible]

[English]

Promotion of Tamarind Plantation

3785. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for promotion of Tamarind plantation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the States covered under the scheme at present; and

(d) the funds provided for the purpose during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme for tamarind plantation. National Horticulture Mission which is provided with a total outlay of Rs. 2300.00 crores during the Xth Plan is promoting holistic development of horticulture. Any State which is interested in promoting tamarind can seek assistance under the scheme.

(d) During the last three years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 the Government of India has provided funds under the comprehensive Macro Management Scheme for development of horticulture including tamarind. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The horticulture component of this scheme has now been merged with the new Scheme National Horticulture Mission with effect from year 2005-06. The allocation of funds under the National Horticulture Mission for the current year 2005-06, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise allocation, release of funds for Horticulture under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1370.57	1323.35	1168.90
2.	Bihar	0.00	747.39	500.00
3.	Jharkhand	0.00	95.00	103.00
4.	Goa	447.00	106.00	101.25
5.	Gujarat	621.61	383.33	591.00
6.	Haryana	131.00	277.00	300.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	537.22	483.53	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	277.77	505.83	91.81
9.	Karnataka	537.23	1500.55	1555.55
10.	Kerala	674.32	1059.75	2046.95

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2000.00	444.44	600.00
12.	Chhattisgarh	1315.00	425.00	384.00
13.	Maharashtra	550.00	3890.00	2265.00
14.	Orissa	497.00	805.55	890.00
15.	Punjab	3810.00	180.00	180.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	775.00	684.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1890.00	916.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	500.00	675.00
19.	Uttaranchal	0.00	250.00	24.00
20.	West Bengal	583.33	511.00	450.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	216.10	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	575.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	1802.08	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	50.00	2.50	0.00
26.	Nagaland	340.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Sikkim	227.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	440.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.15	11.75	0.00
31.	Delhi	79.00	37.70	30.00
32.	Lakshadweep	72.50	49.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	0.00	35.00	35.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.12	124.27	9.50
Total		17235.00	16412.94	13601.37

Statement-II*Total amount released to the States under National Horticulture Mission (as on 12-12-2005)*

Sl. No.	States	Total Outlay	Total Release	% Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8718.01	4320.96	49.6
2.	Chhattisgarh	5029.00	2037.83	50.5
3.	Gujarat	6844.00	3239.28	47.3
4.	Karnataka	8521.90	4155.17	48.8
5.	Maharashtra	16128.00	8060.28	50.0
6.	Orissa	7499.00	3611.91	48.2
7.	Punjab	6021.00	2808.82	46.7
8.	Rajasthan	4102.00	1759.57	42.9
9.	Tamil Nadu	7572.00	3741.67	49.4
10.	Uttar Pradesh	11519.88	5340.25	46.4
11.	West Bengal	8451.10	4035.31	47.7
12.	Jharkhand	5990.37	2800.00	46.7
13.	Kerala	7582.53	3033.98	40.0
14.	Bihar	8470.00	2500.00	29.5
15.	Haryana	2097.17	500.00	23.8
Total		114545.96	51945.03	
Project proposal in pipeline				
16.	Goa	788.06	0.00	0.0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5971.00	0.00	0.0
18.	Delhi	900.00	0.00	0.0
Total		7659.06	0.00	0.0
National Agencies				
19.	National Horticulture Board	3100.00	2780.00	89.7

1	2	3	4	5
20.	NHRDF	550.00	219.50	39.9
21.	DCCD	277.32	0.00	0.0
22.	DASD	400.00	0.00	0.0
23.	NCPAH - Yet to be approved	0.00	0.00	
Total		4327.32	2999.50	
Grand Total		126532.34	54944.53	

Amount Spent on Heritage Sites

3786. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Heritage Sites in the States including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise, location-wise;

(b) the steps taken to attract more foreign tourists to the country by the Government in the recent past;

(c) whether these steps have resulted in increase of foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The details of the amount spent by Ministry of Tourism in and around the Cultural and Heritage Sites of India, including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka during the last

three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism has mainly the following schemes under implementation during the 10th Plan period to attract more foreign tourists to the country:—

- Product Infrastructure development for destinations and circuits;
- Assistance to large revenue generating projects;
- Overseas Promotion and publicity including Market Development Scheme;
- Domestic promotion and publicity including hospitality; and
- Capacity building for service providers.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Tourist arrivals to India in 2003 was 2.73 million, registering an increase of 14.3% against the previous year and in 2004 it was 3.37 million with a corresponding increase of 23.5%.

Statement

Amount spent in and around the Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites during the last Three Years of Tenth Plan

Sl. No.	Year	Name of State/UT	Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2003-04	Assam	Integrated tourist complex at Agartoli Range, Kaziranga	158.00	158.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	2002-03	Bihar	Development of Mayasarovar at Bodhgaya	150.00	150.00
3.	2003-04	—do—	Development of Bodhgaya (Phase-II)	462.53	370.00
4.	2003-04	—do—	Minor works at Bodhyaga	5.89	5.89
5.	2002-03	Delhi	Qutab Festival	5.00	5.00
6.	2003-04	—do—	Illumination of Humanyu's Tomb	37.40	37.00
7.	2003-04	—do—	Illumination of Qutab Minar	75.47	75.00
8.	2004-05	—do—	Celebration of Qutab Festival 2004-05	5.00	4.00
9.	2002-03	Karnataka	Development of Hampi as a destination	506.10	293.38
10.	2003-04	—do—	Sound and Light Show at Hampi	176.00	176.00
11.	2003-04	—do—	Hampi Festival	15.00	12.00
12.	2003-04	—do—	Construction of minor nodes at Hampi	307.01	307.01
13.	2004-05	—do—	Cebration of Hampi Festival	5.00	5.00
14.	2004-05	—do—	Integrated development of Badami-Aihole-Pattadkal-Mahakoota Circuit in North Karnataka	800.00	640.00
15.	2002-03	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of Sanchi Cafeteria	11.50	11.50
16.	2002-03	—do—	National Folk Festival Khajuraho	10.00	10.00
17.	2002-03	—do—	Construction of Information cum Interpretation centre at Bhimbetka	100.00	100.00
18.	2002-03	—do—	Providing tourist facilities at Sanchi Monuments	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	2002-03	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of John Marshall House at Sanchi	10.00	10.00
20.	2002-03	—do—	Upgradation of Museum building at Sanchi	183.00	183.00
21.	2002-03	Maharashtra	Elephanta Festival	5.00	4.00
22.	2002-03	—do—	Ellora Festival	5.00	4.00
23.	2003-04	—do—	Additional works at T junction Ajanta	8.52	8.52
24.	2003-04	—do—	Development of Foot Hills at Ajanta Caves	91.08	91.00
25.	2003-04	—do—	Elephanta and Kalagoda Fair	10.00	8.00
26.	2004-05	—do—	Ellora Festival	5.00	4.00
27.	2004-05	—do—	Upgradation of Ajanta Foothill Restaurant District Aurangabad	37.26	18.00
28.	2003-04	Orissa	Konark Festival	5.00	4.00
29.	2002-03	Tamil Nadu	Development near the Five Rathas	299.93	299.93
30.	2002-03	—do—	Flood lighting at Sri Brigadeeshwara Temple, Thanjavur	16.50	14.85
31.	2003-04	—do—	Mahabalipuram Dance Festival	15.00	12.00
32.	2004-05	—do—	Infrastructure and Destination development of Mahabalipuram Phase-II	432.00	345.00
33.	2003-04	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Interpretation centre/shopping centre at Fatehpur Sikri	495.80	495.80
Total:				4458.99	3871.88

Air Pollution

3787. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:-

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether an epidemiological study undertaken by Central Pollution Control Board in collaboration with Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has found that delhities need some fresh air soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has since examined the report; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The interim findings of the studies indicate higher incidence of respiratory symptoms among the residents of Delhi. However, there is no conclusive data available to establish cause-effect relationship between the manifestations of various respiratory ailments and air pollution. The study is in progress.

(d) Does not arise. However, several measures have been taken to contain air pollution which include the following:—

- Implementation of Auto Fuel Policy;
- Introduction of cleaner vehicular technologies and improved fuel;
- Implementation of stricter emission norms;
- Use of beneficiated coal having low ash content for power plants located in major cities and critical areas; and
- Implementation of Charter on Corporate Responsibility on Environmental Protection (CREP) for specified categories of industries.

*[Translation]***Excess Shortage of Water in States**

3788. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the States having excess water as well as those having shortage of water;

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

(c) the corrective measures the Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate water to the water-scarce States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) No such studies have been done by the Government. However, the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) and Central Water Commission (CWC) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging interbasin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit ones. NPP comprises of two components, viz. (i) Himalayan rivers development component and (ii) Peninsular rivers development component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up in 1982 as a registered Society under MOWR to carry out detailed studies for NPP. NWDA, based on water balance and other studies, identified 30 links (14 under Himalayan and 16 under Peninsular) for preparation of feasibility reports (FR). FRs of 16 (2 Himalayan and 14 Peninsular) links have been completed by NWDA. Recently a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for one priority link viz. Ken-Betwa has been signed by the concerned States for preparation of Detailed Project Report by Central Government.

*[English]***National Food Training Management Institutes**

3789. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Food Training Management Institutes in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new Institutes during the current year, especially in the State of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the names of the States where such new institutes are to be opened; and

(d) the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d) The government do not propose to open new institute during the current year.

Fast Track Projects

3790. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether fast track projects introduced in 2002 for focusing on completion of selected projects within one year has failed to the desired impact as none of the 29 projects on the fast track were completed despite spending Rs. 13,823.05 crore during 1996-03;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been cases of diversion of mis-utilisation of funds released as CLA under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(d) if so, how much funds were diverted and action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance are primarily the responsibility of State Governments based on their priorities. Completion of irrigation projects, inter-alia, depends on the planning and budgetary allocation

made by the State Governments. The main reasons contributing to the delay in completion of irrigation projects are land acquisition problem, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, clearance for forest land, court litigations, contractual problems, and other problems. Under Fast Track Programme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, 37 projects/project components have been included so far and 14 of them have been reported as completed creating an irrigation potential of 417.68 thousand hectare.

(c) and (d) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2003 has mentioned that some States have diverted funds to activities not connected with the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. The administrative action in this regard is to be taken by the concerned State Government. As per AIBP norms, Central Loan Assistance is released only after utilization certificate is received from the State Governments for the previous instalment provided. The loan assistance provided to the States under the programme is recovered with interest by Government of India in instalments as provided in the norms of the programme.

Statement

Fast Track Projects

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.87
2.	Bihar	30.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.60
4.	Gujarat	8.23
5.	Haryana	44.74
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.15
7.	Karnataka	22.08
8.	Kerala	0.36

1	2	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	195.37
10.	Maharashtra	366.97
11.	Orissa	3.94
12.	Punjab	0.50
13.	Rajasthan	27.19
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.54
15.	West Bengal	1.25
Total		741.34

**Central Marine Fisheries Research
Institute, Kochi**

3791. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 1000 crore was earmarked as a special grant to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the budget 2004-2005 for augmenting agricultural research;

(b) if so, the details of the utilization thereof;

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi has been allocated any amount from this fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilization of the said amount;

(e) whether bulk purchase of furniture and luxury items have been made from this fund by CMFRI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A total plan outlay of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated to Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the financial year 2004-2005, out of which Rs. 858.98 crore has been utilized during the financial year 2004-2005.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi had been allocated Rs. 5.77 crore. Out of which, the CMFRI has utilized Rs. 4.04 crore during the financial year 2004-2005.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Pesticides Banned in Country

3792. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stockholm Convention proposed to include Lindane in the list of banned chemicals;

(b) if so, the reason for which the Lindane is allowed to use in our country as a pesticide; and

(c) the other pesticides that were banned in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Lindane is proposed to be included in the list of Persistently Organic Pollutants under the Stockholm Convention.

(b) Lindane has been granted deemed to be registered status since it has been in use in the country even before enactment of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Registration Committee, constituted under section 5 of the said Act, constituted an Expert Group to review the manufacture and use of Lindane in view of the ban on the manufacture and use of Benzene Hexachloride. The Government, after considering the recommendations of the said Expert Group and after consultation with the Registration Committee decided to issue a draft order on 25-10-2005 inviting suggestions or objections, if any, from all concerned within a period of 45 days to the proposal to restrict the use of Lindane (gamma B.H.C.) for termite control in buildings, termite control in sugarcane in agriculture and for exports.

(c) The list of pesticide/pesticides formulations banned in India is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement**List of Pesticide/Pesticides Formulations
Banned in India****A. Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use (25 Nos.)**

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlordane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Clbromochloropropane
7. Endrin
8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
9. Ethyl Parathion
10. Heptachlor
11. Menazone
12. Nitrofen
13. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
14. Pentacloro Nitrobenzene
15. Pentachlorophenol
16. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
17. Sodium Methane Arsonate
18. Tetradifon
19. Toxafen
20. Aldicarb
21. Chlorobenzilate
22. Dieldrine
23. Maletic Hydrazide
24. Ethylene Dibromide
25. TCA (Trichloro acetic acid)

B. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but their manufacture is allowed for export (2 Nos.)

26. Nicotin Sulfate
27. Captafol 80% Powder

C. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use (4 Nos.)

1. Methomyl 24% L
2. Methomyl 12.5 L
3. Phosphamidon 85% SL
4. Carbofuron 50% SP

Purchase of Iron Ore

3793. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has recently signed an agreement regarding purchase of iron ore from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revenue likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) For the year 2005-06, MMTC Ltd. has signed Annual Memorandum of Agreement with its Chinese buyers for supply of iron ore. The details of range of quantity and revenue expected to be earned is as follows:—

Qty. (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores) approx.
53.20-68.53	1250-1600

Production of Fruit and Vegetable

3794. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fruit and vegetable in the country is the highest as against the other countries of the world;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the name of the States at present producing maximum quantity of fruit and vegetable in the country;

(d) the percentage of production of these States as against the total national production, separately; and

(e) the percentage out of their total production

being exported by each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTIONS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is the second largest producer of fruit and vegetable in the world after China.

(c) and (d) Maximum quantity of fruit and vegetable producing States and their percent share against total national production is as under:—

Fruit		Vegetable	
Name of State	% Share	Name of State	% Share
Maharashtra	18.58	West Bengal	20.49
Andhra Pradesh	16.38	Uttar Pradesh	18.62
Uttar Pradesh	9.54	Bihar	9.77
Tamil Nadu	8.87	Orissa	8.40
Karnataka	8.86	Maharashtra	5.62
Bihar	6.72	Tamil Nadu	4.97

(e) State-wise export percentage of fruits and vegetables is not available. However, export percentage of fruits and vegetables for three years (as available) is as under:—

Year	Production (in '000 Tonnes)	Export	
		Quantity (In tonnes)	% Share of total Production
2000-01	136988	623968.40	0.46
2001-02	131623	788907.58	0.60
2002-03	130018	933654.83	0.72

Defaulting Tea Gardens of Assam

3795. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the legislative and administrative measures being taken by the Government to ensure mandatory contribution of employer's share to the provident fund of workers;

(b) the details of such provisions being enforced and outcome achieved so far;

(c) whether the defaulting tea gardens of Assam are yet to contribute hundreds of crores to the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Pension Fund Scheme;

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

(e) whether prosecution of such defaulting gardens are initiated as per rule;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a recent circular of Board of Trustee of the said scheme have decided to make provident fund settlement of the ceased members only after confirming

the deposit made by the concerned defaulting gardens; and

(h) if so, the remedial measures taken to protect the interest of the non-defaulting workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Legal action is taken against the tea gardens defaulting in deposit of Provident Fund contribution as per provision laid down in the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund Scheme Act, 1955 (as amended upto date) and in the Indian Penal Code in the form of Bakijai Case, Criminal Cases and Lodging of FIR.

(b) As on date, 316 numbers of Bakijai cases have been filed against 210 numbers of Tea Gardens, out of which, Rs. 22,61,58,546.73 have been realized so far as detailed in Statement-I. 62 numbers of Criminal Cases have been filed against 61 numbers of Tea Gardens, out of which 11 numbers of cases have been disposed of by the competent Court. 16 numbers of FIRs have been

lodged against the defaulting Tea Gardens. Consequent upon filing of FIR, Rs. 61,27,157.66 have been deposited by the defaulting Tea Gardens.

(c) 316 number of Tea Gardens have been defaulting in deposit of Provident Fund contribution amounting to Rs. 71,92,11,967.48.

(d) As per the details given in enclosed Statement I, II and III.

(e) Yes, Sir. Bakijai and Criminal cases, Money suit and FIRs are filed against the defaulting Tea Gardens.

(f) As per the details given enclosed Statements I, II and III.

(g) Yes, Sir. Provident Fund settlements of ceased members are made after confirming the deposit made by the concerned defaulting gardens.

(h) Interest of the workers of non-defaulting Tea Gardens are protected and their Provident Fund Settlement are made fully without delay.

Statement-I

Bakijai Cases against the Following Districts

Sl. No.	District's	Amount (Rs.)	Garden's
(01)	Dibrugarh	Rs. 7,88,19,921.88	48
(02)	Nagaon	Rs. 1,83,29,868.92	10
(03)	Tinsukia	Rs. 4,60,17,109.43	14
(04)	Golaghat	Rs. 8,21,22,950.15	42
(05)	Kamrup/Goalpara	Rs. 3,44,92,930.65	6
(06)	Karimganj	Rs. 3,44,54,198.19	20
(07)	Sibsagar	Rs. 6,39,47,925.78	34
(08)	Jorhat	Rs. 7,89,62,624.22	64
(09)	Cachar	Rs. 7,78,78,342.13	42
(10)	Darrang	Rs. 4,70,47,179.38	17
Total		Rs. 56,20,73,050.73	297

A.T.C.L. Managed T.E's

Sl. No.	District's	Amount (Rs.)	Garden's
(01)	Jorhat	Rs. 5,57,24,611.66	6
(02)	Golaghat	Rs. 2,86,06,337.10	3
(03)	Sibsagar	Rs. 1,57,46,713.30	2
(04)	Nagaon	Rs. 2,94,67,079.96	3
(05)	Karimganj	Rs. 2,53,89,833.56	4
(06)	Sonitpur	Rs. 22,04,341.17	1
Total :		Rs. 71,92,11,967.48	316
Recovered (-)		Rs. 22,61,58,546.73	
		Rs. 49,30,53,420.75	
F.I.R.		Rs. 11,98,51,605.22	
Total Due:		Rs. 61,29,05,025.97	

Statement-II*Criminal Cases against the following District*

Sl. No.	District's	Nos. of T.E.T's	Nos. of Cases	Disposal
(01)	Cachar and Karimganj	14	15	2
(02)	Dibrugarh	13	13	1
(03)	Tinsukia	8	8	—
(04)	Golaghat	6	6	3
(05)	Jorhat	11	11	2
(06)	Sivsagar	4	4	1
(07)	Darrang and Sonitpur	4	4	2
(08)	Nagaon	1	1	—
Total:		61	62	11

Statement-III*F.I.R. against the following gardens*

Sl. No.	Name of garden	Amounts
(01)	Dekhari T.E.	Rs. 1,07,33,058.35
(02)	Gillapukhuri T.E.	Rs. 57,95,883.05
(03)	Rangajoun T.E.	Rs. 2,18,69,535.28
(04)	Shyamraipur T.E.	Rs. 4,19,670.22
(05)	Bholaguri T.E.	Rs. 43,27,255.02
(06)	Saraipani T.E.	Rs. 61,52,458.73
(07)	Nardua T.E.	Rs. 4,22,060.22
(08)	Nikanpukheri T.E.	Rs. 80,74,661.71
(09)	Fatemabad T.E.	Rs. 23,26,681.66
(10)	Chandoari T.E.	Rs. 21,72,091.89
(11)	Kathoni T.E.	Rs. 21,80,466.12
(12)	Dulco T.E.	Rs. 56,68,488.96
(13)	Dillabam T.E.	Rs. 67,78,163.30
(14)	Kocmtai T.E.	Rs. 1,94,90,337.46
(15)	Behubor T.E.	Rs. 1,03,65,143.15
(16)	Doolahat T.E.	Rs. 1,93,02,807.76
Total		Rs. 12,59,78,752.88
Nos. of 16 gardens Recovered		Rs. 61,27,157.76
Total		Rs. 11,98,51,605.22
Total Numbers of Gardens		890

(Covered under AT PPT and Scheme)

[Translation]

Fish Production

3796. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

DR. P.P. KOYA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fish products produced from the sea and in land-waters, separately annually;

(b) the details of fish production in the country during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) the total fish exported and consumed internally, annually; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote fish landing centres, fish production and export of fish and fish products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The average annual fish production from marine and inland resources for the period of 2001-02 to 2004-05 have been around 28.85 lakh tonnes and 33.30 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The state-wise details of the estimated fish production during the last three years and the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Out of the total fish production in the country, the average annual export of fish and fish products for the period of 2001-02 to 2004-05 have been around 4.35 lakh tonnes.

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to promote fish landing centres, fish production and export of fish and fish products is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise estimate of fish production in the country during the last three years and provisional estimate of fish production during the current financial year (April 2005 to September 2005)

Fish Production in '000 tonnes

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (P) (April-Sep. 05)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	676.11	827.90	944.64	476.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.60	2.65	1.30
3.	Assam	161.45	165.52	181.00	61.82
4.	Bihar	240.40	261.00	266.49	122.39
5.	Goa	69.92	76.53	87.36	26.29
6.	Gujarat	701.60	777.91	654.62	209.36
7.	Haryana	34.57	35.18	39.13	16.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.22	7.24	6.53	2.07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.85	19.75	19.75	10.00
10.	Karnataka	249.61	266.42	257.00	78.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	671.82	678.32	684.7	348.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47.46	42.17	50.82	16.47
13.	Maharashtra	537.05	514.10	545.13	209.30
14.	Manipur	16.45	16.60	17.60	7.80
15.	Meghalaya	4.97	5.37	5.15	2.73
16.	Mizoram	3.15	3.25	3.38	0.96
17.	Nagaland	5.20	5.50	5.56	2.20
18.	Orissa	281.95	287.53	306.9	135.75
19.	Punjab	58.00	66.00	83.65	43.52
20.	Rajasthan	14.27	25.60	14.3	3.50
21.	Sikkim	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	485.00	473.50	474.14	276.88
23.	Tripura	29.45	29.52	17.98	6.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	225.37	249.84	267.00	138.40
25.	West Bengal	1100.10	1120.00	1169.60	542.01
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.08	28.30	31.15	17.22
27.	Chandigarh	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.04
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02
29.	Daman and Diu	21.52	11.26	13.77	4.06
30.	Delhi	3.20	2.25	2.10	0.61
31.	Lakshadweep	13.65	7.50	10.03	2.10
32.	Pondicherry	44.50	45.02	48.00	11.43
33.	Chhattisgarh	95.76	99.80	111.05	73.80
34.	Uttaranchal	6.42	2.55	2.56	0.92
35.	Jharkahnd	101.00	45.38	75.38	12.20
India		5955.93	6199.68	6399.39	2860.57

P: Provisional.

Source: State Government/UT Administrations.

Statement-II

Steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Department to promote fish landing centres, fish production and export of fish and fish products for the

- (1) Government of India implements two macro Centrally Sponsored Schemes: "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" and "Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations" through State Government/UT Administrations encompassing various components such as, establishment of fishing harbours, fish landing centres, post harvest infrastructure facilities etc. to develop the fisheries sector and provide fish in prime and hygienic condition to the consumers and fish processing industries to boost exports.
- (2) Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy has been announced in November, 2004 with the objectives: to augment fish production upto the sustainable level; to ensure socio-economic security of the artisanal fishermen and; to ensure sustainable development of marine fisheries with due concern for ecological integrity and bio-diversity.
- (3) Empowered committee has been set upto oversee the development of deep seas fishing. Resource enhancement measure like uniform ban during monsoon period and popularization of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries concept is also resorted to.
- (4) Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act 2005 has been enacted to regulate the activities of aquaculture farms.
- (5) A network of 429 Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) and 39 Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) is under operation covering all the potential districts for the Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture across the country.

[English]

Recovered Forest Area

3797. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

DR. K.S. MANOJ:

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

(a) the details of Protected Mangrove Forests and Recovered Forest Area (RFA) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the criteria followed to notify RFA as distinguished from other categories of forest areas;

(c) the extent to which it has increased the total forest area in the country;

(d) the area under protected forests and national parks/sanctuaries as percentage of total forest area; and

(e) the difference between protected forests and protected areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Forest Survey of India (FSI) assesses the mangrove forests of the country according to their canopy density. The State-wise details of the mangrove forests as per the "State of Forest Report (SFR)-2003" published by FSI are given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is no separate information for protected mangrove forests. The State-wise details of RFA defined as Recorded Forest Area in SFR-2003 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Recorded Forest Area is the geographical area recorded as forest in Government records, whereas forest cover includes all lands more than one hectare in area with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent. The increase/decrease in RFA is due to inclusion/exclusion of forest land by notification by the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments.

(c) Recorded Forest Area (RFA) of the country has increased to 774,740 Sq. Km. as per the SFR-2003.

(d) The area under Protected Forests of the country as per SFR-2003 is 238,434 Sq. Km. constituting 30.78 per cent of the total forest area. The total area under National Parks/Sanctuaries is 156,934 Sq. Km. which is about 22 per cent of total forest area.

