

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session (Part-II)**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Monday, December 15, 2008/Agrahayana 24, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Three Minutes past  
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, we want, at least, 100 days sittings but we cannot get even quorum on 50 days!

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 221, Shri Kishanbhai V. Patil:  
Not present;

Shri Anirudh Prasad: Not present;

Q. 222, Shri Ranen Barman: Not present;

Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu: Not present;

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.S. Gadhavi: Not Present;

[English]

Shrimati Rupatai D. Patil

#### Strengthening of Co-operatives

+

\*223. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:  
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced/proposes to announce any package for revival of co-operative societies in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted proposals for strengthening the said societies through special package;

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

(e) whether the recommendations made by the Vaidyanathan Committee have been taken into account while announcing the said package; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (f) Concerned with the need to strengthen the rural cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India constituted a Task Force under the chairmanship of Prof. A Vaidyanathan to recommend, *inter alia*, (i) an implementable action plan for reviving the rural cooperative credit institutions and (ii) to suggest an appropriate regulatory framework and the amendments necessary for the purpose, in relevant laws. Based on the recommendations made by the Task Force on revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions (Chairman: Prof. A. Vaidyanathan) and further consultation with the States on these recommendations, a revival package for the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure has been approved by the Government of India. It envisages a total outlay of Rs. 13,596 crore to be shared by Government of India, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS) in the ratio of 68:28:4. The assistance will be available for (a) wiping out accumulated losses, (b) covering invoked but unpaid guarantees given by State Governments, (c) increasing the capital adequacy ratio to a minimum level of 7% and (d) technical assistance (including cost of special audit, training, computerization etc.).

The release of funds by Government of India under the package is dependent mainly upon:-

- (i) State Government accepting the Package;
- (ii) State Government signing MoU with GoI & NABARD;
- (ii) State Government amending the Cooperative Societies Act through Ordinance/Bill; and
- (iv) State Government releasing its share.

25 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have

executed the MOU with NABARD and Government of India for implementing the Package for which Rs. 4,970.37 crore has been released by the Government of India to NABARD. Of this, Rs. 4,448.68 crore has already been released to the States by the NABARD. Details of the amount released are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

State	No. of PACS	Total Recap. Asst.	GOI share released	State Govt. share released	CCS share
Andhra Pradesh	2461	1939.84	1558.13	218.08	163.63
Gujarat	4890	166.20	142.31	10.53	13.36
Haryana	1596	482.95	432.04	20.32	30.59
Madhya Pradesh	1985	652.79	561.59	38.44	52.76
Maharashtra	12998	1061.77	820.07	28.18	213.52
Orissa	2528	710.11	593.69	67.44	48.98
Uttar Pradesh	3710	581.63	340.85	44.12	196.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>30168</b>	<b>5595.29</b>	<b>4448.68</b>	<b>427.11</b>	<b>719.50</b>

Besides, NABARD has spent Rs. 70.55 crore on special Audit, HRD, technical assistance, etc. for implementation of this package leaving a balance of Rs. 451.14 crore with NABARD.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know the reason for non passage of the Bill which had been approved by the Cabinet in August seeking some amendments in the 106th Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2006 as it is lying pending in the Lok Sabha and the time by which the Government propose to pass the same? Are some steps being taken in this regard so that Government institutions are strengthened in the country?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any Bill pending in this regard?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which has been introduced in the

Parliament. We are just searching for an appropriate time to pass it. It is on the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we shall discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Is it a fact that income tax is levied in the cooperative sector so as to strengthen financial position of the country? Do the Government propose to exempt this sector from income tax to promote the cooperative sector? Have any suggestions etc. been received by the Government in this regard? If so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is regarding taxation. This Ministry does not deal with the issue of taxation but there is no specific proposal to waive or exempt this sector from any taxation.

**SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:** Sir, the cooperative system in Kerala has a very strong base. It deals with many of the functions unlike other States. When the Vaidyanathan Committee's Report is going to be implemented, many of the functions that the cooperative societies of the banks now undertake cannot be done. This was pointed out by the Government of Kerala and the representatives of the cooperative societies to the Government. May I know, through you, from the hon. Minister when implementing the Report of the Vaidyanathan Committee, will the Government take the suggestions of the Government of Kerala with regard to the implementation of this Act?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** The Vaidyanathan Committee was appointed for a particular purpose which has been given in the reply. The Terms of Reference were three. In this connection, on these three Terms of Reference, Vaidyanathan Committee had discussed with various cross-sections, including the representatives of the State Government, and then they had submitted the Report. The Committee was mainly appointed to find out how to strengthen the cooperative societies and cooperative institutions. There are lots of losses in the PACS and even in the District Central Cooperative Banks. So, the Vaidyanathan Committee has given a recommendation as to how to wipe out these losses. As per their recommendations, they have given three suggestions. Sir, 68 per cent of the losses will be borne by the Government of India and the rest of the losses will be borne by the State Government and the PACS. But they also put certain criteria, certain conditionalities to those in the States. They need to accept those conditions and then they are entitled to take this advantage. This particular proposal was discussed with most of the States, and I think, it must have also discussed with Kerala.

**SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government will consider special cooperative scheme such as Bhagidari in Delhi for women in particular, and especially for the economically backward classes.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** As I said this particular proposal is restricted to strengthening the weaker cooperative societies and the scope of this particular question is not beyond that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right, it needs a separate Question.

Q. 224—Shri C.K. Chandrappan—Not present.  
Shri G.M. Siddeswara.

### Decline in Job Opportunities

+  
\*224. **SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:**  
**SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:**

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

(a) whether unemployment has increased in the country due to slow industrial development, closure of industrial units and global economic recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the number of jobs lost during the current year; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (**SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES**): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) No exhaustive survey/study has been conducted regarding increase of unemployment due to slow industrial development, closure of industrial units and global economic recession. However, a sample study conducted (for the period August-October, 2008) by Department of Commerce for 121 export related companies belonging to several sectors; primarily employment oriented sectors like Textiles including Garments, Leather, Engineering, Gems & Jewellery, Handicrafts, Food and Food Processing, Minerals, Marine Products revealed loss in Export Orders to the tune of Rs. 1792 Crores and loss of jobs of around 65,500.

(c) Government is concerned about the impact of global financial crisis on the Indian economy and several measures financial and fiscal have been initiated to instil confidence in the economy, spur growth and overcome crisis. Some of the important steps relate to RBI measures to enhance liquidity in the market and an economic package by the Government of India, mainly comprising additional spending, interest subvention and excise duty cuts. These measures will prevent large scale job losses.

In order to provide a social safety net, with effect from 01.04.2005, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has introduced "Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana". Under the scheme, employees who lose their

employment due to retrenchment, closure of factories/ establishments or permanent invalidity due to non-employment injury, after being insured for five or more years, are entitled to Unemployment Allowance in cash equal to 50% of their wage upto 6 months during his/her entire service. In addition, he and his family members are also entitled to medical care.

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is a fact that the impact of recession has finally percolated down to smaller cities and towns, causing panic among students wanting to make a career in the corporate world. If so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard? If so, to what extent the recession has affected the students' community and the steps taken by the Union Government to boost the confidence of the students' community in the country?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: There is a study conducted by the FICCI. There is a study conducted by the Commerce Ministry. In the export sector, we do find that there is an impact of the global meltdown but within the country, the production rate is still on. It has not, in a big way, affected the internal production. The internal consumption is still on.

In the export sector like garment and textiles, there is definitely an impact. However, the Government of India has come to the aid of the industry by seeing that sufficient resources are available so that the production chain is kept going. However, as far as the electronics sector is concerned, the IT sector is concerned, the apprehensions are very much there because of outsourcing from the USA and the European countries. But, so far, the impact has not been that much. But there are also reports that it is picking up. So, we are keeping a watch on this situation. I think we will be able to overcome this situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your second supplementary.

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: No, Sir.

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARA: Sir, every year, Indians are getting more than five lakh jobs overseas. In order to regulate and promote overseas labour market, already setting up of the Overseas Manpower Export Promotion Council has been proposed. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the status of the proposal for setting up Overseas Manpower Export Promotion Council? Thank you.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, this is being handled by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. A separate question may be put to that Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you pass it on?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Yes, Sir.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, it is a fact that the unemployment problem has now reached sky high level. There are specially two sectors – organized and unorganized sectors. Of course, in the organized sector it is increasing and in the unorganized sector also it is increasing. Due to global crisis also, there are so many industries both within the country and outside which are going to retrench their workers, the educated youth and others. It has already been circulated all over the world that they want to retrench the workers. Our students and youth are very highly qualified and their brain power is very important. They are working all over the world. This is one.

Secondly, within the country also the industrialists are closing down their units. Recently, one company, Dunlop Company, which is a very important one, has been closed. They said it is because of global crisis and economic crisis. It is going on both within the country and outside and the youth and the workers have to face trouble and this is increasing the unemployment like anything.

Sir, may I ask the Government as to what are the Government's actual plans and programmes for that to combat the situation so that this problem does not reach the sky high level and we should not allow starvation deaths? I think the Government must take up the matter with the world community for the situation outside and the Government must send a message for the situation inside the country also as to how to give the relaxation and how to retain the people and tell them to stop closing down the units. What is the solution through which you want to solve this problem? I want the hon. Minister to respond to this.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, even before the rest of the world could wake up, our Government has taken initiative. The hon. Prime Minister took the first step; the hon. Minister of Finance took enough initiatives, the meeting with the Reserve Bank of India and the bankers was called about the resources required to run the industry, we ensured this step. In addition to that, the hon. Prime Minister went for the meeting of the world leaders where they have discussed this particular aspect. The hon. Minister of Finance also took meetings. The Ministry of Commerce is also taking steps to see that the necessary finance for export industries is maintained.



I think, definitely there is an impact of the meltdown. One cannot deny that it has affected the export market. But it is also slowly coming down to the domestic production. We can only see that the finances are made available. The purchasing capacity is with the people. If the people keep buying, I think there will not be a problem. Otherwise, I think there will definitely be a problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that presently some units of the Tata Group are being closed down. The units of Ship industry are also being closed down. Apart from it customers are also a factor in recession. The Jet Airways had also announced reduction in its manpower but the employers suggested reduction in pay instead of retrenchment. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to say whether they propose to go for proportionate reduction of salaries instead of retrenchment and retain all employees in their jobs and what would be their paying capacity. The employees will not starve and industries will also continue to run. What is the stand of the Government in this regard?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker Sir, there are two things. First is the issue of demand and the other relates to the services. Whatever reductions we may make in the salaries and retain them in jobs but if there is no demand then industries are bound to suffer. The industry is not affected if there are financial resources and if a certain amount is there in the hands of people. I would like to say one thing that we pumped out an amount to the tune of Rs. sixty thousand crore into the rural sector as debt relief to the farmers. Due to this the farmers today have got some paying capacity in rural areas and it is sustaining the growth of the rural industry. Hon'ble Member has put a question regarding the Tata group of industries and the Jet Airways. I would like to inform him that this Government has provided substantial support to the aviation industry and as a result of this the aviation industry has picked up some momentum. The prices of steel, have however, come down. Today, the banking industry is promoting housing loan and it will lead to growth of construction industry. I am thinking in this direction and I hope that it will also improve shortly.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister is speaking about economics. He is speaking about economics that they are putting in more funds which will generate demand.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not taboo for him.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: But the Labour Minister is concerned with another thing. There is enforcement of the labour laws. What our Labour Minister is saying shows that he is not coming to the House clearly on the question. There is a large-scale retrenchment in all sectors. Only in textiles sector, there has been retrenchment of seven lakh workers. According to the ILO, there will be two crore people losing their jobs in the world. If it is so, India will lose not less than 20 lakh workers in every sector. Therefore, my specific question to the Labour Minister is this. While retrenchment is going on, on a very large-scale, will the Labour Ministry ensure that the law of the land is not violated by the big industries while offloading the labour?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about enforcement of law. Irrespective of whether there is a meltdown or there is no meltdown, it is our duty – I assure the Member – and we will see that the law of the land is enforced. There are areas where we find that people do not comply with laws and we are taking action in those areas. If the industry does not grow, retrenchment will follow, but I assure the Member that we have a scheme under Employees' State Insurance Corporation – Rajiv Gandhi Suraksha Yojana – under which if an employee has subscribed for five years, he will be getting six-month wage at half the rate so that immediately there is a relief to the worker.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, can I seek your permission to speak for half-a-minute?

MR. SPEAKER: No, sorry. You give a notice. I will allow it immediately.

**Command Area Development Programme**

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\*225. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to continue the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enhanced the outlay to met the escalated cost of labour and materials for various projects under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the central assistance provided under the programme to each State, project-wise during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Command Area Development Programme and Water Management (CADWM) Programme has been approved as a State Sector Scheme for XI Plan in October 2008 with an outlay of Rs. 1600 crore.

(c) and (d) The scheme provides for enhanced rate for various activities as under:

Sl.No.	Item	Cost norms applicable prior to scheme approved in 2008	Cost norms for the scheme approved in 2008
1.	On-Farm Development (OFD works)		
	• For special category States/areas and for projects in difficult areas.	18,000/15,000	22,000
	• For projects in other States/areas.	10,000	15,000
2.	Correction of system deficiencies	4,000	6,000
3.	One time functional grant to WUAs	600	1000
4.	Survey, Planning & Design of OFD works	Not prescribed	1000

(e) State-wise Central Assistance released for various projects during the last three years is given in the enclosed Annexure. The continuation of the programme

for the XI Plan was approved by the Government in October 2008 and the released of funds is under process.

**Annexure**

*Year-wise position of releases of Central Assistance during last three years under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme of MOWR*

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		No. of projects included under CADWM programme	No. of projects for which funds released during the year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Projects included under CADWM programme	No. of Projects for which funds released during the year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Projects included under CADWM programme	No. of Projects for which funds released during the year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0.000	2	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	6	212.100	8	6	188.129	8	6	238.585
3.	Assam	3	0	0.000	3	0	0	3	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	6	0	0.000	6	0	0	6	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	7	283.387	7	3	1423.203	7	0	0.00
6.	Goa	1	0	0.000	1	0	0	1	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2	1	4110.000	2	0	0	2	1	3057.66
8.	Haryana	3	3	3083.199	3	3	1998.541	3	3	2332.219
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0.000	9	0	0	9	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	11	495.480	11	11	606.81	11	11	777.61
11.	Jharkhand	2	0	0.000	2	0	0	2	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	8	8	2769.670	8	8	3030.017	8	8	5771.293
13.	Kerala	4	0	0.000	4	0	0	4	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0.000	7	7	892.224	7	7	490.066
15.	Maharashtra	10	0	0.000	10	0	0	10	7	622.27
16.	Manipur	3	3	121.428	3	3	207.038	3	3	184.07
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0.000	1	0	0	1	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1	1	13.610	1	1	15	1	1	6.43
19.	Nagaland	1	1	109.505	1	1	15.098	1	1	19.43
20.	Orissa	13	13	208.963	13	13	494.834	13	13	1101.905
21.	Punjab	3	3	717.070	3	3	2434.389	3	3	3589.235
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	2000.635	3	3	1143.792	3	3	1804.383
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0.000	2	0	0	2	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	1169.341	12	11	1807.354	12	6	1740.481
25.	Tripura	1	0	0.000	1	0	0	1	0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15	13	3999.937	15	15	4537.521	15	15	5746.302
27.	Uttarakhand	4	1	154.680	4	1	205.805	4	0	0.00
28.	West Bengal	4	4	200.995	4	4	88.962	4	4	231.578
Total				19650.000			18888.717			27713.520

*[English]*

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, I will give my special thanks on behalf of the farmers to the Ministry for continuation of this Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Not only that, the Government has enhanced the outlay for the labour charges and other materials, but there is only one big problem that there is essential 10 per cent contribution from the farmer side. I would like to know from the Government whether it is prepared, in the circumstances we observe in various parts of the country that suicides by farmers are still going on, to waive this 10 per cent contribution or not. That is my question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme was launched in 1974-75. It's main objective as the hon'ble Member has also mentioned in his question, is to increase created irrigation capacity so as to uplift farmers socially and economically and make our agriculture better. An amount of Rs. 1600 crore has been allocated to this scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan so that irrigation capacity of the farmers is augmented and our agricultural production is stepped up. The hon'ble Member has stated with regard to ten percent contribution to be made by the farmer, their participation has been kept to the minimum. Fifty percent is given by the Central Government and 40 percent is contributed by the State Government and the rest of the 10% is to be contributed by the farmer himself. In this way the programme proceeds through participation of the both but it has been kept to the barest minimum for an incentive so that the farmer can realize that water is flowing upto his fields and culverts of good quality and channels are being constructed. This mission has been taken up to ensure public participation and also to see that their participation is visible. Continuing it from the Ninth and Tenth Five year Plans to Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs. 1600 crore have been allocated for it and it would be made as convenient as possible so that it is completed in the minimum time in a timebound manner. Presently it takes a long time of four-five years in constructing a channel. It causes several difficulties and the contribution by the farmer is essential for public participation. Therefore, a nominal amount has been proposed so as to show his participation.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister says that its objective is also good

but in today's scenario we have brought the scheme of the loan waiver for farmers. In some areas we have done it though it is a different matter whether it is right or wrong and I would not like to go into that. But it is a problem if it is not implemented at all and how the objective will be fulfilled if the farmer cannot afford to pay his contribution. Secondly, ten projects were submitted in 2005-06 and 2006-07 by the State Government of Maharashtra but only seven projects were sanctioned in 2007-08. What is the reason for less clearance?

MR. SPEAKER: You may reply to the second part and not the first one.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the status of project in Maharashtra is that in 1974-75 twenty five schemes were sanctioned out of which 15 projects were completed. The number of ongoing projects is 10 and for those schemes a contribution of Rs. 265 crore has been provided so far from 1974-75 to 2008. The main precondition is that a utilization certificate is required to be sent by the State Government. There is a problem if that certificate is not furnished but so far as our financial and physical targets are concerned, ten projects have been taken up in Maharashtra and the total amount provided by us to Maharashtra is Rs. 622.27 lakh. This is what we have provided during the year 2007-08. We shall provide the requisite funds as soon as utilization certificate is received from the State Government. The Union Government will not default in this matter. Whatever funds are due we will give.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: I have a question.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, it is of no use if reply of the question is not given.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Patil, you put your question.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Sir, India with 2.4 per cent of the world's total area has 16 per cent of world's population, but has only 4 per cent of the total available fresh water. This clearly indicates the need for

water resources' development, conservation and optimum use. The per capita availability of water has been steadily declining. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has assessed the potential of water resources in the country. What steps have been taken for efficient management of water? I would also like to know whether the Union Government provides any training to farmers .....

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with the main Question.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Of course, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You say 'of course'. My 'of course' will prevail.

You ask your question.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Does the Union Government provide any training to farmers under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme for making efficient water management technology and agricultural practices? What is the number of National-level programmes organised during the last one year, and in the current year? What number of farmers have benefited by each training programme in the country, particularly, in the State of Maharashtra?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please do not answer all those issues.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have rightly said.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: But I want to inform the hon'ble Member of Parliament that excessive exploitation of ground water has led to depletion of water table in the country. We shall have to conserve and harness ground water and rainwater to make its better management. For this, we shall have to create awareness and we shall have to proceed with the participation of States. Especially, in Delhi, Rajasthan and some dry regions ground water is being used excessively due to many reasons. A number of schemes have been made by the Union Government to tackle this alarming situation. We must create more awareness with the cooperation of

State Governments and ensure their participation in this regard so that we may conserve water to ensure its better management. There is no scarcity of water but its better management is required to be done with the collective efforts of the Centre and the States.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is the reason that we have formed a Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation. I am sure that the Members are taking interest in it. Mr. Shivajirao, thank you very much as it was a very good Question asked by you.

Is there anybody else who wishes to put a supplementary? No.

Q. 226—Prof. M. Ramadass—not present.

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu—not present.

Q. 227—Shri Chandrakant Khaire—not present.

Q. 228—Dr. K.S. Manoj.

#### **Economic Status of Traditional Fishermen**

\*228. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the economic status of the traditional fishermen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such fishermen have the lowest per capita income in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the traditional fishermen are the only class of workers who are not entitled for wages if they fail to get any yield at the end of the day;

(f) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to ensure minimum period of wage days for fishermen; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) Though no comprehensive study at the national level has been undertaken, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore and the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi have carried out need based and location specific studies on the socio-economic conditions of traditional fishermen engaged in capture fisheries. The studies have *inter-alia* revealed that among the active fishermen, the traditional fishermen operating no-mechanized crafts earn the lowest per capita income.

(e) Fishermen do not usually earn their income in the form of wages. Income of traditional fishermen are generally in the form of sharing of returns from the fish catch.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very disappointing to note that there is no comprehensive study at the National-level that has been undertaken regarding the economic status of around 1.5 million fishermen in the country. The fishermen in the country are the most poor among the people in the country. It is mentioned in the reply also that traditional fishermen operating in the non-mechanized crafts/boats earn the lowest per capita income.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the actual per capita income of the fishermen in the country? Would the Ministry suggest fishermen to be included under the BPL list? What is the average per capita income of the traditional fishermen, and would the Ministry suggest that all the fishermen be included under the BPL list?

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj, you have made your point.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The Planning Commission has prepared a criteria for fixing and preparing the list of

the BPL. If these fishermen fit as per that criterion, then definitely they will be included in it. Actually, quite a big number has already been included. It is difficult for me to give a definite figure because there is no specific study.

As regards the issue of income-wise, I have already mentioned in my reply that there is no comprehensive study at the National-level, which has been undertaken. As regards the overall financial position of the fishermen, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore and the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi have carried out need-based and location-specific studies. Hence, they have got limited information, and they have not got detailed information. They have got information about the percentage of illiteracy; about the health conditions; and about the type of jobs that they are doing. It is not that the fishermen are just doing fishing as there are a number of other activities also. So, all these details have been shown.

The last question which has been asked here relates to those fishermen using non-mechanised boats. We have some information about that. There is catamaran, which is non-mechanised. Our information is that a poor family's annual income is about Rs. 40,000. That is the *prima facie* information, but there is no specific information available.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Indebtedness is the major reason for poverty and the low economic status of the fishermen. In the debt waiver scheme recommended by the Central Government, traditional fishing sector was also included. Most of the fishermen take loans from the cooperative societies, which are there in most of the States; and the cooperatives societies get financed from the NCDL. The loans taken from these cooperative societies were included in the debt waiver scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the component of money that has gone to the fisheries sector under the debt waiver scheme announced by the Central Government. Would the loans taken by fishermen from cooperative societies be included under this debt waiver scheme?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Recently the Finance Ministry has clarified the position. They have given the details. Those fishermen cooperative societies which have taken money from banks and disbursed it to the fishermen and those fishermen who are defaulters as on 30th December, 2007 are eligible. The other categories are not eligible. That is the communication which the

Finance Ministry has already given. I have received a request later from the Government of Kerala and some fishermen organizations from that State saying that we should expand that definition. I am referring that proposal to the concerned Ministry.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the Minister that as he has admitted that the income of the common fishermen is meagre, so I would like to draw his attention towards Gujarat and tell him that Gujarat has the longest coastal area. The fishermen of Gujarat depend on domestic work and fishing for their livelihood. You must be aware of the fact that most of the fishermen captured outside coastal area and lodged in the jails of Pakistan belong the Gujarat Coastal area. Their boats are snatched away. They remain lodged in Pakistani jails and here their family members suffer a lot. This happens to them repeatedly. Though, they are given loans by Cooperative Societies but they can not repay their loan because their boats are snatched away. Therefore, they suffer in two ways. Firstly, it becomes difficult for them to earn their livelihood. Secondly, they are unable to repay the loans extended to them by Cooperative Societies. Hence, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether any new scheme has been formulated for the Fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and whose boats have been snatched away are any assistance will be provided by Government of India to enable them earn their livelihood.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir there has been specifically no such scheme. Recently, I have got such a proposal through Indian Council for Agricultural Research. It required to be studied deplly and it is necessary to ascertain what really their problem is. After their problem is ascertained we would be able to recommend something to the Government. This proposal has recently come to us. We are going to accept this. We are going to allow it. We would take some steps after conducting its deep study. We will go through the problem in detail which has been stated by the hon'ble Member. We would take some steps for this.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in northern Bihar especially in two-three districts i.e. Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa and Supaul fishermen produce makhana on large scale. They get no incentive...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is Makhana?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, makhana is a crop. They earn their livelihood from its production. They grow only makhana in ponds and in deep water. They takes it out of the ponds but they get no incentive. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government have any scheme to give any incentive to the fishermen living below poverty line for the production of makhana? Makhana is the only dry fruit which is cholestrol less. In other countries, it is sold at the rate of Rs. 3300 per Kg. But here they are forced to sell it at the rate of Rs. 45 per kilogram. By giving them loan or some incentive for processing of makhana for agricultural purposes...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you suggesting from fisheries to makhana?

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Makhana is grown everywhere. This is a crop which is cultivated by the fishermen only...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They shall leave fisheries.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This is an exceptional crop which is grown in a particular area. It is not a regular crop. There is no scheme, etc. I am little bit aware about that crop. Only the fishermen community, especially where the reservoirs are there, they take that crop and it has the limited market. But there is no specific study on this. Some study has been done by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research but there is no specific proposal. If the hon. Member give me a little detail about the issues and other matters, I am ready to apply my mind to that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I will give.

*[English]*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: It is a fact that traditional fishermen are suffering a lot. They are not getting good wages; their earnings are not sufficient to maintain their livelihoods. One of the main reasons for asking this question is that I come from the coastal areas

of the country. At present, traditional fishermen are depending on sea, on Chilika lake in Orissa and in other parts in river also. They are not getting the real yield from the sea. One of the reasons is that the yield is coming down. Secondly, the big players are coming in the fishing business. Even the foreign trawlers are coming to the Bay of Bengal and other parts of our country for fishing due to which our traditional fishermen are suffering a lot and they are not getting the real yield. Would the Government consider banning these big players who are in the fishing business and who are fishing in the sea? Would the Government also check foreign trawlers to ensure that they do not venture into the low sea and also ensure that our traditional fishermen will not suffer?

MR. SPEAKER: In the high seas, they can.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Regarding the first question on wages, firstly, fishermen do not usually earn their income from their wages. Their main income is in the form of sharing the sale from the fish catch. So, whatever the fish catch they get, they distribute among themselves. Yes, there are certain areas where the availability of the fish catch is not sufficient. But we have set up some organisations where we are giving information to the fishermen through other agencies that in such and such areas, there is a possibility and availability of fish catch so that they can go to that side. Those who take advantage, they definitely get benefit. It is a rare problem. Those who are using non-mechanised boats, that problem is definitely there. It is true that there is poaching. We are getting a lot of complaints that some fishermen from Thailand come to Andamans and other areas and they try to poach in those areas. We get complaints from Coastal Guards and we take some action. Sometimes we get complaints from Sri Lankan side; sometimes from Pakistan side. Similarly, we get complaints from our fishermen. These things are always happening there. But it is difficult for us to ban anybody because ultimately this is one of the major export businesses of the country. Our last year's export was near to Rs. 8,000 crore. So, unless and until somebody goes in the sea, catch it, bring to the seashore, process it properly, pack it and send outside India., then only we can continue our position in the export market. And the major share of this export is essentially from the bigger players. So, it is difficult to totally ban the bigger players.

MR. SPEAKER: Recently, there was a good programme on fisheries problem in the Lok Sabha Television. If hon. Members have any occasion to see

television, please also see Lok Sabha Television. There was a very good programme on the problems of the fishermen.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 229—Shri Nand Kumari Sai— not present.

Shri Francis Fanthome.

#### Closure of Post Offices

+  
\*229. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices closed down/relocated or downgraded during 2007-08 in various States;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to close down/merge/relocate or downgrade certain post offices during 2008-09 in the country;

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

(d) the criteria fixed for identification of such post offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) During the year 2007-08, 254 Post Offices were closed down, relocated/merged and downgraded in various Circles/States. Circle/State-wise list is given in the enclosed Annexure I.

(b) to (d) The Department has no general policy to close down/downgrade Post Offices in the country. However, closure of post offices is sometimes resorted to in unavoidable circumstances, like completion of construction work of a dam, dilapidated accommodation and availability of other post offices in close proximity. Downgradation of post offices, wherever warranted, is a routine administrative exercise that is undertaken to bring the status of the post office on par with its workload. Therefore, downgradation of a post office is dependent on the outcome of the establishment review that is carried out, as per fixed periodicity.



The Department receives requests for opening of Post Offices from different quarters. These are examined as per prescribed norms/criteria. In consonance with 10th Plan Policy directives justified requests are acceded to by relocation/merger of Post Offices from those areas where these are no longer justified on distance norms. During the current Financial Year 2008-09 there is a tentative target for rationalisation of 112 Extra

Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs) and 50 Departmental Sub Post Offices (DSOs). State/Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure II and III. (This is in addition to the proposal for opening of 500 new Branch Post Offices and 375 new sub Post Offices). Plan support has not been made available for these activities so far.

**Annexure I**

*Number of Post Offices Closed/downgraded/relocated and merged during 2007-08*

Sl.No.	Circles	Closed	Downgraded	Relocated	Merged
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	24	10
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	6	Nil	5	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Nil	1	9	3
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	5	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Karnataka	Nil	3	11	Nil
12.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1	2	5
14.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	3	1
15.	North East	Nil	3	1	Nil
16.	Orissa	Nil	9	Nil	Nil
17.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	5	39
18.	Rajasthan	Nil	6	3	46
19.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	18	7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Uttarakhand	Nil	5	2	1
22.	West Bengal	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>117</b>

**Annexure II***Target for relocation of Sub Offices during 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Delhi	Nil
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	3
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3
14.	Maharashtra	4
15.	North East	2
16.	Orissa	3
17.	Punjab	1
18.	Rajasthan	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4
21.	Uttarakhand	1
22.	West Bengal	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

**Annexure III***Targets for relocation of Branch Offices during 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	7
12.	Kerala	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	North East	2
16.	Orissa	5
17.	Punjab	7
18.	Rajasthan	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5
21.	Uttarakhand	1
22.	West Bengal	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has undertaken any study to add value to the services being rendered by post offices in cases where down-gradation of these post offices is being considered?

SHRI A. RAJA: As the Member wanted to know, I would like to say that in order to increase the revenue from the post offices, yes, so far as our revenue is concerned, there is a gap. In 2005-06, there was a gap of Rs. 1209.88 crores; in 2006-07, there was a loss of Rs. 1249.52 crores. In order to bridge the loss, the Government has initiated new proposals, not only in getting revenues from the postal lands which are lying in various places for which we formed a Committee of Secretaries, including the Finance Secretary, as to how the lands can be used and revenue can be generated. Notwithstanding the revenues from the land available with the Postal Department, new initiatives have been taken through the post offices. Beyond the postal work, we introduced sale of gold coins through the post offices, out of that we are getting revenues; sale and purchase of foreign exchange, reservation of railway tickets, even sale of UPSC application forms in the post offices. Through these extra departmental work, we wanted to generate some revenue so as to satisfy the deficiency.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: In the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that there is a mention that the Plan allocation has not been made available for opening 500 new branch post offices as yet. Now that we are reaching towards the end of the financial year, what is the Government doing in order to expedite allocation for the new post offices?