(e) Protected Forests means an area notified under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, whereas Protected Area means a national park, a Wildlife Sanctuary, a conservation reserve or community reserve notified under section 18, 35, 36A and 36C of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Statement-I*State/Union Territory (UT) wise Mangrove Cover*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total (in Sq. Km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	329
2.	Goa	10
3.	Gujarat	960
4.	Karnataka	3
5.	Kerala	8
6.	Maharashtra	116
7.	Orissa	207
8.	Tamil Nadu	35
9.	West Bengal	2,120
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	671
11.	Daman and Diu	1
12.	Pondicherry	1
Total		4,461

Statement-II*State/Union Territory (UT) wise Recorded Forest Area*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Recorded Forest Area (in Sq. Km.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63,821
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51,540
3.	Assam	27,018
4.	Bihar	6,473
5.	Chhattisgarh	59,772

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	85
7.	Goa	1,224
8.	Gujarat	19,113
9.	Haryana	1,558
10.	Himachal Pradesh	37,033
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20,230
12.	Jharkhand	23,605
13.	Karnataka	43,084
14.	Kerala	11,268
15.	Madhya Pradesh	95,221
16.	Maharashtra	61,939
17.	Manipur	17,418
18.	Meghalaya	9,496
19.	Mizoram	16,717
20.	Nagaland	8,629
21.	Orissa	58,136
22.	Punjab	3,084
23.	Rajasthan	32,488
24.	Sikkim	5,841
25.	Tamil Nadu	22,877
26.	Tripura	6,293
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16,826
28.	Uttaranchal	34,662
29.	West Bengal	11,879
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,171
31.	Chandigarh	34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204

1	2	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Pondicherry	0
Total		774,740

National Mission on Water Conservation

3798. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Mission for Water Conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring the inter-linking of rivers under this Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) With a view to take up People Water Conservation Mission through Panchayats utilizing the Wage Employment Programme Funds, a number of activities such as water conservation and water harvesting; drought proofing; irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works; provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Aawas Yojana of the Government of India; renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks; and flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas have been taken up under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fund for Forest Conservation

3799. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate fund for forest conservation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Central Government, in pursuance of the Supreme Court order dated 30th October, 2002 in IA No. 566 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995, has constituted an authority known as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the purpose of management of money receivable towards compensatory afforestation, Net Present Value (NPV) and any other money recoverable from the user agency, in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the Central Government while according approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for non-forestry uses of the forest land.

The money received from user agency is required to be used as per the site-specific schemes for protection and conservation of forests and environment.

Availability of Cheaper ARV

3800. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of the new Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV) is rupees three hundred per vaccine and a victim is required to take at least five vaccines which is beyond the reach of the poor; and

(b) if so, the policy being formulated by the Government to make available ARV at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As per the present Pharma Policy, prices of Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations based thereon are fixed/revised under the provisions of

the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. However, the Anti Rabies Vaccines are not under price control of DPCO 1995.

Prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R and D expenses, trade commission, market

competition, product innovation, product quality etc., The NPPA monitors the prices of medicines as per monthly Retail Audit Reports of ORG-IMS Research Pvt. Ltd. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

Prices major manufacturer of Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV) as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Formulation	Price
1.	M/s. Aventis	Rabipur	Rs. 309 per 1 ml. vial
2.	M/s. Serum Institute of India	Rabivax	Rs. 375.75 per 1 ml. vial
3.	M/s. Zydus Recon	Vaxirab	Rs. 296 per dose
4.	M/s. Ranbaxy	Verorab	Rs. 304 per vial
5.	M/s. Aventis Pasteur	Verovax-R	Rs. 296 per vial + 1 Ser.

A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen., Principal Adviser, Planning Commission was constituted to explore options other than price control to make available life saving drugs at reasonable prices. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government on the 20th September, 2005.

The Government in consultation with various stakeholders is examining the recommendations of the Task Force. Based on this a new Pharmaceutical Policy is likely to be announced shortly.

Strikes and Lockouts

3801. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of strikes and lockouts occurred in public sector and private sectors during each of the last three years especially in tribal areas, State-wise;

(b) the number of man days wasted on account of this in the country including Gujarat;

(c) the number of workers/employees rendered jobless on account of these incidents in various States, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve industrial relations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Statement-I showing the number of strikes and lockouts in the public sector and the private sector, State-wise, during 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto 25th October, 2005) is enclosed. However, information is not maintained separately for tribal areas.

(b) The number of man days lost due to strikes and lockouts in the country including Gujarat, during 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto 25th October, 2005) is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The information on number of workers rendered jobless on account of these incidents is not centrally maintained. However, the number of workers affected by strikes and lockouts, State-wise, during 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto 25th October, 2005) is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relations Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes.

Orissa	0	7	7	7	7	14	1	5	6	0	0	0
Punjab	0	13	13	1	13	14	0	9	9	0	5	5
Rajasthan	3	15	18	2	10	12	3	12	15	4	9	13
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	94	95	4	77	81	0	74	74	0	38	38
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	11	14	5	10	15	9	14	23	4	8	12
West Bengal	3	190	193	2	234	236	2	203	205	2	183	185
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	4	4	1	0	1	2	3	5	0	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	0	2	2	4	2	6	1	3	4	1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	6	2	0	2
All India	63	516	579	59	493	552	49	428	477	51	307	358

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

P: Provisional. NA: Not Available

*Figures based on information upto 25th October, 2005.

Statement-II*Number of mandays lost (in thousands) due to strikes and lockouts*

	2002	2003	2004	2005(P)*
Gujarat	102	147	163	104
All India**	26,586	30,256	23,866	12,667

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

P: Provisional.

*Figures based on information upto 25th October, 2005.

**All India figures include those of Gujarat as well.

Statement-III*State-wise number of workers affected (in thousands) due to strikes and lockouts*

States/UTs	2002	2003	2004	2005(P)*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	173	664	100	98
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	4	8	38	17
Bihar	7	60	72	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	23	31	27	47
Haryana	6	4	3	18
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	4	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	38	81	160	66
Kerala	446	102	103	63
Madhya Pradesh	5	12	41	20
Maharashtra	7	37	854	857

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	1	1	1	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Orissa	3	6	5	0
Punjab	5	7	7	4
Rajasthan	20	49	37	35
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	36	29	25	20
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	44	32	54	21
West Bengal	257	650	462	161
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	19	12	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	32	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	8	14	5
Chhattisgarh	0	9	18	8
All India	1,079	1,816	2,072	1,446

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

P: Provisional.

*Figures based on information upto 25th October, 2005.

Total may not necessarily tally due to rounding off of figures.

[English]

Construction of Hotels

3802. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether luxury hotel chains across India are on a high with the hospitality sector finding it tougher to be hospitable to visitors;

(b) if so, the details of occupancy in hotels during the last three years in 5 star hotels in Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad;

(c) whether the foreign tourists are flocking the

beaches of Goa and the backwaters of Kerala;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the number of hotels in Goa and in other cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The luxury hotel chains across the country are showing improvement in their occupancy as well as revenue levels. The details of the occupancy in the hotels in the 5 star and 5 star deluxe category hotels are as under:—

Average occupancy in 5 star/5 star deluxe hotels

City	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Mumbai	63.8%	62.6%	66.3%
Delhi	55.9%	58.3%	69.1%
Bangalore	62.8%	72.4%	78.9%
Chennai	65.0%	63.9%	61.6%
Hyderabad	67.2%	71.0%	72.8%

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity and the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take appropriate steps to facilitate the growth of hotels by allocating suitable land, redefining land-use, etc. in view increasing the number of tourists.

Soil Testing Laboratories

3803. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the analysis of soil samples collected from seven major States show that the fertility of the soils is deteriorating at a rapid pace threatening crop productivity;

(b) If so, the details of research work conducted by scientists on the crop species of the 12 different plant nutrients;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish region-wise/district-wise soil testing laboratories on affordable price of farmers and set up ongoing basis programmes for soil fertility; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) All India Coordinated Projects on 'Soil test crop response' and 'Macro, secondary and pollutant elements' reveals

that Indian Soils under intensive agriculture are now showing signs of fatigue, especially in Indo-Gangetic plain covering States like Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The status of available Nitrogen (N) in the country is in general low, Phosphorus (P) low to medium and Potassium (K) medium to high. About 41% soils are deficient in Sulphur. The deficiency is more pronounced in oilseeds and pulses compared to cereals. The deficiencies of Zinc, Iron, Manganese and Copper are also to the tune of 49, 12, 5 and 3 per cent respectively. The Zinc deficiency is more widespread on coarse textured, calcareous or alkaline and low organic carbon alluvial soils of Indo-Gangetic plains covering rice-wheat system. The Boron deficiencies are coming up in a big way in red, lateritic and calcareous soils of eastern region covering Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. The single micronutrient deficiency is more common while multiple nutrient deficiencies are in isolated areas in most of the States.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 551 Soil Testing Laboratories in the country (426 Static and 125 Mobile) with annual analyzing capacity of 6.75 million soil samples. The Government is providing financial assistance for setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories in the country through State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme—'Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers' under Macro Management of Agriculture. The Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) based on soil test for balanced and judicious use of fertilizer alongwith organic resources like green manure, farm yard manure, compost, phospho compost, vermin compost, bio-fertilizer etc.

ICAR has also developed soil testing based Balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management Packages (INMP) for different crops/cropping systems under various agro ecological regions of the country. The council is also imparting training to farmers on INMP and demonstrating its usefulness on their fields.

Project Proposal from Gujarat

3804. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from the Government of Gujarat for allocation of funds under different environmental projects including rehabilitation plan for displaced families;

(b) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise and the action taken thereon by the Union Government; and

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far and those pending for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference on Plasticulture

3805. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International Conference on Plasticulture hosted by the Government recently in New Delhi;

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

(c) the number of countries participated in the conference; and

(d) the extent to which the use of plastic in agriculture would be useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) An International Conference on Plasticulture and Precision Farming was held during 17-21 November, 2005 at New Delhi by the National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture (NCPAH) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(b) The Conference addressed various areas such as micro and sprinkler irrigation, sub-surface drainage, lining of water storage and conveyance systems with plastics film, surface covered cultivation, controlled environment cultivation, precision farming, organic farming,

biotechnology, post harvest management including packaging, storage technology, policy issues etc.

About 800 delegates from India and abroad attended the conference including 130 farmers from various parts of the country. A number of recommendations on researchable issues, extension issues, policy issues were made during the conference.

(c) Representatives from 14 countries participated in the conference.

(d) The use of plastics in the agriculture sector is well recognized the world over as well as in India. The plasticulture applications which hold appreciable potential in the country are-drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, piped water distribution network, mulching, nursery bags, nursery structures, net and greenhouse, tunnels and low tunnels, plant protection nets, crates and boxes, pond and reservoir lining, canal lining, subsurface drainage etc. Many of these applications are already commercialized.

Improvement in Security for Tourists

3806. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian Government has directed its citizens to defer their travel plan to India;

(b) if so, whether the foreign tourists visiting India has been affected due to frequent terrorist incidents in the country;

(c) if so, the foreign tourists visited India during 2004 and 2005, till date;

(d) the action taken by the Government for the safety/security of foreign tourists; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Australian Government's current travel advice to its citizens is to exercise safety precautions while traveling to India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Details of foreign tourist arrivals to the country during 2004 and 2005 (till November) are given below:—

	2004	Jan.-Nov. 2005
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	3367980 (+23.5% as compared to 2003)	3346960 (13.5% as compared to Jan.-Nov. 2004)

(d) Safety and security is a State subject. The Ministry of Tourism has advised the State Governments/UTs for deployment of Tourism Police at all important tourist centres/destinations for the safety of tourists.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism, through the India tourism, offices overseas, undertakes a series of promotional activities in tourist generating markets overseas for increasing the number of foreign tourists visiting India. These include advertising, participation in fairs and exhibitions, organizing seminars, workshops and road shows, publication of brochures, joint advertising support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Sankos-Teesta Project of North Bengal

3807. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sankos-Teesta project of North Bengal would be completed as scheduled;

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard so far;

(c) the details of villages and families to be displaced on the execution of the project; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Government to provide suitable rehabilitation to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTERS OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The

Government of West Bengal has informed that the Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG) River Linking Project has not yet been taken up and as such its completion schedule cannot be furnished.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sugar Export to Bangladesh

3808. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether the export of sugar to Bangladesh has been declining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, year-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote export of sugar; and

(d) the extent of success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total quantum of sugar exported to Bangladesh during the last three years and current year were as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity Exported (in MTs.)
2002-2003	281084
2003-2004	150411
2004-2005	8204
2005-2006 (till Sep. 05)	57

(b) to (d) Sugar is a freely exportable commodity and its exports are undertaken by sugar factories as per their commercial prudence, after an assessment of position with regard to stock of sugar held by them,

prospects of sugar production and requirement of sugar for consumption in the country, domestic and international prices of sugar and other relevant factors, including the provisions of the EXIM policy.

[English]

Appointment of Non-Official Part-Time Directors in PSUs

3809. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently amended the eligibility criteria for appointment of Non-Official Part-Time Directors on the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) In order to widen the field of selection for appointment of Non-Official Part-Time Directors on the Boards of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), the Government has recently added upon the eligibility criteria and "persons of eminence with proven track record from Industry, Business or Agriculture" can also be considered now for such appointments.

[Translation]

Unemployment in Unirrigated Land Areas

3810. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

MOHD. SHAHID:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of unemployment among farmers in unirrigated land areas has increased during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to raise the per capita income of farmers in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The employment among farmers in terms of mandays in the unirrigated areas is adversely affected in the years of low rainfall. Thus, with the fluctuating rainfall during the last three years, the employment/unemployment also seems to have fluctuated in these areas.

(b) The projects such as national Watershed Development Project in rain fed areas (subsumed under the Scheme Macro Management of Agriculture) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas which are under implementation in rain fed and ecologically fragile areas also create employment opportunities through various types of activities in addition to the prime objective of increasing production and productivity in these resource poor areas. Schemes on 'Macro Irrigation' and 'Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming System' which are on the anvil would bring more areas under irrigation and promote dryland farming by way of on-farm water harvesting and conservation and promotion of improved dryland technologies. Further, the present thrust on diversification of agriculture would promote non-crop production related activities like dairying, poultry etc. with a view to increase employment in the agricultural sector.

As part of the National Water Resource Development Project, a pilot project is already under implementation to repair, renovate and restore water bodies that are

directly linked to agriculture covering 1084 water bodies in 23 districts.

Scheme to Attract Domestic Tourists

3811. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to attract domestic tourists in Eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly in Varanasi, Allahabad, Ayodhya etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to the State Government during the current year to develop tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Various steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract domestic tourists to the places/spots of tourist interest in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh are:—

- Development of tourist spots under its various schemes of infrastructure development of tourist circuits and destinations;
- Direct approach to the consumers through Electronic and print media through the "Incredible India" Campaign; and
- Creation of World Class Collaterals.

(c) The details of Central financial assistance sanctioned/released for tourism related projects to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 2005-06 are as given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Projects Sanctioned to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the Current Financial Year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2005-06			
1.	Beautification/Renovation/Construction of TICC Fort Complex at Etawah	55.68	44.54

1	2	3	4
2.	Beautification of Kali Vahan Temple at Etawah	46.90	37.52
3.	Preparation of Site Survey Plan of Parkrama Path for Goverdhan and Vrindavan Research Institute at Vrindavan	0.79	0.79
4.	Development and Beautification of Nana Rao Smarak at Bithoor (Distt. Kanpur Nagar)	422.17	337.00
5.	Renovation/Beautification of Chhatris of Govardhan in Mathura Distt.	58.60	46.88
6.	Celebration of Jhansi Ayurveda Festival, 2004	2.50	2.00
7.	Development of Garhmukteshwar—Brij Ghat under Destination Development Scheme	256.80	205.44
8.	Development of Rae Bareilly and surrounding area under Destination Development Scheme	490.27	392.21
9.	Development of Wayside amenities around Ghuisarnath Dham, Block Sangipur, Distt. Pratapgarh under Destination Development Scheme	258.09	206.47
10.	Development of Mirzapur-Chunar-Robertsganj under Vindhya Tourist Circuit	800.00	640.00
11.	Investors' Meet at Agra in Feb. 2006	15.00	12.00
Total		2406.80	1924.85

[English]

Testing Facilities for Detection of Antibiotic Residues

3812. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the testing facilities for detection of very low levels of antibiotic residues in the raw material are not available in sea food processing establishments in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to provide testing facilities for detection of antibiotic residues in the raw materials as required by the importers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) In order to create/upgrade necessary testing facilities, laboratories have been establishment at various places in the country under Government agencies like Marine Products Export Development Authority, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Export Inspection Agency, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture etc. Besides, Ministry of Food

Processing Industries, also provides financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of Quality Control Laboratories as per the needs.

[Translation]

Jatropha Farming

3813. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a special scheme for the farming of Jatropha in the country;

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

(c) the nature of climatic and soil required for jatropha farming;

(d) whether the Government has got any research done in this connection;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is contemplating a National Mission on Bio-Diesel involving plantation of Jatropha as feedstock for Bio-diesel production wherein it is proposed to cover over an area of 4 lakh ha. of degraded forest and non-forest lands. The proposal is awaiting the principle approval of the Planning Commission. However, a Central Sector Scheme "Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds" is being implemented in the country to accelerate the production of Tree Borne Oilseeds like jatropha, karanja, mahua, neem, wild apricot, Cheura etc. Need based research and development programmes have been initiated by making networking of research institutions in the country. Besides, model plantation have been organized by using elite planting material in more than 800 ha. area during 2004-05 in 23 States.

(c) It can be grown on a wide range of soil and agro climatic conditions except under water logging condition.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has initiated a R and D Network programme on Integrated Development of jatropha by involving various R and D Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) etc. to address different researchable issues namely Establishment of National and State provenance trial, identification of elite planting material, seed resource assessment and storage, phonological and chemical evaluation for characterization, tree improvement to get quality and reliable seed source, multi-locational trials of elite planting material, techniques for mass multiplication of quality planting material, model plantation including agro-forestry models, evolving good cropping system of TBOs with other plants/crop, post harvest tools and technology, detoxification of oil meal of important TBOs training of various target groups etc.

[English]

Contract Labour

3814. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of contract labour in PSUs, Central and State Government and Private Sector as per the latest information;

(b) whether the Government is aware that over the past one decade, the number of contract labour even on regular and perennial operations in Government/PSUs have increased by leaps and bound while the service and working conditions of these contract workers continue to deteriorate in practice;

(c) if so, whether the Government has surveyed the conditions of contract labour recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) In accordance with the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, both the Central and State Government are 'appropriate Government' in respect of establishments coming within their respective spheres of jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the number of contract labour covered by licenses issued during the year 2004-05 were 968792.

(b) to (d) The Government is aware that the contract labour system is generally prevalent in various establishments. The Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour carries out surveys on the working conditions of contract labour from time to time. During the year 2000-2001, a survey in four industries/establishments namely Cement Manufacturing Industry, Cement Related Mines, Food Corporation of India's depots and National Thermal Power Corporation units was conducted. As per the report, the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and other labour laws are, by and large, being complied with by the establishments/contractors. It has also been reported that contract workers were deployed on jobs which were of regular nature in the establishments/industries surveyed other than National Thermal Power Corporation.

Adequate provisions exist in the various labour laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to protect the interests of contract labour in terms of their wages, welfare, health and social security. Several notifications have been issued by both the Central and State Governments prohibiting employment of contract labour in perennial nature of jobs/works/processes. Regular inspections are conducted and violations are dealt with strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law, by launching prosecutions also, if necessary.

Implementation of 1997 Pay Revision in BBUNL

3815. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) has implemented Pay Revision w.e.f. January 1, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BBUNL has been taking the service charges from its different subsidiaries to meet the expenditure of 1997 Pay Revision;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether the employees of different subsidiaries of BBUNL will get the effect of 1997 Pay Revision at par with the employees of BBUNL; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the approval conveyed by the Government of India on 17-05-2005, BBUNL has implemented pay revision in respect of Board and below Board level executives w.e.f. 01-01-1997.

(c) and (d) BBUNL is meeting the additional burden arising out of 1997 pay revision from its internal generation through execution of domestic as well as export orders. BBUNL renders services to the group companies in technical and commercial matters for which administrative costs are reimbursed from subsidiary companies on equitable basis.

(e) and (f) Out of 4 operating subsidiaries of BBUNL, M/s. BBJ have already implemented 1997 pay revision. The other 3 subsidiaries namely BSCL, BCL and BWEL are BIFR referred companies. As per the GOI (Department of Public Enterprises) guidelines dated 25-06-1999, revision of pay scales in these companies would be in accordance with the Rehabilitation Package if and when approved by the BIFR containing a provision for the additional expenditure on account of pay revision in these packages.

Prices of Drugs

3816. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Drugs Price Control Order to check the prices of drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken so far on the recommendations of Sandhu Committee by the Government; and

(d) the time by which all the recommendations of the said committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission was constituted to explore options other than price control to make available life saving drugs at reasonable prices. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government on the 20th September, 2005. The Government in consultation with various stakeholders is examining the recommendations of the Task Force. Based on this a new Pharmaceutical Policy is likely to be announced shortly.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (PI) (Sandhu Committee) was constituted to examine the span of price control (including trade margin) in the light of National Common Minimum Programme and the observations of the Supreme Court in SLP No. (C) 3668/2003 and to suggest measures for fulfilling the objective of National Common Minimum Programme to ensure the availability of life saving drugs at reasonable prices. This Committee has submitted its interim report to the Government. The Committee has recommended, inter-alia, intensive monitoring on the prices of all those drugs out of the selected basket (National List of Essential Medicines, 2003) which are not under price control, ceilings on trade margins of drugs, a system of price negotiations for the new patented drugs, special schemes for people below poverty line, introduction of Rajasthan Model of Life Line Fluid Stores (hospital pharmacy stores run by Medicare Societies) for bulk purchase of drugs directly from manufacturer and selling them at reduced prices, compounding of offences under the Essential Commodities Act, establishment of DPCO cells in all States on the model of Karnataka, price negotiations at the time of launching of a new patented drug, efforts to increase public awareness, wide publicity to policies and decisions of the Government and NPPA etc. As a follow-up action on the recommendations made by the

Committee, letters have been addressed to all the States/ Union Territories and also to various Departments of the Central Government for seeking their comments.

Survey by NGOs on Unemployment

3817. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent past some Government agencies, NGOs conducted survey to find out percentage of men and women earning daily wage under various employment schemes in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage, separately;

(c) whether the percentage of women is less than men and wage earning of women is less than men; and

(d) if so, the steps in consultation with the State Government are being contemplated to remove the disparity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is not aware of any such agency/agencies carrying out such all India survey to reliably assess percentage of men and women earning daily wages under various schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Renovation of AVM Channel

3818. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Tsunami ravages are comparatively low in the shores and villages along the AVM Channel where it was exposed to water flow and the damage is heavy at the banks where the channel is closed;

(b) if so, whether the Government consider the renovation of the AVM Channel to bring back to its utility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) No report with regard to moderation of Tsunami ravages due to AVM Channel flows has come to the notice of the Ministry of Water Resources. The Tsunami, which occurred in December, 2004, has affected the coastal areas of the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The restoration works in the affected areas are being done by the State Governments depending upon their priority. Proposal for restoring damages to AVM Channel has not been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

Irrigation Projects under CADP

3819. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of irrigation projects under Command Area Development Programme in the States including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which these projects are expected to be completed; and

(c) the allocation of funds made for those projects so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) So far 310 Irrigation Projects have been included under the Command Area Development Programme out of which 162 projects have been completed, including 8 projects in Madhya Pradesh. After clubbing of 23 projects into 8 and inclusion of some of new projects, Command Area Development works in 133 irrigation projects are at present on-going in the States. There are 5 ongoing projects in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The programme is being implemented on 50:50 matching share basis between Centre and State Governments. Time limit for completion of projects would depend on the pace of progress achieved by the State Governments.

(c) The central assistance is released to the States

on the basis of physical targets and progress reported by them. The central assistance released to the States so far for the irrigation projects included under Command Area Development Programme is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Central assistance released to the States for the irrigation projects included under Command Area Development Programme

Sl No.	Name of the States	Cumulative upto Xth Plan till 14-12-2005 (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9297.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	173.63
3.	Assam	2066.41
4.	Bihar	11848.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	683.14
6.	Goa	917.93
7.	Gujarat	15038.72
8.	Haryana	18229.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1184.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4146.93
11.	Jharkhand	0.00
12.	Karnataka	28420.95
13.	Kerala	9990.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10074.57
15.	Maharashtra	25873.56
16.	Manipur	1736.69

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	118.02
18.	Mizoram	44.34
19.	Nagaland	281.70
20.	Orissa	8751.32
21.	Punjab	9313.54
22.	Rajasthan	51571.85
23.	Sikkim	6.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	24776.21
25.	Tripura	19.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58770.95
27.	Uttaranchal	75.00
28.	West Bengal	3458.18
Total		296871.05

Ecology of Chilika Lagoon

3820. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed/taken by the Government for Eco-restoration of Chilika Lagoon in Orissa;

(b) the total amount required to implement the scheme; and

(c) the Central assistance provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Various steps undertaken by Government for eco-restoration of Chilika Lagoon include major activity of hydrological intervention by opening of a new mouth and development of lead channels to improve the circulation, flushing and auto recruitment of species. Among the other activities undertaken have been silt control, improvement of water exchange and salinity gradient, restoration of Nalaban ecosystem for migratory birds, upliftment of socio economic conditions,

improvement of road network, fisheries development, catchment treatment, desiltation of outer channel, weed control and establishment of center for wetland management.

(b) and (c) The Chilika Development Authority has received Rs. 27.00 crores and Rs. 30.00 crores as per the recommendations of tenth and eleventh finance commission respectively. The 12th finance commission has also recommended an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores for the period 2006-10. Besides, Ministry of Environment and Forests has also released Rs. 7.28 crores for restoration of Chilika Lagoon so far.