SHRI A. RAJA: The House may be aware that we are having 6 lakh villages in the country, which are being served through 1.55 lakh post offices. In other words, I can be permitted to say that the cluster of villages will be converged into one centre where we are operating extra departmental post offices. Of course, some of the villages which have been put in the clusters needs separate post offices for which the demand is there. But in the 10th Plan, we took a policy decision because of the financial constraint that by redeploying the postal employees available with the Department, without recruiting new persons which may cause huge financial burden for the Government, we took a policy decision that we will not recruit new people but by way of redeployment of existing employees, we wanted to relocate the new post offices. In the 10th Five Year Plan

period alone, we opened 440 new post offices through the redeployment of the sources available with us. In spite of that we requested the Finance Ministry that we wanted to open 3,000 post offices in the rural areas in the 11th Five Year Plan for which the consent of the Finance Ministry is awaited. That does not mean that we are not opening the new post offices in the villages. We are opening through redeployment of the sources.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of hon'ble Minister that whatever reply has been given is to tally incorrect.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it incorrect.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Yes, it is incorrect. No, new post offices, branch post offices or A.G. offices are being opened in the villages and it is being said that there are so the financial constraints villages are completely neglected. In my constituency, during the last three years, a post office which was closed in a village, whose population is more than seven thousand and each time the Minister assures to open it but this post office in Sindholi a big village in Meerganj Tehsil has not been re-opened till date. The then hon'ble Minister had gone to Bareilly, I requested him and he replied as to how it is possible? It cannot be closed. So far as AG service is concerned, it is true that progress has been made but still there is need of post office in rural areas. If you see the list, it is already written that there is proposal of 112 post offices in the year 2008-09 in the country. This is a matter of concern. In a big State like Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I thought people are using mobile phones and couriers than the postal facilities.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: The service of post office in every village is commendable. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to when the Government is giving concession of thousands of crores of rupees under different heads for the welfare of the common man, why the post offices are not being considered for the same? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why does the post office in Bareilly is not being considered?

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: My second point is that in Bareilly, I am asking specifically about the Sindholi post office, whether this post office will be re-opened or not? I want this information from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: On your behalf I have already asked from the hon'ble Minister about Bareilly post office.

*[English]*

SHRI A. RAJA: I do not want to conceal any facts before the Parliament or the hon. Members. I admitted that there are six lakh villages in this country; in spite of that we are having only 1,55,000 post offices. What it means is that we need more post offices, but it does not mean that the villages are left out of the purview of the post offices. A cluster of the villages has been converged in one place where postal services are made available. I do admit and I do accept that demand, but because of the financial constraints which are being dealt separately with the Finance Ministry, we are not able to, and as soon as the Finance Ministry clears more money, we will start post offices in course of time.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give priority to Bareilly. I have ordered for you.

SHRI A. RAJA: We will consider it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, villagers will face hardship for want of post office there. There is a provision in NREG Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The intervention of the Chair should show that the matter is serious and should be looked into properly.

*[Translation]*

You have rightly expressed your apprehensions. Our Hindi is correct.

*[English]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The hon. Minister has indicated some things, but I want to know some more

information. As you know, the postal services have the widest network in the country; no organization in the country has so much network. If we want to reach the people through some machinery, it is the best machinery in the country. Other organizational units have much less number; because of the large number that is there with the postal network, they had already accepted some services.

May I know whether the Ministry will consider adding more services through Post Offices, to send whatever the Government wants to send to the people? If the work is increased, more people would get involved in it and then the fund generation will be increased. May I know whether the Government will consider it widely, not only increasing 2-3 services, but more services, which are needed to be sent to the rural areas, through the Post Offices?

SHRI A. RAJA: As I put it earlier, the Department is very serious on how we can make up for the losses incurred by the Department, for which we are extending our services beyond the postal services. Out of which, I told about the sale of gold coins and others. In addition to that, we wanted to put up all the rural post offices in right place; we entered into an agreement with the State Bank of India and the ICICI Bank where their banks' outlets or counters could be opened in the Post Offices themselves, and the local post master or the local person who is looking after the Post Offices would be the officers in charge for the banks also, for their transactions. Out of this, some revenue can be earned by the Post Offices. These are the works carried out by the Department to make up for the losses.

*[Translation]*

#### Review of AAY

+  
\*230. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains allocated, lifted and distributed under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently reviewed the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken for streamlining the scheme to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the targeted beneficiaries; and

(d) the details of the action taken against officials held responsible for irregularities; if any, in the said scheme during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) To further sharpen focus of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) on the poorest of the below

poverty line families, as a segment of TPDS, AAY was launched in December 2000. Foodgrains at the rate of 35 kg. per family per month are being distributed to identified AAY families at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 2/ kg wheat and Rs. 3/ kg rice in all States and UTs. Initially when the scheme was launched, one crore poorest of poor families were targeted to be covered under it. Subsequently, coverage of the scheme has been expanded thrice during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, for coverage of estimated additional 50 lakh families each time. As against total estimated 250 lakh families, 242.755 lakh AAY families have been covered.

Details of foodgrains allocated and lifted under AAY in States and UTs during last two years and current year are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Apart from monitoring of implementation of AAY as part of TPDS in States and UTs, Government has taken up concurrent evaluation of AAY in 26 States and UTs. Report of concurrent evaluation are sent to concerned State Governments for necessary action.

**Annexure**

*Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat under AAY from 2006-07 to 2008-09 (upto Oct., 2008)*

(in 000' tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (upto Oct., 08)	
		Allotment AAY	Offtake AAY	Allotment AAY	Offtake AAY	Allotment AAY	Offtake AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	654.29	656.77	654.29	698.40	381.67	391.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97	9.07	15.97	10.86	9.32	9.22
3.	Assam	294.22	272.05	292.45	298.03	172.49	173.95
4.	Bihar	662.09	566.33	1019.99	872.40	594.99	436.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	295.25	313.06	301.94	308.14	176.13	176.13
6.	Delhi	23.32	22.88	45.91	39.36	36.80	32.32
7.	Goa	6.11	3.94	6.11	5.04	3.56	3.53
8.	Gujarat	310.85	259.99	332.18	293.57	198.38	204.44
9.	Haryana	109.39	102.92	122.82	116.99	71.65	66.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.81	77.24	82.74	80.02	48.27	49.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.01	98.43	107.39	107.71	62.64	61.54
12.	Jharkhand	305.27	299.27	352.09	323.04	224.90	217.10
13.	Karnataka	491.35	465.20	503.89	484.19	293.94	300.39
14.	Kerala	248.33	249.31	250.26	250.89	145.99	146.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	650.16	603.99	652.66	629.10	387.49	163.41
16.	Maharashtra	833.22	698.75	1021.67	866.00	603.68	530.48
17.	Manipur	21.18	18.41	22.57	21.45	15.59	14.50
18.	Meghalaya	23.35	23.35	29.48	28.98	17.20	17.69
19.	Mizoram	10.92	11.25	10.92	11.62	6.37	5.66
20.	Nagaland	19.97	22.98	19.97	21.43	11.65	12.60
21.	Orissa	530.72	433.29	531.12	457.08	309.82	318.26
22.	Punjab	58.31	33.56	65.41	37.81	43.96	25.60
23.	Rajasthan	385.71	348.02	391.49	367.39	228.37	220.31
24.	Sikkim	6.47	6.47	6.94	6.94	4.05	4.29
25.	Tamil Nadu	783.14	775.37	783.14	794.61	456.83	497.47
26.	Tripura	28.54	25.46	45.94	41.25	27.72	29.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1720.01	1692.33	1719.48	1667.59	1003.03	975.20
28.	Uttarakhand	59.66	47.40	63.52	55.63	37.05	33.30
29.	West Bengal	621.68	515.64	621.68	531.52	362.65	316.44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.80	0.82	1.80	1.30	1.05	0.93
31.	Chandigarh	0.89	0.07	0.89	1.21	0.52	0.33
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.77	0.38	2.20	0.24	1.28	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.64	0.37	0.64	0.18	0.37	0.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.16	0.46	0.63	0.29	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	13.55	7.14	13.55	6.54	7.90	2.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>9369.10</b>	<b>8661.68</b>	<b>10096.55</b>	<b>9437.11</b>	<b>5947.57</b>	<b>5438.68</b>

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, adequate allotment is not made by the Union Government for Antyodaya Anna Yojana due to which the benefit of this scheme does not reach the targeted beneficiaries. People frequently go over there to take foodgrains, but they have to come back with empty hands. This is the situation in Gujarat, particularly in my district Banaskantha. I would like to know from the Government whether the State Government lifts or not the quantum of foodgrains as per the allotment and whether the Union Government sends or not the foodgrains as per their allocation? This year the Government of Gujarat has lifted more than the allotment made, so what are they going to do for the rest and how will it be fulfilled? What is the reason for the non-release of the commodities?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, as per the figures and numbers that it contains the Government of India makes full allotment to AAY category. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrains is with the State Government. As far as Gujarat is concerned, 3.10 lakh tonne allocation was made to the State during the year 2006-07 out of which they lifted 2.59 lakh tonnes while 3.32 lakh tonne allocation was made to Gujarat during the year 2007-08 out of which they lifted 2.93 lakh tonne. Generally 85 to 95 per cent lifting is made by each Government. It is not so that lifting is low over there. Whenever some problems are faced by State Government, we frequently write and contact them. We have no objection in giving them. We make their allocation, meet their requirement and will continue to do so.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Sir, for example, this year 1.98 lakh tonne allocation was made to Gujarat and till date they have lifted 2.04 lakh tonne. Last time they wanted to lift in the same proportion as they have lifted this year; but due to shortage of foodgrains they could not do so. So, what is the reason behind it?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, It is not true that there was shortage of foodgrains. Foodgrains were available, allocation was made, so they lifted foodgrains as per the allocation. This year they have lifted foodgrains more than the allocation, because last year they had lifted less than the allocation. That is why, we allowed them to lift more.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale – Not present.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether his Ministry will review the allocation made to different States because Tamil Nadu recently has been affected by heavy rains, especially the Tanjore District which stands at number one place in producing Paddy. The Ministry should review the allocation and should allocate more rice to Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, this is a specific question about the AAY category. It is true that in Tanjore because of the heavy rain, a substantial area of paddy has been damaged. The Government of India has deputed a team and I think even today the team is in Tamil Nadu. They are going to make an assessment and will submit their Report. After getting Report from that team, the Government of India will definitely consider their recommendations. The recommendations essentially will include demand in the form of some monetary support. There might be demand in the form of more foodgrains, particularly rice. We are fully aware that the rice crop has been affected and that is why we will definitely support the affected people and will give due allocation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, do you want to put a supplementary to this question?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I would like to get information from the Central Government with regard to complaints in the distribution of AAY rice. Did the Government receive any complaint from any State regarding distribution or non-distribution of rice? There are complaints of mis-utilisation in this matter. The Government may give us details in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, we have made a concurrent evaluation of AAY in 26 States and some of the UTs. The reports of the concurrent evaluation have already been sent to the concerned State for necessary action. If the hon. Member wants, I will collect the information and pass it on to him.

*[Translation]*

#### Sugar Mills

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\*231. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:

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

(a) the number of functioning and closed sugar mills in the country at present, State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the reasons for closure of sugar mills in the public and co-operative sectors;

(c) the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revival of the said sugar mills, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of new sugar mills in the Country, State-wise?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Sugar mills in many parts of the country normally start their crushing operation by mid-December. As such, it is too early to indicate the number of functioning and closed sugar mills in the current sugar season 2008-09.

However, a statement indicating the number of functioning and closed sugar mills in the country, State-wise and sector-wise, during the sugar season 2007-08 is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(b) The main reasons for closure of sugar mills in the country include payment of high price for sugarcane, uneconomic size of the sugar mills, outdated plant and machinery, technical and managerial incompetence, etc.

(c) Action lies on the part of the State Governments to take appropriate steps to revive the closed sugar mills in public and cooperative sectors in their respective States. Action taken by State Governments as per reports received is enclosed at Annexure II.

(d) The sugar industry has been de-licensed vide Press Note dated 31.08.1998. With de-licensing of sugar industry, entrepreneurs are free to set up new sugar mills in any part of the country as per techno-economic feasibility and commercial viability of their project by maintaining a radial distance of 15 Kms from an existing sugar mill or another new sugar mill and fulfilling the conditions as laid down in Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The Central Government does not extend any assistance for setting up of new sugar mills.

**Annexure I**

*The State-wise and Sector-wise Operated and Closed Sugar Mills During the Sugar Season 2007-08*

(Position as on 30.09.2008)

Sl.No.	State	Cooperative Sector		Public Sector/ State Owned		Private Sector	
		Operated	Closed	Operated	Closed	Operated	Closed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Punjab	9	7	—	—	7	—
2.	Haryana	11	1	—	—	3	—
3.	Rajasthan	—	1	1	—	—	1
4.	Uttarakhand	4	—	2	—	4	—
5.	Uttar Pradesh	26	3	18	15	88	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	—	2	3	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	18	5	—	—	—	—
9.	Maharashtra	145	20	—	—	27	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Bihar	—	—	—	15	8	5
11.	Assam	—	2	—	—	—	1
12.	Orissa	3	1	—	—	3	1
13.	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	1	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	1	—	—
15.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2	—	1	26	2
16.	Karnataka	18	5	2	1	26	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	1	2	1	20	1
18.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	1	—
19.	Kerala	—	1	—	—	—	1
20.	Goa	1	—	—	—	—	—
	All India	268	50	25	37	217	22

### *Annexure II*

#### *Steps Taken by the State Governments for Revival of Closed Sugar Mills*

##### **Bihar**

The State Government has decided to hand over the closed units of Bihar State Sugar Corporation to private parties on long term lease through tender process.

##### **Karnataka**

The State Government has decided to lease out four cooperative sugar factories. One cooperative sugar mill is under liquidation.

##### **Punjab**

The State Government has prepared an action plan which has been approved on 4th June, 2008 by the Punjab Government. Accordingly, a consultant has been appointed for the revival of closed sugar mills.

##### *[Translation]*

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was very clear asking reasons for the closure of sugar mills in the cooperative sector. The hon'ble Minister did not give the reason therefor. While furnishing

details in a tabular form, he has stated in his written reply about the number of sugar mills that have been closed down. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an alternative arrangement has been made for the workers of the sugar mills which have been closed down. Besides, whether any arrangement has been made to shift sugarcane of the farmers to other sugar mills who used to supply their sugarcanes to the closed down mills earlier to ensure that they could get benefit? Reasons for the closure of sugar mills have not been made clear and it has also not been stated as to how the interest of the workers of the closed sugar mills is being protected?

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained the reasons, it appears that you did not like them.

##### *[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, as I have stated in part (b) of my reply, the main reasons for closure of sugar mills in the country include payment of high price for sugarcane, uneconomic size of the sugar mills, outdated plant and machinery, technical and managerial incompetence, etc. These are the reasons. In fact, there are certain sugar mills which have been set up in such areas where there should be adequate cane but adequate

cane was not available. The low availability of sugarcane is delaying the development of adequate cane area for meeting the requirement of the sugar mills. The uneconomic size of the sugar mill, outdated plants, and technical and managerial incompetence are essentially the main reasons why these mills are closed.

Sir, if you study the total capacity and the available capacity in the country, you would find that the capacity is much more. This is a cycle. If you study five years of the sugarcane crop, for three years, there is surplus sugarcane and low prices and for two years, there is shortfall in sugarcane and there would be high prices. This year, for instance, is one of the years where farmers will get better price because the plantation has come down. The problem of the sugarcane farmer is that if there is high price, they plant too much. They plant so much that next year, the availability is too much and the prices come down. Ultimately, the open market price of the sugar within the country and outside the country decides the overall health of the sugarcane industry and if proper decisions are taken by the board, this situation will not happen.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the production of sugarcane is decreasing due to non-fixation of remunerative price of the farmers' sugarcane. This thing has been admitted by the hon. Minister himself. Sugar is available but no scheme has been formulated till date to see that the farmers get uniform remunerative price of sugarcane. Apart from that, whatever the price of sugarcane is fixed, timely payment of that also is not made to the sugarcane growers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give him some time to reply, the question hour is going to be over.

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give any instructions to the State Governments to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their sugarcane and also timely payment of the same.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: On the recommendation of the CACP, the Government of India take a final decision what price should be given as the Statutory Minimum Price to the sugarcane growers but there are some States

like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand which have introduced their own systems. They have introduced a separate law in their respective States and they declare the State Advisory Price. The State Advisory Price is much more than the price which has been finalised by the Government of India as the Statutory Advisory Price.