[Translation]

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

3821. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the Irrigation Ministers of the States have recently discussed the reasons for non-completion of irrigation projects in the States as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated 1 December, 2005;

(b) if so, whether any scheme of levying duty on drawal of ground water by the Government was discussed in the conference;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been decline in the percentage of amount spent in the irrigation sector since the First Five Year Plan till the Tenth Plan;

(e) if so, the names of the States which have effected optimum reduction in the amount spent in irrigation sector/schemes; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to increase in the said expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The

National Conference of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of State Governments and Union Territories was held on 30th November, 2005 where various issues including the issues related to "Completion of Major and Medium Projects" were also discussed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The statement showing investment for irrigation and command area development in various States during the Ninth Plan alongwith the total expenditure for all sectors in enclosed. Government of India is providing central assistance to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for completion of irrigation projects as per the guidelines.

Statement

Irrigation Investment as percentage of State Sector Investment in Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Major and Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Command Area Development	Total	All Sectors Expdr.	Investment Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4045.77	976.25	49.18	5071.20	28467.84	17.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.73	94.62	4.99	101.34	2487.13	4.07
3.	Assam	212.96	382.22	31.14	626.32	7129.65	8.78
4.	Bihar	1621.94	231.56	62.66	1916.16	9921.29	19.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.64	71.48	1.57	233.69	1361.29	17.17
6.	Goa	224.22	26.68	9.70	260.60	1389.60	18.75
7.	Gujarat	5298.42	933.32	61.34	6293.08	24657.98	25.52
8.	Haryana	1154.41	200.90	143.03	1498.34	7987.00	18.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65.09	232.70	4.38	302.17	7897.49	3.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.52	142.86	20.58	291.96	7542.88	3.87
11.	Jharkhand	167.01	39.31	0.00	206.32	2023.51	10.20
12.	Karnataka	8700.51	459.03	97.90	9257.44	31125.56	29.74
13.	Kerala	703.33	225.82	41.80	970.95	14060.20	6.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2203.68	746.29	17.43	2967.40	16658.02	17.81
15.	Maharashtra	14807.29	1348.55	219.47	16375.31	44656.18	36.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Manipur		171.67	30.05	6.63	208.35	1663.12	12.53
17. Meghalaya		10.65	34.21	0.87	45.73	1824.54	2.51
18. Mizoram		0.14	26.30	0.47	26.91	1719.67	1.56
19. Nagaland		0.86	25.32	0.53	26.71	1502.25	1.78
20. Orissa		2331.23	435.70	26.53	2793.46	12115.26	23.06
21. Punjab		334.92	189.01	179.34	703.27	9816.05	7.16
22. Rajasthan		1725.14	259.48	263.35	2247.97	19532.32	11.51
23. Sikkim		2.16	19.44	1.64	23.24	1107.64	2.10
24. Tamil Nadu		1218.50	287.70	65.88	1572.08	25035.61	6.28
25. Tripura		32.44	75.27	0.04	107.75	2254.14	4.78
26. Uttar Pradesh		3014.68	361.96	155.31	3531.95	30510.28	11.58
27. Uttaranchal		60.96	19.59	0.00	80.55	2492.30	3.23
28. West Bengal		667.80	346.08	26.53	1040.41	20453.01	5.09
29. Union Territories		4.17	52.44	0.89	57.50	18109.77	0.32
Grand Total		49070.84	8274.14	1493.18	58838.16	355501.58	16.55

[English]

Schemes for Better Use of Land and Water

3822. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving priority to policies for better utilization of land and water to increase growth in agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details of schemes/policies framed by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the result achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has formulated National

Agriculture Policy and National Water Policy for better utilization of land and water for increasing growth in agriculture sector. The policy seeks to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading, and socially acceptable use of country's natural resources i.e. land, water and genetic endowment to promote sustainable development of agriculture. Major schemes being implemented by Government are:—

- (1) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
- (2) Soil conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR)
- (3) Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA)

- (4) Reclamation of Alkali Soils (RAS)
- (5) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- (6) Desert Development Programme (DDP)
- (7) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)
- (8) Acceleration Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)
- (9) Command Area Development Programme (CADP)
- (10) National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies Directly Linked to Agriculture.

(c) An area of 28.5 million hectare has been developed under various Watershed Development Programmes upto 2004-05. Irrigation potential has been created to cover 93.95 million hectare through major, medium and minor irrigation projects upto the end of IX Plan.

Modernisation of Fishing Harbours

3823. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise fishing harbours in the country;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the current financial year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted

any proposal in this regard and development of fishing harbours at Arthunkal and Thottappatty in Alappuzha district;

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

(f) whether the Union Government has sanctioned the revised project report of Kayamkulam fishing harbour; and

(g) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Details of the proposal submitted by Government of Kerala for modernization/renovation of existing fishing harbours are given in the enclosed statement. Proposal for construction of fishing harbour at Thottappally in Alappuzha District at a total cost of Rs. 1458.30 lakhs has been approved in February 2004 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and first instalment of central share amounting to Rs. 100 lakhs was released in March, 2004 to the Government of Kerala. With regards to proposal for construction of fishing harbour at Arthungal, the State Government is to evolve techno-economic feasibility of the proposal after completion of necessary investigations.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala has been requested in June, 2005 to submit a consolidated revised project report.

Statement

Modernisation of Fishing Harbours

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Fishing Harbour	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	638.00	Funds already sanctioned under ASIDE Scheme.

1	2	3	4	5
		Tuticorin	504.41	Funds already sanctioned under ASIDE Scheme. In addition, Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided under CSS.
2.	Karnataka	Malpe	100.00	The State Government is to finalize the proposal for upgradation under the ASIDE Scheme.
		Mangalore	90.00	The Government of Karnataka is to submit the proposal for assistance under the ASIDE Scheme.
		Honnavar	40.00	—do—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	156.89	The works have been completed.
		Kakinada	40.00	Fund has already been released to the State Governments under ASIDE Scheme. 50% of the project has been completed.
		Nizamapatnam	40.00	90% of the works have been completed.
		Machilipatnam	45.37	Proposal has been approved by the State Level Expert Promotion Committee under the ASIDE Scheme.
4.	Gujarat	Veraval	381.26	Work in progress. Concreting of Jetty No.1 to 5 completed under ASIDE Scheme. Rs. 20 lakhs has also been provided under the CSS.
		Mangrol	54.67	The State is to finalize the proposal for assistance under ASIDE Scheme. Rs. 20 lakhs has also been provided under the CSS.
		Porbandar	18.00	Rs. 9 lakhs has been provided under the CSS and works completed.
5.	Orissa	Dhamara	150.00	The State is to finalize the proposal for assistance under ASIDE Scheme.
6.	Kerala	Neendakara	650.00	The proposal has been recommended by MPEDA for assistance under ASIDE Scheme by the Ministry of Commerce. Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided under the CSS.

1	2	3	4	5
		Bey pore	330.53	Proposal recently has been received from Government of Kerala.
		Puthiyappa	277.00	The proposal has been recommended by MPEDA for assistance under ASIDE Scheme by the Ministry of Commerce. Rs. 10 lakhs has already been provided under the CSS.
		Munambam FH	227.00	Proposal approved under ASIDE Scheme and funds to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided to Munambam Fishery Harbour Management Society for execution of the work.
		Cochin FH	170.00	Entire funds provided and upgradation work completed.
		Mopla Bay	38.00	Project approved under the CSS and Rs. 15 lakhs has already been provided.
		Chombal	37.70	Project approved under the CSS and Rs. 10 lakhs has already been provided.
7. Maharashtra		Sassoon Dock FH and new Ferry Wharf FH	—	The Port Trust and CICEF, Bangalore are to finalize the proposal.
8. West Bengal		Shankarpur Stage-I (Digha)	40.00	Project approved under the CSS and Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided to the State Government.
		Frasergunj	40.00	—do—

ASIDE—Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development for Export and Allied Activities.

CSS—Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

[Translation]

Expansion of Hotel Kalchuri

3824. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh with regard to expansion of Hotel

Kalchuri, Jabalpur has been received by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the proposal for expansion of Hotel Kalchuri, Jabalpur for an amount of Rs. 108.00 lakhs on 14-1-2005.

(b) Every year the projects are prioritized in consultation with the State Government under the following schemes:—

- (1) Product Infrastructure and Destination Development
- (2) Integrated development of Tourism Circuits
- (3) Assistance for Large Revenue Generating projects

On receipt of the proposals, complete in all respect, they are scrutinized as per guidelines and are processed on the basis of inter-se-priority and funds released, subject to availability under the respective head. The proposal for expansion of Hotel Kalchuri, Jabalpur was neither prioritized for grant of central financial assistance during 2004-05 nor it was brought by the State Government for prioritization during 2005-06 and was not processed.

Unemployment Allowance

3825. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government seeking an amount of Rs. 673 crores for providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the aforesaid amount is likely to be made available to the Government of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh has sent letters to Hon'ble Prime Minister for providing Rs. 673 crores as Central assistance for making payment of the unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed.

(c) and (d) The proposal was examined. The Central Government is not in favour of payment of unemployment allowance excepting as provided under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[English]

Development of Tourism In Rajasthan

3826. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent a number of proposals requesting for financial assistance to promote tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether approval has not yet been given by the Government for establishment of International Golf Course, Tourism Complex at Jaipur, Jhalawar as a tourist destination, Integrated Tourism Development of Hadoti region and Rural Tourism;

(d) if so, the present status of these proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/U.T. Administration. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs including Rajasthan for those tourism-related projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State concerned every year for providing financial assistance under the schemes Integrated Development of Tourism Circuits, Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development and Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects.

The details of tourism related projects sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan during the current financial year so far are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Mounting of Sound and Light Show at Amber Fort, Jaipur	129.26

1	2	3
2.	Development of Hawa Mahal and Jantar Mantar at Jaipur under destination development scheme	464.32

A project proposal for development of the Hadoti region under Tourist Circuit has been sanctioned for Rs. 725.10 lakh during 2004-05.

For prioritized Circuits/Destinations, project proposals that are complete in all respect are processed on the basis of inter-se priority and funds released, subject to their availability under the respective head.

[Translation]

Apiculture Industry

3827. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 to 70 per cent apiculture industry is likely to be damaged due to out break of 'Veroa Mite' pestilence in the Northern States of the country during this year;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect this industry and to provide relief to the farmers;

(c) the details of the programmes undertaken in the country particularly in Rajasthan under the said scheme;

(d) the amount spent thereon during each of the last two years, programme-wise, agency-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the persons benefited therefrom during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) As per the available information, there has been damage due to out break of 'Veroa Mite' in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(b) Remedial measures have been taken up by State Governments for controlling Verora Mite by conducting awareness camps and educating the Beekeepers on established methods of controlling the mite through sulphur dusting and managing the honey bee colonies.

(c) The Khadi and Villages Industries Commission (KVIC) has undertaken awareness programmes in different parts of the country. However, no programme has been taken up by KVIC in Rajasthan as the State Beekeeping Extension Centre is equipped with the necessary infrastructure to conduct such awareness camps.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of total funds allocated by the KVIC to the State Beekeeping Extension Centres during the last two years and number of persons benefited are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated to the State Beekeeping Extension Centres by KVIC and number of persons benefited

Sl. No.	Name of the State Beekeeping Extension Centre	Fund Allocated (Rs.)	No. of persons benefited
1	2	3	4
1.	Guwahati (Assam)	524400.00	517
2.	Shilong (Meghalaya)	505000.00	—
3.	Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	615000.00	200

1	2	3	4
4.	Hiranagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	457500.00	400
5.	Bassipathana (Punjab)	649500.00	30
6.	Haldwani (Uttaranchal)	610000.00	1008
7.	Nakur, Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	457500.00	163
8.	Bhubneswar (Orissa)	502500.00	200
9.	Tiril Ranchi (Jharkhand)	502500.00	272
10.	Patna (Bihar)	377500.00	577
11.	Birati (West Bengal)	452500.00	400
12.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	673300.00	91
13.	Vijayarai (Andhra Pradesh)	574000.00	862
14.	Trichur (Kerala)	615000.00	251
15.	Nagarcoil (Tamil Nadu)	465500.00	225
16.	Morena (Madhya Pradesh)	630000.00	100
Total		8611700.00	5296

[English]

**Private Participation In Maintenance of
Godowns**

3828. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the godowns alongwith their
maximum storing capacities under the Food Corporation
of India (FCI) in Gujarat, location-wise;

(b) the details of the godowns in the State under
private parties alongwith their storage capacity, location-
wise;

(c) the rules and regulations, pertaining to the
construction and maintenance of these godowns by the
private parties;

(d) the financial assistance provided to the private
parties for the said purpose; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to FCI as a result
of the privatisation of its activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD
SINGH): (a) As on 30-11-2005, the FCI has a total of
5.51 lakh MTs of storage capacity (owned/hired/covered/
CAP) in the Gujarat State. The location-wise details are
given in the statement enclosed.

(b) There is no private godowns with the FCI in
Gujarat Region.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of the location-wise total storage capacity (covered/CAP/owned/hired) with Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Gujarat State as on 30-11-2005.

(in '000 tonnes)

Name of Revenue District	Name of the Centre	Total Capacity
1	2	3
Covered Godowns		
Bharauch	Bharauch	8.20
Kheda	Vadad	10.00
Godhra	Bhomaiya	55.00
	Godhra	23.96
Vadodra	Baroda	14.25
	Chhani	5.00
Valsad	Valsad	10.00
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	20.00
Jamnagar	Jamnagar (Dared)	30.00
Rajkot	Ghanteshwar	20.00
	Wanker	10.00
Surendranagar	Wadhwan (S. Nagar)	10.00
Junagarh	Veraval	5.68
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	86.88
	Viramgam	35.00
Bansakantha	Palampur	23.25
Mehsana	Mehsana	11.12
Kutchch	Gandhidham (SPG)	93.36
	Gandhidham (FSD)	50.00
Total		521.70

1	2	3
CAP (Open) Godowns		
Vadodra	Baroda	2.00
Godhra	Godhra	1.82
Valsad	Valsad	3.00
Surendranagar	Wadhwan (S. Nagar)	4.80
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	3.00
	Viramgam	15.12
Total		29.74
Grand Total (Covered and CAP)		551.44

Investment of EPF Money in Stock Market

3829. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount stands credit in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) account as on date and the receipts and payments made during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to invest EPF money in the stock market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be invested during the current year and the expected return thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) As on 31-10-2005, the total corpus of the Employees' Provident Fund was Rs. 82,896.05 crore. The details of receipts and payments made from the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) account during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Receipts (Contributions)	Payments
2002-03	7611.85	7592.16
2003-04	8301.92	7647.14
2004-05	9759.34	7443.11

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**National Institute of Pharmaceutical
Education and Research**

3830. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research for various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) In order to have a proper assessment of the need and location of new Institutes/ Centres on the lines of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), a Committee headed by Director, NIPER has been constituted to make a preliminary assessment. Based on the report of the NIPER, a decision on the setting up of new Centres would be taken.

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Labourers

3831. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted for providing medical facilities to the labourers in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the number of labourers who have been provided medical facilities during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the number of areas identified in the States where Employees State Insurance facilities are not yet available?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) The Employees State Insurance Corporation has set up 143 Hospitals and 1427 Dispensaries to provide medical facilities to the Insured Persons in the Country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Apart from these, 2135 Insurance Medical Practitioners have also been empanelled to provide out-patient services to the beneficiaries of Employees State Insurance Scheme.

(b) The number of insured persons including families who have been provided medical facilities during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) At one center/area of Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territory) Employees State Insurance facilities are not yet available.

Statement-I

State	No. of ESI Dispensaries	No. of ESI Hospitals
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	133	11
Assam	27	01

1	2	3
Bihar	25	03
Chandigarh Admn.	02	01
Chhattisgarh	11	—
Delhi	42	04
Goa	09	01
Gujarat	125	12
Haryana	70	05
Himachal Pradesh	09	01
Karnataka	122	09
Kerala	137	13
Madhya Pradesh	47	07
Maharashtra		
(a) Mumbai	17	14
(b) Pune	34	
(c) Nagpur	22	
Meghalaya	01	—
Orissa	49	06
Pondicherry	15	01
Punjab	69	07
Rajasthan	64	05
Tamil Nadu	187	09
Uttar Pradesh	129	16
Uttaranchal	07	—
West Bengal	37	14
Jammu and Kashmir	08	—
Jharkhand	29	03
Total	1427	143

Statement-II

(Rs. crore)

Sl. Name of the State No.		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		I.Ps.	Families	I.Ps.	Families	I.Ps.	Families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,44,621	22,86,104	14,25,265	18,02,146	21,80,176	25,92,820
2.	Assam	38,515	32,487	33,686	31,713	36,488	34,775
3.	Bihar	25,055	28,118	57,765	44,361	6,708	46,528
4.	Chandigarh	94,646	62,954	87,143	56,733	80,761	48,546
5.	Delhi	18,51,024	31,39,117	16,64,290	24,44,111	18,15,184	26,39,721
6.	Goa	1,00,591	1,07,710	1,15,878	1,15,076	1,26,359	1,22,850
7.	Gujarat	14,76,622	22,61,553	11,88,084	15,61,687	13,80,060	19,20,667
8.	Haryana	5,56,704	7,54,380	5,80,887	7,46,879	6,19,366	8,51,267
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18,475	18,012	14,557	12,248	1,44,639	1,53,411
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,036	2,908	32,389	21,916	38,377	23,470
11.	Karnataka	11,21,824	12,71,962	10,39,877	11,90,926	10,38,935	11,65,544
12.	Kerala	23,43,052	25,67,693	16,78,440	17,52,264	16,55,741	20,07,930
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9,13,898	1,23,881	8,45,213	10,96,047	7,51,719	9,39,243
14.	Maharashtra	11,21,524	6,53,370	10,85,386	10,77,248	9,69,090	9,73,748
15.	Meghalaya	1,420	1,573	2,002	2,212	2,157	2,203
16.	Orissa	4,69,543	3,51,672	4,38,563	5,71,922	4,48,099	5,65,936
17.	Pondicherry	1,61,350	38,946	1,64,277	1,67,551	1,72,465	1,68,236
18.	Punjab	6,54,135	6,59,672	5,60,018	5,55,120	5,90,625	6,55,739
19.	Rajasthan	9,77,783	7,11,944	9,49,300	11,69,522	10,20,736	12,66,464
20.	Tamil Nadu	30,16,576	13,15,256	26,97,734	33,54,723	21,23,125	24,26,378
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,54,465	2,31,537	7,50,943	8,40,045	5,90,638	6,72,002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. West Bengal		NR	NR	NR	NR	11,40,410	9,06,538
23. Chhattisgarh		1,11,364	1,48,330	88,968	1,16,844	1,06,261	1,33,450
24. Jharkhand		NR	NR	NR	NR	84,775	87,492
25. Uttaranchal		NR	NR	NR	NR	36,360	42,378

*[English]***New Scheme for Consumer Awareness**

3832. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Jagriti Shivr Yojana' for Consumer awareness among the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main aim and objectives of the said scheme;

(d) the amount released to various States particularly Tamil Nadu under the said scheme during the last one year, State-wise;

(e) the districts identified in each State for the said scheme; and

(f) the details of the District Consumer Information Centres operating in Tamil Nadu during the last one year alongwith the financial assistance granted and disbursed to them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) The scheme Jagriti Shivr Yojana was launched in 2001. It aimed at spreading awareness at district level by holding camps, meetings, functions etc. through the State Government and District Administration officials in association with local elected representatives so as to facilitate avallment of the benefits of the different schemes launched by the Government. During the financial year 2004-05, no grant has been released.

(e) 15 State Government had identified 61 districts as per enclosed statement.

(f) Three District Consumer Information Centres have been set up in Tamil Nadu at Salem, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai Districts. Rs. 2,50,000/- each has been released during 2004-05 for setting up these Centres.

Statement**New Scheme for Consumer Awareness****Amount Released under Jagriti Shivr Yojana**

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant State/ UT	Districts covered
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	7 districts viz. Nasik, Beed, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Thane, Solapur
2.	Tripura	1 district viz. Agartala
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2 districts viz. (Andaman, Nicobar)
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3 districts viz. Anantnag, Kargil, Jammu (Rural)
5.	Uttaranchal	3 districts viz. Almora, Champawat, Uttarkashi.

1	2	3
6. Rajasthan	7 districts viz. Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Jalore, Khaulpur, Karoli, Banswara.	
7. Haryana	4 districts viz. Karnal, Bhiwani, Jind, Hissar.	
8. Himachal Pradesh	3 districts viz. Shimla, Kangra, Bilaspur	
9. Karnataka	6 districts viz. Gulbarga, Koppal, Kolar, Chitradurga, Chamarajnagar, Bijapur.	
10. Gujarat	5 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Baroda	
11. Kerala	3 districts viz. Kasaragod, Malapuram, Idukki	
12. West Bengal	4 districts viz. Cooch Bihar, Purulia, Hoogly, 24 Pargana (South).	
13. Tamil Nadu	6 districts viz. Villupuram, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Thiruvannamalai, Nilgiris	
14. Orissa	6 districts viz. Khurda, Naupada, Mayurbhanj, Sambhalpur, Angul, Ganjam	
15. Goa	1 district	
Total	61 districts	

National Co-operative Development Corporation

3833. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation provide assistance to various co-operative schemes;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided during 2004-05 by NCDC, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the NCDC proposes to provide assistance to various labour co-operatives;

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

(e) the criteria fixed for allocation of assistance from NCDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. NCDC provides financial assistance under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Corporation Sponsored Schemes to Cooperatives for various developmental activities such as establishment of agro-processing units, creation of Storage and Cold Storage facilities, marketing of agriculture produce, distribution of consumer articles and agriculture inputs, integrated cooperative development projects, dairy, fisheries, sericulture, coir, jute and tobacco etc.

(b) During 2004-05, the NCDC provided financial assistance of Rs. 1060.72 crore under various cooperative development programmes Scheme-wise details of assistance is placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Recently in June 2005, the Government of India has notified the assistance to Labour Cooperatives as one of the notified activities carried out by the NCDC. The pattern of assistance for such cooperatives is placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) NCDC considers the proposal for assistance on the merit of each case, viability of the project, financial position of the society and its capacity to repay the loan.

Statement-I*Details of assistance released by NCDC during 2004-05*

Amount in Rs. lakh

Scheme	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4
A. Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1. Assistance for marketing, processing, Storage			
Programmes in Cooperatively UD/LD States/UTs			
Marketing	1875.37	—	1875.37
Processing	20.55	1.40	21.95
Storage	9.82	0.00	9.82
Cold Storage	547.89	7.50	555.39
Tribal Cooperatives	18.75	6.12	24.87
Fisheries Cooperatives	2234.78	410.94	2645.72
Handloom	11.58	3.88	15.46
Dairy	10.72	2.13	12.85
Installation of Computers	9.61	1.70	11.31
Sub Total	4739.07	433.67	5172.74
2. Share Capital Participation in Cooperative Spinning Mills (Growers)	1579.87	180.00	1759.87
3. Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in selected District	—	1031.68	1031.68
4. Assistance for Fisheries Development	—	205.62	205.62
5. Cold Storage Scheme of NHB	11.88	34.04	45.92
6. Scheme of Capital Investment Subsidy for Storage	—	364.79	364.79
Sub Total	6330.82	2249.80	8580.62

1	2	3	4
B. Corporation Sponsored Schemes			
1. Marketing	64166.29	—	64166.29
2. Sugar	1562.58	—	1562.58
3. Processing	2908.40	—	2908.40
4. Spinning/Powerloom	7521.02	—	7521.02
5. Storage	1060.18	—	1060.18
6. Cold Storage	183.63	—	183.63
7. Consumer	120.77	—	120.77
8. Agriculture Input	25.88	—	25.88
9. Weaker Section programme	5453.87	1.42	5455.29
10. Promotional and Development	—	117.31	117.31
11. Assistance for Computerisation	24.00	—	24.00
12. Integrated Cooperative Development Project in selected Districts	8587.71	—	8587.71
13. Credits for Cooperative Development	4096.50	—	4096.50
14. Industrial Cooperatives	2.44	—	2.44
Sub Total	95713.27	118.73	95832.00
C. Sugar Development Fund Scheme	1659.46	—	1659.46
Grand Total of all Schemes (A+B+C)	103703.55	2368.53	106072.08

Statement-II

Pattern of Assistance
(Labour Cooperatives)

A. Business Development

The pattern of assistance for business development Programme available to all kinds of National, State, District, Regional and Primary level labour cooperatives towards strengthening of share capital base/margin money assistance and working capital finance is given below:—

Activity	Developed States/UTs			Under developed States/UTs			Least Developed States/UTs		
	NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society	Direct Funding	NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society	Direct Funding	NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society	Direct Funding
Margin Money	Loan-margin for availing Bank credit.	Loan or SC	Loan	Loan 80% Sub* 20%	Loan or SC 80% Sub* 20%	Loan 80% Sub* 20%	Loan 75% Sub* 25%	Loan or SC 75% Sub* 25%	Loan 75% Sub* 25%
Working Capital	Loan as per requirement	Loan	Loan	Loan as per requirement	Loan	Loan	Loan as per requirement	Loan	Loan
Share Capital	Investment Loan as per requirement	Share Capital	—	Investment Loan as per requirement	Share Capital	—	Investment loan as per requirement	Share Capital	—

*Subsidy subject to availability from Govt. of India otherwise equivalent loan from NCDC.

Sub=Subsidy SC=Share Capital

B. Infrastructure Creation

Complex/Go-down by Labour cooperatives.

(i) Purchase of construction related machines and equipment, tools and tackles, loading/unloading/packing equipment as relevant to labour cooperatives.

and

(iii) Computerisation, furniture and infrastructure for establishment of DATA Bank by National, State level and District level Labour Cooperative Federations.

(ii) Creation of Infrastructure such as Service

Developed States/UTs			Under developed States/UTs			Least Developed States/UTs		
NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society#	Direct Funding	NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society	Direct Funding	NCDC to State Govt.	S/Govt. to Society	Direct Funding
Loan 90%	Loan 50% SC/40% Sub	Loan 65%	Loan 70% Sub* 20%	Loan 50% SC 20% Sub* 20%	Loan 50% Sub* 20%	Loan 70% Sub* 25%	Loan 50% SC 20% Sub* 25%	Loan 50% Sub* 25%
Member's Contribution	10%	35%		10%	30%		5%	25%

Subsidy subject to availability from Govt. of India otherwise equivalent loan from NCDC.