The Supreme Court of this country has decided that States have got authority and as per the decision of the Supreme Court the States are implementing it. That is the decision, prerogative and responsibility of the States to see that this is implemented.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Crisis in Textile Industry

\*221. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry has been facing a crisis due to the global economic slowdown leading to closure of textile units and retrenchment of employees;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to save and boost the textile industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) to (c) The textiles and garments (including handicrafts, coir and jute) exports during the first four months of the current financial year (April-July) have shown growth of over 15% in US dollar terms over the textiles and garments exports during the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. However, as per the latest available data for April-August, 2008, exports of textiles and clothing were of the order of US\$ 9.09 billion, thus recording a decelerated growth of 11.10% vis-a-vis the exports of US\$ 8.18 billion in April-August, 2007. A marked decline is however seen in the exports of textiles and clothing during August, 2008 with total

textiles exports aggregating to US\$ 1655.29 million as against US\$ 1732.42 million in August 2007 thus recording a decline of almost (-)4.5% approximately, in dollar terms. In rupee terms, exports during August, 2008 was recorded at Rs. 7107.37 crore compared to Rs. 7071.96 crore in August 2007 thus recording a marginal increase of 0.5% in rupee terms.

The imports data of US, major market for India's textiles and clothing, has shown a decline of 0.8%, in imports of textiles and clothing from India during January-September, 2008.

Some of the reasons attributed to this decline are the financial sector melt down and economic slow down in international markets, increased cost of production because of increasing raw material costs, power and other input costs which have affected the profitability of textiles and garments units in India and their exports. The liquidity crunch is another factor that is affecting the industry.

The Government is seized of the submissions of the industry and trade associations regarding potential loss of employment in the textiles and clothing industry consequential to declining sales in domestic and international markets. However, no specific or definite numbers have been reported so far. Some of the steps taken by the Government to support the textiles and garments industry include the following:

- (i) DEPB Scheme extended till May 2009.
- (ii) Income Tax benefit to 100% EOUs under Section 10B of I.T. Act, being extended by Government for one more year, beyond 31.3.2009.
- (iii) Customs duty payable under EPCG scheme reduced from 5% to 3%.
- (iv) Average export obligation under EPCG for Premier Trading Houses shall, as an option, be calculated; based on the average of last 5 years export, instead of the present 3 years.
- (v) Exports made towards fulfilment of export obligation under EPCG Scheme shall be eligible for incentives/rewards under promotional schemes.
- (vi) In case of textile and garment sector EOUs, payment of only excise duty on DTA sale. In case the use of duty paid imported inputs is up to 3% of the FOB value of exports.

- (vii) Enhanced duty credit scrip of 2.5% (instead of the normal 1.25% under FPS) would be allowed for export of High value added manufactured products.
- (viii) Inclusion of 10 more countries within the ambit of Focus Market Scheme.
- (ix) Measures to reduce transaction cost to the exporters and procedural simplification have also been incorporated.

In addition to the above, the Government have announced on 7th December, 2008 a package of measures to stimulate the economy. So far as the textiles sector is concerned, the measures, *inter-alia*, provide for the following:-

- (i) Additional allocation of Rs. 1400 crore to clear the entire backlog of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).
- (ii) All items of handicrafts to be included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana (VK & GUY)'.  
(iii) Across the board cut of 4% in the ad-valorem Cenvat rate till 31.3.2009.
- (iv) Interest subvention of 2% upto 31.3.2009 subject to a minimum of 7% per annum on pre and post-shipment export credit.
- (v) Provision of additional funds for full refund to Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales Tax.
- (vi) Enhanced back-up guarantee to ECGC to cover for exports to difficult markets/products.
- (vii) Refund of Service Tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10% of FOB value of exports as well as refund of service tax on output service while availing benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.

#### **Outstanding Dues of MTNL/BSNL**

\*222. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Union and State Government offices and other subscribers owe sizeable dues to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total amount yet to be recovered; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by MTNL and BSNL to recover the amount from the said organisations within a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Gross outstanding dues of MTNL & BSNL are only a small percentage (about 1.5% for MTNL and 2% for BSNL) of the total bills raised so far.

The details of outstanding dues, as on 30.9.08, owed by Union & State Government offices and other subscribers to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are as follows:-

*MTNL Outstanding Details (Amount in Crores of Rs.)*

Central Govt.	State Govts.	Defence	Private	Total
14.12	2.57	3.03	1171.37	1191.09

*BSNL Outstanding Details (Amount in Crores of Rs.)*

Central Govt.	State Govts.	Defence	Private	Total
98.81	171.83	40.11	4993.83	5304.58

(c) The steps taken/being taken by MTNL and BSNL to recover the amount from the subscribers are broadly as follows:-

- (i) The subscribers are reminded telephonically, followed by written notices.
- (ii) Regular monitoring of outstanding dues is done at unit/sub-unit levels.
- (iii) Private recovery agents are employed for making recoveries.
- (iv) Where necessary, suits are also filed in the courts to effect recovery of outstanding dues.
- (v) Various schemes, including discounts, are launched from time to time to recover the outstanding dues.
- (vi) MTNL is implementing Revenue Assurance programme and Convergent billing system for enhanced Revenue realization.
- (vii) BSNL has requested various State Governments for amendment of Land Revenue Act, so that outstanding dues of BSNL can be treated by the State as land revenue and State Government's help can be taken in realizing BSNL's dues.

**Old Foodgrain Stocks**

\*226. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) holds more than five years old stock of foodgrains in its godowns across the country;

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

(c) whether efforts have been made by the Government for disposing of the old stocks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) As on 1.11.2008, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) was holding 546 tonnes of foodgrains in its godowns, which were more than 5 years old. The present level of more than

5 year old stocks constitutes a negligible percentage (0.0054%) of the total stocks of foodgrains held by the

FCI on 1.11.2008. The State-wise details of these stocks and their reasons for non-disposal are as under:-

Region	Commodity	Quantity (in MTs)	Crop Year	Reasons for non-disposal
Punjab	Rice	81	2001.02	Litigation
Punjab	Rice	182	2001-02	Litigation
Punjab	Wheat	33	2001-02	Police Case
Bihar	Rice	250	1999-2000	Litigation

(b) to (d) To ensure that old stock of foodgrains is issued, FCI follows the FIFO (First in First Out) principle. Instructions have been issued to the Regional Offices of FCI to pursue the Court/Police cases for expediting disposal of old stocks.

#### Complaints Against Private Telecom Operators

\*227. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints including supply of misleading information by private telecom operators has been received by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number and nature of the complaints received during 2007-08 and the current year;

(c) the action taken by TRAI against such operators; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of complaints received by TRAI against private operators are as below:

Year 2007-08	—	2063
Year 2008-09 (upto October 08)	—	1358

The broad categories of complaints are:-

- (i) Quality of Service
- (ii) Billing and metering
- (iii) Refund of security deposit
- (iv) Tariff
- (v) Unsolicited commercial calls, etc.

(c) and (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act does not have any explicit provision, which enables them to take any action against the operators for individual complaints. However, the individual complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the service providers for appropriate action.

TRAI has issued 23 show cause notices to operators upto October 2008 for alleged violation of TRAI's direction/regulation/orders. Out of these 13 have been settled.

The Authority has also issued a number of directions/orders/regulations to protect the interest of the consumers/ to prevent recurrence of complaints.

#### Allocation of Spectrum Under UASL

\*232. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given spectrum under the Unified Access Service Licence (USAL) to some companies on "first come first served" basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India have objected to the grant of spectrum under "first come first served" basis; and

(d) If so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Allotment of initial spectrum to all service providers holding Unified Access Service Licence (UASL)

are made on "first come first served" basis. Details of spectrum allotted to 2G Telecom Service Providers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Neither Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) nor the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has objected to the principle of "first come first served". However, the information on the clarification required by Central Vigilance Commission regarding the principle of first come first served basis for the issue of licence and allocation of spectrum has been provided.

**Statement**

*Details of allotted GSM spectrum (As on 11.12.08)*

Sl.No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900 MHz (Total 25 MHz)	Allotment in 1800 MHz (Total 75 MHz)	Total Allotment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Total		22.2	31.4
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.2	10.2
		Bharti		9.2	9.2
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
	Datacom		4.4	4.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	22.2	50.4	72.6
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	—	6.2	6.2
		Dishnet	—	4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	40.2	60.4
4.	Chennai	Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8.0
		TTSL	0.0	4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Aircel	6.2	2.4	8.6
		Total	18.6	12.4	31.0
5.	Maharashtra	Bharti	0.0	7.2	7.2
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance	0.0	4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	0.0	4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	43.8	64.0
6.	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	31.4	51.6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	7.8	1.4	9.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Aska		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	48.4	68.6
8.	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0
		Spice	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Aska		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	49.2	69.4
9.	Tamil Nadu	Bharti		8.6	8.6
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	20.2	45.2	65.4
10.	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Aska		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	42.6	61.2
11.	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Bharti	7.8	0.0	7.8
		Spice	7.8	0.0	7.8
		BSNL	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		HFCL		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Total	21.8	28.2	50.0
12.	Haryana	Bharti		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	12.4	47.0	59.4
13.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	33.8	52.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Swan		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	33.8	52.4
15.	Rajasthan	Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	16.8	35.4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Allianz		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	42.6	61.2
17.	West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Total	19.4	11.6	31.0
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	39.0	57.6
19.	Bihar	Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		ABTL		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Allianz		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	47.2	65.8
20.	Orissa	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Nahan		4.4	4.4
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	40.8	59.4
21.	Assam	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Total	18.6	14.4	33.0
22.	North East	Bharti	4.4	0.0	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Total	19.4	10.0	29.4
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	8.0	0.0	8.0
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Total	18.6	8.8	27.4

*Spectrum allocated to operators using CDMA based systems in different service area as on 11.12.2008*

Sl.No.	Service Area	Name of the Operator	Amount of Spectrum Allocated in CDMA Band*	Available spectrum in CDMA band (800 MHz)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 2.5 +2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz# (2 carriers)
2.	Mumbai	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz. (4 carriers) 5+5 MHz. (4 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz# (2 carriers)
3.	Kolkata	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5 +2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz# (3 carriers)
4.	Chennai	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz# (3 carriers)
6.	Bihar	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
7.	Gujarat	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	5+5 MHz# (4 carriers)
8.	Haryana	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	5.0+5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	7.5+7.5 MHz (6 carriers)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	5.0+5.0 MHz# (4 carriers)
11.	Kerala	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
12.	Karnataka	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd.  Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 5+5 MHz** (3+1 carriers)  2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz (2+1 carriers)  **one carriers temp. and valid till Jan., 09
13.	Maharashtra	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz# (2 carriers)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	5.0+5.0 MHz# (4 carriers)

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	6.25+2.25 MHz (5 carriers)
16.	Punjab	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Himachal Futuristic Co. Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz# (2 carriers)
17.	Rajasthan	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) Upto 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)	2.5+2.5 MHz# (2 carriers)
18.	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	5.0+5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
19.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 5+5 MHz (4 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
21.	West Bengal	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Reliance Infocomm Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	6.25+6.25 MHz# (5 carriers)
22.	North East	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd. Reliance Telecom Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	7.5+7.5 MHz (6 carriers)
23.	Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Tata Teleservices Ltd. Shyam Telelink Ltd. Reliance Telecom Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers) 2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)	7.5+7.5 MHz (6 carriers)

# Availability subject to harmonization.



**Armed Forces Tribunal**

\*233. SHRI GANESH SINGH;  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established the Armed Forces Tribunal for the speedy redressal of the grievances of the Armed Forces Personnel;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said Tribunal; and

(c) the extent to which the Tribunal is likely to be helpful in the redressal of grievances of the Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (c) The Government have decided to establish an Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to commission, appointments, enrolment and conditions of service in respect of persons subject to the Army Act, 1950, the Navy Act, 1957 and the Air Force Act, 1950 and also to provide for appeals arising out of orders, findings or sentences of Courts Martial held under the said Acts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Chairperson of the Tribunal is a former judge of the Supreme Court. In addition, it will have 15 Administrative Members and 14 Judicial Members in the Principal Bench and the Regional Benches.

The Tribunal shall have both the original and appellate jurisdiction in regard to the service matters. The Tribunal shall also have appellate jurisdiction on verdicts of Courts Martial.

The Tribunal would help in speedy redressal of grievances of the Service Personnel.

**Hybrid Mustard**

\*234. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists in the country have developed a hybrid variety of mustard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States in which trials of hybrid mustard have been conducted; and

(d) the extent to which mustard oil production is likely to increase as a result of the cultivation of such hybrids?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of hybrids have been developed out of which one hybrid variety viz. DMH-1 developed by NDDB-Delhi University has been presented before the "Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Variety for Agriculture Crops". This hybrid has been recommended by the Committee for release and notification in its meeting held on 26.11.2008.

(c) The trials for evaluation of the mustard hybrids have been conducted at Ludhiana (Punjab), Hisar (Haryana), Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Kota, Navgaon Mandore (Rajasthan), Pantnagar (Uttarakhand), Kanpur (UP), Morena (MP) and SK Nagar (Gujarat) under All India Coordinated Research Project on Rapeseed-Mustard.

(d) The oil production is expected to increase by 10-15 per cent with these hybrids.

**Ground Water Level**

\*235. SHRI UDAY SINGH;  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water level in various parts of the country including Delhi has declined alarmingly;

(b) if so, whether the Central Ground Water Authority has conducted any survey to ascertain the factors responsible for the decline in the ground water level;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to replenish and maintain ground water level in the country alongwith the Action Plan formulated and funds allocated for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) to (d) As per studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), decline in the level of ground water has been observed in various parts of the country including NCT Delhi due to withdrawal of ground water in excess of annual recharge.

Government has taken following steps to replenishment and maintenance of ground water table:-

- Implementation of a scheme on "Artificial Recharge to ground water through Dug wells".
- Implementation of a demonstrative scheme on "Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water" in identified areas during the period 2006-09.
- Circulation of Model Bill to States/UTs to facilitate ground water regulation and water harvesting for artificial recharge.
- Organization of National Ground Water Congress for sharing information and achieving coordination among stakeholders.
- Constitution of Advisory Council on "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water" to popularize the concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders.
- Setting up of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for the purpose of Regulation and Control of Ground Water Management and Development.

Government has approved a plan for "Ground Water Management and Regulation" for XI Plan with an outlay of Rs. 480.00 crore.

#### **Food Crisis**

\*236. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation and some other international agencies have warned against the impending food crisis in the world including India with low availability and high price of foodgrains;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to study the food security situation in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains in the country at affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) In their latest assessment of November, 2008, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Grains Council (IGC) have indicated world cereal production during 2008-09 to exceed anticipated utilization for the first time in four years, paving the way for recovery in the global stocks. In recent months, a more favourable supply prospect and financial situation in several countries have exerted downward pressure on international prices of most cereals.

In India, presently there are adequate stocks of foodgrains available. Government has taken required measures to ensure availability of adequate quantities of foodgrains in near future as well. As per the latest estimates of Department of Agriculture, production of foodgrains and their availability during 2008-09 are estimated to be higher than 2007-09.

A Statement showing world production, consumption, ending stocks as per the FAO and IGC and the international prices of select essential commodities over different periods in last one year are enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The Government has taken various short term fiscal, administrative and monetary measures, besides Medium-term strategy initiatives to ensure adequate availability of food stocks in the country at affordable prices.