* Debt Equity Ratio may vary depending upon validity of the proposed project.

In respect of "Computerisation Programme" 100% loan may be provided through the State Govt. or directly in the "Cooperatively Developed States".

Task Force on Ichamati River

3834. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Task Force has been constituted to revive the Ichamati River in West Bengal;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the Task Force;

(c) the allocation made by the Government during the current year alongwith amount spent on the project; and

(d) the time by which the revival of Ichamati river would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Indo-Bangladesh Task Force was constituted by Government of India in April, 2002 for flood management in the Ichamati basin. So far, the Task Force had three meetings and based on the recommendations of Task Force, a joint survey of common border stretch of river Ichamati has been conducted.

(c) and (d) The Flood Management being within the purview of State Government, the schemes are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. The assistance rendered by the Central Government is technical, catalytical and promotional in nature.

As informed by Government of West Bengal, the Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal has earmarked a sum of Rs. 25.44 crore for resuscitation of river Ichamati for length of 24.9 kms. within Indian territory. A sum of Rs. 10.5 crore has so far been spent by Government of West Bengal.

The execution of works in the common border stretch will depend on the consent of Bangladesh for which discussions were held in 36th meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in September, 2005 at Dhaka.

[Translation]

Central Poultry Farms

3835. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name and location of Central Poultry Farms functioning in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some more farms in villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received applications from various States particularly Uttar Pradesh in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Four Central Poultry Development Organizations are functioning in the country i.e.

1. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bangalore, Karnataka (Southern Region).
2. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Chandigarh (Northern Region).
3. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bhubaneswar (Eastern Region).
4. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Mumbai (Western Region).

No Central Poultry Farm exists in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Presently there is no such proposal before the Central Government.

(d) and (e) Proposals for assistance to following

farms in Uttar Pradesh have been received and are receiving consideration:—

- (i) State Poultry Farm, Bharari, Jhansi—Rs. 68.00 lakhs.
- (ii) State Poultry Farm, Mirzapur—Rs 68.00 lakhs.
- (iii) State Poultry Farm, Moradabad—Rs. 68.00 lakhs.
- (iv) State Poultry Farm, Itawa—Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

[English]

Development Work of Lal Bagh

3836. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has taken up development work of Lal Bagh at a cost of Rs. 10 crores during November-December, 2005;

(b) if so, whether any proposal for providing financial assistance for this project has been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has no project proposal for development work of Lal Bagh in Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Use of Oxytocin for Milk

3837. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that oxytocin is used by Government officials at milk yielding competitions arranged by the Department of Animal Husbandry in Tirupati; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to stop such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, by way of precaution the Government has advised the State Animal Husbandry Departments to educate the farmers in the States/UT's about the appropriate use of the Oxytocin and for not using this product without the prescription of registered veterinary practitioners.

Setting up of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres

3838. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and locations of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some more said Centres in the country especially in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) As given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not Applicable.

(d) As given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Locations of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres Functioning in the Country and
Funds Released during Last Three Years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Instt./NRC	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
1.	Indian Institute of Hort. Research (IIHR), Bangalore	250.00	390.00	560.00	500.00
2.	National Research Centre (NRC) for Cashew, Puttur	90.00	86.00	74.00	140.00
3.	All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Tropical Fruit, Arabhavi, University of Agri Sciences (UAS) Bangalore	14.17	8.76	11.17	7.55
4.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Bangalore (IIHR)	—	3.66	—	—
5.	AICRP on Spices, Mudigere	11.44	15.71	10.02	4.53
6.	AICRP on Spices, Sirsi	15.05	6.73	3.78	2.00
7.	AICRP on Betelvine, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	2.85	1.30
8.	AICRP on Cashew, Chintamani	9.15	9.83	11.84	9.82
9.	AICRP on Palms, Arsikere, Gangavathy	14.43	15.78	12.13	6.22
10.	AICRP on Potato, University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad (UAS), Bangalore	7.57	8.13	9.56	9.03
11.	AICRP on Potato, University of Agricultural Sciences Research Station (UAS), Hassan	6.27	7.66	9.68	11.58
12.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad	6.54	7.41	9.87	8.88
13.	AICRP on Floriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
14.	AICRP on Floriculture, IIHR, Bangalore	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh					
15.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	209.00	282.00	405.00	450.00
16.	NRC for Mushroom, Solan	83.00	124.00	135.00	170.00
17.	All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Spices, Solan	8.99	4.46	7.47	3.43
18.	AICRP on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (M and AP), Solan	17.89	20.03	21.36	11.00
19.	AICRP on Mushroom Improvement Project, Solan	0.50	—	—	0.33
20.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Solan	7.02	7.09	22.74	15.00
21.	AICRP on Floriculture, Solan	9.53	12.28	11.72	12.01
Uttar Pradesh					
22.	Central Institute for Sub-Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow	200.00	220.00	250.00	300.00
23.	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	175.00	222.00	279.00	365.00
24.	All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Arid Zone Fruit, Faizabad	15.11	16.33	16.15	7.00
25.	AICRP on Spices, Kumarganj	10.60	7.60	8.81	3.72
26.	AICRP on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Faizabad	17.02	13.78	16.60	10.39
27.	AICRP on Betelvine, Lucknow	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	AICRP on Potato, Faizabad	7.02	9.13	9.98	9.30
29.	AICRP on Mushroom, NDUAT, Faizabad	7.05	8.61	6.96	8.08
30.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Faizabad	3.95	4.28	6.60	5.29
31.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Narendra Dev University of Agricultural and Technology (NDUA and T), Faizabad	10.17	7.86	13.61	11.64
32.	AICRP on Floriculture, National Bureau Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala					
33.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod	230.00	205.00	270.00	360.00
34.	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	164.00	228.00	243.00	250.00
35.	Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR), Calicut	157.00	125.00	150.00	210.00
36.	All India Coordinatated Research Project (AICRP) on Tropical Fruit, Kannara, Kerala Agricultural University (KAU)	31.88	15.09	21.57	14.54
37.	AICRP on Spices, Pambadumpara	7.58	7.51	8.32	4.37
38.	AICRP on Spices, Panniyur	9.25	14.23	10.73	4.53
39.	AICRP on M and AP, Trichur	6.16	16.55	12.00	6.50
40.	AICRP on Cashew, Madakkthara	6.82	9.99	14.00	10.00
41.	AICRP on Cashew, Pilicode	2.95	1.00	3.67	3.70
42.	AICRP on Mushroom, Vellanikkara (KAU)	7.32	5.58	—	—
43.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Vellanikkara (KAU)	9.12	10.31	22.37	13.08
44.	AICRP on Floriculture, Vellanikkara (KAU)	7.92	9.48	9.08	9.67
Rajasthan					
45.	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner	102.00	122.00	113.00	250.00
46.	NRC for Seed Spices, Ajmer	62.00	154.50	196.00	300.00
47.	All India Coordinatated Research Project (AICRP) on Subtropical Fruit, Udaipur	16.41	8.58	11.10	11.62
48.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Bikaner	17.33	38.37	25.63	7.00
49.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Jobner	28.09	26.56	20.27	9.80
50.	AICRP on Spices, Jobner	21.30	22.21	6.32	6.46
51.	AICRP on M and AP, Udaipur	28.76	19.98	22.71	11.20
52.	AICRP on Potato, Kota	8.90	9.12	20.44	13.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	AICRP on Mushroom, Udaipur, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT)	9.52	8.27	6.28	7.70
54.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Durgapura	11.46	12.99	16.98	18.72
55.	AICRP on Floriculture, Udaipur (MPUAT)	8.92	12.02	11.64	12.63
Gujarat					
56.	National Research Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand	250.00	175.00	185.00	200.00
57.	All India Coordinatated Research Project (AICRP) on Tropical Fruit, Gandevi (NAU)	24.42	11.70	16.03	10.85
58.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Paria	16.54	10.01	10.61	12.61
59.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Mundra	12.40	8.13	12.15	4.75
60.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, SK Nagar	12.54	13.35	12.98	6.65
61.	AICRP on Spices, Jaguadan	7.30	9.79	7.62	2.52
62.	AICRP on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Anand	17.91	18.56	19.38	8.00
63.	AICRP on Potato, Deesa	11.79	13.45	15.11	19.12
64.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Navsari (NAU)	3.98	4.48	4.81	4.29
65.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Junagarh	11.12	10.30	14.88	13.29
Maharashtra					
66.	National Research Centre (NRC) for Citrus, Nagpur	110.00	295.00	190.00	230.00
67.	NRC for Grapes, Pune	145.00	145.00	180.00	220.00
68.	NRC for Onion and Garlic, Rajgurunagar	85.00	104.00	165.00	200.00
69.	NRC for Pomegranate, Solapur	—	—	0.31	160.00
70.	All India Coordinatated Research Project (AICRP) on Tropical Fruit, Akola, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidhyapeeth (Dr. PDKV)	51.62	17.11	27.32	18.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Rahuri and Jalagaon, Mahtma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth (MPKV)	105.62	31.30	48.90	32.48
72.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Venguria	27.25	18.01	12.37	11.50
73.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Pune	8.00	9.05	8.90	8.50
74.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Rahuri	20.04	10.01	10.62	12.61
75.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Rahuri	28.82	19.99	18.65	9.75
76.	AICRP on Spices, Dapoli	10.39	12.23	7.03	3.73
77.	AICRP on M and AP, Akola	11.54	10.63	11.29	9.50
78.	AICRP on Betelvine, Sangli	5.41	11.14	10.63	5.55
79.	AICRP on Cashew, Vengurle	6.04	8.08	5.04	8.15
80.	AICRP on Palms, Bhatye Muldi	22.40	10.51	4.73	20.18
81.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Dapoli	7.95	8.18	9.34	9.07
82.	AICRP on Mushroom Improvement Project, Pune	8.01	7.99	5.03	7.50
83.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Ambajogai	7.98	9.07	11.88	11.55
84.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Rahuri	18.45	17.54	26.29	22.35
85.	AICRP on Floriculture, Pune (MPKV)	18.72	26.78	27.29	26.99
Andhra Pradesh					
86.	National Research Centre (NRC) for Oil Palm, Pedavegi	161.00	133.00	225.00	210.00
87.	All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Tropical Fruit, Triupati and Kouvur, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, (ANGRAU)	72.28	25.63	37.36	24.61
88.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Sangareddy	27.48	14.32	13.60	14.50
89.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Rajendranagar (ANGRAU)	27.56	25.59	11.73	13.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
90.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Anantpur	12.24	15.43	12.50	4.75
91.	AICRP on Spices, Chintapalle	3.90	1.13	4.1	2.52
92.	AICRP on Betelvine, Bapatla	5.48	5.88	5.24	5.42
93.	AICRP on Cashew, Bapatla	6.20	8.38	13.36	7.83
94.	AICRP on Palms, Ambajipeta, Vijayalai, Ramapachodavaram	15.66	19.03	27.10	15.37
95.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Rajendranagar (ANGRAU)	17.02	19.63	19.41	18.49
96.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Lam	6.42	7.27	9.69	7.20
97.	AICRP on Veg. Imp. Proj., Hyderabad	7.28	13.02	17.19	16.77
98.	AICRP on Floriculture, Hyderabad (ANGRAU)	11.91	15.35	13.72	14.81
Tamil Nadu					
99.	NRC for Banana, Trichy	95.00	159.00	200.00	210.00
100.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore and Periyakulam	59.85	28.48	40.55	27.50
101.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Periyakula	6.26	9.01	6.77	7.18
102.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Aruppukottai	20.94	26.65	15.16	6.75
103.	AICRP on Spices, Yercaud	4.95	5.22	5.61	2.43
104.	AICRP on Spices, Coimbatore	3.25	5.25	5.86	2.61
105.	AICRP on Betelvine, Sirugamani	4.70	7.94	6.24	4.50
106.	AICRP on Cashew, Vridhachalam	5.44	6.24	8.36	8.06
107.	AICRP on Palms, Aliyarnagar	18.08	32.48	45.59	43.19
108.	AICRP on Mushroom Imp. Proj., Coimbatore	12.29	4.14	6.00	4.50
109.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Coimbatore (TNAU)	9.80	10.78	13.33	10.64
110.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Coimbatore (TNAU)	18.46	16.44	32.21	18.99
111.	AICRP on Floriculture, Coimbatore (TNAU)	13.95	25.38	21.00	20.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
112.	Central Agri. Research Institute, Port Blair	290.00	268.00	270.00	300.00
113.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Port Blair	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir					
114.	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar	113.00	154.00	174.00	200.00
115.	AICRP on Potato, Srinagar	8.90	9.34	21.76	10.65
116.	AICRP on Veg. Imp. Proj., Srinagar	6.63	7.52	10.04	7.53
117.	AICRP on Floriculture, SKUAST, Srinagar	6.77	8.11	9.79	7.82
Sikkim					
118.	NRC for Orchids, Pakyong	94.00	140.00	130.00	200.00
Bihar					
119.	NRC for Litchi, Muzaffarpur	61.00	71.00	81.00	300.00
120.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Rajendra Agricultural University, (RAU), Pusa	45.82	12.01	17.65	11.92
121.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Sabour	33.10	41.52	12.22	14.21
122.	AICRP on Spices, Dholi	6.00	1.60	2.43	2.52
123.	AICRP on Betalvine, Pusa (RAU)	5.36	5.73	4.75	4.50
124.	AICRP on Betelvine, Islampur	—	—	2.23	4.50
125.	AICRP on Potato, Dholi	5.90	7.95	9.49	8.92
126.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Dholi	27.27	10.71	24.7	20.04
127.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Sabour	13.74	15.58	38.93	19.80
Chhattisgarh					
128.	AICRP on Spices, Raigarh	12.79	8.59	7.03	3.73
129.	AICRP on Potato, Raipur	7.44	7.85	10.25	9.30
130.	AICRP on Cashew, Jagdalpur	2.36	3.15	3.87	2.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
131.	AICRP on Palms, Jagdalpur	5.66	0.81	—	3.00
132.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Indira Gandhi Agricultural University (IGAU), Raipur	7.80	7.68	6.27	8.59
133.	AICRP on Mushroom Improvement Project, Raipur	6.47	10.55	5.84	8.70
134.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Raipur	6.63	7.52	11.26	7.50
Punjab					
135.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Ludhiana, Punjab Agriculture University (PAU)	34.73	12.53	21.44	8.21
136.	AICRP on Subtropical, Ludhiana (PAU)	30.05	8.68	9.37	9.38
137.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Abhohar (PAU)	12.88	8.58	6.60	3.25
138.	AICRP on Mushroom Improvement Project, Ludhiana (PAU)	19.01	8.47	9.64	10.00
139.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Ludhiana (PAU)	27.70	26.84	69.96	33.06
140.	AICRP on Floriculture, Ludhiana (PAU)	11.63	13.81	11.99	12.17
West Bengal					
141.	AICRP on Tropical Fruit, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishw Vidalya (BCKVV), Mohanpur	15.62	10.81	13.41	8.79
142.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishw Vidalya (BCKVV), Mohanpur	10.99	9.92	8.73	11.30
143.	AICRP on Spices, Pundibari	6.39	8.45	5.54	3.73
144.	AICRP on M and AP, Kalyani (BCKVV)	—	—	—	2.30
145.	AICRP on Betelvine, Kalyani (BCKVV)	9.08	7.60	11.30	5.60
146.	AICRP on Cashew, Jhargram	4.12	1.77	3.77	4.50
147.	AICRP on Palms, Mondouri	5.75	7.04	6.85	6.75
148.	AICRP on Potato, Kalyani (BCKVV)	12.16	17.96	17.74	20.07
149.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Kalyani (BCKVV)	13.20	9.48	21.70	18.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
150.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, (BCKVV), Kalyani	7.50	8.51	12.71	7.79
151.	AICRP on Floriculture, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishw Vidalya (BCKV), Kalyani	21.81	27.32	26.97	28.02
Uttaranchal					
152.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (GBPUA and T) Pantnagar	10.99	9.68	10.13	10.13
153.	AICRP on M and AP, Pantnagar (GBPUA and T)	—	—	7.09	5.30
154.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Kalyanpur (GBPUA and T)	20.59	13.37	36.19	16.89
155.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Pantnagar (GBPUA and T)	15.07	11.23	21.50	14.04
156.	AICRP on Floriculture, Pantnagar (GBPUA and T)	2.66	9.19	8.81	7.51
Assam					
157.	AICRP on Tropical Fruits, Tinsukia and Jorhat, Assam Agriculture University (AAU)	25.74	26.67	34.57	22.52
158.	AICRP on Betelvine, Jorhat (AAU)	5.49	4.14	9.07	4.80
159.	AICRP on Potato, Jorhat (AAU)	9.38	9.67	12.38	11.28
160.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Jorhat (AAU)	10.75	9.78	9.54	10.40
161.	AICRP on Palms, Guwahati (AAU)	5.66	5.60	16.61	3.63
162.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Jorhat	6.63	12.52	25.00	7.89
163.	AICRP on Floriculture, Guwahati (AAU)	9.40	12.84	12.24	11.71
Jharkhand					
164.	AICRP on Mushroom, Birsa Agricultural University (BAU) Ranchi	0.13	0.47	0.19	0.30
165.	AICRP on Tuber Crops, Ranchi (BAU)	4.95	4.33	7.90	4.29
166.	AICRP on Floriculture, Ranchi (BAU)	2.33	7.51	5.19	5.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa					
167.	AICRP on Spices, Pottangi, Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology (OUA and T), Bhubaneswar	1.00	0.95	5.96	2.81
168.	AICRP on Betelvine, Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	6.07	7.17	8.59	4.60
169.	AICRP on Cashew, Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	14.41	9.65	11.70	12.25
170.	AICRP on Palms, Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	12.05	5.87	6.00	3.23
171.	AICRP on Potato, Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	9.33	14.30	14.55	11.28
172.	AICRP on Veg. Imp. Prlu., Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	30.74	15.58	24.75	19.05
173.	AICRP on Floriculture, RPRC, Bhubaneswar (OUA and T)	8.32	10.95	9.61	10.28
Madhya Pradesh					
174.	AICRP on Potato, Chhindwara	9.36	11.04	14.66	11.31
175.	AICRP on M and AP, Indore	46.61	17.43	6.67	—
176.	AICRP on M and AP, Mandsaure	12.09	18.98	25.93	9.50
177.	AICRP on Betelvine, Jabalpur	5.41	12.40	10.10	5.00
178.	AICRP on Subtropical Fruit, Rewa	16.02	18.98	8.25	8.25
179.	AICRP on Vegetable Improvement Project, Jabalpur	9.18	10.37	23.31	15.60
Haryana					
180.	AICRP on Spices, Hissar (CCSHAU)	5.36	8.02	7.09	3.08
181.	AICRP on M and AP, Hissar (CCSHAU)	7.82	12.06	15.97	13.33
182.	AICRP on Potato, Hissar (CCSHAU)	11.25	15.14	20.02	16.98
183.	AICRP on Arid Zone Fruit, Bawal (CCSHAU)	14.78	24.10	16.94	9.75
184.	AICRP on Veg. Improvement Project, Hissar (CCSHAU)	6.63	7.51	10.49	9.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
185. AICRP on Mushroom, Barapani		—	2.97	—	—
186. AICRP on Floriculture, Umiam		0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Delhi					
187. AICRP on Floriculture Coordinating Cell, Division of Floriculture and Landscaping, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi		4.50	5.00	6.40	6.10

**Cooperation with Pakistani
Pharma Industry**

3839. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani pharma industry has approached the Indian Government to help and assist the Pakistani pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered various issues raised by Pakistani pharma industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

Dues of Employees of Super Bazar

3840. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the dues and compensations of the employees of Super Bazar have been cleared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for clearing these dues at the earliest; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the employees who have been rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The Liquidator, Super Bazar, Delhi has reported that after the order for winding up of Super Bazar, a Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) was offered to the employees of Super Bazar. Out of 1943 employees, only 851 employees accepted the VSS and their dues and compensation have been cleared. The remaining employees had challenged the VSS in the High Court at Delhi by way of various Writ Petitions. These petitions were finally dismissed by the High Court on 17-5-2004. Thereafter, the Super Bazar Cooperative Employees Sangh has filed an LPA, which has been dismissed by Delhi High Court on 7-2-2005. The judgment of Delhi High Court has been challenged in the Supreme Court of India by Super Bazar Cooperative Employees Sangh. The issue is pending in the Supreme Court of India.

(d) The Government has allocated funds for clearing the dues and compensation of remaining employees. The Liquidator has reported that these employees,

whose services have been discontinued with effect from 15-5-2003, are not coming forward with "No Demand Certificate" for obtaining their dues.

(e) There is no provision in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to rehabilitate the employees who have been rendered jobless pursuant to the winding up of Super Bazar. However, for the employees, who have been rendered jobless pursuant to the order of winding up of the Super Bazar, Delhi, compensation package under VSS has been offered.

[Translation]

Bio-agent Laboratories

3841. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from some Governments particularly Uttar Pradesh for setting up bio-agent laboratories; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed bio-agent laboratories are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A proposal had been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 2005-06 to establish eight Integrated Pest Management (Bio Control) Laboratories at a cost of Rs. 5.60 crores under the Macro Management Scheme. The proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been approved.

[English]

Package for Farmers

3842. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested for the farmers in their respective States particularly from Government of Kerala;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has recently submitted a Memorandum on major issues, including agriculture, concerning development of Kerala. The issues regarding agriculture includes, inter alia, expansion in the scope of the Price Support Scheme; inclusion of perennial crops under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme; reduction in interest rates for agricultural loans; market intervention subsidy; management of root wilt affected coconut holdings and enhancement of productivity of coconut; problems of arecanut farmers and project to deal with yellow leaf disease affected arecanut palms.

(c) The Government is implementing and releasing funds to the Government of Kerala through its major schemes like the Macro Management of Agriculture; schemes of the Coconut Development Board; National Agricultural Insurance Scheme; etc. The Government has taken several other measures to help the farmers of the country including Kerala. This includes (i) operation of the Price Support Scheme for 25 agricultural commodities; (ii) announcement and implementation of a comprehensive credit policy since 18th June, 2004, involving doubling of credit flow to the agriculture sector in three years and debt restructuring for farmers in distress/in arrears and One Time Settlement Scheme for settling old and chronic loans of small and marginal farmers; (iii) implementation of the Market Intervention Scheme for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities including arecanut and pepper, on the request of a State/UT Government. In fact, the Government has implemented the Market Intervention Scheme, on the request of the Government of Kerala, for procurement of 5050 MT of black pepper at a price of Rs. 7000 per quintal with effect from 15-2-2005 to 15-4-2005. During the Xth Five Year Plan, Rs. 24.85 crore has already been released by

the Coconut Development Board in Kerala and Rs. 91.10 lakhs was released exclusively for removal of diseased arecanut palms in 2004-05. The Government has also approved the Annual Action Plan (2005-06) for implementation of the National Horticulture Mission and released Rs. 30.33 crore to the State Government of Kerala.

Rehabilitation of Families

3843. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for rehabilitation of families displaced due to the formation of Kudremukh National Park is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The proposal for rehabilitation of families staying in Kudremukh National Park has recently been received by the Ministry. The rehabilitation project under Phase I for resettlement of 201 families is for a total cost of Rs. 23.19 crores. An amount of Rs. 18.35 crores has been sought from Government of India for acquisition of land.

(c) All such proposals are considered as per the procedure and prescribed guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the budgetary provision.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

3844. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects under construction in the country especially in tribal areas alongwith estimated cost and irrigation capacity, project-wise;

(b) whether there has been an overrun in the estimated cost and stipulated time period in projects;

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

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for their early completion; and

(e) the arrangements made to ensure that the funds allocated for each project are not diverted to any other head by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There are 169 major and 219 medium irrigation projects in the country as on 1-4-2004 including projects benefiting tribal areas. The State-wise details of these projects alongwith estimated cost and irrigation capacity is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance are primarily the responsibility of State Governments based on their priorities. Completion of irrigation projects, inter-alia, depends on the planning and budgetary allocation made by the State Governments. The main reasons contributing to the delay in completion of irrigation projects are land acquisition problem, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, clearance for forest land, court litigations, contractual problems, etc.

(d) and (e) The Central Government is providing Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for completion of the irrigation projects as per the guidelines of the programme. As per the revised guidelines for availing assistance under AIBP, each State Government is required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Water Resources for each individual project under the programme indicating balance cost, balance potential, its year-wise phasing and agreement to complete the project in 4 financial years with target completion date. The guidelines also stipulate that the grant component released by the Central Government together with the required loan component is to be released to the project authorities by the State Government within 15 days of its release by the Government of India.