**Statement***International Grains Council (IGC-2008-09, Forecast, GMR dtd. 27/11/2008)*

Commodity	Production	Consumption	Trade	Ending Stock
Wheat	683	650	117	150
Maize	775	790	85	114

*Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO-2007-08, Forecast-Food Outlook Nov., 2008)*

Commodity	Production	Consumption	Trade	Ending Stock
Wheat	677	643.3	119	186
Rice	450.2	444.4	30.5	115.4
Coarsegrains	1114.2	1109.2	114.5	172

Item	Centre, Unit	International Prices of select commodities (as on 04.12.2008)				
		Prices* as on (4.12.08)	Fortnight ago	One month ago	Six months ago	One year ago
Rice	FAS, US Gulf USD PMT	1010	1040	1040	1020	480
Wheat	CBOT USD PMT	171.9	187.0	206.5	275.8	321.6
Maize	St Louis USD PMT	102.9	122.7	120.1	220.4	145.9
Chana	Australia\$	375-400	350-370	400-410	600-650	570-580
Urad	US\$ PMT cnf	455-550	550-575	540-590	580-610	605-610
Tur	US\$/PMT cnf	480-540	560-590	630-650	600-640	530-570
Masoor	US\$/PMT cnf	925-950	950-975	950-975	680-700	610-650
Moong	US\$ PMT cnf	480-525	480-525	610-680	640-690	650-695
Yellow peas	US\$/PMT cnf	360-375	360-375	400-405	580-585	350-385
Dun peas	US\$/PMT cnf	390-400	390-425	460-470	585-580	350-365

\*Source: Reuters, NAFED; Prices of rice as on 2.12.08, Prices of pulses as on 3.12.08.

*[Translation]***Agricultural Subsidies**

\*237. SHRI AJIT JOGI:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various kinds of subsidies provided to the agricultural sector;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding grant of subsidy to the farmers on the basis of the size of their land holding;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to rationalise subsidies in the agricultural sector; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government provides subsidies on Fertilizers, Seeds, Micro irrigation system, Machinery, Premium on crop insurance etc. The Government also provides

financial incentive/grants/concession under various on-going Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management, National Horticulture Mission, Technology Mission for Horticulture for the North Eastern States, etc. The allocations/releases to State Governments/UTs under these important programmes are given in the enclosed statement I to X. The fertilizer subsidy is provided to the Manufacturers/Importers, the benefit of which goes to the farmers through the notified selling prices fixed by the Government. The year-wise amount of fertilizer subsidy disbursed/due is given below:-

(Rs. Crore)

Years	Total subsidy disbursed/due
2005-06	18299
2006-07	25952
2007-08	40338
2008-09*	113309

\*Estimated.

(c) to (f) In many programmes/schemes, the subsidy is restricted to the size of land holding with a view to benefit the small and marginal farmers. The subsidies are provided based on the actual usage by the farmers and to incentivise them to use various inputs for increasing their productivity and production.

**Statement I***Allocation and release of funds under NFSM during 2008-09*(Rs. in crores)  
(As on 10.12.08)

State	Rice		Wheat		Pulses		Publicity		Local initiative						Total alloc.	Total amount released
									Rice		Wheat		Pulses			
	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	26.40	11.92	00.00	00.00	29.38	14.17	1.00	1.00	5.92	2.97	00.00	00.00	5.93	2.96	68.63	33.01
Assam	26.27	12.37	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	0.20	0.20	6.16	3.08	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	32.63	15.65
Bihar	21.57	14.96	27.71	5.33	18.77	12.45	00.00	00.00	7.58	3.79	7.58	3.79	7.59	3.79	90.80	44.14
Chhattisgarh	31.51	20.80	00.00	00.00	48.43	31.06	00.00	00.00	3.79	1.90	00.00	00.00	3.79	1.90	87.52	55.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gujarat	1.77	1.41	6.80	1.09	4.52	1.70	0.41	0.10	2.69	1.34	2.69	1.34	2.68	1.34	21.55	8.33
Haryana	00.00	00.00	20.59	1.24	0.93	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	4.94	2.10	0.75	0.75	27.21	4.09
Jharkhand	10.40	8.32	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	0.30	0.30	2.37	1.19	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	13.07	9.81
Karnataka	14.65	7.02	00.00	00.00	11.18	3.17	0.50	0.50	4.74	2.37	00.00	00.00	4.74	2.37	35.81	15.43
Kerala	1.89	1.51	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	1.89	1.51
Madhya Pradesh	12.36	9.89	52.43	21.91	42.30	19.78	00.00	00.00	8.53	4.26	8.53	4.27	8.53	4.27	132.69	64.38
Maharashtra	10.32	7.72	8.31	5.96	31.11	16.32	1.53	1.25	4.74	2.37	4.74	2.37	4.74	2.37	65.50	38.36
Orissa	32.02	21.23	00.00	00.00	25.08	17.03	0.81	0.70	8.00	2.96	00.00	00.00	3.85	2.97	69.76	44.88
Punjab	00.00	00.00	37.54	22.85	0.54	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	3.56	1.78	3.56	1.78	45.19	26.40
Rajasthan	00.00	00.00	20.94	4.85	5.42	00.00	1.48	0.75	00.00	00.00	7.11	3.56	7.11	3.55	42.06	12.71
Tamil Nadu	37.15	21.52	00.00	00.00	2.12	00.00	0.50	0.50	4.03	2.02	00.00	00.00	4.03	2.01	47.82	26.05
Uttar Pradesh	48.42	38.74	94.47	51.27	24.76	14.54	00.00	00.00	12.32	6.16	12.32	6.16	12.32	6.16	204.60	123.02
West Bengal	46.33	30.98	3.00	0.26	13.00	8.54	00.00	00.00	2.89	1.34	2.69	1.34	2.69	1.35	70.39	43.81
Total	321.06	208.41	271.79	114.76	257.54	138.76	6.73	5.30	73.56	35.75	54.16	26.71	72.31	37.57	1057.12	567.24
IIPR, Kanpur	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	15.00*	3.15										3.15
ICRISAT	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	1.61	0.47										0.47
					2.38	1.00										1.00
NSC-Seed Minikit	—	00.00	—	0.03	00.00	00.00										00.03#
SFCI-Seed Minikit	—	00.00	—	0.31	00.00	00.00										0.31@
S.S.Cs-Seed Minikit	—	00.00	—	00.00	00.00	00.00										00.00
SFCI for Pulses Seed Production	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	20.78	10.00									20.78	10.00
Other Expenditure at Central level including Publicity																20.58
Grand Total																602.78

\*There is an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore (Rs. 10.00 crore, @ Rs. 2 crore each year for Strengthening of Breeder Seed Production and Rs. 5 Crore for Strengthening of training infrastructure and organizing training programme) under NFSM-Pulses during 11th Plan period.,

@ Payment of Rs. 31.20 lakh made to SFCI towards supply of Wheat seed minikit during 2007-08.

# Payment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to NSC towards supply of Wheat seed minikit during 2007-08.

*NFSM-Release of funds and amount spent by the State during 2007-08*

Total allocation under NFSM during 2007-08 : Rs. 398.75 crore

Release during 2007-08 : Rs. 398.73 Crore

(Rs. in crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Publicity			Grand Total		
	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent Balance	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent Balance
Andhra Pradesh	15.75	6.55	9.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.11	18.76	9.35	0.76	0.76	0.00	44.62	26.07	18.55
Assam	11.24	8.75	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	11.40	8.90	2.49
Bihar	2.63	0.34	2.28	28.92	12.08	16.84	3.38	0.82	2.56	1.38	0.07	1.31	36.30	13.31	23.00
Chhattisgarh	4.41	0.00	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.63	1.96	7.67	0.51	0.19	0.49	14.55	1.98	12.58
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.46	4.35	2.26	0.34	1.92	0.31	0.00	0.31	7.37	0.79	6.58
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.38	3.14	15.24	2.15	0.15	2.00	0.62	0.33	0.30	21.15	3.62	17.54
Karnataka	2.42	0.76	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.11	1.11	4.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	7.87	2.21	5.66
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.12	6.09	20.03	16.94	2.88	14.06	3.06	0.00	3.06	46.12	8.97	37.15
Maharashtra	0.87	0.33	0.54	3.97	3.28	0.69	8.58	3.37	5.21	0.72	0.44	0.28	14.14	7.42	6.72
Orissa	6.46	2.08	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57	1.53	3.04	0.31	0.21	0.11	11.34	3.81	7.52
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.08	24.09	7.18	0.86	0.12	0.54	1.14	0.08	1.06	32.88	24.29	8.59
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.01	3.11	11.90	8.53	0.65	7.88	1.05	0.32	0.73	24.59	4.08	20.51
Tamil Nadu	9.10	0.90	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46	0.51	2.95	0.25	0.25	0.00	12.81	1.67	11.14
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.79	46.48	24.31	8.41	3.15	5.26	4.59	0.01	4.58	83.79	49.64	34.15
West Bengal	6.09	5.96	0.14	4.27	2.13	2.14	1.86	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.01	0.77	13.00	9.23	3.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.97</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>33.27</b>	<b>203.34</b>	<b>100.86</b>	<b>102.68</b>	<b>103.65</b>	<b>36.49</b>	<b>67.16</b>	<b>15.98</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>381.93</b>	<b>165.99</b>	<b>215.95</b>
IIPR, Kanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.06
ICRISAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.88
NSC (Seed Minikit (Wheat))	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	3.27	0.00
SFCI (Seed Minikit-Wheat)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00
Dte of Extension (Publicity at central level)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58.97</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>33.27</b>	<b>208.21</b>	<b>105.73</b>	<b>102.68</b>	<b>105.59</b>	<b>36.49</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>25.98</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>398.73</b>	<b>180.85</b>	<b>217.88</b>

**Statement II***State wise Allocation and Release of Funds under RKVY during 2008-09*(Rs. crore)  
As on 8.12.2008

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Eligible/Ineligible States	Total Allocation	Total Funds Released				
				Stream I	Stream II	DAP	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Eligible	316.57	104.91	27.65			132.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	Ineligible	6.88					
3.	Assam	Eligible	142.62	57.79	13.52	1.50		72.81
4.	Bihar	Eligible	148.54	58.17	16.10			74.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	Eligible	116.48	45.28	12.96	1.70		59.94
6.	Goa #	Ineligible	6.91					
7.	Gujarat	Eligible	243.39	91.27	23.24			114.51
8.	Haryana	Eligible	74.00	31.34	8.16			39.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Eligible	15.11	5.67	2.52			8.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ineligible	16.17			1.20		1.20
11.	Jharkhand	Eligible	58.62		10.46			10.46
12.	Karnataka	Eligible	316.57	109.69	47.38			157.07
13.	Kerala	Eligible	60.11		4.8			4.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Eligible	146.05	40.74	19.29			60.03
15.	Maharashtra	Eligible	269.63		24.20			24.20
16.	Manipur #	Ineligible	4.14			0.90		0.90
17.	Meghalaya	Eligible	13.53	4.78	1.99			6.77
18.	Mizoram #	Ineligible	4.29			0.80		0.80
19.	Nagaland	Eligible	13.89		0.99			0.99
20.	Orissa	Eligible	115.44	36.36	11.37			47.73
21.	Punjab	Eligible	87.52	34.71	9.05			43.76
22.	Rajasthan	Eligible	233.75	91.93	24.95			116.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	Eligible	11.37	4.22	1.46		5.68	
24.	Tamil Nadu	Eligible	140.38	51.41	18.78		70.19	
25.	Tripura	Eligible	34.02	12.25	3.83		16.08	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Eligible	316.57	109.00	49.29		158.29	
27.	Uttarakhand #	Ineligible	20.60					
28.	West Bengal	Eligible	147.38	59.49	16.52		76.01	
	Total States		3080.53	949.01	348.51	6.10	1303.62	
	UTs							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Eligible	6.43		0.31	0.10	0.41	
2.	Chandigarh	Eligible	2.2		0.14		0.14	
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	Ineligible	0.61					
4.	Daman and Diu	Eligible	1.42		0.16	0.10	0.26	
5.	Delhi #	Ineligible	1.83					
6.	Lakshadweep	Eligible	12.08		1.03	0.10	1.13	
7.	Pondicherry #	Ineligible	6.67					
	Total UTs		31.24		1.64	0.30	1.94	
	District Agricultural Plan		53.90					
	NIRD						0.50	
	Administrative Contingency						0.03	
	Grand Total		3165.67	949.01	350.15	6.40	1306.09	41.26

#As per the criteria to determine eligibility of States under RKVY during 2008-09, six States Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram and Uttarakhand and three UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry were ineligible. Hence, these States/UTs have to provide the percentage share under agriculture and allied sectors in the State Plan as indicated below against their name at BE or RE Stage in 2008-09 become eligible and to access the allocation indicated above in 2008-09. Arunachal Pradesh-7.20%, Goa 3.98%, Jammu and Kashmir-6.15%, Manipur-3.15%, Mizoram-10.3%, Uttarakhand-10.25%, UT-Dadra and Nagar Haveli-9.71%, Delhi-0.38% and Puducherry-8.49%.

Kerala-Rs. 25.26 crore and Maharashtra-Rs. 62.03 crore (Total-87.29 crore)-Files are under submission to IFD

In case of Jharkhand-as no expenditure was incurred out of funds released during 2007-08, State Government will utilise Rs. 53.78 crore released in 2007-08 in the first instance in current year.



*State-wise Allocation and Release of Funds under RKVY during 2007-08*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Eligible/Ineligible States	Total Allocation	Total Funds Released			
				Stream I	Stream II	DAP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Eligible	93.13	59.08		2.00	61.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Eligible	2.85		0.30	1.60	1.90
3.	Assam*	Ineligible	23.77				0.00
4.	Bihar	Eligible	64.02	39.22	15.15	3.40	57.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	Eligible	60.54	52.96			52.96
6.	Goa	Eligible	2.29	1.00	0.50	0.20	1.70
7.	Gujarat	Eligible	53.71	35.11	12.50	2.20	49.81
8.	Haryana	Eligible	23.12	14.32	5.30	1.90	21.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Eligible	17.39	11.00	4.07	1.10	16.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	Ineligible	6.85				0.00
11.	Jharkhand	Eligible	61.66	39.03	14.75	1.90	55.68
12.	Karnataka	Eligible	171.97	110.00	42.00	2.30	154.30
13.	Kerala	Eligible	61.41	39.15	15.05	1.20	55.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Eligible	110.01	71.12	26.00	4.50	101.62
15.	Maharashtra	Eligible	142.20	90.60	34.50	3.10	128.20
16.	Manipur*	Ineligible	1.35				0.00
17.	Meghalaya	Eligible	7.00	5.67		0.70	6.37
18.	Mizoram*	Ineligible	1.05				0.00
19.	Nagaland	Eligible	9.45		20.9	1.10	3.19
20.	Orissa	Eligible	46.59	25.85	10.75	2.70	39.30
21.	Punjab	Eligible	39.85	25.15	9.00	1.90	36.05
22.	Rajasthan	Eligible	71.68	35.96	17.00	2.80	55.76
23.	Sikkim	Eligible	2.77	1.78	0.59	0.40	2.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	Eligible	188.21	104.70	48.00	2.90	153.60
25.	Tripura	Eligible	4.69	2.84	1.12	0.20	4.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttarakhand	Eligible	30.54	20.66	6.49	1.10	28.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Eligible	116.15	70.30	27.00	6.60	103.90
28.	West Bengal	Eligible	60.87	38.68	14.75	1.50	54.93
	<b>Total States</b>		<b>1475.12</b>	<b>894.18</b>	<b>304.91</b>	<b>47.30</b>	<b>1246.39</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Eligible	9.52				
2.	Chandigarh	Eligible	0.22				
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Eligible	0.25			0.10	
4.	Daman and Diu						
5.	Delhi	Eligible	0.56			0.10	0.10
6.	Lakshadweep	Eligible	0.92			0.10	
7.	Pondicherry	Eligible	3.13			0.40	0.40
	<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>14.58</b>			<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	District Agricultural Plan		10.30				
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1500.00</b>	<b>894.18</b>	<b>304.91</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>1246.89</b>

\*As per the criteria to determine eligibility of States under RKVY, four States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur and Mizoram were ineligible. As these States have not provided additional outlays under agriculture & allied sectors during 2007-08 no funds were released to them.

### **Statement III**

#### *Status of Implementation of Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme during 2008-09*

(Rs. lakh)  
(As on 11.12.2008)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Central Allocation (90%)	States Share (10%)	Total Allocation	Work Plan Discussions held on	Amount of Work Plan Approved	Balance Amount of Work Plan	Release of 1st Instalment	Release of 2nd Instalment	Total Release	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>A.</b>	<b>States</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6535.00	726.11	7261.11	10.6.2008	7261.11	0.00	3267.50	161.22	3428.72	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2050.00	0.00	2050.00	18.7.2008	2050.00	0.00	1025.00	1025.00	2050.00	
3.	Assam	1625.00	0.00	1625.00	22.7.2008	1625.00	0.00	812.50			
4.	Bihar	3900.00	433.33	4333.33	23.5.2008	4333.33	0.00	1950.00	1293.03	3243.03	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2170.00	241.11	2411.11	24.4.2008	2411.11	0.00	1085.00	1085.00	2170.00	
6.	Goa	100.00	11.11	111.11	24.4.2008	111.11	0.00	50.00			Under Submission to IFD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	3645.00	405.00	4050.00	6.6.2008	4050.00	0.00	1822.50	1822.50	3645.00
8.	Haryana	1690.00	187.78	1877.78	17.4.2008	1877.78	0.00	845.00	845.00	1690.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2000.00	222.22	2222.22	13.5.2008	2222.22	0.00	1000.00	985.09	1985.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3660.00	406.67	4066.67	25.6.2008	4066.67	0.00	1830.00		
11.	Jharkhand	1065.00	118.33	1183.33	11.6.2008	1183.33	0.00	532.50		
12.	Karnataka	5025.00	558.33	5583.33	16.4.2008	5583.33	0.00	2512.50		
13.	Kerala	1275.00	141.67	1416.67	14.5.2008	1416.67	0.00	637.50		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6285.00	698.33	6983.33	12.6.2008	6983.33	0.00	3142.50		
15.	Maharashtra	9275.00	1030.56	10305.56	7.5.2008	10305.56	0.00	4637.50	4221.35	8858.85
16.	Manipur	2050.00	0.00	2050.00	25.4.2008	2050.00	0.00	1025.00	1025.00	2050.00
17.	Meghalaya	1425.00	0.00	1425.00	14.7.2008	1038.82	386.18	712.50		
18.	Mizoram	2325.00	0.00	2325.00	25.4.2008	2219.25	105.75	1162.50		
19.	Nagaland	2325.00	0.00	2325.00		1084.64	520.36	1162.50		
20.	Orissa	3280.00	364.44	3644.44	4.6.2008	3644.44	0.00	1640.00		
21.	Punjab	1750.00	194.44	1944.44	22.7.2008	1944.44	0.00	875.00		
22.	Rajasthan	5750.00	638.89	6388.89	27.5.2008	6388.89	0.00	2875.00		
23.	Sikkim	1850.00	0.00	1850.00	28.4.2008	1850.00	0.00	925.00	925.00	1850.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3460.00	384.44	3844.44	16.4.2008	3844.44	0.00	1730.00	1730.00	3460.00
25.	Tripura	1850.00	0.00	1850.00	11.6.2008	1100.00	750.00	925.00		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11375.00	1263.89	12638.89	28.4.2008	10559.93	2078.96	5687.50		
27.	Uttarakhand	2300.00	255.56	2555.56	15.5.2008	2555.56	0.00	1150.00	1150.00	2300.00
28.	West Bengal	4425.00	491.67	4916.67	18.7.2008	2891.07	2025.60	2212.50		
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
30.	Pondichery	35.00	0.00	35.00		20.00	15.00	17.50		
	Sub Total (A)	94500.00	8773.89	103273.89						
<b>B.</b>	<b>UTs without Legislature</b>									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	0.00	8.00		8.00	0.00	4.00		
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	0.00	6.00		6.00	0.00	3.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	Lakshadweep	6.00	0.00	6.00		6.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	6.00
	Sub Total B	20.00	0.00	20.00						
<b>C.</b>	<b>Direct Funded Component</b>									
1.	Crops	175.00	0.00	175.00				50.50		
2.	NRM	30.00	0.00	30.00						
3.	RES	272.00	0.00	272.00						
4.	MM	3.00	0.00	3.00						
	Sub Total C	480.00		480.00						
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	95000.00	8773.89	103773.89		97412.03		47310.50	16271.19	63581.69
	Remark									
	Problematic States									

Work Plan Proposal for total allocation yet to be received from West Bengal (Rs. 20.26 crore)

States having huge unspent balance as on 1.4.2008. Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 36.26 crore), Bihar (Rs. 8.97 crore), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 9.76 crore), Jharkhand (Rs. 15.21 crore), West Bengal (Rs. 9.63), Kerala (Rs. 15.15 crore), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 17.30 crore), Maharashtra (Rs. 16.61 crore), Orissa (Rs. 23.29 crore), Rajasthan (Rs. 39.83 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 12.92 crore).

### 2007-08

#### *State wise Allocation/Releases Under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme During 2007-08*

(Rs. in Lakhs)  
(Updated as on 12.11.2008)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Allocation 2007-08	Unspent balance as on 1.4.2007	1st Releases 2007-08	2nd Releases	Additional Release	Total release	Total Fund Available 2007-08	Expendit as on 31.3.08	Unspent balance as on 1.4.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5200.00	2886.58	2800.00	154.42	1889.40	4643.82	7510.40	3884.12	3626.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2850.00	124.48	1325.00	1325.00		2650.00	2774.48	2527.02	247.46
3.	Assam	2050.00	238.03		1594.64		1594.64	1832.67	1629.64	203.03
4.	Bihar	2400.00	39.45	1200.00	1200.00	642.14	3042.14	3081.59	2184.62	896.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	2350.00	122.57	1175.00	1175.00	105.48	2455.48	2578.05	2461.09	116.96
6.	Goa	300.00	49.97	150.00	126.03	156.6	432.63	482.60	304.75	177.85
7.	Gujarat	4350.00	0.00	2175.00	2175.00	1421.7	5771.65	5771.65	5382.86	388.79
8.	Haryana	2250.00	73.11	1125.00	1125.00		2250.00	2323.11	2323.11	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2300.00	289.12	1150.00	1064.88		2214.88	2504.00	2259.00	244.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4240.00	1211.85	1120.00	1434.04		2554.04	3765.89	2790.13	975.76
11.	Jharkhand	1700.00	283.83	850.00			850.00	1133.83	479.80	654.03
12.	Karnataka	7010.00	659.35	3505.00	3444.65	397.23	7346.88	8006.23	7165.66	840.57
13.	Kerala	3450.00	1831.49	1725.00			1725.00	3556.49	2041.01	1515.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6500.00	2135.29	3250.00	1539.92		4789.92	6925.21	5194.85	1730.36
15.	Maharashtra	12450.00	1288.37	6225.00	5809.63		12034.63	13323.00	11661.85	1661.15
16.	Manipur	2650.00	0.00	1325.00	1325.00	659.25	3309.25	3309.25	3309.25	0.00
17.	Mizoram	3000.00	223.00	1500.00	1200.00	300.00	3000.00	3223.00	2764.28	458.72
18.	Meghalaya	1850.00	137.67	925.00			925.00	1062.67	1062.23	0.44
19.	Nagaland	3000.00	0.00	1500.00	729.22	154.78	2384.00	2384.00	2384.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	3300.00	322.89	1650.00	1582.11	504.00	3736.11	4059.00	1729.91	2329.09
21.	Punjab	1300.00	1043.01	650.00			650.00	1693.01	1575.54	117.47
22.	Rajasthan	8600.00	1503.58	4300.00	3535.42		7835.42	9339.00	5356.56	3982.44
23.	Sikkim	2400.00	254.54	1200.00	1135.46		2335.46	2590.00	2365.46	224.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	5450.00	64.21	2725.00	2725.00	1212.5	6662.51	6726.72	6296.60	428.12
25.	Tripura	2400.00	1294.05	1200.00	105.95	138.85	1444.8	2738.85	2539.07	199.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8100.00	1663.73	4050.00	3103.27		7153.27	8817.00	7525.24	1291.76
27.	Uttarakhand	2650.00	513.13	1325.00	1028.87		2353.87	2667.00	2661.95	205.05
28.	West Bengal	3500.00	584.79	1750.00	1484.21	130.00	3364.21	3949.00	2985.30	963.70
29.	Delhi	50.00	75.90				0.00	75.90		75.90
30.	Pondicherry	50.00	5.30	25.00			25.00	30.30	10.50	19.80
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.00	14.18	20.00			20.00	34.18	19.52	14.66
32.	Chandigarh		0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.00	2.02	10.00			10.00	12.02	5.73	6.29
34.	Daman and Diu		0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	30.00	1.04	15.00			15.00	16.04	15.00	1.04
	Total	107600.00	18916.53	51750.00	40122.72	7711.89	99579.61	118496.14	94897.74	23598.40
	Direct Funded Component	1400.00					546.50	546.50	546.50	
	Damodar Valley Corp.	1000.00					0.00			
	Grand Total	1,10,000.00					100126.11	119042.64	95444.24	23598.40

*Macro Management of Agriculture*(As on 31.3.2007)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation for 2006-07	Additional Allocation	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2006	Total Central release during 2006-07	Total Funds Available	Expenditure during 2006-07 as on date*	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4210.00	2807.00	6191.27	2541.54	8732.81	5866.23	2666.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2200.00		71.34	2200.00	2271.34	2126.55	144.79
3.	Assam	2000.00		1153.81	1000.00	2153.81		2153.81
4.	Bihar	2170.00		558.63	1564.37	2123.00	2083.55	39.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	2300.00	744.00	1789.84	1129.76	2919.60	2797.03	122.57
6.	Goa	260.00	236.50	83.17	385.77	468.94	418.97	49.97
7.	Gujarat	2810.00	2408.00	3240.98	2330.84	5571.82	5571.82	0
8.	Haryana	2040.00	660.00	16.63	2700.00	2716.63	2643.52	73.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2040.00	860.00	162.90	2770.59	2933.49	2644.37	289.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4000.00	1103.00	366.31	3351.50	3717.81		3717.81
11.	Jharkhand	1660.00		374.54	830.00	1204.54		1204.54
12.	Karnataka	5990.00	1000.00	1847.76	5214.24	7062.00	6402.65	659.35
13.	Kerala	3060.00	350.00	3909.87	1350.00	5259.87	3428.38	1831.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4980.00	1473.00	2051.07	3963.00	6014.07	3878.78	2135.29
15.	Maharashtra	8730.00	3500.00	1163.70	11751.30	12915.00	11626.63	1288.37
16.	Manipur	2200.00		154.91	2200.00	2354.91	2200.00	154.91
17.	Mizoram	2500.00	50.00	1158.64	2300.00	3458.64	482.57	2976.07
18.	Meghalaya	1800.00		229.63	900.00	1129.63	991.96	137.67
19.	Nagaland	2500.00	40.00	355.50	2221.04	2576.54	1893.50	683.04
20.	Orissa	2550.00	1000.00	477.82	3550.00	4027.82	1480.52	2567.3
21.	Punjab		426.00	2099.05	426.00	2525.05	1482.04	1043.01
22.	Rajasthan	7390.00	2346.00	2863.28	8212.55	11075.83	2193.94	8881.89
23.	Sikkim	1900.00	100.00	78.11	2000.00	2078.11	1823.57	254.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	4590.00	1747.70	218.27	6337.70	6555.97	6231.98	323.99
25.	Tripura	2000.00		1147.30	2000.00	3147.30	1853.25	1294.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7400.00	290.00	2945.76	5668.14	8613.90	<b>6950.17</b>	1663.73
27.	Uttarakhand	2170.00	974.37	14.93	3144.37	3159.30	<b>2878.70</b>	280.6
28.	West Bengal	3190.00		160.00	3190.00	3350.00	<b>2765.21</b>	584.79
29.	Delhi			75.90	0.00	75.90	0.00	75.90
30.	Pondicherry	0.00		12.52	0.00	12.52	7.25	5.27
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00		1.68	25.00	26.68	12.50	14.18
32.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.00	0.00		0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.00		0.15	5.00	5.15	<b>3.13</b>	2.02
34.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00	0.00		0
35.	Lakshadweep	25.00		0.00	12.5	12.50	<b>11.46</b>	1.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88700.00</b>	<b>22115.57</b>	<b>34975.27</b>	<b>85275.21</b>	<b>120250.48</b>	<b>82730.23</b>	<b>37520.25</b>

Figures of Expenditure based on Work Plan submitted by the State Govts/UTs.

Figures in Bold (UCs received).

*Macro Management of Agriculture*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation for 2005-06	Unspent balance as on 1.4.2005	Central Assistance released as 1st instt. for 2005-06	Central Assistance released as 2nd instt.	Total Releases	Total funds made available	Additional Releases	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3300.00	1577.31	1650.00	432.69	7707.69	9285.00	5625.00	6191.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420.00	532.03	710.00	710.00	1420.00	1952.03		71.34
3.	Assam	1720.00	1222.09	860.00		860.00	2082.09		1153.81
4.	Bihar	1700.00	822.72	850.00		850.00	1672.72		558.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	1800.00	3060.29	900.00		2775.00	5835.29	1875.00	1789.84
6.	Goa	200.00	37.41	100.00	82.59	332.59	370.00	150.00	63.17
7.	Gujarat	2200.00	2294.80	1100.00		4850.00	7144.80	3750.00	3240.98
8.	Haryana	1600.00	198.90	800.00	660.00	1460.00	1658.00	1642.27	16.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	159.44	800.00	800.00	1700.00	1859.44	100.00	162.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000.00	832.14	2250.00		2250.00	3082.14		319.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	1300.00	1342.56	650.00		906.00	2248.56	256.00	374.54
12.	Karnataka	4700.00	5519.86	2350.00	1552.58	4702.58	10222.44	800.00	1847.76
13.	Kerala	2400.00	1531.84	1200.00		5950.00	7481.84	4750.00	3909.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3900.00	3492.49	1950.00		2550.00	6042.49	600.00	2051.07
15.	Maharashtra	6850.00	1091.99	3425.00	3153.01	10328.01	11420.00	3750.00	1163.70
16.	Manipur	1600.00	408.76	800.00	800.00	1785.40	2194.16	185.40	154.91
17.	Mizoram	1800.00	278.64	900.00	900.00	1950.00	2228.64	150.00	1158.64
18.	Meghalaya	1600.00	663.18	800.00		800.00	1463.18		229.63
19.	Nagaland	1800.00	355.50	900.00	900.00	1800.00	2155.50		355.50
20.	Orissa	2000.00	177.82	1000.00	1000.00	2300.00	2477.82	300.00	477.82
21.	Punjab	1100.00	3378.27			0.00	3378.27		2099.05
22.	Rajasthan	5800.00	4546.54	2900.00	1487.78	6255.00	10801.54	1615.00	2863.28
23.	Sikkim	1422.00	29.05	711.00	711.00	1422.00	1451.05		78.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	3600.00	1049.50	1800.00	1800.00	3670.00	4719.50	70.00	218.27
25.	Tripura	1700.00	1121.06	850.00	510.00	1861.56	2982.62	501.56	1147.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5800.00	1784.60	2900.00	2900.00	7423.23	9207.83	1623.23	2945.76
27.	Uttarakhand	1700.00	171.83	850.00	837.87	1787.87	1959.70	100.00	14.93
28.	West Bengal	2500.00	794.79	1250.00	1250.00	2500.00	3294.79		160.00
29.	Delhi	50.00	95.52			0.00	95.52		75.90
30.	Pondicherry	100.00	25.94	10.00		10.00	35.94		12.52
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	280.00		35.00		35.00	35.00		1.68
32.	Chandigarh					0.00	0.00		0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00		5.00		5.00	5.00		0.15
34.	Daman and Diu					0.00	0.00		0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	200.00		15.00	8.25	23.25	23.25		0.00
	Total	70762.00	38596.87	35321.00	20495.77	82270.18	120867.05	26201.19**	34928.28
36.	Damodar Valley Corpn.	1000.00				1000.00			
37.	Direct Funded Component	900.00				915.43			
38.	Drip Irrigation	20000.00							
	Grand Total	92662.00				84185.61			

\*As reported by States/UTs.