Statement

*Ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects including those benefitting Tribal Areas in the
X Plan as on 01-04-2004*

(Rs. crore/Pot. Thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	State/Project	Estimated Cost		Likely Expenditure upto March, 2004	Ultimate Potential	Likely Potential created upto March, 2004	Benefitting Tribal Areas	Anticipated Year of Completion
		Original	Latest					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
(A) Major Projects								
1.	Nagarjunasagar	91.12	1184.00	1130.86	895.00	809.44	T	X Plan
2.	Sriram Sagar	40.10	2663.39	2497.75	392.00	406.84	T	X Plan
3.	Pulvendula Br Canal	2.98	93.87	74.99	24.28	16.79		X Plan
4.	Vamsadhara Stage I	8.78	109.00	108.41	59.99	57.16	T	X Plan
5.	Singur	104.36	180.00	167.63	16.19	0.00		X Plan
6.	Somasila	17.20	500.00	488.38	167.54	133.96		X Plan
7.	Vamsadhara Stage II Ph I	123.94	123.94	47.97	25.20	11.92	T	Beyond X Plan
8.	Jurala		545.82	594.26	41.38	41.18		X Plan
9.	Srisaillam LBC		1260.00	622.10	109.25	0.00		X Plan
10.	Srisaillam RBC	220.20	1979.00	1207.84	76.89	30.00		Beyond X Plan
11.	Telugu Ganga		3100.00	1758.36	232.70	92.43		X Plan
12.	Yeleru Water Supply Scheme		484.54	343.62	58.28	0.00	T	X Plan
13.	Vamsadhara Stage II Ph II		739.49	23.45	23.71	0.00		X Plan
14.	Changalanadu LIS	43.05	70.70	59.87	14.17	12.80	T	X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Galeru Nagari Ph I			4560.00	23.77	131.58	0.00		X Plan
Total Major Projects		651.73	17593.75	9149.26	2268.16	1612.52		
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Kanupur		0.70	32.50	20.07	25.45	7.09		Beyond X Plan
2. Gundalavagu		1.16	15.85	10.88	1.05	0.00	T	X Plan
3. Jhanjhavati			103.62	30.71	9.57	0.00		X Plan
4. Madigedda		1.55	10.90	7.59	2.43	1.11	T	X Plan
5. Madduvalasa		8.46	115.23	122.34	10.00	9.39		X Plan
6. Yerrakalva		46.52	81.20	68.66	10.00	3.84	T	X Plan
7. Maddilleru		28.56	50.28	49.30	5.26	3.85		X Plan
8. Palemvagu			33.29	0.00	4.10	0.00		X Plan
9. Pedderu			38.41	37.22	17.46	9.60	T	X Plan
Total Medium Projects		86.95	481.28	346.77	85.32	34.88		
Total (Major and Medium)		738.68	18075.03	9496.03	2353.48	1647.40		
Assam								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Dhansiri		15.83	355.00	179.42	83.37	35.63	T	X Plan
2. Bordikarai		3.56	49.94	43.17	34.00	34.62	T	Beyond X Plan
3. Integrated Kellong		4.57	113.93	57.90	34.40	30.40		Beyond X Plan
4. Champamati		15.32	128.67	61.30	25.00	6.44	T	X Plan
5. Pagladiya		542.90	1030.00	51.63	54.10	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		582.18	1677.54	393.42	230.87	107.09		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Kallonga		0.51	5.54	3.71	2.69	0.50	T	X Plan
2. Buridehing		1.14	27.39	10.81	5.05	2.40	T	Beyond X Plan
3. Pahumara		5.00	46.16	34.63	12.96	16.35	T	X Plan
4. Borolla		6.77	69.32	44.35	13.56	2.80	T	X Plan
5. Hawaipur Lift		1.99	14.93	9.21	3.04	2.08	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		15.41	163.34	102.71	37.30	24.13		
Total (Major and Medium)		597.59	1840.88	496.13	268.17	131.22		
Bihar								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Western Kosi Canal		13.49	904.01	592.60	203.00	39.48		X Plan
2. Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Ph I		13.88	180.00	52.63	24.4	0.00		X Plan
3. Durgawati Res Scheme		25.30	379.04	246.56	51.83	0.00		X Plan
4. North Koel Res Project			1118.00	585.41	105.9	52.00	T	X Plan
5. Titalya Dhadhar Diversion			398.81	78.37	48.60	0.00		X Plan
6. Upper Kiul Res Project		8.07	159.16	143.45	27.67	18.50		X Plan
7. Bamar		8.03	308.00	134.47	24.94	5.00		Beyond X Plan
8. Eastern Kosi Canal Ph II			156.32	114.78	60.00	0.00		X Plan
9. Gandak Phase II			578.27	116.05	236.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
-Bansagar Dam		22.83	263.00	142.45	0.00	0.00		X Plan
Total Major Projects		91.60	4444.61	2206.77	782.34	114.96		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Batane		4.01	57.00	43.72	9.87	7.38	T	X Plan
2. Omi Reservoir Project		2.96	74.89	59.45	9.60	9.50		Beyond X Plan
3. Sindwarmi		4.45	48.32	10.72	9.38	0.00		Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		11.42	180.21	113.89	28.85	16.88		
Total (Major and Medium)		103.02	4624.82	2320.66	811.19	131.86		
Jharkhand								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Ajoy Barrage			351.85	203.44	40.13	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
2. Auranga		125.40	914.24	37.26	55.40	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
3. Konar			348.38	115.81	62.80	0.00		Beyond X Plan
4. Subernarekha			2869.76	985.67	236.85	0.61		Beyond X Plan
5. Punasi			185.82	81.25	24.00	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		125.40	4670.05	1423.43	419.18	0.61		
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Gumani		3.84	125.00	70.22	12.75	0.00	T	X Plan
2. Jharjhara		4.47	49.87	1.97	4.05	0.00	T	X Plan
3. Kansjore		8.66	52.97	38.11	6.28	4.03	T	X Plan
4. Torai		2.96	62.57	24.60	8.00	0.00	T	X Plan
5. Kans		1.37	44.18	18.79	3.73	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Sonua		8.92	79.24	46.13	8.01	0.00	T	X Plan
7. Suru		3.12	36.00	7.77	3.97	0.00	T	X Plan
8. Upper Sankh		9.19	105.44	48.04	7.07	0.00	T	X Plan
9. Katri			51.08	45.33	4.97	4.82	T	X Plan
10. Keso		16.14	48.61	8.54	3.80	0.00		Beyond X Plan
11. Natki		0.71	35.16	13.93	2.32	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
12. Panch Khero		9.55	54.73	16.19	2.80	0.00		X Plan
13. Ram Rekha			53.87	5.25	4.39	0.00	T	Beyond X
14. Surangi		2.15	57.42	29.60	2.60	0.00	T	X Plan
15. Dhansingtoli			59.52	24.36	2.99	2.00	T	X Plan
16. Bhairawa Reservoir		20.19	67.27	21.54	4.00	0.00		Beyond X
17. Salaiya			36.56	0.11	4.64	0.00		Beyond X
18. Basuki			55.00	0.16	5.67	0.00	T	X Plan
19. Satpotka			33.45	0.75	2.35	0.00	T	X Plan

Total Medium Projects	91.27	1077.94	421.39	94.39	10.85
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Total (Major and Medium)	216.67	5747.99	1844.81	513.57	11.46
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Goa**(A) Major Projects**

1. Salauli Irrg. Project	9.61	160.00	157.18	14.33	12.13	T	X Plan
-Tillari (IS) (Goa Share)	159.22	806.56	344.43	12.56	1.08		X Plan

Total Medium Projects	168.83	966.56	501.61	26.89	13.21
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Total (Major and Medium)	168.83	966.56	501.61	26.89	13.21
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Sardar Sarovar (IS)	6406.04	30823.00	16659.28	1792.00	251.11	T	Beyond X Plan	
2. Zankhari	18.70	90.00	5.07	17.54	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
3. Sidumber		205.35	0.36	17.41	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
Total Major Projects		6424.74	31118.35	16664.71	1826.95	251.11		
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Mukteshwar	5.37	46.00	44.10	4.79	5.69	T	X Plan	
2. Und-II	9.24	64.00	62.32	5.31	1.95		X Plan	
3. Goma	47.59	47.59	12.87	4.89	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
4. Koliyari		26.00	19.38	1.91	0.15	T	Beyond X Plan	
5. Ozat II	81.08	86.20	74.19	9.40	3.20		X Plan	
6. Vartu II		57.15	56.06	6.17	5.30		X Plan	
7. Limbdi Bhogavo II		41.41	36.81	4.51	0.50		Beyond X Plan	
8. Aji IV	31.60	111.77	91.25	3.75	0.93		X Plan	
9. Bakrol		23.86	4.97	4.50	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
10. Bhadar II	73.08	119.30	78.69	8.57	0.50		Beyond X Plan	
11. Demi III		36.00	38.37	2.60	0.15		Beyond X Plan	
12. Gunda (Utavali)		37.00	31.13	1.94	0.00		Beyond X Plan	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Men			8.72	0.59	6.48	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
14. Singar			20.00	5.55	2.20	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
15. Varansi		12.66	19.60	12.75	1.81	0.00		X Plan
16. Kuntall			43.99	5.18	3.16	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
17. Brahmani II		41.50	41.50	5.74	2.06	0.00		X Plan
18. Chinchai LIS		13.35	13.35	11.00	7.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		315.47	843.44	590.95	81.05	18.37		
Total (Major and Medium)		6740.21	31961.79	17255.66	1908.00	269.48		

Haryana**(A) Major Projects**

1. Rewari Lift Stage II	0.62	39.60	43.25	8.00	0.00		X Plan
2. Loharu Lift	4.13	75.53	45.58	82.00	73.00		X Plan
3. JLN Lift Irrigation	40.00	245.75	190.27	164.00	95.00		X Plan
4. SYL Project (Punjab portion)		601.25	491.72	No direct benefit			Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		44.75	962.13	770.82	254.00	168.00	
Total (Major and Medium)		44.75	962.13	770.82	254.00	168.00	

Himachal Pradesh**(A) Major Projects**

1. Shahnahar Irrigation Project	143.32	203.84	82.29	24.76	0.96		X Plan
Total Major Projects		143.32	203.84	82.29	24.76	0.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Sidhata Project		33.62	42.49	7.48	5.35	0.15		X Plan
2. Changer Lift Irri. Project		28.37	42.24	3.25	3.04	0.00		X Plan
Total Medium Projects		61.99	84.73	10.73	8.39	0.15		
Total (Major and Medium)		205.31	288.57	93.02	33.15	1.11		

Jammu and Kashmir**(A) Medium Projects**

1. Lethpora Lift		0.95	10.04	8.85	3.20	2.46		X Plan
2. Marwal Lift		2.41	25.16	21.82	11.42	3.56		X Plan
3. Niv-Karewa		0.94	4.50	3.12	4.20	0.00		Project Deferred
4. Rajpora Lift		2.13	31.64	13.10	2.43	0.00		X Plan
5. Tral Lift		6.13	70.33	23.48	6.00	0.00		X Plan
6. Rafilabad High Lift		35.60	35.60	27.37	2.93	0.00		X Plan
7. Igo-Phey Irrg. Project		5.95	49.03	45.33	4.37	4.32		X Plan
Total Medium Projects		54.11	226.30	143.07	34.55	10.34		
Total (Major and Medium)		54.11	226.30	143.07	34.55	10.34		

Karnataka**(A) Major Projects**

1. Kabini			1233.00	388.99	94.43	41.09	T	X Plan
2. Tungabatra HLC (IS)		2.57	111.80	76.26	74.47	72.44		X Plan
3. Malaprabha		19.91	816.00	727.88	220.03	188.69		X Plan
4. Harangi			400.00	332.20	54.59	41.77	T	X Plan
5. Hemavathy			3710.00	1523.80	283.60	175.90		X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Karanja		98.00	415.00	366.90	35.61	22.09		X Plan
7. UKP Stage I		58.20	5613.83	5192.06	458.89	400.09		X Plan
8. UKP Stage II		2358.86	2954.58	2382.45	226.69	60.53		Beyond X Plan
9. Hipparagi			901.00	57.15	74.74	0.00		X Plan
10. Bennithora		73.25	267.24	222.12	20.23	8.50		X Plan
11. Varahi			275.00	32.80	15.70	0.00		X Plan
12. Yagachi			302.50	149.83	21.45	19.46		X Plan
13. Upper Tunga			1052.33	233.87	94.70	0.00		X Plan
-Dudh Ganga (S)			124.00	56.41	15.17	0.00		X Plan
14. Singatalur			595.00	25.92	47.75	0.00		X Plan
15. Bhima Lift			194.47	11.11	24.29	0.00		X Plan
16. Markendaya			209.85	163.59	19.15	0.00		X Plan
Total Major Projects		2610.79	19175.60	11943.34	1781.49	1030.56		

(B) Medium Projects

1. Manchanabele	2.37	74.65	71.61	2.43	1.31		X Plan
2. Amarja	5.70	109.43	100.11	8.90	7.80		X Plan
3. Arkavathi		110.00	80.55	6.23	0.00		X Plan
4. Lower Mullamari	8.37	134.06	123.79	9.71	7.67		X Plan
5. Chulkinala	3.80	70.00	64.46	4.05	4.05		X Plan
6. Votehole	2.05	52.50	47.69	7.49	7.49		X Plan
7. Hirehalla	6.35	175.00	169.59	8.33	2.81		X Plan
8. Uduthorehalla		156.10	136.76	6.60	2.00		X Plan
9. Iggalur		69.65	51.32	4.05	2.80		X Plan
10. Kamasamudra		28.75	21.50	5.13	0.80		X Plan
11. Hodirayanahalla		9.20	0.49	0.00	0.00		X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Hutchanakoplu		27.50	14.82	3.36	0.00		X Plan
13.	Gandorinala	7.71	132.95	101.74	8.09	0.74		X Plan
14.	Basapur Lift		19.50	1.55	2.27	0.00		X Plan
15.	Itagi-Sasalwad		18.50	0.62	1.98	0.00		X Plan
16.	Kanchanahalli		88.30	3.00	5.10	0.00		X Plan
17.	Harinala		55.56	37.20	3.46	0.00		X Plan
18.	Nanjapura		31.60	6.53	4.05	0.00		X Plan
Total Medium Projects		36.35	1363.25	1033.33	91.23	37.47		
Total (Major and Medium)		2647.14	20538.85	12975.67	1872.72	1068.03		
Kerala								
(A) Major Projects								
1.	Kallada	13.28	760.80	668.81	92.10	53.61		X Plan
2.	Muvattupuzha	48.08	515.00	451.07	34.74	22.74	T	X Plan
3.	Idamalayar		412.00	145.78	29.04	0.00		X Plan
4.	Kariarkutty		197.00	18.36	34.98	8.00	T	X Plan
Total Major Projects		61.36	1884.80	1284.02	190.86	84.35		
(B) Medium Projects								
1.	Attapady		161.00	10.96	9.38	0.00		X Plan
2.	Karapuzha	7.60	253.00	202.24	8.72	1.74		X Plan
3.	Bansurasagar		50.00	12.88	4.74	0.00		X Plan
4.	Vamanapuram	36.40	260.00	10.16	8.03	0.00		X Plan
Total Medium Projects		44.00	724.00	236.23	29.87	1.74		
Total (Major and Medium)		105.36	2608.80	1520.25	220.73	86.09		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Kolar		25.75	195.60	185.20	60.90	38.00		X Plan
2. Sindh Phase I		4.95	74.00	72.97	44.90	30.30		Beyond X Plan
3. Baneagar Dam (MP Share)		45.65	880.72	815.86		0.00		X Plan
4. Baneagar Canal		344.66	742.50	269.12	249.36	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
5. Bariarpur LBC		18.40	191.34	118.86	43.85	0.00		Beyond X Plan
-Rajghat Dam		62.00	150.00	135.88		0.00		X Plan
6. Rajghat Canal			645.66	568.04	121.45	42.20		Beyond X Plan
7. Rani Avanti Bal Sagar			1478.64	890.06	219.80	62.90	T	Beyond X Plan
-Bawanthandi (IS)		89.78	194.99	169.06	29.41	0.00		X Plan
8. Mahan		140.51	155.10	44.70	19.74	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
9. Indira Sagar		752.16	5150.00	1802.93	169.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
10. Jobat		30.75	117.45	107.57	9.85	0.20	T	X Plan
11. Mahi		27.10	266.00	136.26	26.43	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
12. Man		44.10	167.41	152.35	15.00	2.00	T	Beyond X Plan
13. Sindh Phase II		510.94	1079.90	352.75	162.00	25.06		Beyond X Plan
14. Bargi Diversion		1101.23	2604.50	177.23	245.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
15. Omkareshwar		1784.29	3134.37	85.54	283.32	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. PENCH Diversion			549.65	10.97	78.50	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		4982.27	17777.83	6095.35	1778.51	200.66		

(B) Medium Projects

1. Kaliasote	9.33	69.52	44.11	6.10	2.49			Beyond X Plan
2. Kunwari lift	1.03	5.31	0.40	3.90	0.00	T		Beyond X Plan
3. Mahuar		57.68	4.50	13.00	0.00			Beyond X Plan
4. Sagar	10.63	31.99	1.39	12.50	0.00			Beyond X Plan
5. Bah	13.98	54.30	3.88	13.60	0.00			Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		34.97	218.80	54.28	49.10	2.49		
Total (Major and Medium)		5017.24	17996.63	6149.63	1827.61	203.15		

Chhattisgarh**(A) Major Projects**

1. Mahanadi Reservoir Project	566.88	644.77	487.10	304.20	252.46			X Plan
2. Jonk Diversion	4.13	53.51	46.04	14.57	11.40			X Plan
3. Hasdeo Bango Ph. III	115.30	1043.88	972.45	392.00	320.67			Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		686.31	1742.16	1505.59	710.77	584.53		

(B) Medium Projects

1. Barnal	4.26	29.46	20.07	2.82	1.84	T		X Plan
2. Kosertoda	6.02	60.84	29.98	11.12	0.00	T		X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Sutiapat			46.95	8.23	6.96	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
4. Upper Jonk			9.10	1.27	0.81	0.00	T	X Plan
5. Kharkhara Modhipat Canal			43.82	17.16	12.14	0.02	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		10.28	190.17	76.71	33.85	1.86		
Total (Major and Medium)		696.59	1932.33	1582.30	744.62	586.39		

Maharashtra**(A) Major Projects**

1. Bhima	42.58	1405.67	1115.39	259.54	214.89		X Plan
2. Krishna	27.66	559.01	397.42	113.25	87.96		X Plan
3. Kukadi	17.90	1430.78	1097.75	156.28	132.30	T	X Plan
4. Khadakwasla	11.62	343.87	283.60	62.15	61.52	T	X Plan
5. Upper Tapi	12.09	230.76	140.48	55.14	51.86	T	X Plan
6. Warna		1150.98	365.17	148.96	2.05		Beyond X Plan
7. Upper Godavari	14.20	189.99	159.99	67.29	63.43		X Plan
8. Dudhganga (IS)		1173.26	343.72	74.17	71.50		X Plan
9. Chaskaman	22.48	388.13	224.42	44.17	23.14	T	X Plan
10. Bhatsa		358.25	279.97	42.55	11.08	T	X Plan
11. Jayakwadi St II	88.90	792.20	626.86	126.53	95.67	T	X Plan
12. Nandur Madhmeshwar	72.66	606.00	354.44	45.58	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
13. Upper Penganga	84.48	867.46	633.19	134.28	69.65	T	X Plan
14. Upper Parvara	15.87	721.39	135.28	64.26	0.00	T	X Plan
15. Upper Wardha	39.88	754.26	669.10	80.25	67.63	T	X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Waghur		12.28	189.32	142.58	26.66	0.00	T	X Plan
17. Bawanthandi (IS)		71.79	188.70	101.53	27.71	0.00		Beyond X Plan
18. Surya		19.35	276.15	249.83	27.19	22.55	T	X Plan
19. Tillari (IS)		58.00	293.80	542.15	23.65	1.20		X Plan
20. Vishnupuri (Lower Godavari)		78.93	252.77	161.00	28.34	18.60	T	X Plan
21. Arunavati			224.16	188.98	24.00	22.55		X Plan
22. Gosikhurd		461.19	3544.53	887.60	250.79	7.71	T	Beyond X Plan
23. Human			523.48	11.71	59.99	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
24. Kadwa		27.00	76.07	63.63	10.12	8.81	T	X Plan
25. Koyna Krishna LIS			1892.29	887.78	208.27	152.35		Beyond X Plan
26. Lendi (IS)			225.99	43.71	15.79	0.00	T	Beyond X
27. Lower Tima (Flow and Lift)		37.65	327.29	243.05	27.16	19.27		X Plan
28. Lower Wardha			540.14	196.05	51.66	0.00		Beyond X Plan
29. Lower Wunna			287.46	234.87	25.55	22.18		X Plan
30. Punad			115.81	51.57	14.07	0.00	T	X Plan
31. Talamba			388.19	33.12	28.90	0.00		Beyond X Plan
32. Tultuli			169.40	6.60	30.59	0.00	T	Beyond X
33. Wan		46.85	228.40	208.55	19.18	18.38		X Plan
34. Urmodi		18.85	867.78	319.09	43.87	0.00		Beyond X Plan
35. Lower Dudhna		53.21	474.06	171.00	34.44	0.00		Beyond X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Lower Pengange (IS)		1696.94	6.18	227.27	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
37.	Nira Deoghar		910.91	288.73	41.40	0.00		Beyond X Plan
38.	Bembia		622.48	194.14	47.00	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
39.	Bhama Askheda		458.20	132.40	23.11	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
40.	Tarai Shirsai		144.24	128.98	13.84	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
41.	Gunjawarni		316.60	140.11	15.00	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
42.	Khadakpurna		368.88	76.92	18.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
43.	Sina Kolegaon		317.77	132.00	10.61	0.00		Beyond X Plan
44.	Sina Madha LIS		197.70	98.55	19.50	0.00		Beyond X Plan
45.	Temgarh		323.53	272.41	1.83	1.00	T	X Plan
	Additional Projects			0.00		0.00		Beyond X Plan
46.	Dhom Baikawadi		475.29	234.29	21.12	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
47.	Tarli		685.93	346.85	35.99	0.00		Beyond X Plan
48.	Ashti LIS		67.87	28.80	12.78	0.00		Beyond X Plan
49.	Barshi LIS		230.40	66.30	21.30	0.00		Beyond X Plan
50.	Bhima Sina Joint Canal		315.78	211.90	23.80	0.00		Beyond X Plan
51.	Dhalgaon LIS		130.32	35.83	10.50	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52.	Purandar LIS		386.70	96.09	25.10	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
53.	Shirapur LIS		153.69	44.80	14.20	0.00		Beyond X Plan
54.	Tembhu LIS		2107.28	648.04	79.60	0.00		Beyond X Plan
55.	Lower Tapi		273.08	75.04	31.31	0.00		Beyond X Plan
56.	Warangaon Talwel LIS		302.26	30.50	18.95	0.00		Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		1335.42	32543.65	14860.04	3164.54	1247.28		
(B) Medium Projects								
1.	Anjanapalsi (Palsi)	3.19	50.81	43.95	2.03	2.03		X Plan
2.	Aran (Pimpari)	2.89	71.28	61.53	10.07	10.06	T	X Plan
3.	Bahula	5.92	44.04	29.55	4.05	0.37	T	X Plan
4.	Chenna Nadi		17.40	3.00	2.56	0.00	T	X Plan
5.	Chikotra		137.94	111.17	5.63	4.56		X Plan
6.	Erdha		31.90	0.97	3.40	0.00		X Plan
7.	Hivra	3.44	16.29	11.00	3.49	2.57		X Plan
8.	Jangamhatti		32.00	18.27	4.74	3.76		X Plan
9.	Jawalgaon	2.38	26.75	25.65	5.34	5.31		X Plan
10.	Kadvi	3.47	69.74	59.13	10.97	10.97		X Plan
11.	Kasari	6.15	28.95	25.38	9.46	9.46		X Plan
12.	Kumbhi	5.16	48.63	50.14	8.71	6.88		X Plan
13.	Mangrul		24.20	10.50	1.93	0.26		X Plan
14.	Mor	0.91	40.15	30.90	2.16	0.00		X Plan
15.	Pendhari Nalla	0.83	11.70	0.20	1.84	0.00		X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Purna Neopur		1.89	16.61	14.71	1.47	1.47		X Plan
17. Wadiwale		3.30	31.03	24.75	5.00	4.87	T	X Plan
18. Amaravati		4.63	48.34	31.28	3.80	0.87	T	X Plan
19. Bordahegoan		16.27	28.70	24.96	1.93	1.60		X Plan
20. Bori (S)			72.83	39.96	19.88	0.00		Beyond X Plan
21. Dhapewada St. I			78.05	49.12	8.05	0.00		X Plan
22. Dehli		6.48	39.66	11.93	3.49	0.00	T	X Plan
23. Deogad		24.64	174.98	111.50	8.12	0.00		Beyond X Plan
24. Dongergaon		2.15	41.16	27.83	3.94	2.30	T	X Plan
25. Hetawane		19.55	208.54	197.59	12.29	1.17		X Plan
26. Jam			66.70	62.40	7.18	2.70		X Plan
27. Karwappa Nalla		4.70	26.54	3.00	5.25	0.00	T	X Plan
28. Kasar Sai		2.70	33.15	29.74	4.12	4.12	T	X Plan
29. Mun		5.35	60.85	50.73	9.29	8.71		X Plan
30. Patgaon		7.39	82.20	59.76	11.74	11.06	T	X Plan
31. Shivna Talkli		34.76	123.12	73.07	6.60	0.00		X Plan
32. Sonwad		3.14	31.37	19.90	3.01	2.68	T	X Plan
33. Tajnapur Lift Irrg		23.47	25.86	18.67	3.62	0.00	T	X Plan
34. Upper Manar		26.18	145.28	56.44	12.00	0.00	T	X Plan
35. Andhali			19.29	14.78	1.72	1.72		X Plan
36. Madan Tank		3.08	50.56	47.32	3.28	0.00		Beyond X Plan
37. Navargaon			46.48	37.71	3.43	2.46	T	X Plan
38. Gautami Godavari (Godavari Nadi)			64.90	25.39	6.91	0.00	T	X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39. Akkarpada			131.40	40.28	6.19	0.00	T	X Plan
40. Dara			37.38	5.82	2.30	0.00	T	X Plan
41. Gadnadi			112.80	74.92	3.92	0.00		Beyond X Plan
42. Kajala (Wagholi)			17.68	9.89	1.55	0.51		X Plan
43. Kar			126.40	53.80	6.98	3.50		X Plan
44. Kashyapi			49.33	42.18	5.82	0.00	T	X Plan
45. Koradinalla			21.25	0.00	2.74	0.00	T	X Plan
46. Morna Gureghar			117.38	44.50	3.81	0.04		X Plan
47. Nagan			59.94	21.20	3.36	0.00	T	X Plan
48. Narangi Sarangi			23.00	19.90	1.64	1.00		X Plan
49. Pen Takli			173.55	121.30	14.33	1.67		X Plan
50. Sayaki			22.20	21.29	2.32	2.32		X Plan
51. Toma		1.46	14.94	15.32	1.43	1.43		X Plan
52. Upper Manjra (Dokkewadi)		26.18	61.40	46.49	3.35	1.70		X Plan
53. Anjani		4.91	79.97	47.19	3.00	0.00		X Plan
54. Jambre			66.03	18.88	3.77	1.87		X Plan
55. Katangi			31.00	21.18	2.45	1.00		X Plan
56. Lower Chulband			60.82	1.88	10.43	0.00		Beyond X Plan
57. Mohamadwadi (Nardave)			189.90	80.80	10.07	0.00		Beyond X Plan
58. Sondyatola LIS			60.33	23.02	11.73	0.00		X Plan
59. Utawali		35.78	55.23	24.90	5.39	0.00		X Plan
60. Chandra Bhagha			177.64	116.11	6.73	1.45	T	X Plan
61. Chitri			79.94	83.66	8.28	7.02		X Plan
62. Gul			55.94	27.54	2.64	0.00		X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
63. Jamkhedi			26.94	14.26	2.75	0.00	T	X Plan
64. Kalpathari			27.44	18.45	2.11	0.00		X Plan
65. Karajkhed LIS			39.46	20.36	8.45	0.00		X Plan
66. Lal Nalla			59.17	53.42	7.71	0.00	T	X Plan
67. Nagewadi			51.47	38.78	1.56	0.70		X Plan
68. Prakash Bandhara			155.58	88.11	8.86	0.00	T	X Plan
69. Purna		123.79	143.46	91.66	7.53	0.00	T	X Plan
70. Renapur			68.00	54.02	4.40	2.00		Beyond X Plan
71. Sonapur Tomta		32.18	32.18	21.35	2.85	0.00	T	X Plan
72. Sulwade Bandhara			149.15	90.47	7.56	0.00	T	X Plan
73. Virchek (Shivan)			28.89	18.95	2.67	0.00	T	X Plan
74. Wadi Shewadi			98.44	22.90	7.18	0.00	T	X Plan
75. Wagholi Buti			42.33	29.92	4.54	0.00	T	X Plan
76. Wakod			30.94	19.80	2.34	0.00		X Plan
77. Andhrakhore			96.00	63.52	8.60	0.00	T	X Plan
78. Ghatprabha (Phatakwardi)			84.26	29.42	4.37	0.66		X Plan
79. Haran Ghatt (LIS)			49.21	29.30	4.82	0.00		X Plan
80. Kirmiri Durur		27.89	27.89	20.39	2.44	0.00	T	X Plan
81. Pimpalgaon (Dhale)			62.69	34.54	3.38	0.00		X Plan
82. Uttarmand			102.38	63.84	4.80	0.35		X Plan
83. Wang			209.11	84.08	6.20	0.10		X Plan
84. Zashinagar			43.14	0.90	4.23	0.00		X Plan
Additional Projects				0.00				
85. Chilhewadi			145.84	106.81	6.37	0.00		Beyond X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
86. Dhamni			226.11	53.89	6.40	0.92		Beyond X Plan
87. Krishna Stage II (Kundali)			397.96	157.57	25.10	0.00		Beyond X Plan
88. Sina (Bhose Khind)			118.94	24.73	7.45	0.00		Beyond X Plan
89. Kamani Tanda			42.22	26.72	6.03	0.00		Beyond X Plan
90. Manikpunj			28.77	8.33	2.69	0.00		Beyond X Plan
91. Morna (Shirala)			22.80	12.30	2.91	1.60		Beyond X Plan
92. Muktai Nagar LIS			34.45	25.27	3.36	3.36		Beyond X Plan
93. Sarangkhedra Barrage			175.93	84.07	8.77	0.00		Beyond X Plan
94. Shelgaon Barrage			198.06	12.45	7.16	0.00		Beyond X Plan
95. Sapan			139.27	51.18	6.38	0.00		Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		476.21	7151.91	3947.69	538.70	135.16		
Total (Major and Medium)		1811.63	39695.56	18807.73	3703.24	1382.44		
Manipur								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Thoubal		47.25	390.00	237.37	33.40	4.00	T	X Plan
2. Khuga Multipurpose Project		15.00	249.22	171.29	15.00	0.00	T	X Plan
Total Major Projects		62.25	639.22	408.66	48.40	4.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Medium Project								
1. Dolaithabi Barrage	18.86	63.10	26.08	7.54	0.00	T	X Plan	
Total Medium Projects	18.86	63.10	26.08	7.54	0.00			
Total (Major and Medium)	81.11	702.32	434.74	55.94	4.00			
Meghalaya								
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Rongai Valley Project	16.30	57.07	22.59	5.15	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
Total Medium Projects	16.30	57.07	22.59	5.15	0.00			
Total (Major and Medium)	16.30	57.07	22.59	5.15	0.00			
Orissa								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Potteru	14.81	198.07	201.72	109.88	64.59		X Plan	
2. Upper Kolab	24.05	337.96	374.27	88.70	53.69	T	Beyond X Plan	
3. Upper Indravati	77.86	480.96	674.24	102.52	96.76	T	Beyond X Plan	
4. Subarnarekha	790.32	1755.39	527.71	100.85	3.95	T	Beyond X Plan	
5. Kanupur	428.32	428.32	26.17	24.56	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan	
6. Lower Indra	211.70	211.70	134.71	26.19	0.00		Beyond X Plan	
7. Lower Suktel	217.13	217.13	28.97	27.06	0.00		Beyond X Plan	
8. Bagh Barrage	44.71	74.60	39.84	8.50	4.85		X Plan	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Rangali Irrigation		233.64	2621.16	1050.83	214.30	10.56		Beyond X Plan
10. Mahanadi Chitrotpola		39.93	178.83	31.71	15.43	10.90		X Plan
Total Major Projects		2082.27	6504.12	3090.17	717.99	245.30		

(B) Medium Projects

1. Tittlagarh Stage II		21.13	33.68	32.89	2.27	0.47	T	X Plan
2. Rukara			52.92	6.66	5.46	0.00	T	X Plan
3. Rajua			14.85	1.96	2.99	0.00		X Plan
4. Deo		52.23	59.00	34.27	5.90	0.00		X Plan
5. Hariharjore		7.26	83.22	83.22	13.70	11.95		X Plan
6. Manjore			89.78	68.43	6.09	2.30		X Plan
7. Upper Jonk		12.78	91.45	91.95	16.40	13.90	T	X Plan
8. Baghalati		45.44	84.62	48.00	5.49	3.41	T	X Plan
9. Badanalla		11.39	105.88	58.00	13.74	11.89	T	X Plan
10. Sapua Badjore		14.57	59.00	38.35	3.75	2.70		X Plan
Total Medium Projects		164.80	674.40	463.73	75.79	46.62		
Total (Major and Medium)		2247.07	7178.52	3553.90	793.78	291.92		

Punjab**(A) Major Projects**

1. Shahpur Kandi Project	1324.18	1324.18	128.09		0.00			Beyond X Plan
2. SYL Canal Project			Please refer Haryana State					Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		1324.18	1324.18	128.09	0.00	0.00		
Total (Major and Medium)		1324.18	1324.18	128.09	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan								
(A) Major Projects								
	-Gurgaon Canal	2.88	35.40	27.10	28.20	22.77		Beyond X Plan
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IS)	31.36	834.88	744.89	71.20	66.65	T	X Plan
2.	IGNP II	89.12	3522.00	2231.60	964.00	669.00	T	Beyond X Plan
3.	Narmada Canal	467.53	1447.00	604.59	73.16	0.00		Beyond X Plan
4.	Bisalpur Irr. cum W.S. Project	309.07	657.91	542.56	49.90	41.50		X Plan
Total Major Projects		899.96	6497.19	4150.74	1186.46	799.92		
(B) Medium Projects								
1.	Panchana	1.03	125.00	119.79	10.61	10.61		X Plan
2.	Chhapi	5.91	100.00	96.40	7.00	6.56		X Plan
3.	Bethali	13.07	46.21	49.29	4.32	1.00		X Plan
4.	Chauli	28.87	95.55	81.01	8.96	0.60		Beyond X Plan
Total Medium Projects		48.88	366.76	346.49	30.89	18.77		
Total (Major and Medium)		948.84	6863.95	4497.23	1217.35	818.69		
Tamil Nadu								
(B) Medium Projects								
1.	Irrukankudi Project		68.00	48.84	4.64	0.00		X Plan
2.	Nanganjar Project		37.36	37.28	2.55	0.00		X Plan
Total Medium Projects			105.36	86.12	7.19	0.00		
Total (Major and Medium)			105.36	86.12	7.19	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura								
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Gumti		5.88	47.00	43.39	9.80	2.75	T	X Plan
2. Khowai		7.10	72.00	53.53	9.32	0.55	T	X Plan
3. Manu		8.18	59.00	40.69	7.60	0.00	T	X Plan
Total Medium Projects		21.16	178.00	137.61	26.72	3.30		
Total (Major and Medium)		21.16	178.00	137.61	26.72	3.30		
Uttar Pradesh								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Eastern Ganga		48.46	579.00	415.61	105.00	61.72		Beyond X Plan
2. Kanhar Irrigation			475.19	64.53	33.13	0.00		X Plan
3. Rajghat Dam		61.61	150.00	133.08	0.00	0.00		X Plan
4. Rajghat Canal (UP)		126.43	457.13	357.00	138.66	113.75		X Plan
5. Saryu Nahar		78.68	3453.00	1529.16	1404.00	526.16		Beyond X Plan
6. Providing Kharif Channel in Hindon Krishni Doab		11.83	136.99	128.82	11.60	10.36		X Plan
7. Tehri Dam (Irrg. Share)		172.92	1180.96	1014.93	270.00	0.00		Beyond X Plan
8. Jarauli Pump Canal		47.92	52.35	41.85	39.75	0.00		X Plan
9. Bansagar Canal (UP)		570.35	761.85	339.08	150.13	0.00		Beyond X Plan
-Bansagar Dam (UP Share)		22.83	287.85	223.33	0.00	0.00		X Plan
Total Major Projects		1141.03	7534.32	4247.39	2152.27	711.99		
Total (Major and Medium)		1141.03	7534.32	4247.39	2152.27	711.99		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttaranchal								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Jamrani Dam		61.25	433.00	25.87	60.60	21.00		Beyond X Plan
2. Lakhwar Vyasi		140.97	1446.00	219.11	40.00			Beyond X Plan
3. Kishau Dam			3455.11	8.10	211.00			Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		202.22	5334.11	253.08	311.60	21.00		
(B) Medium Projects								
Total (Major and Medium)			5334.11	253.08	311.60	21.00		
West Bengal								
(A) Major Projects								
1. Teesta Barrage ST I Ph I		69.72	2068.00	958.21	533.52	130.96	T	Beyond X Plan
2. Subernarekha Barrage (IS)		215.61	595.34	38.21	114.20	0.00	T	Beyond X Plan
Total Major Projects		285.33	2663.34	996.42	647.72	130.96		
(B) Medium Projects								
1. Golamarjore		0.52	3.92	3.24	1.00	0.26	T	X Plan
2. Mouterjore		0.40	1.90	0.69	1.08	0.51	T	X Plan
3. Beko		0.64	5.90	4.39	1.59	1.01	T	X Plan
4. Patloi		0.90	10.80	5.72	2.16	1.87	T	X Plan
5. Tatko		0.98	12.57	8.06	2.48	1.90	T	X Plan
6. Futiary		0.56	17.04	11.43	1.20	0.00	T	X Plan
7. Hanumata		0.83	8.80	5.66	2.78	2.72	T	X Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Khairabhera		1.10	4.15	3.34	0.57	0.57	T	X Plan
Total Medium Projects		5.93	65.08	42.53	12.86	8.83		
Total (Major and Medium)	291.26		2728.42	1038.95	660.58	139.79		
Grand Total (Major)	23905.94	165257.35	80155.20	18523.76	7329.04			
Grand Total (Medium)	1514.36	14215.14	8202.89	1278.74	371.84			
Grand Total (Major and Medium)	25420.30	179472.49	88358.08	19802.50	7700.88			

IS—Inter-State

LIS—Lift Irrigation Scheme

-T—Tribal Areas

[English]

Proposals for Setting up of Cold Storages

3845. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for setting up of cold storages in the country and implemented during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any amendment made by the Government in Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act to allow the private sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Government received 834 Number of Proposals for setting up cold storages in the country during last three years. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Under the Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act (APMC Act), which is the existing law dealing with agricultural markets, the State Governments alone are empowered to initiate the process of setting up of markets for agricultural commodities. A model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act has been circulated by this Ministry to all the States to guide them in bringing changes in the APMC Act for the development of competitive markets in private and cooperative sectors. Seven States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Sikkim, have amended their APMC Act to allow the establishment of competitive markets in the private and cooperative sector.

Statement

State-wise details of number of projects implemented during last three years upto March 2005 and Current Year (upto 31-10-2005)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	8	7	19

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Haryana	4	7	4
3.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	8
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	49	148	124
6.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	29	13	82
8.	Rajasthan	4	1	6
9.	Karnataka	20	0	5
10.	Gujarat	5	136	2
11.	Orissa	9	1	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	10	6
13.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	2
14.	West Bengal	9	4	9
15.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	8
16.	Assam	3	1	0
17.	Bihar	5	18	23
18.	Jharkhand	4	4	6
19.	Tripura	1	0	0
20.	Delhi	0	1	1
21.	Kerala	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	0	0
23.	Goa	1	0	0
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
Total		173	353	308

Kalasa Bandura Nala Project of Karnataka

3846. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for Kalasa Bandura Nala Project to divert water to Malaprabha Dam is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka in April, 2002 requested for clearance of proposal from Inter-State angle for diversion of 7.56 TMC of water from Madei basin to Malprabha basin through implementation of Kalsa and Bandurinala schemes to meet the drinking water needs of Hubli/Dharwad cities. The Ministry of Water Resources gave an 'in principle' clearance to the proposal to meet the drinking water need of Hubli/Dharwad from water availability angle on 30th April, 2002. The Government of Goa in July, 2002 took strong exception to the grant of this clearance by the Ministry and requested for setting up of an Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal under the Inter-State water Disputes Act, 1956 for resolution of the dispute. In view of this, the 'in-principle' clearance granted by the Ministry was placed 'in abeyance' in September, 2002 with a view to resolve the matter by an agreement between the two States, failing which by an award of the Tribunal. The two States have so far not concluded any agreement on the sharing of Madei Water.

Revival of Sick Chemical and Fertilizer Units

3847. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the performance, in physical and financial terms of each chemical and fertilizer unit recorded in the country during each of the last three years and thereafter, State-wise with particular reference to Adivasi dominated areas of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of above units closed or declared sick during the above period, unit-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the closed/sick units and or for expansion of profit making units;

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

(e) whether Project and Development of India has prepared a report for revival of closed units;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR) has approved said report and also approved relaxations and concessions to various fertilizer units; and

(h) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Soya

3848. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Soya recorded in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Soya production declined this year as reported in Business Standard dated October 24, 2005;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The total production of soyabean in the country during 2002-03 to 2004-05 is shown in the table below:—

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year		Production
2003-04	—	78.63
2004-05*	—	75.10
2005-06 \$	—	65.77

*4th Advance Estimates

\$ 1st Advance Estimates

(b) and (c) As per the 1st advance estimates of production of oilseeds and other commercial crops for the year 2005-06 released on 19-09-2005, the estimated production of soyabean in 2005-06 is 65.77 lakh tonnes which includes 31.85 lakh tonnes of estimated production in Madhya Pradesh which is slightly lower than the reported production figure of 33.35 lakh tonnes appearing in Business Standard dated 24th October, 2005. However, 2nd advance estimates to be available in January, 2006 will give a more firm assessment of production.

(d) The soyabean research and development (R and D) system has already given varieties with shorter maturity duration and which are capable of minimizing the drought effect. Further efforts are on to develop more varieties, which can withstand drought situation.

The soyabean R and D system has developed and made available the in-situ water conservation techniques available to the extension agencies/growers to mitigate the drought effect.

Wage Agreement with Beedi Workers and Tea Garden Workers

3849. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed wage-agreement with the Tea garden workers and Beedi workers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms of wage-agreement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Take Over of Dairy Units by NDDB

3850. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has agreed to take over dairy unit and also Milk powder unit of Prakasam area Milk Producers Cooperative Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the agreement signed on 22-10-2005 between NDDB and the Prakasam District Milk Producers' Mutually Aided Cooperative Union Ltd., NDDB took over the management of Ongole Dairy Plant and the marketing of milk and Milk Products on 2-12-2005 for a period of 7 years.

Decline in Capacity Utilisation of CWC Godowns

3851. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual decline in the

utilization of owned capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) godowns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the capacity utilization of hired godowns has gone up considerably during the said period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by CWC for ensuring optimum capacity utilization of its own godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The utilization of owned capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) Godowns

has increased since 2003-04 as given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The percentage utilization of hired godowns since 2003-04 has shown an increasing trend as given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The increase in utilization of hired godowns is mainly due to availability of substantial capacity of hired godowns at required locations where constructed capacity is not available. Further, high quantity of mustard stocks were procured by NAFED in the current year, for which the Corporation had to go in for hiring godowns, especially in the States of Rajasthan and Haryana.

(e) The CWC is de-hiring the godowns where utilization is less than 25%.

Statement

Percentage Utilization of CWC Godowns vis-a-vis Hired Godowns during 2003-04

(figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Owned capacity	Utilization	%age	Hired capacity	Utilization	%age	Total capacity	Total utilization	%age
2003-04	64.58	38.38	59	28.06	16.87	60	92.64	55.24	60
2004-05	66.20	40.71	61	31.86	20.87	66	98.06	61.58	63
2005-06 (1st seven months)	66.82	46.07	69	36.74	27.60	75	103.56	73.67	71

[Translation]

Assistance Due to Drought in Bihar

3852. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released funds to Bihar under Calamity Management to the tune of Rs. 1.5 crores to compensate for the loss incurred by the State due to droughts during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details of programmes implemented in Bihar with the assistance;

(c) the details of amount spent out of the said assistance; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 162.15 crores from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) was released to Bihar for undertaking immediate relief measures in month

of November, 2004. In addition, 2 lakh MTs was released to the State Government, free of cost, under the Special Component of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for drought relief employment.

(c) and (d) Utilization of funds is reported by the State Governments to the Ministry of Home Affairs which is the nodal Ministry for monitoring of funds allocated under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and NCCF. Requisite information has been called for from that Ministry.

[English]

Captive Iron Ore Mines

3853. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Industry wants captive iron ore mines at its disposal;

(b) If so, the guidelines/regulations issued by the Government in this regard including norms for Foreign Direct Investment; and

(c) the proposals cleared/pending with the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) All mineral concessions i.e. Mining Lease, Prospecting Licence and Reconnaissance Permit are granted by State Governments. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of mineral concessions by the State Governments only in case of minerals specified in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), which includes iron ore. Mining is an independent activity and any downstream industry is a commercial decision of the lessee. As per section 11(3)(d) of the MMDR Act, State Governments are entitled to take into consideration the investment which an applicant for mineral concession proposes to make in the mines and in the industry based on the minerals as one of the factors, while considering multiple applications for a particular concession. Foreign Direct Investment is allowed upto 100% for exploration and exploitation of the non-fuel and non-atomic minerals except for precious stones

and diamonds where automatic approval for foreign direct investment is permissible upto 74% Foreign Equity for diamond and precious minerals up-to 100% is permitted with the approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Agrarian Crisis

3854. SHRI SWADESH CHAKABORTTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Commission was appointed by the Government to look into the agrarian crisis in the country;

(b) If so, whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(c) If so, the details of recommendations; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The National Commission on Farmers was set up in February, 2004 to examine and recommend policies, programmes and measures on various issues confronting Indian Farmers and to suggest appropriate interventions for improving the economic viability and sustainability of diversified agriculture including horticulture, livestock, dairy and fisheries.

(b) The Commission has so far submitted two interim reports.

(c) and (d) The First Interim Report of the National Commission on Farmers covers a wide range of recommendations dealing with integrated life saving support programme for farm families facing acute distress, productivity and livelihood enhancement in rainfed areas, a new deal for women in agriculture, strengthening and expanding the horticulture revolution, enhancing productivity, quality and global competitiveness of cotton, sustaining and expanding trade of farm commodities and its sanitary and Phytosanitary dimensions, village knowledge centres and food and nutrition security of

livestock and livelihoods. The Report also covers rehabilitation and alleviation of fishermen and farm families from distress due to TSUNAMI, empowerment of community based organizations and Panchayati Raj institutions and administrative initiatives like creation of a Gram Panchayat Mahila Fund for Women.

The recommendations made in the Second Interim Report mainly relate to such aspects as food for all, fish for all, enhancing productivity, profitability, stability and sustainability of hill and arid agro ecosystems, coastal zone agriculture, mission for the prosperity of sugarcane farmers, conservation, cultivation and marketing of medicinal plants, organic farming, bio-fuels, and agricultural marketing reforms.

The process to firm up the Government's decision on these recommendations has been initiated.

[Translation]

Report of Alagh Committee on Agriculture

3855. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Y.K. Alagh Committee on agriculture submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of recommendations accepted and rejected by the Government;

(d) the action taken on the recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(e) the reasons for not accepting all the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Y.K. Alagh Committee set up by the Government to Examine the Methodological Issues in Fixing of Minimum Support Prices of Agricultural Commodities submitted its report to the Government on 27th June, 2005.

(b) The details of recommendations are enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) The recommendations are being considered.

Statement

Recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Prof. Y.K. Alagh to Examine Methodological Issues in Fixing of Minimum Support Prices

1. Diversification policies are now undergoing dramatic changes in a phase of rapid growth, opening up of economies to trade impulses diversification. It is imperative to formulate policies that encourage diversification, in tune with changing pattern of demand.

2. In the wake of the opening up of the agricultural economy and its macro demand effects and currently there is no organization of the Central Government to analyze various aspects of these changes, it is appropriate to explore whether CACP which makes both price and non-price recommendations for accelerated agricultural growth, can be assigned a role to develop new agricultural policy perspective and advise the government in formulating appropriate policies and strategies.

3. In view of the important changes that have either taken place or are likely to take place in future under the WTO regime viz. Removal of QRs (Quantitative Restrictions) and Tariffication Process, Reduction in subsidies, Market Access and Food and Livelihood Security Policies negotiated in the WTO Regime, it may be necessary to examine whether there is need to reposition the Commission in terms of its mandate and remit but also to examine the existing cost concepts for the purpose of fixing minimum support prices.

4. A statutory status be assigned to CACP.

5. The terms of Reference of CACP should be revised as follows:—

- (i) To advise on price policy of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fiber crops and such other commodities as the government may indicate from time to time with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure for the agricultural sector in the perspective of overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the farmers and the consumers.
- (ii) To advise from time to time on the tariff structure and other measures relating to imports and exports of agricultural commodities and their processed products.
- (iii) While recommending the agricultural price policy and trade related measures, the commission may keep in view the following:—
 - The need to provide incentives to the farmers for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of demand pattern including that for exports.
 - The need to ensure food security both at macro and household level.
 - The need to ensure sustainable use of land, water and other natural resources.
 - The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, cost structure of agro-based products, and competitiveness of agriculture and agro-based commodities.
- (iv) The commission may also suggest such non-price measures related to credit policy, marketing policy, crop and income insurance and other sectors as would facilitate the achievements of the objectives set out in (i) above.
- (v) To recommend from time to time, in respect of different agricultural commodities, measures necessary to make the price and tariff policy effective.

- (vi) To take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
- (vii) To examine, where necessary, the structure of taxes, levies and transport costs of agricultural commodities and recommend measures as would facilitate the achievements of the objectives set out in (i) above.
- (viii) To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.
- (ix) To undertake studies in respect of different crops as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.
- (x) To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same, and to organize research studies in the field of price policy.
- (xi) To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.
- (xii) To effectively integrate these measures with its pricing recommendations and to show to the extent possible, with numbers and monetary calculations the extent of such integration in meeting the cost requirements of a competitive agriculture.

6. The trade policy objectives and the level of MSPs should be integrated. The CACP should be repositioned and emphasis should be laid not only on cost but also on issues such as tariffs, credit policies, market trends, market structure and broad macro economic policy to meet new challenges so that it can play a vibrant and dynamic role in consonance with domestic and global changes.

7. The CACP should continue to monitor complementary system of trade, tariff, rural credit and marketing and

related policy environment and incorporate its recommendations in the price policy reports submitted to the government from time to time.

8. A roadmap for principal crops not based on historical costs but opportunity costs at the margin be developed so that technological progress and India's competitive advantage such as bright sunshine and cheap labour are given a free reign to play.

9. A variant of the principle of Long Range Marginal Cost, adopted for the reform of industrial pricing in India and currently used for fertilizer pricing as recommended first by the CERC for power pricing, should be considered for analysis and development pricing and economic policies in the Road Map for agriculture. The farmer must be given incentives of pricing and non-pricing nature to internalize these costs in a transitional regime for a well defined and limited period. Higher level policies of support have to be implemented to meet the costs of a competitive agriculture in the medium term of three to five years.

10. Valuation of family labour should be based on the actual market rate for casual labour.

11. The rate of interest which is actually paid by farmers (and not nominal rate of interest) on credit should be taken into account by DES while estimating the cost of production.

12. The CACP and DES should jointly conduct a study to ascertain the actual spread of expenditure vis-a-vis borrowings during the crop season.

13. Data on premium actually paid by farmers for crop insurance should be regularly collected and be included in the cost estimates.