\*\*Includes addl. Funds for RVP/FPR, NWDPR, Seed Intervention and Micro Irrigation.



**Statement IV****NHM: National Horticulture Mission****State-wise details of funds released under NHM scheme during 2005-06 to 2007-08**

Sl.No.	State	2005-06 Amount released	2006-07 Amount released	2007-08 Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4420.96	7500.00	7836.94
2.	Bihar	3100	3500.00	269.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	2367.83	5500.00	6252.41
4.	Goa	315.2	200.00	3.19
5.	Gujarat	3239.28	2577.03	1954.24
6.	Haryana	1050	3480.00	6476.49
7.	Jharkhand	3030	4000.00	781.00
8.	Karnataka	4455.17	8448.25	8571.05
9.	Kerala	3533.98	7959.53	6147.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2839.77	4291.75	5537.50
11.	Maharashtra	8260.28	14492.65	13224.97
12.	Orissa	3611.91	4450.00	3812.16
13.	Punjab	2868.82	1150.00	2409.99
14.	Rajasthan	2259.57	3837.93	5673.19
15.	Tamil Nadu	3891.67	6450.00	8536.82
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5340.25	1500.00	9425.90
17.	West Bengal	4035.31	4600.00	681.82
18.	Delhi		300.00	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep		63.00	29.90
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		85.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>58620.00</b>	<b>84385.14</b>	<b>87625.02</b>

**Statement V**

*TMNE: Technology Mission for Horticulture Development in North-Eastern and Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand*

*Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand*

*Release of funds under the Mission for the year 2005-06 to 2007-08*

				(Rs. in lakhs)
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
		1	2	3
<b>A.</b>	<b>Mini Mission-I</b>			
1.	NE States including Sikkim			440.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	250.00	87.50	296.99
3.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	87.50	150.00
4.	Uttaranchal	250.00	100.00	365.00
<b>B.</b>	<b>Mini Mission-II</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1300.00	1612.90	2830.00
2.	Assam	1300.00	1400.00	2680.00
3.	Manipur	1500.00	1700.00	2228.00
4.	Meghalaya	1700.00	2000.00	2700.00
5.	Mizoram	1800.00	3200.00	3095.00
6.	Nagaland	1700.00	2356.00	2500.00
7.	Sikkim	1800.00	2331.00	3110.00
8.	Tripura	1500.00	1400.00	2400.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1550.00	2933.00	2000.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1100.00	4000.00	2400.00
11.	Uttaranchal	1100.00	4000.00	2839.94
	Service charges & other Project based proposals	189.21	114.00	266.35
<b>C.</b>	<b>Mini Mission-III</b>			
1.	NE States including Sikkim	600.00	400.00	550.00

	1	2	3
2. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal	750.00	450.00	625.00
3. Jammu and Kashmir (Reconstruction Plan)			0.00
<b>D. Mini Mission-IV</b>			
1. NE States including Sikkim			0.00
2. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal		300.00	700.00
3. Jammu and Kashmir (Reconstruction Plan)	200.00		0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18739.21</b>	<b>28471.90</b>	<b>32176.28</b>

\*Ministry of Food Processing Industries would implement its schemes, from 10% allocation of its outlay, for mission programmes. The additional requirement if any would be provided by the Mission.

#### **Statement VI**

##### *MI—Micro Irrigation*

##### *State-wise Release of Funds Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation*

*The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation was launched in January 2006 during the X Five Year Plan. The status of release of funds during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is as under*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Release during 2005-06	Release during 2006-07	Release during 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6129.23	19519.68	5747.76
2.	Bihar	0	2482.10	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	3032.88	783.39
4.	Delhi	0	15.71	0
5.	Goa	0	12.13	0
6.	Gujarat	2182.01	3355.90	7349.80
7.	Haryana	0	443.89	604.19
8.	Jharkhand	0	229.92	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	3584.10	2456.75	6864.51
10.	Kerala	3200.00	636.30	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	580.32	401.16	700.48
12.	Maharashtra	4806.09	8796.549	13897.34
13.	Orissa	0	454.26	108.40
14.	Punjab	566.14	0	427.05
15.	Rajasthan	1048.02	2833.34	2341.14
16.	Tamil Nadu	4290.97	1200.64	2200.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1241.76	0	0
18.	West Bengal	0	195.67	0
19.	NCPAH, New Delhi	417.50	0	0
	Release for the Component of "Transfer of Technology"			101.16 (Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28046.14 lakh**</b>	<b>46066.88 lakh</b>	<b>41125.00 lakh</b>

**Statement VII**

*Detail of Release of Subsidy Under Central Sector Scheme on Assistance for Boosting Seed  
Production in Private Sector as on 30.11.08*

State	No. of proposal	Processing capacity (Qtls)	Storage capacity (Qtls)	Subsidy released/ Committed (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15	310000	104845	11743353
Bihar	1	20000	1240	108762
Gujarat	7	130000	12805	3582288
Haryana	11	265000	60390	5519728
Himachal Pradesh	1	20000	0	128402
Karnataka	2	70000	5930	1072229
Madhya Pradesh	7	180000	59649	4514853
Maharashtra	6	120000	23023	2913337
Orissa	5	110000	32598	3719999

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	8	245000	92906	6795031
Rajasthan	7	160000	39479	2762448
Tamil Nadu	24	315000	97060	7699174
Uttar Pradesh	34	470000	292348	24607825
Uttarakhand	26	535000	330067	16750621
West Bengal	7	145000	51170	4054153
	161	3095000	1203310	95972203

**Statement VIII***Details of funds released under the component 'Transport Subsidy on Movement of Seeds'*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Organisation	Amount of subsidy released			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1.	National Seeds Corporation, Delhi	56.24	52.82	47.61	133.38
2.	Assam Seed Corporation	22.34	9.93	68.46	226.07
3.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttarakhand	—	7.68	—	—
4.	Uttaranchal State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Dehradun	2.82	2.90	—	5.71
5.	State Farms Corporation Ltd.	1.86	5.61	0.54	—
6.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Sikkim	4.57	4.89	—	4.22
7.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Jammu and Kashmir	—	16.14	17.13	30.38
8.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland	3.92	—	—	—
	Total	91.75	99.97	133.74	399.76

**Statement IX***Details of funds released under the component 'Promoting Hybrid Rice Seeds'*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Organisation	Amount of subsidy released			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut (UP)	—	0.95	—	—
2.	Haryana Seed Development Corporation	—	4.50	6.60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Maharashtra State Seed Corporation	—	19.80	15.26	22.64
4.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Kamataka	—	21.35	—	—
5.	Indira Gandhi Agriculture University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	—	3.60	—	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh Seed Development Corporation	—	6.50	—	—
7.	Benaras Hindu University	—	—	5.90	—
8.	Karnataka State Seed Corporation	—	6.75	—	—
9.	Uttaranchal Seeds & Tarai Development Corporation	—	32.15	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	—	12.06	—	—
11.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu	—	27.23	—	—
12.	Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation	—	600.70	—	—
13.	Orissa State Seed Corporation	—	—	0.45	—
14.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab	—	5.70	—	—
15.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar	28.00	24.00	—	—
16.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur	—	6.50	—	—
17.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Sikkim	—	7.95	—	—
18.	National Seeds Corporation	30.00	—	178.00	—
19.	State Farms Corporation of India	40.00	—	—	—
20.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh	25.00	—	—	—
21.	Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal	25.00	—	—	—
22.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka	39.00	—	—	—
23.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Tripura	17.50	—	—	—
24.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Chhattisgarh	17.75	—	—	—
25.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh	19.20	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>241.45</b>	<b>779.74</b>	<b>206.21</b>	<b>22.64</b>

**Statement X**

*Funds allocated and released during 2004-05 to 2008-09 to various States for implementation of the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)*

Sl.No.	State	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (10.12.2008)	
		Allo.	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3543.00	3559.97	4900.00	4816.50	4542.00	4542.00	5325.00	5325.00	5000.00	2500.00
2.	Assam	8.00	4.00	15.00	3.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bihar	290.00	145.00	245.00	245.00	385.00	385.00	1100.00	1100.00	800.00	400.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	625.00	625.00	400.00	400.00	675.00	675.00	500.00	500.00	400.00	296.29
5.	Gujarat	1883.00	1883.00	1850.00	1850.00	975.00	975.00	100.00	100.00	800.00	200.00
6.	Goa	20.00	10.00	16.50	16.50	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	559.00	497.00	434.00	434.00	411.00	411.00	800.00	800.00	600.00	200.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	40.00	75.50	75.50	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00	85.00	142.50	142.50	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	21.55	21.55	1800.00	1800.00	2700.00	2700.00	2500.00	2500.00	2000.00	376.66
11.	Kerala	10.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2925.00	2925.00	2400.00	2400.00	3750.00	3750.00	2500.00	2500.00	4000.00	2000.00
13.	Maharashtra	1040.00	1040.00	2739.30	2739.00	925.00	925.00	2000.00	2000.00	1800.00	400.00
14.	Mizoram	107.00	107.00	90.00	90.00	180.00	102.87	300.00	300.00	300.00	150.00
15.	Orissa	455.00	455.00	500.00	500.00	525.00	525.00	900.00	900.00	500.00	275.00
16.	Punjab	105.00	52.50	87.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.94
17.	Rajasthan	2000.00	2000.00	2840.00	2840.00	2934.50	2934.50	3600.00	3600.00	2500.00	2000.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	990.00	990.00	1245.00	1245.00	1345.00	1345.00	1200.00	1200.00	1000.00	500.00
19.	Tripura	10.00	5.00	20.00	7.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	785.00	785.00	1065.00	1065.00	1115.00	1115.00	1600.00	1600.00	1400.00	500.00
21.	West Bengal	260.00	260.00	450.00	450.00	674.50	674.50	800.00	800.00	600.00	100.00
22.	Total	17980.00	17628.47	21322.80	21214.00	21300.00	21149.87	24300.00	24300.00	21875.00	9938.89
	Other Implementing	7095.00	7020.00	6000.00	6116.72	9185.00	9105.00	10075.00	10045.14	85.00	7167.41
	Grand Total	25075.00	24648.47	27322.80	27330.72	30485.00	30254.87	34375.00	34345.14	32000.00	17106.30

[English]

**Crash of Fighter Aircraft**

\*238. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when MiG fighter aircraft, including MIG-21 of the Indian Air Force have crashed in the past two years and the current year;

(b) the details of the casualties, monetary loss caused due to the crashes and compensation paid by the Government;

(c) whether the reasons for the crashes have been ascertained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check the rising trend of MiG crashes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) A total number of 18 MIG series fighter aircraft

of the Indian Air Force (IAF) have crashed in the past two years and the current financial year (till 5th December, 2008). In these accidents 2 pilots were killed.

Apart from the loss of the aircraft, a total amount of Rs. 12,10,709/- were paid as compensation by the Government.

The major causes of these crashes are Human Error (HE), Technical Defect (TD) and Bird Hit (BH).

Each aircraft accident in the IAF is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. Besides, a continuous and multi-faceted effort is always underway in the Indian Air Force to enhance and upgrade flight safety. Measures to enhance the quality of training to improve the skill levels, ability to exercise sound judgement and situational awareness of pilots are being pursued. Constant interaction with Original Equipment Manufactures (OEMs), both indigenous and foreign, is also maintained to overcome the technical defects of aircraft. Besides, anti-bird measures are also undertaken.

#### **Speed Post Facility in Rural Areas**

\*239. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Speed Post facility is opening a new vista in communication and would be essential to meet

the present day requirements in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is available only in cities and towns in the country;

(d) the number of Speed Post Centres in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend this facility to rural areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The speed post facility has opened a new vista in communications and has been designed to meet the present day requirements in the country. Speed Post provides a guaranteed and time bound delivery of postal articles to specified locations in the country.

(c) No, Sir. Speed Post facility is available in cities, towns and rural areas in the country.

(d) The details of Speed Post Centres State-wise and location-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(e) and (f) The facility of Speed Post is extended taking into account the market requirements, customers needs, expected business, transport facilities available.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of Speed Post Centres*

Circle	No. of Speed Post Centres	No. of Speed Post Centres	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	23	59	82
Assam	6	18	24
Bihar	11	53	64
Chhattisgarh	6	32	38
Delhi	1	0	1
Gujarat	7	55	62



1	2	3	4
Haryana	16	2	18
Himachal Pradesh	5	17	22
Jammu and Kashmir	2	17	19
Jharkhand	4	80	84
Karnataka	23	11	34
Kerala	13	12	25
Maharashtra*	11	74	85
Madhya Pradesh	12	80	92
North East*	8	84	92
Orissa	5	38	43
Punjab	17	18	35
Rajasthan	7	37	44
Tamil Nadu	45	22	67
Uttarakhand	14	15	29
Uttar Pradesh	40	48	88
West Bengal	12	83	95
Army Postal Service	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1145</b>

\*North East Circle includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

\*Maharashtra Circle includes the States of Maharashtra and Goa.