14. In a trade dominated economy, the opportunity cost of resources is determined in theory by the working of competitive forces. The argument for ignoring land rent does not exist any more in a WTO policy led system. In an era of market led growth, it would be most appropriate to consider rent as it prevails in the market.

15. Estimates of marketing and transport charges incurred by farmers should be generated at least once in three years and CACP should take these into consideration while formulating its recommendations on MSPs.

16. The DES should take necessary steps to replace the existing software with a new one with latest features so that full potential of the data collected under the CS Scheme is exploited. Once new software is put in place, it would also enable DES to switch over from normative rate of interest to actual rate of interest paid by farmers.

17. The Committee is of view that the data collected under CS Scheme are of fairly good quality and it will not be statistically sound to blend the yield rates from any other source with the data collected under the Scheme. Therefore, the existing practice of deriving the yield rate from the CS scheme should continue.

18. A Technical Committee, comprising officers from DES, CACP, NSSO and IASRI be constituted to look into the relevance of the existing Survey Schedule for Cost Schedule for Cost Studies and modify it, if necessary.

19. For continued cooperation of sample farmers under CS scheme, innovative methods of encouragement such as award of recognition certificates and token gifts for family members of respondent farmers should be put in place.

20. DES should explore the possibility of expanding the crop coverage to certain fruits and vegetables such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, ginger, turmeric, apple, pineapple, mango, banana, grapes and citrus fruits (potato and onion are already under the Scheme) and build up strong and sound data base on cost of cultivation/cost of production of these horticultural crops.

21. The need for undertaking in-depth quantitative analysis and also, building sound in-house data is strongly felt. To strengthen analytical work in the CACP, the statistical wing and also trade and tariff wing in CACP at various levels be strengthened to cater to the multifold functions of the Commission in the emerging scenario. Also CACP should have adequate financial resources to conduct field studies including selective visits abroad.

22. The CACP should consider quality aspects in its price and non-price recommendations while recommending the level of MSPs for various commodities to induce farmers to produce better varieties of commodities

covered under the MSP regime and to integrate policy with the market economy.

23. For effective implementation of MSP policy in all parts of the country, FCI, NAFED, CCI and JCI should be restructured so that price support operations become effective in all parts of the country and do not remain confined to a few selected regions.

24. For effective implementation of price policy, responsibilities of national nodal agencies and concerned state governments in the matter of advance planning and implementation of price support policy should be clearly delineated.

25. Import of edible oils to India has been progressively increasing, especially during post-1995 period. Its percentage to domestic production was as high as 95% during 2002-03. The data on wholesale prices of oilseeds indicates that the terms of trade have been moving against the edible oil sector. The tariff rates on edible oils should be revised upwards for sustaining the assurance of Minimum Support Prices to oilseed growers.

26. There are distortions in cotton trade. There are issues of supply of cotton to the textile industry in a phase in which quotas have been abolished. These are important. Policy can be designed to establish a level playing field between highly subsidized imported and domestic cotton for the Indian yarn manufacturer. This can consist of automatic setoffs for the producer. The Committee recommends that additional protection in the form of reasonable level of tariffs be applied on cotton.

27. It is important that Government agencies appreciate the damage done to the Indian agrarian economy of the kind of import quantities shown in this report. Many agencies show so called low imports by ignoring, for example, cotton imports, sugar imports and edible oil imports.

Also the impact of an inadequate policy regime since the early Nineties need to be recognized.

28. APMC Act be amended so as to increase the involvement of private sector in development of marketing infrastructure.

29. A massive campaign of publicizing the benefits of amendments in state APMC Acts and sensitization of key stakeholders (farmers, traders, processors, consumers and PRIs) should be launched by the Government of India.

30. The Producers Company legislation now on the statute book provides an important method of strengthening farmer groups to take advantage of strategic alliances for growth.

31. The Commodity exchanges should be promoted in various parts of the country.

32. The CACP may consider using the NCDEX and other networks for informed analysis and as a policy instrument in its working.

33. Though India's software achievements are remarkable, yet rural India is unconnected. There is an urgent need that IT must bloom in the fields. For a wider spatial coverage to generate useful database and information packages to enable farmers to take right decision at right time, there is a need to extensively promote IT in agricultural marketing.

34. The Committee is of the considered opinion that if recommendations of different Committees on rural credit are implemented, it would help Indian agriculture sector become more competitive in the global market.

The Committee endorses these recommendations and suggests for its implementation in a definite time frame.

35. The Committee recommends that CACP should continue to monitor the complementary systems of trade, tariff, rural credit and marketing, insurance and related policy environment and incorporate its recommendations in the price policy reports submitted to the government from time to time. The Committee has in a counterfactual below shown that achievable targets in instruments like tariffs, taxes, reduced effective interest rates and better marketing support can be integrated with pricing recommendations which are alternates with MSP increases. These should become the standard practice. This integration would be market friendly and WTO

compatible in the sense that it would not show in AMS calculations and would serve the purpose of policy. The committee also recommends that this should be specifically incorporated in the revised ToR of CACP.

36. The Committee recommends that trade policy objectives and the level of MSPs be integrated. The Committee has analyzed the efficiency shifters with which Indian agriculture can move from a subsistence low yielding activity to a dynamic competitive sector capitalizing on the advantage of a peasantry which has historically proved its enduring and hard working nature and the sunshine with which the nation is endowed. Now is the time to move to a dynamic trading agriculture competing with the rest of the world. Unfortunately the global agricultural market is highly distorted and phasing of the reforms has to be consistent with the changes in the world markets. India has assumed a leading role after Cancun round of negotiation. This would determine phasing and volume of tariff levels. But the policies for enhancing the competitiveness of Indian Agriculture have to be implemented with a sense of urgency. To make agriculturalist competitive, the farmer has to be supported in terms of the cost of production of efficient farming. These costs monetize existing practices, meet the immediate costs of technology adoption and learning and are sometimes embodied in new inputs. Many of them are of immediate kind and after an initial thrust and support, the farmer will compete on its own.

37. The existing support policy for subsistence agriculture with average cost has to continue in transitional period. Also if monetary tax and tariff policy do not work on account of limitation of Inter-Ministerial coordination or market failure, MSP has to take the slack. The CACP has to function and continuously re-work these numbers and policies.

38. There is no relationship between MSP declared by the Government and the market prices especially in case of crops like sugarcane and cotton. Natural cycle of 18 months in case of sugarcane crop, for instance, has been distorted by imports of sugar during the second half of the decade of nineties. Cotton imports of a sixth to a fifth of demand make a mockery of the MSP. There is a need for integration of various policies of the

Government such as price policy, monetary policy, tariff policy, fiscal policy etc. In this backdrop, the Committee recommends that CACP should be repositioned and emphasis should be laid not only on cost but also on issues such as tariffs, credit policies, market trends, market structure and broad macro economic policy to meet new challenges so that it can play a vibrant and dynamic role in consonance with domestic and global changes. Besides, CACP should put in place a system of preparing periodical reports, preferably quarterly or biannually on 'State of Indian Agriculture : its competitiveness'.

39. Conventional cost analysis done by the Committee for crops like cotton and sugarcane does not separately analyse the cost behaviour of efficient and inefficient farmers in terms of productivity and hence essentially misses the question of the economic environment required to let the Indian farmer compete in a globally competitive economy. Historically in India, the mid-eighties saw the first transition from a regime with output, investment, technology and import control at the commodity level to a regime which would use fiscal and not quantitative controls. In 1985, India designed an extensive programme of reform emphasizing internal competition initially. In the mid-eighties around two-thirds of organized Indian industry was removed from price and quantitative controls to tax and tariff rate interventions. From firm level controls the economy moved to industry level interventions with strong schemes of incentives and disincentives. These would discriminate between industries, but not between firms. The policy framework was seen as a transitional regime, leading later in the early nineties to uniform and low tariff rates and freely convertible exchange rates.

The Committee recommends that a roadmap for principal crops not based on historical costs but opportunity costs at the margin be developed so that technological progress and India's competitive advantage such as bright sunshine and cheap labour are given a free reign to play. The capital cost for such an economy at the margin would be higher than the historical costs. But current output costs would be lower per unit of output, although they would again require larger working capital requirements.

40. Fixed capital formation in the public sector in agriculture at constant prices is less in the nineties as compared to the absolute level reached in 1976-77. The disastrous nineties for agriculture must be reversed. Agricultural profitability and private investment fell, because India globalised without preparation. Income, output and then employment went down in agriculture. Rural urban inequality went up. A Road map is essential for each crop to reverse the profitability trends. Initial capital requirements of progressive farming, lead to costs around a sixth higher as compared to the "average" procurement prices. Tariff, tax and monetary policies must make the difference. (Alagh, 2003) Each region has to lobby with facts for its crops, with facts.

- The farmer must be supported to shift to a competitive cost regime through technology and economic support. For that this capital cost will be higher, although current costs will be lower.
- To make the agriculturist competitive, the farmer has to be supported in terms of the cost of production of efficient farming. These costs monetize existing practices, meet the immediate costs of technology adoption and learning and are sometimes embodied in new inputs. Many of them are of immediate nature and after an initial thrust and support, the farmers would be able to compete on their own.

41. The average yield for the higher rent and machinery category of paddy farmers in Punjab was 57.5 quintals/hectare but for the lower rent and machinery category was 51.1 quintals/hectare for the year 2000-01. Cost of production per quintal for higher rent and machinery cost at the mean level was Rs. 431 per quintal, but for the low yield, low rent and machinery costs was Rs. 391 per quintal. There is a ten per cent difference. If average costs of both kind of farmers are taken into account for price setting, the competitive farmer will never get the incentives to expand and the low yield farmer to modernize and become competitive. It maybe noted that the earlier analysis misses this aspect completely on account of a static framework of analysis.

42. An earlier stylized example to illustrate this principle worked with aggregated data, rather than the direct estimates given above.

- Some tehsils had per hectare seed costs higher than the state average, suggesting a possible technical superiority leading to a cost and productivity advantage. In the existing policies no allowances are made for higher capital costs and internationalization of technological superiority.
- With this stylized data the desirable economic profiles for paddy were worked out under two assumptions—an interest rate for long term investments of 7.25% which would follow from RBI Governor Y. Venugopal Reddy's monetary policy announcement, if operationalised on the field and an existing Business As Usual (BAU) rate of 14.5%. Similarly, the interest rate for working capital is ideally 9.75% and a BAU rate of 19.5%.
- The outcomes are:—

Sl. No.	Cost item	Normative Monetary Policy	BAU
1.	Return on Net worth	77.30	77.30
2.	Return of Term Loan	27.05	54.50
3.	Interest on Working Capital	26.00	52.10
4.	Depreciation	129.2	129.12
5.	Input cost	400.00	400.00
6.	Total	659.61	712.66

The concept of efficiency shifters as described above is a variant of this argument. The important point is that tariff, monetary and tax policies can be integrated in a measurable sense with the desirable price environment to be provided to the farmer.

43. In the Wheat example the average yield of the low cost producers was 45.9 quintals/hectare, while that for the high rent, etc. category was 51.6 quintals/hectare. The cost per quintal was Rs. 462.02 for the high rent and machinery case and Rs. 429.74 for the low category. In other words the difference was 7.51%.

44. The efficiency or LRMC price follows from these arguments. In each case a Road Map has to be build up for describing the environment for a progressive and competitive agriculture.

45. Taking into consideration the importance of reliable cost data and concerns expressed in earlier sections of this report, the Committee also recommends that:—

- (a) adequate budgetary support should be provided to CS scheme;
- (b) for facilitating better supervision of data collection, Field supervisors of the scheme should be provided transport facilities;
- (c) posts falling vacant in the scheme at the level of implementing agencies and Cost Study Division of DES should be filled in on priority; and
- (d) adequate promotional avenues be provided to the staff of the scheme working in Implementing Agencies.

46. This report should also be translated into regional languages for wider public discussion.

[English]

Bio-diversity Projects

3856. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the state Bio-diversity Boards have been started in every state;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise; and
- (c) if not, the time by which all the states are expected to set up their Biodiversity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) There is a provision to set up State Biodiversity Board under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. So far, nine states have notified the formation of State Biodiversity Board. These states are: Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No time frame can be given as the State Biodiversity Boards have to be set up by the State Governments. However, the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and National Biodiversity Authority have requested State Governments for early action.

Lapse of Budgetary Allocation

3857. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of central schemes for which budgetary allocations have lapsed during current financial year in Agriculture Sector;
- (b) the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that it does not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The budgetary allocation is made on year to year basis and as the current financial year has not ended, the question of lapsing of funds under any scheme at this stage does not arise.

Strengthening of Database and Information Networking

3858. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had decided to

implement 18 schemes including 4 new schemes for strengthening of database and information networking;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes implemented so far during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the objectives of these schemes and the extent to which these schemes are beneficial to the common people; and

(d) the central assistance provided to each State for the implementation of these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is implementing two schemes to provide improved Services to farmers using Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

(b) The names of Schemes are:—

(i) Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information Systems.

(ii) Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET)

(c) and (d) The main objective of the first scheme is to provide information and other services to the farming community with the help of ICT.

One of the components of the first scheme is AGRISNET, under which financial assistance is provided to States for undertaking projects for providing improved services to the farming community using ICT. Four States—Gujarat, Punjab, Kerala and Orissa—have been provided Rs. 5.00 lakh each for preparing AGRISNET project proposals.

The AGMARKNET initiative aims to provide information on prices and arrivals of agricultural products in mandis. So far information on 300 commodities from 1357 markets is being provided on the web-based AGMARKNET portal.

Programme to Save Land Degradation

3859. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any programme to save land degradation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total land degraded so far during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the financial assistance provided to each State for the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following programmes are being implemented in different States and Union Territories:—

(1) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRRA)

(2) Soil conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR)

(3) Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

(4) Reclamation of Alkali Soils (RAS)

(5) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

(6) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(7) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

(c) According to National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), about 146.82 million hectare land is subjected to various kinds of land degradation. The State-wise and category-wise extent of land degradation is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The financial assistance provided to each state for Watershed Development Programme, during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

State-wise extent of various kinds of Land Degradation in India

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Water Erosion	Wind Erosion	Water Logging	Salinity/Alkalinity	Soil Acidity	Complex Problem	Degraded Area	Geographical Area	Degraded Area (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11518	0	1896	517	905	156	14992	27505	54.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2372	0	176	0	1955	0	4503	8374	52.8
3.	Assam	688	0	37	0	612	876	2213	7844	28.2
4.	Bihar+Jharkhand	3024	0	2001	229	1029	0	6283	17387	36.1
5.	Goa	60	0	76	0	2	24	162	370	43.9
6.	Gujarat	5207	443	523	294	0	1666	8133	19602	41.5
7.	Haryana	315	536	146	256	0	214	1467	4421	33.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2718	0	1303	0	157	0	4178	5567	75.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5460	1360	200	0	0	0	7020	22224	31.6
10.	Karnataka	5810	0	941	110	58	712	7631	19179	39.8
11.	Kerala	76	0	2098	0	138	296	2608	3886	67.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	17883	0	359	46	6796	1126	26210	44345	59.1
13.	Maharashtra	11179	0	0	1056	517	303	13055	30771	42.4
14.	Manipur	133	0	111	0	481	227	952	2233	42.6

15. Mizoram	137	0	0	0	0	1050	694	1881	2108	89.2
16. Meghalaya	137	0	7	0	0	1030	34	1208	2243	53.9
17. Nagaland	390	0	0	0	0	127	478	995	1658	60.0
18. Orissa	5028	0	681	75	263	75	6122	15571	39.3	
19. Punjab	372	282	338	288	0	0	1280	5036	25.4	
20. Rajasthan	3137	6650	53	1418	0	110	11368	34224	33.2	
21. Sikkim	158	0	0	0	76	0	234	710	33.0	
22. Tamil Nadu	4926	0	96	96	78	138	5334	13006	41.0	
23. Tripura	121	0	191	0	203	113	628	1049	59.9	
24. Uttar Pradesh + Uttaranchal	11392	212	2350	1370	0	0	15324	29441	52.0	
25. West Bengal	1197	0	710	170	556	119	2752	8875	31.0	
26. Delhi	55	0	6	10	0	11	82	148	55.4	
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187	0	0	9	0	9	205	825	24.8	
28. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
30. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
32. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Grand Total	93680	9483	14299	5944	16033	7381	146820	328602		
Grand Total (Million ha.)	93.68	9.48	14.30	5.94	16.03	7.38	146.82	328.60		

Statement-II

Physical and Financial Achievements of Watershed Development Programmes of
Ministry of Agriculture during last three years of X Plan (2002-2005)

(Physical area in lakh ha. and Financial in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	NWDPR		PVP and FPR		WDPSA		RAS		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.270	1209.77	0.256	2134.25			0.000	0.00	0.526	3344.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.050	319.73	0.002	5.67	0.028	278.89			0.080	604.29
3.	Assam	0.070	333.00	0.019	148.27	0.117	1005.00			0.206	1486.27
4.	Bihar	0.000	66.95	0.000	0.00			0.000	0.00	0.000	66.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.450	2075.21	0.101	400.74					0.551	2475.95
6.	Gujarat	0.600	2833.57	0.252	2182.70			0.251	629.55	1.103	5645.82
7.	Haryana	0.040	263.98	0.143	496.18			0.320	818.00	0.503	1578.16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.050	460.15	0.114	1840.32					0.164	2300.47
9.	Jharkhand	0.270	2806.48	0.000	0.00					0.270	2806.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.230	45.94	0.070	912.80					0.300	958.74
11.	Karnataka	0.520	4244.07	1.037	3333.58			0.023	325.65	1.580	7903.30
12.	Kerala	0.130	946.42	0.064	634.85					0.194	1581.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.010	3015.25	0.675	2858.03			0.000	0.00	1.685	5873.28
14.	Maharashtra	0.550	3142.00	0.510	3433.64			0.000	0.00	1.060	6575.64
15.	Manipur	0.100	611.67	0.000	0.00	0.071	591.00			0.171	1202.67
16.	Meghalaya	0.190	1146.50	0.000	6.00	0.088	850.00			0.278	2002.50

17. Mizoram	0.220	1630.40	0.024	299.85	0.122	1320.00	0.366	3250.25
18. Nagaland	0.170	1361.00	0.026	174.00	0.100	1200.00	0.296	2735.00
19. Orissa	0.330	1416.10	0.055	239.74			0.385	1655.84
20. Punjab	0.010	68.38	0.000	0.00			0.023	88.19
21. Rajasthan	2.050	9806.95	0.681	4998.33			0.134	14976.79
22. Sikkim	0.080	546.58	0.006	78.20			0.086	624.78
23. Tamil Nadu	0.840	5022.39	0.137	1710.55			0.021	50.41
24. Tripura	0.130	820.96	0.012	122.28	0.078	771.00	0.220	1714.24
25. Uttar Pradesh	0.670	4021.48	1.039	5351.10			0.015	9.92
26. Uttaranchal	0.460	3208.93	0.098	739.74			1.724	9382.50
27. West Bengal	0.010	172.92	0.092	483.81			0.558	3948.67
28. Goa	0.030	264.39					0.102	656.73
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.020	120.62					0.030	264.39
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.00					0.020	120.62
31. Daman and Diu	0.000	0.00					0.000	0.00
* DVC			0.304	3487.80			0.000	0.00
* PM Package to Jammu and Kashmir			0.209	1609.46			0.304	3487.80
* Hd. Quarter				119.00			0.209	1609.46
							0.000	119.00
Total	9.550	51981.79	5.926	37800.89	0.604	6015.89	0.777	2024.85
							16.857	97823.42

NWDPA—National Watershed Development Projects for Rain-fed Areas
 RVP and FPR—River Valley Project and Flood Prone River
 WDPSA—Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 RAS—Reclamation of Askali Soil

Statement-III

Project Sanctioned and Funds Released under DPAP, DDP and IWDP Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development from 2002-03 to 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of States	DPAP		DDP		IWDP	
		Phy. (No. of Projects)	Fin. (Rs. in crore)	Phy. (No. of Projects)	Fin. (Rs. in crore)	Phy. (No. of Projects)	Fin. (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	865	138.00	330	35.53	1.320	77.89
2.	Bihar	188	8.84			0.900	8.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	348	47.23			0.836	34.71
4.	Gujarat	741	91.73	873	137.11	1.025	43.00
5.	Haryana			357	52.75	0.350	12.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	130	13.26	160	18.83	0.580	41.96
7.	Jharkhand	296	8.68			0.520	5.19
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	466	28.3	158	22.48	0.550	8.86
9.	Karnataka	675	79.84	497	60.42	0.715	61.81
10.	Kerala					0.150	5.70
11.	Madhya Pradesh	803	150.31			1.470	87.38
12.	Maharashtra	899	62.65			1.029	32.54
13.	Orissa	453	30.89			0.830	42.82
14.	Punjab					0.154	2.45
15.	Rajasthan	305	49.84	2389	287.66	0.900	49.90
16.	Tamil Nadu	464	62.79			1.060	53.03
17.	Uttar Pradesh	478	46.73			1.521	54.33
18.	Uttaranchal	277	19.75			0.504	19.28
19.	West Bengal	176	5.94			0.238	2.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Goa					0.100	0.83
	Other	0	0.41			0.000	10.00
	Total	7563	845.20	4764	614.78	14.752	654.86
1.	Arunachal Pradesh					1,587	16.15
2.	Assam					3,494	63.73
3.	Manipur					1,145	15.01
4.	Meghalaya					0.420	6.62
5.	Mizoram					1,207	27.41
6.	Nagaland					1,373	53.20
7.	Sikkim					0.344	7.77
8.	Tripura					0.275	4.19
	Total North Eastern	0	0.00	0	0.00	9.845	194.08
	Grand Total	7563	845.20	4764	614.78	24.597	848.94

DPAP—Drought Prone Area Programme

DDP—Desert Development Programme

IWDP—Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

Note:—A project under DPAP and DDP generally covers an area of 500 hectares.

Conservation of Mangroves

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

3860. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

[Translation]

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the conservation of mangrove forest in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accorded sanction for this project proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir.

Rural Tourism Project

3861. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal relating to Rural Tourism Project Orcha from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on proposal received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakh in 2004-2005 for development of Rural Tourism Project in Orchha Village, District Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Study by Nordic Agency on Ecology

3862. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a study made by Researchers of Finn Danielsen of Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology, Denmark according to which coastal villages set behind mangrove forests in south-east India suffered much less damage in the tsunami;

(b) if so, the details of the study;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study, which appeared in the magazine "Science", published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, dated 28th October, 2005 concludes that, in Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu mangroves and casuarina plantations attenuated tsunami induced waves and protected shorelines against damage. The study also recommends that conserving or replanting coastal mangroves and green belts will act as buffer to communities from future tsunami events. Further, mangroves also enhance fisheries and forestry productions and these benefits are not found in artificial coastal protection structures.

(c) and (d) Central Government have always underlined the importance of mangroves and a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Mangrove Conservation

Programme is under implementation since 1987. Under the programme, 35 mangrove areas have been identified for intensive conservation and management in the country. Further, post-tsunami, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry Administrations have initiated green belt development including mangroves conservation, protection and plantation.

Phosphate Plant

3863. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Limited (IFFCO) has acquired a phosphate plant at Paradip;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing production capacity of the said plant;

(d) whether the Government proposes to renovate and modernize the said plant;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(f) the time by which the modernization process is likely to be completed; and

(g) the manner in which the problems of workers of the plant will be addressed by the IFFCO?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) IFFCO is in the process of acquiring the Phosphatic Fertiliser Complex of Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (OCFL) at Paradeep, Orissa. The Agreement to Sell was signed between IFFCO and OCFL and necessary legal formalities are under way to complete the transaction.

(c) The existing production capacity of Phosphatic Fertiliser Complex at Paradeep is 7000 tonnes per day (TPD) Sulphuric Acid, 2650 TPD Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) and 19.2 Lakh tonnes per annum DAP/NPK fertilizers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

(g) All the employees covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 will be retained by IFFCO. However, in accordance with the provisions to the Agreement, all past dues of workers upto 30-09-2005 are payable by OCFL and IFFCO has taken over the liability of workers w.e.f. 01-10-2005.

[Translation]

Assistance from America for Manufacturing of Low Cost Medicines

3864. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is seeking assistance from America for manufacturing of low cost medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether America has put up any condition for giving assistance in manufacturing of the said medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Arrival of Tourists

3865. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist arrivals in India during January to March, 2005 have increased by 15.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, whether foreign exchange earnings have increased by 27 per cent to \$ 2,374 million during first five months of 2005; and

(c) if so, the earnings in 2004 as compared to 2003, and the increase in budgetary allocations made for 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) during the period January-March 2005, an estimated 10,77,454 foreign tourists arrived in India as compared to 9,07,804 during January-March 2004, showing an increase of 18.7%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated foreign exchange earnings during 2004 were US\$ million 4810 as compared to US\$ million 3533 during the year 2003, showing an increase of about 36%.

The approved Plan Outlay for 2005-06 of the Ministry of Tourism is Rs. 786 crore, which is an increase of Rs. 286 crore over Rs. 500 crore allocated during 2004-05.

[Translation]

Disease in Silkworm Cocoons

3866. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outbreak of Muscardine disease among the silkworm cocoons due to heavy rains in the producing States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been adopted by the Government to curtail the disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss has been provisionally estimated at 10 to 15%.

(c) and (d) The Central Silk Board has advised the concerned State Governments to organize awareness campaigns and disinfection programmes in the affected areas on a war-footing. The State Governments have also been advised to send indents for any additional requirement of funds for this purpose under the Catalytic Development Schemes. The following amounts of funds have already been released for the procurement and supply of disinfectants during the current year:—

(i) Karnataka	—	Rs. 7.18 lakh (through CSB's Research Institute, Mysore)
(ii) Tamil Nadu	—	Rs. 8.61 lakh
(iii) Andhra Pradesh	—	Rs. 7.81 lakh

[English]

Status of Industry to Agriculture

3867. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to give the status of industry to agriculture;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the steps initiated in this direction, so far; and
- the steps taken by the Government to boost the agricultural production in 2005-06 and 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, the Government seeks to bestow on the agriculture sector as many benefits as possible similar to those obtaining in the manufacturing sector such as easy availability of credit and other inputs and infrastructure facilities for development of agriculture

sector including marketing and post harvest management.

(d) In order to make the agriculture sector more vibrant and dynamic with the objective to increase production and productivity, the Government has taken several initiatives, which include enhancing flow of institutional credit to the farmers and strengthening of cooperative credit structure, ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs, promoting farmer friendly and demand driven agriculture extension system, accelerating diversification to high value crops, launching of national horticulture mission, strengthening infrastructure and the supply chain, optimizing the efficient utilization of available water resources through drip and sprinkler techniques, enhancing the sustainability of dry-land/rainfed farming system, reforming agricultural markets, widespread use of post harvest technology and putting in place a broader spectrum of risk-management apparatus for farmers.

[Translation]

Promotion of Animal Husbandry and Poultry in Uttar Pradesh

3868. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- the details of the schemes launched to promote animal husbandry and poultry in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and
- the targets fixed and achieved in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing a number of schemes to promote animal husbandry and poultry in Uttar Pradesh. The details of these schemes and the funds released to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement*Funds released to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	1063.00	0.00	841.15
2.	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	68.00	17.09	0.00
3.	Assistance to States for Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	337.66
4.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	403.26	414.15	263.33
5.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	50.00	20.00	20.00
6.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	0.00	282.00	524.00

*[English]***Agriculture Census**

3869. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conduct Agriculture Census in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of such survey;

(c) the year upto which the process of Agriculture Census has been completed and finalized;

(d) the year in which next Agriculture Census is proposed to be conducted; and

(e) the funds released therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agriculture Census is being conducted in the country quinquennially since 1970-71 to collect information on structure of operational holdings by Social Groups, Gender and Size class. Details characteristics on Land use, Tenure, Irrigation, Wells and Tube wells, Cropping Pattern and scatteredness of operational holdings are also collected on sample basis by social group and size class.

The main objectives of the Agriculture Census are:—

- (i) To describe structure and characteristics of agriculture by providing statistical data on operational holdings;
- (ii) To provide benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and for evaluating their progress;
- (iii) To provide basic frame of operational holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys; and
- (iv) To lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.

(c) The Agriculture Census with reference year 1995-96 (July-June) has been completed and finalized.

(d) The next Agriculture Census with reference year 2005-06 (July-June) has been launched in November, 2005.

(e) The year-wise funds released in X Five Year Plan period are as follows:—

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
2002-03	—	8.92
2003-04	—	8.64
2004-05	—	13.48
2005-06	—	7.52
(Upto 31-10-05)		

Duplicate Items

3870. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has recently presented a report on production of duplicate goods by some unscrupulous elements of the Industrial sector in the country;

(b) is so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ASSOCHAM has given some recommendations to check production of duplicate goods;

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

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to eradicate this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not Arise.

(c) to (e) The ASSOCHAM has made some recommendations for curbing the menace of counterfeit

fake, spurious and contraband products. These recommendations relate to need for amendments in the Trade Marks Act, 1999, establishment of Economic offence Courts in every District, summary trials and award of punitive damages etc. In so far as the Department of Consumer Affairs is concerned, the Consumer Fora, establishment under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are empowered to deal with consumer problems relating to counterfeit, spurious, fake and contraband products.

Joint Conservation Programme

3871. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint conservation programme launched in 1970s by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States and India has provided Rs. 26.4 crore to 40 projects identified by the Centre;

(b) if so, whether necessary equipment and training has also been provided in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the projects that have been completed so far and the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Construction of Hotels

3872. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had directed the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to arrange for suitable land for big and budget hotels around tourist-spots in major cities/towns keeping in view the fast pace of tourism industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith response of the State/Union Territories in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and

(b) Construction of hotels is primarily a Private Sector activity and the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take appropriate steps to facilitate the growth of hotels by allocating suitable land, redefining land-use, etc. in view of increasing demand for hotel rooms. Some States have responded positively.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Project

3873. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) the total amount spent on its construction so far and the amount allocated to the State Government under various schemes;

(c) the details of schemes for which proposals have been received during the last three years from the State Government for the Project; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Present status of the Sardar Sarovar Project is as under:—

Dam: The project authorities started the construction work on spillway portion of the dam in March, 2004 and achieved Elevation Level 110.64 metre in June, 2004, which is the present height of the dam.

Power House: The Canal Head Power House is completed in all respects and work on the River Bed Power House is in progress. Both the power houses are partially generating power.

Canals: The Narmada Main Canal is completed upto 357 kilometers (km) and the water is flowing upto 348 km.

(b) to (d) As reported by the Government of Gujarat, an amount of Rs. 20,190.11 crore has been incurred on the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). The

SSP is receiving Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) of Central Government for completion of the irrigation component of the project and an amount of Rs. 4238.25 crore has so far been provided as Central Loan Assistance/grant including Rs. 2177 crore released during the last three years. During the current year, no proposal for AIBP funding for the Sardar Sarovar Project has been received so far. The Sardar Sarovar Project Phase-I was included under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme of the Government in 2003-04 for an estimated cost of Rs. 955.64 crore for 5 years. The Central Government has made reimbursement of Rs. 41.1 crore as Central assistance under the programme against the eligible central share expenditure of Rs. 44.196 crore upto first quarter of 2005-06 after adjusting the previous backlog lying with the State Government as unutilized. The proposal of the State Government to include Sardar Sarovar Project Phase-II(A) under the Programme, with estimated cost of Rs. 429.6 crore, received in September, 2004, was not included as any new project can be considered for inclusion only if any of the ongoing project is completed or deleted from the programme.

Proposals for Projects on Sugar

3874. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has forwarded proposals regarding approval for establishment of Bio-pesticides Production Unit for Integrated Pest Management of Sugarcane at Karnataka Sugar Institute, financial assistance under Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for expansion of Mysore Paper Mills' Sugar Mill and setting up of Cogeneration Unit, SDF assistance for development of cane areas of sugar factories in Karnataka and approval for establishment of large scale micro propagation of sugarcane by Karnataka Sugar Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) since when these proposals are pending for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of the proposals are as follows:—

- (i) Two proposals from Karnataka Sugar Institute (KSI) for financial assistance under Sugar Development Fund (SDF) (Grants-in-aid) for research projects on "Establishment of Bio-pesticides Production Unit for Integrated Pest Management of Sugarcane" and "Establishment of Large Scale Micro Propagation of Sugarcane" were submitted in October, 2004. These proposals are considered by Standing Research Advisory Committee (SRAC), a Sub-Committee of the Development Council of Sugar Industry (DCSI). The proposals could not be considered earlier since DCSI was due for reconstitution. Nominations of the Committee Members have since been made by the Government in August, 2005.
- (ii) A proposal from Government of Karnataka was submitted in December, 2004 for loan from SDF for capacity expansion, setting up of Cogeneration unit and plant for production of Ethanol for M/s. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Shimoga District, Karnataka. Since the proposal was not complete and all required documents were not submitted, the Government of Karnataka was requested in January, 2005 to furnish the same. A revised proposal for a loan of Rs. 42 crores for capacity expansion and bagasse based cogeneration power project has been received in this Department only on 2-12-2005. However, the same is still not complete in all respects.
- (iii) Six applications for SDF assistance for development of cane areas of sugar factories in Karnataka have been received from the Government of Karnataka during the last two years. However, the same are not complete in all respects.

(d) Proposals/applications can be considered only when complete documents are submitted by the sugar mills/State Government. Receipt of applications and sanction of loan is a continuous process wherein loan/grant-in-aid applications are first scrutinized by the Screening Committee/Sub Committee/SRAC and thereafter by the Standing Committee. Recommendations of the Standing Committee are placed before the Government and on its acceptance, approval for SDF loan is issued. There is a time gap between receipt of loan applications and sanction of the same.

Inspection of Foodgrains

3875. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for inspecting/checking of the foodgrains in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns before lifting from FCI depots for issue under PDS; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that only sound stocks, fit for human consumption, are issued for distribution under PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The procedure laid down for inspecting/checking the foodgrains before lifting from FCI depots and steps taken by the Government to ensure that only sound stocks, fit for human consumption are issued for distribution under PDS are as under:—

- (i) Only Fair Average Quality (FAQ) foodgrains conforming to PFA standards and free from insect infestation are issued to State Governments/U.T. Administrations or their authorized nominees from the FCI depots for distribution under TPDS.
- (ii) Samples are drawn and sealed jointly by the officers of the FCI and the concerned State Governments or their authorized nominees from the issuing lots and type samples are issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations/their nominees for displaying the same at the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the benefit of the consumers.

- (iii) Ample opportunities are provided to the officials of the State Governments/UT Administrations to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from the FCI godowns.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations that an officer not below the rank of inspector should be deputed to check the quality of foodgrains before lifting from the FCI godowns.
- (v) The officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Ministry pay surprise checks to the FPSs, to over see the quality of foodgrains being distributed through TPDS.
- (vi) The officers of the Department designated as 'Area Officers' for monitoring the TPDS work in the respective States/UTs also under the visits to the storage depots and the FPSs, during their visit to the States to check the quality of foodgrains being issued.

Development of Horticulture, Fisheries and Livestock

3876. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set target for agriculture growth during 2005-06;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to achieve the target;
- (c) whether the Government has invited private players in developing the horticulture, fisheries and livestock sectors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has chalked out any plan in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission in the Mid-Term

Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan have set 4% as the target for agricultural growth during 2005-06. The Government have initiated various measures through a multi-pronged strategy to give a boost to the production and productivity in the agriculture sector. The strategies formulated by the Government involve making the agriculture sector more vibrant and dynamic to achieve a higher growth target of 4 per cent and include (i) enhancing institutional credit flow to the farmers and strengthening of cooperative credit structure, (ii) ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs, (iii) promoting farmer-friendly, demand-driven agriculture extension system, (iv) accelerating diversification to high value crops including horticulture, (v) strengthening infrastructure and supply chain, (vi) optimizing efficient utilization of available water resources through micro-irrigation and enhancing the sustainability of dry-land/rainfed farming system, (vii) reforming agricultural markets and widespread use of post-harvest technology, (viii) putting in place a broader spectrum of risk management apparatus for farmers such as crop insurance and (ix) providing financial support to encourage them to use tractors and power-driven equipments, plant protection equipments for improved efficiency and higher productivity.

(c) and (d) The Government is encouraging private partnership in the development of horticulture, fisheries and livestock sectors so as to induce large investments in various activities:—

- In the sub-sector of horticulture, the private investment has been encouraged in areas like production of planting material (nursery), vegetable seed production, seed infrastructure, promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Bio-control Laboratories, plant health clinics, leaf/tissue culture laboratories, post-harvest management including establishment of marketing infrastructure for horticultural produce.
- In the livestock sector, there is a provision for establishment of private Artificial Insemination (AI) Centres to increase the coverage of Artificial Insemination Programme.
- In the fisheries sector, there is a provision to provide financial assistance to non-government organizations/private players for the development

of marketing infrastructure such as retail vending kiosks, aqua-shops, insulated/refrigerated vehicles, mini-trucks, auto-rickshaw with ice-box, motorcycles/bicycle with ice-box, fish display cabinets, weighing scales, computer units and allied equipments.

(e) and (f) The Government have formulated following schemes for the development of horticulture, fisheries and livestock sectors:—

- The National Horticulture Mission has been launched in May 2005, which aims at promoting research, production, post-harvest management, processing and marketing in an integrated manner.
- In the fisheries sector, a centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations" has been launched mainly for development of marketing infrastructure.
- In the livestock sector, a centrally sponsored scheme "National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding" is being implemented in 26 States and 2 UTs for the breeding of productive livestock through Artificial Insemination Centres.

Modernisation of SAIL

3877. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a modernization plan for Steel Authority of India;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said plan is likely to be completed, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) To achieve capacity expansion, up-gradation and cost effective production, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has prepared its corporate plan, which aims to reach a level of 22.88 MT of Hot Metal production including Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (ISCO) by 2012. The plant-wise details of these projects and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon are given below:—

Sl. No.	Plant	The major projects	Total investment upto 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhilai Steel plant	(i) Redbuilding of existing coke oven batteries. (ii) A new battery in place of Battery 7 and 8. (iii) Installation of coal dust Injection (CDI) in Blast Furnaces 1, 5 and 7. (iv) Modernisation of the existing Blast Furnaces including Gas Cleaning Plants (GCP). (v) Installation of Steel Melting Shop (SMS)-III of 3.9 MT per annum capacity with 150 t converters, ladle furnaces, billet caster, Thin slab caster, and Compact Strip Mill (CSP) with other associated facility to phase out SMS-I and Blooming and Billet Mill (BBM) etc.	9000

1	2	3	4
2.	Durgapur Steel Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rebuilding of coke oven battery no. 4, (ii) CDI in Blast Furnace (BF)#3 and #4 (iii) Up gradation of BF #1 and introduction of Coal Dust Injection (CDI). (iv) Installation of Bloom caster and ladle furnace. (v) Installation of a new Billet caster. (vi) New Bar and Rod Mill, Medium structural mill etc. 	2840
3.	Rourkela Steel Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rebuilding of coke oven batterises. (ii) Modernization of Coal Chemical Department (CCD). (iii) Installation of oxygen plant on Build Own and Operate (BOO) basis. (iv) New Blast Furnace #5. (v) Phase II SMS with Converter, Casters and Vacuum Arc Degassing (VAD). (vi) New plate mill. (vii) Up-gradation and revamping schemes in Cold Rolling Mill (CRM), Tandem mill etc. 	4590
4.	Bokaro Steel Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rebuilding of coke oven batteries 1, 2 and 5. (ii) Augmentation of Raw Material handling Plant (RMHP). (iii) Revamping and up gradation of sinter plant. (iv) Introduction of CDI in Blast Furnaces. (v) Up gradation of Blast Furnaces and stoves. (vi) Installation of 3 nos. of new modern Basic Oxygen Furnaces (BOFs) and 3 nos. slab caster in SMS-1. (vii) Revamping of Hot Strip Mill (HSM) etc. 	6340
5.	Alloy Steel Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Installation of a new Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) and Argon Oxygen Decarbonization (AOD). (ii) New Bloom cum Round caster. (iii) Walking beam furnace at Blooming and Billet Mill (BBM). 	460

1	2	3	4
	(iv) Revamping of forge shop and plate mill, Heat treatment facility and Conditioning Shop etc.		
6. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	(i) Installation of additional turbo blower at Blast furnace. (ii) VAD at SMS. (iii) Bloom caster, Walking beam furnace and descaling facility in primary mill. (iv) Revamping of Forge shop, online testing and straightner. (v) Coke Oven batteries and Oxygen plant on BOO basis etc.		299
7. Salem Steel Plant	(i) Z mill upgradation in Cold Rolling Mill (CRM). (ii) Stainless steel making facility. (iii) Second Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) and related facilities etc.		
8. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	(i) Setting up a new coke oven battery #11. (ii) Raw material handling Complex. (iii) Blast furnace #5 with 2000 cub m capacity. (iv) Sinter plant. (v) Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) convertor 2 nos (vi) Billet caster, beam blank caster and universal mill etc.		8017
9. Raw Material Division	Up gradation of equipments and development schemes has been planned in the various mines of SAIL like Kiriburu, Meghataburu, Taldih, Thakurani, Chiria, Rowghat, installation of pellet plant at BSP, AMR schemes etc.		2170
Total Investment:			34982

Powers to Magistrates

3878. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to give powers regarding environment related laws to the District Magistrates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the extent to which this is likely to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration. However, some powers are already vested with the District Magistrates/Collectors under the environment related laws including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

Protection of Olive Ridley Turtles

3879. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) the efforts made by the Government to protect the Olive Ridley Turtles in the coastal limits of the country;

(b) whether any special scheme/project is proposed to be undertaken for their protection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The efforts made by the Government to protect the Olive Ridley Turtles in the coastal limits of the country are as under:—

1. Olive Ridley Turtles are included in the Schedule-1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby giving highest degree of protection.
2. State Government of Orissa has issued instructions for making use of Turtle Excluder Device compulsory for all fishing trawlers.
3. Necessary protection covering the nesting beaches of Olive Ridley Turtles is provided by establishing protection camp by Forest Department.
4. Continuous monitoring of nesting sites of Olive Ridley Turtles is carried out by the State Forest Department.
5. Existing communication system has been strengthened among the site camps and forest offices in the coastal areas of Orissa coast.

6. Help of Coast Guards is also undertaken by the State Forests Department for enforcement of better protection.

7. India is a signatory to the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) and therefore bound to protect the migratory species including Olive Ridley Turtles.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Adequate protection has been provided under the existing Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Necessary financial assistance is provided to the states under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Smuggling of Shahtoosh

3880. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation has recently unearthed the incidents of smuggling of shahtoosh shawls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of persons arrested and further action that the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) two cases have been registered in New Delhi during November, 2005. 21 Shahtoosh Shawls were seized. During the course of investigation of these two cases, five persons have been arrested by Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Details of persons arrested are as follows:—

1. Case No. RC 9/2005-EOU.V dated 17-11-2005
 - (i) Hazi Ghulam Nabi Naqash
2. Case No. RC 10/2005-EOU.V dated 22-11-2005
 - (i) Mohd. Yaseen Wani
 - (ii) Mohd. Imtiaz Wani

(iii) Asif Hussain

(iv) Gowhar Amir Beigh

Chiru or Tibetan Antelope, from which shahtoosh is derived, is listed in Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 hence according highest degree of protection to the species. The relevant Jammu and Kashmir Act has also been amended and Chiru has been placed in Schedule-I, banning the trade of shahtoosh within Jammu and Kashmir also. Steps are being taken by the Government of India and the State Governments to check all illegal production and sale of Shahtoosh Shawls under the provisions of the Act. India is also a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which also prohibits trade in shahtoosh. An expert group has been set up in the Ministry of Textiles to look into the issues relating to Shatoosh.

Usage of Plastics

3881. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHIR ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether any conference was held on plasticulture and use of plastic in different sectors of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain sectors of industry and agriculture find it unavoidable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) An International Conference on Plasticulture and Precision Farming was organized by the National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture during November 17-21, 2005 at New Delhi. The Conference addressed various areas such as micro and sprinkler

irrigation, sub surface drainage, lining of water storage and conveyance systems with plastics film, surface covered cultivation, precision farming, organic farming, biotechnology, post harvest management including packaging, storage technology, policy issues etc.

(c) In the agriculture sector, various plasticulture applications like drip and sprinkler irrigation, green houses, mulching etc. offer a range of benefits such as water saving, moisture conservation and increase in productivity. Plastic products such as pipes, tubings and films are unavoidable for sustainable agriculture and to increase agricultural productivity. Plastics also find application in packaging, automobile and construction sectors.

(d) Considering the importance of plastics in horticulture development, the Ministry of Agriculture has a National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture to promote and develop the use of Plastics in agriculture, water management and related fields. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers also facilitates the growth of the Petrochemical industry including the plastic processing industry.

Amendment to Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985

3882. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Model amendment to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 for the States/Union Territories (UTs) were issued vide office order No. WM-9(4)/03 dated 24-03-2004 and circulated to the Secretaries incharge of legal Metrology of all the States/UTs;

(b) if so, whether these amendments have since been implemented by all the States/UTs;

(c) if so, the Gazette Notification number and dates of its implementation by each State/UT;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith their status and the time by which the above amendments are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government for such inordinate delay in implementation of the above amendments by the States/UTs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No Sir, a Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10th of March, 2005.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Agricultural Productivity Through G.M. Products

3883. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to increase agricultural productivity through genetically modified products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government had set up a Task Force on Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. Follow up action on the recommendations of the Task Force has been taken in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments. The Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" has a budgetary provision of Rs. 14.00 crores for the remaining two years of the Tenth Five Year plan for "Use of Biotechnology in Agriculture".

[Translation]

Barren Land

3884. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of hectares of land is lying barren in the country;

(b) if so, the total area of such barren land, state-wise;

(c) whether the National Advisory Council has suggested for using the barren land in agro-forestry;

(d) if so, the details of the measures so suggested and the actions taken by the Government thereon, till date;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal or considering any proposal to promote the productions of Ratanjot so that this barren land could be utilized for generating Biofuel; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per recent Wastelands Atlas of India-2005 brought out by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad using satellite imagery data, an area of 552.69 lakh ha. in the country is estimated to be wastelands/barren lands. The State-wise details on the extent of these wastelands are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The National Advisory Council in its recommendations has included the use of wasteland for agro-forestry and other purposes. The agro-forestry is one of the component under various watershed Development programmes being implemented in different States namely:—

- (1) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
- (2) River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR)
- (3) Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA)
- (4) Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS)
- (5) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- (6) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(7) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

(e) and (f) Ministry of Rural Development has submitted a proposal to Planning Commission to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel, involving plantation of Jatropha on 4 lakh ha. wasteland including 2 lakh ha. degraded forest wasteland and 2 lakh ha. non-forest wasteland.

Statement

State-wise extent of Wastelands/Barren Lands

(Area in Lakh hectare)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area of Wastelands
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.27
2.	Arunachl Pradesh	18.18
3.	Assam	14.03
4.	Bihar	5.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.58
6.	Goa	0.53
7.	Gujarat	20.38
8.	Haryana	3.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.20
11.	Jharkhand	11.17
12.	Karnataka	13.54
13.	Kerala	1.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57.13
15.	Maharashtra	49.28
16.	Manipur	13.17

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	3.41
18.	Mizoram	4.47
19.	Nagaland	3.71
20.	Orissa	18.95
21.	Punjab	1.17
22.	Rajasthan	101.45
23.	Sikkim	3.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.31
25.	Tripura	1.32
26.	Uttaranchal	16.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16.98
28.	West Bengal	4.40
29.	Union Territory	0.31
Total		552.69

[English]

Development Work in Forest Areas

3885. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities like Rural Roads, Small Bridges and Culverts etc. is proposed to be included in the list of permissible activities to be undertaken on the diverted forest land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests on 03-01-2005, has granted general approval for diversion of not more than one hectare of forest land in each case, for executing public utility works like schools, dispensary/hospital, electric and telecommunication lines, drinking water, rainwater harvest-

ing structure, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training centre, power sub stations, communication posts and police establishments like police stations/outposts/watch towers, by government departments. The activities like rural roads, small bridges and culverts are not included in the general approval. Diversion of forest land for these activities will require prior approval from the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. For this, the concerned user agency is required to submit the proposal in the prescribed format alongwith all relevant information/documents, through the concerned State/ Union Territory Government, to the Central Government.

International Hospitality Institute in Kerala

3886. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an International Hospitality Institute in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be setup?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No such project proposal has been received from State Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Forest Area

3887. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are different methods for estimation of forests area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether discrepancies are found in respective estimation methods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The different methods to estimate forest cover are Remote Sensing, Aerial Photography, Global Positioning System and Ground Survey.

(c) and (d) The remote sensing technology has limitations of spatial resolution (minimum unit of length discernible), low chlorophyll content in certain species of trees and young plantations, leaflessness during certain periods and clouds and shadows.

Aerial photography provides greater details but it is time consuming and further it requires clearances from many agencies including Ministry of Defence.

The use of GPS is helpful for rapid assessment of smaller areas as its accuracy is not high unless Differential Global Positioning System is used.

The ground survey techniques are accurate but slow and laborious and cannot be used for a large area.

Quarantine Facilities to Sick Animals

3888. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the zoos in the country have quarantine facilities for sick animals brought for medical treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the zoo authorities accept injured/sick animals brought for treatment and shelter before being left in the wild; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All large and medium category Zoos in the country have full-fledged veterinary units with isolation and quarantine wards to take care of new arrivals and sick animals for medical treatment. Small and mini category Zoos have treatment rooms for taking care of the sick animals.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Zoos accept injured and sick animals for treatment. They are released in the wild after evaluation of their fitness with the approval of the concerned Chief

Wild Life Warden of the State. The Zoos also function as lifetime rescue facilities for animals which cannot be released into wild subject to the availability of appropriate housing and upkeep infrastructure.

[Translation]

Production of Tentar

3889. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the production of 'Tentar', the new technology machine being produced under the agreement signed between Tractor Vehicles Limited (TVL) of Britain and Indian Tractor manufacturing company 'Hindustan Machine and Tools';

(b) the additional features of the 'Tentar' tractors by which the farmers are likely to benefited;

(c) whether these 'Tentars' are being used by the farmers of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the 'Tentars' will be in the reach of purchasing power of Indian farmers; and

(f) if so, the details of their fuel, efficiency alongwith the cost of their maintenance the spare-parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) HMT Limited has signed during 2004 a technology collaboration agreement with M/s. Trantor Vehicles Limited of UK for manufacture of Trantors in India. Five Nos. of Trantors have already been manufactured as a

pilot batch for field testing and commercial production has started with further batch of ten numbers.

(b) Trantors are essentially higher Horse Power (HP) tractors that enable heavy duty farming which speeds up many farm tasks leading to increase in productivity. In addition to farming, farmers can use Trantors as pickup trucks, carriage vehicles, water haulage and for transporting farm produce.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Trantors are being used by farmers in UK, Africa and Australia for farming and transport applications.

(e) HMT is manufacturing Tractors in the Horse Power range 25 to 75 HP to cater to the needs of all segments of farmers. The Trantor vehicle caters to high end farmers such as progressive farmers having large land holding, farmers who rent out the tractors on rental basis and farmers having multi utility jobs i.e., farming and transportation.

(f) The Trantors have been developed by using HMT make fuel efficient which is the same as used in HMT Tractors and have fuel consumption of 8.6 ltrs./hr. The cost of maintenance and spare parts depends on usage and is comparable to tractor in terms of percentage of purchase value.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 20th December, 2005 at 11 a.m.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 20, 2005/Agrahayana 29, 1927 (Saka).

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