**Statement II**

*Location of National Speed Post Centres  
(Postal Circle wise)*

**APS**

1. 1 CBPO

2. 2 CBPO

**Andhra Pradesh**

3. Anantapur

4. Bhimavaram

5. Chittoor

6. Cuddapah

7. Eluru

8. Guntakal

9. Guntur

10. Hyderabad

11. Kakinada

12. Khammam

13. Kurnool

14. Madanapalle

15. Nellore

16. Nizamabad

17. Ongole

18. Proddatur

19. Rajahmundry

20. Srikakulam

21. Tirupati

22. Vijaywada

23. Visakhapatnam

24. Vizianagaram

25. Warangal

**Assam**

26. Dibrugarh

27. Guwahati

28. Jorhat

29. Silchar

30. Tezpur

31. Tinsukia

**Bihar**

32. Ara

33. Beghusarai

34. Bhagalpur

35. Chhapra

36. Darbhanga

37. Gaya

38. Hajipur

39. Madhubani

40. Motihari

41. Muzaffarpur

42. Patna

**Chhattisgarh**

43. Bilai

44. Bilaspur

45. Durg

46. Korba

47. Raigarh

48. Raipur

**Gujarat**

49. Ahmedabad

50. Anand

51. Jamnagar

52. Rajkot

53. Surat

54. Vadodara

55. Valsad

**Haryana**

56. Ambala

57. Bhiwani

58. Faridabad

59. Gurgaon

60. Hisar

61. Jind

62. Kaithal

63. Karnal

64. Kurukshetra

65. Panchkula

66. Panipat

67. Rewari

68. Rohtak

69. Sirsa

70. Sonapat

71. Yamuna Nagar

**Himachal Pradesh**

72. Dharmasala

73. Hamirpur

74. Mandi

75. Shimla

76. Solan

**Jammu and Kashmir**

77. Jammu

78. Srinagar

**Jharkhand**

79. Bokaro

80. Dhanbad

81. Jamshedpur

82. Ranchi

**Karnataka**

83. Bagalkot

84. Bangalore

85. Belgaum

86. Bellary

87. Bidar

88. Bijapur

89. Chikmaglur

90. Chithradurga

91. Davangere

92. Dhanwad

93. Gadag

94. Gokak

95. Gulbarga

96. Hassan

97. Haveri

98. Hospet

99. Kolar

100. Koppal

101. Mangalore

102. Mysore

103. Raichur

104. Sirsi

105. Udupi

**Kerala**

106. Alappuzha

107. Aluva

108. Kannur

109. Kochi

110. Kollam

111. Kottayam

112. Kozhikode

113. Malappuram

114. Palakkad

115. Pathanamthitta

116. Tiruvalla

117. Trissur

118. Thiruvananthapuram

**Madhya Pradesh**

119. Bhopal

120. Chhindwara

121. Dewas

122. Guna

123. Gwallor

124. Indore

125. Jabalpur

126. Khandwa

127. Sagar

128. Satna

129. Sehore

130. Ujjain

**Maharashtra**

131. Aurangabad

132. Chandrapur

133. Jalgaon

134. Mumbai

135. Nagpur

136. Nashik

137. Panaji

138. Pune

139. Thane

140. Vasco-de-Gama

141. Wardha

**Delhi**

142. New Delhi

**North East**

143. Agartala (Tripura)

144. Aizwal (Mizoram)

145. Dimapur (Nagaland)

146. Imphal (Manipur)

147. Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

148. Kohima (Nagaland)

149. Shillong (Meghalaya)

**Orissa**

150. Berhampur

151. Bhubaneswar

152. Cuttack

153. Rourkela

154. Sambalpur

**Punjab**

155. Amritsar

156. Batala

157. Bhatinda

158. Chandigarh

159. Ferozepur

160. Gurdaspur

161. Hoshiarpur

162. Jagraon

163. Jalandhar

164. Kapurthala

165. Khanna

166. Ludhiana

167. Mohali

168. Pathankot

169. Patiala

170. Phagwara

171. Sangrur

**Rajasthan**

172. Ajmer

173. Bikaner

174. Jaipur

175. Jodhpur

176. Kota

177. Pilani

178. Udaipur

**Tamil Nadu**

179. Ambasamudram

180. Annamalaingar

181. Arakkonam

182. Arupukottai

183. Bodinayakanur

184. Chengalpattu

185. Chennai

186. Coimbatore

187. Cuddalore

188.	Dindigul	221.	Udmalpet
189.	Erode	222.	Vellore
190.	Hosur	223.	Villupuram
191.	Kanchipuram	224.	Virudhunagar
192.	Karaikudi	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
193.	Karoor	225.	Agra
194.	Kovilpatti	226.	Aligarh
195.	Kumbakonam	227.	Allahabad
196.	Madurai	228.	Azamgarh
197.	Mayiladuthurai	229.	Bahraich
198.	Nagercoil	230.	Ballia
199.	Namakkal	231.	Balrampur
200.	Paramakudi	232.	Bareilly
201.	Periyakulam	233.	Basti
202.	Pollachi	234.	Bijnore
203.	Pondicherry	235.	Budaun
204.	Pudukottai	236.	Deoria
205.	Rajapalayam	237.	Etah
206.	Ramanathapuram	238.	Etawah
207.	Ranipet	239.	Ferozabad
208.	Salem	240.	Ghaziabad
209.	Sivaganga	241.	Ghazipur
210.	Sivakasi	242.	Gonda
211.	Thanjavur	243.	Gorakhpur
212.	Tenkasi	244.	Hardoi
213.	Thucklay	245.	Jaunpur
214.	Tindivanam	246.	Jhansi
215.	Tiruchirapalli	247.	Kanpur
216.	Tirunelveli	248.	Kheri
217.	Tirupur	249.	Khurja
218.	Tiruvannamalai	250.	Lucknow
219.	Tuticorin	251.	Mainpuri
220.	Udagamandalam	252.	Mathura

253. Mau  
 254. Meerut  
 255. Mirzapur  
 256. Moradabad  
 257. Muzafarnagar  
 258. Narora  
 259. Noida  
 260. Orai  
 261. Pratapgarh  
 262. Saharanpur  
 263. Shahjahanpur  
 264. Varanasi

**Uttarakhand**

265. Almora  
 266. Dehradun  
 267. Haldwani  
 268. Haridwar  
 269. Kashipur  
 270. Kotdwar  
 271. Lansdowne  
 272. Mussoorie  
 273. Nainital  
 274. New Tehri  
 275. Pauri  
 276. Rishikesh  
 277. Roorkee  
 278. Rudrapur

**West Bengal**

279. Asansol  
 280. Burdwan  
 281. Darjeeling  
 282. Durgapur  
 283. Gangtok

284. Howrah  
 285. Jalpaiguri  
 286. Kharagpur  
 287. Kolkata  
 288. Malda  
 289. Port-Blair  
 290. Siliguri

- North East Circle includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.
- Maharashtra Circle includes the States of Maharashtra and Goa.
- West Bengal Circle includes the State of Sikkim.
- Tamil Nadu Circle includes the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- Gujarat Circle includes the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

**Statement III***List of State Speed Post Centres*

Sl.No.	State SPC	District
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh Circle</b>		
1.	Adilabad	Adilabad
2.	Adoni	Kumool
3.	Allagadda	Kumool
4.	Armoor	Nizamabad
5.	Bhadrachalam	Khammam
6.	Bhimavaram	West Godavari
7.	Bngir	Nalgonda
8.	Bodhan	Nizamabad
9.	Chandragiri	Chittoor
10.	Chittoor	Chittoor
11.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
12.	Dharmavaram	Anantapur
13.	Gadwal	Mahabubnagar
14.	Guntakal	Anantapur

1	2	3	1	2	3
15.	Hindupur	Anantapur	45.	Peddapalli	Karimnagar
16.	Huzurabad	Karimnagar	46.	Proddatur	Cuddapah
17.	Jagitial	Karimnagar	47.	Pulivendla	Cuddapah
18.	Jangaon	Warangal	48.	Rajahmundry	East Godavari
19.	Jangareddygudem	West Godavari	49.	Rajampet	Cuddapah
20.	Kakinada	East Godavari	50.	Sangareddy	Medak
21.	Kalyanikhani	Adilabad	51.	Sattenapalle	Guntur
22.	Kamareddy	Nizamabad	52.	Siddipet	Medak
23.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	53.	Srikakulam	Srikakulam Distt.
24.	Kodad	Nalgonda	54.	Srikalahasti	Chittoor
25.	Kothagudem Colls	Khammam	55.	Station Jadcherla	Mahabubnagar
26.	Machilipatnam	Krishna	56.	Suryapet	Nalgonda
27.	Madanapalle	Chittoor	57.	Tanuku	West Godavari
28.	Mahabubabad	Warangal	58.	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
29.	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar	59.	Wanaparthy	Mahabubnagar
30.	Mancherial	Adilabad	<b>Assam Circle</b>		
31.	Markapur	Prakasam	60.	Barpeta	Barpeta
32.	Medak	Medak	61.	Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon
33.	Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	62.	Dhubri	Dhubri
34.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	63.	Diphu	
35.	Nandyal	Kurnool	64.	Goalpara	Goalpara
36.	Narasaraopet	Guntur	65.	Golaghat	Golaghat
37.	Nellore	Nellore	66.	Haflong	N C Hills
38.	Nirmal	Adilabad	67.	Hailakandi	Hailakandi
39.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	68.	Kagajagar	Morigaon
40.	Ongole	Prakasam	69.	Karimganj	Karimganj
41.	Ordinance factory	Medak	70.	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar
42.	P.S. Nilayam	Anantapur	71.	Mangaldoi	Mangaldoi
43.	Palamaner	Chittoor	72.	Nagaon	Nagaon
44.	Parkal	Warangal	73.	Nalbari	Nalbari

1	2	3	1	2	3
74.	North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur	103.	Katihar	Katihar
75.	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	104.	Khagaria	Khagaria
76.	Tezpur	Nitpur	105.	Khajauli	Madhubani
77.	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	106.	Kishanganj	Kishanganj
<b>Bihar Circle</b>			107.	Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai
78.	Araria	Araria	108.	Madhepura	Madhepura
79.	Arwal	Arwal	109.	Madhubani	Madhubani
80.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	110.	Motihari	Motihari
81.	Banka	Banka	111.	Munger	Munger
82.	Barbigha	Madhubani	112.	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
83.	Begusarai	Begusarai	113.	Nalanda	Nalanda
84.	Benipatti	Madhubani	114.	Nawada	Nawada
85.	Bettiah	Bettiah	115.	Purnea	Purnea
86.	Bhabua	Rohtas	116.	Rafiganj	Gaya
87.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	117.	Rajgir	Nalanda
88.	Biharsharif	Madhubani	118.	Raxaul	Motihari
89.	Bjpur (Ara)	Bjpur	119.	Saharsa	Saharsa
90.	Buxar	Buxar	120.	Sakri	Madhubani
91.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	121.	Samastipur	Samastipur
92.	Daudnagar	Aurangabad	122.	Sasaram	Rohtas
93.	Dehri-On-Sone	Rohtas	123.	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura
94.	Gaya	Gaya	124.	Sheohar	Sheohar
95.	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	125.	Sherghati	Gaya
96.	Hajipur	Vaishali	126.	Silao	Nalanda
97.	Haveli Kharagpur	Madhubani	127.	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi
98.	Jainagar	Madhubani	128.	Siwan	Siwan
99.	Jamalpur	Munger	129.	Supaul	Supaul
100.	Jamui	Jamui	130.	Surajgarha	Lakhisarai
101.	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	<b>Chhattisgarh Circle</b>		
102.	Jhanjharpur	Madhubani	131.	Mahasmud	Ambikapur



1	2	3	1	2	3
132.	Balodabajar	Dantewada	162.	Durg R.M.S.	Durg
133.	Saraypali	Korea	<b>Gujarat (*) Circle</b>		
134.	Bhatapara	Raipur	163.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar
135.	Dhamtari	Kanker	164.	Kalol HO	Gandhinagar
136.	Champa	Raipur	165.	Mansa	Gandhinagar
137.	Janjgir	Janjgir-champa	166.	Changodar	Ahmedabad
138.	Manandragarh	Kanker	167.	Himatnagar HO	Sabarkantha
139.	Jashpur Nagar	Korba	168.	Modasa MDG	Sabarkantha
140.	Pathaigaon	Dantewada	169.	Idar MDG	Sabarkantha
141.	Ambikapur	Dhamtari	170.	Bayad MDG	Sabarkantha
142.	Baikunthpur	Jagdalpur	171.	Prantij SO	Sabarkantha
143.	Chirmiri	Jashpur Nagar	172.	Patan HO	Patan
144.	Kharasia	Kanker	173.	Sidhpur MDG	Patan
145.	Rajnandgaon	Kawardha	174.	Radhanpur SO	Patan
146.	Kawardha	Raigarh	175.	Harij SO	Patan
147.	Civic Centre Bhilai	Dantewada	176.	Palanpur HO	Banaskantha
148.	Jagdalpur	Korba	177.	Deesa MDG	Banaskantha
149.	Charama	Mahasamund	178.	Mahesana HO	Mahesana
150.	Kirandul	Dantewada	179.	Vijapur MDG	Mahesana
151.	Sukama	Jashpur Nagar	180.	Unjha PO	Mahesana
152.	Bachali	Rajnandgaon	181.	Visnagar MDG	Mahesana
153.	Dantawada	Raipur RMS	182.	Godhra	Panchmahal
154.	Kondagaon	Dantewada	183.	Halol	Panchmahal
155.	Bhanupratappur	Kanker	184.	Dahod	Dahod
156.	Kanker	Kanker	185.	Lunawada	Dahod
157.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	186.	Nadlad HO	Kheda
158.	Raipur R.M.S.	Raipur	187.	Dabhoi HO	Vadodara
159.	Jagdalpur R.M.S.	Jagdalpur	188.	Mandvi (SR)	Surat
160.	Bilaspur R.M.S.	Bilaspur	189.	Vyara	Surat
161.	Raigarh R.M.S.	Raigarh	190.	Fort Songadh	Surat

1	2	3
191.	Olpad	Surat
192.	Kosamba RS	Surat
193.	Sachin	Surat
194.	Bardoli HO	Bardoli
195.	Anumala	Bardoli
196.	Ahwa	Dang
197.	Bharuch HO	Bharuch
198.	Ankleshwar MDG	Narmadanagar
199.	Rajpipla MDG	Narmadanagar
200.	Navsari HO	Navsari
201.	Billimora HO	Navsari
202.	Vapi MDG	Valsad
203.	Vapi IE	Valsad
204.	Gondal HO	Rajkot
205.	Surendranagar HO	Surendranagar
206.	Morbi MDG	Surendranagar
207.	Amreli HO	Amreli
208.	Bhavnagar HO	Bhavnagar
209.	Porbandar HO	Porbandar
210.	Junagadh Azad Chowk	Junagadh
211.	Veraval MDG	Junagadh
212.	Bhuj HO	Bhuj
213.	Gandhidham MDG	Gandhidham
214.	Diu	Diu
215.	Daman	Daman
216.	Silvassa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
217.	Vyara	Surat
<b>Haryana Circle</b>		
218.	Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar

1	2	3
219.	Jhajjar	Jhajjar
<b>Himachal Pradesh Circle</b>		
220.	Theog	Shimla
221.	Dehra	Kangra
222.	Kangra	Kangra
223.	Nahan	Simour
224.	Baddi	Solan
225.	Kasauli	Solan
226.	Parwanoo	Solan
227.	Chamba	Chamba
228.	Dalhousie	Chamba
229.	Rampur Bsr	Shimla
230.	Recong Peo	Kinnaur
231.	Palampur	Kangra
232.	Una	Una
233.	Kullu	Kullu
234.	Sundernagar	Mandi
235.	Manali	Kullu
236.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
<b>Jammu and Kashmir Circle</b>		
237.	Akhnoor	Jammu
238.	Anantnag	Anantnag
239.	Badgam	Badgam
240.	Baramulla	Baramulla
241.	Bijbehara	Anantnag
242.	Garhi	Udhampur
243.	Kathua	Kathua
244.	Katra	Udhampur
245.	Leh	Leh
246.	Pampore	Srinagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
247.	Pattan	Baramulla	276.	Domchanch	Singhbhum (W)
248.	Sopore	Baramulla	277.	Dumka	Palamau
249.	Pulwama	Pulwama	278.	F.R.I.	Dumka
250.	Rajouri	Rajouri	279.	Garh	Gumla
251.	Reasi	Udhampur	280.	Garwah	Hazaribagh
252.	Roan	Udhampur	281.	Ghatotand	Hazaribagh
253.	Udhampur	Udhampur	282.	Giridih	Godda
<b>Jharkhand Circle</b>			283.	Godda	Garwah
254.	B. Deoghar	Sahibganj	284.	Gola	Dhanbad
255.	B.I.T. Mesra	Ranchi	285.	Gomia	Giridih
256.	Balidih	Hazaribagh	286.	Gumla	Dhanbad
257.	Barajamda	Hazaribagh	287.	Hazaribagh	Bokaro
258.	Barharwa	Garwa	288.	Ichak	Hazaribagh
259.	Barharwa	Sahibganj	289.	Itkri	Hazaribagh
260.	Barhi	Bokaro	290.	Jadugora	Koderma
261.	Barkagaon	Hazaribagh	291.	Jaina	Dhanbad
262.	Barkakana	Hazaribagh	292.	Jainagar	Bokaro
263.	Barkatha	Hazaribagh	293.	Jamtara	Palamau
264.	Bhawnathpur	Singhbhum (W)	294.	Japla	Singhbhum
265.	Chaibasa	Hazaribagh	295.	Jasidih	Jamtara
266.	Chakradharpur	Latehar	296.	Jharla	Chatra
267.	Chandrapura	Singhbhum (W)	297.	Jhumri Tilaiya	Koderma
268.	Chandwa	Bokaro	298.	Jhumri Tilaiya	Koderma
269.	Charhi	Dhanbad	299.	Kathara	Hazaribagh
270.	Chatra	Sahibganj	300.	Katras	Dhanbad
271.	Chatra	Koderma	301.	Khunti	Simdega
272.	Chauparan	Hazaribagh	302.	Koderma	Chatra
273.	Chirkunda	Ranchi	303.	Koderma	Koderma
274.	Ctamuri	Deoghar	304.	Kolebira	Deoghar
275.	Daltonganj	Koderma	305.	Kuju	Dhanbad

1	2	3
306.	Kusunda	Ranchi
307.	Latehar	Bokaro
308.	Lohardaga	Latehar
309.	Madhupur	Jamtara
310.	Mahagama	Singhbhum (W)
311.	Manoharpur	Hazaribagh
312.	Markac	Latehar
313.	Merca	Koderma
314.	Mihijam	Godda
315.	Nagarutari	Singhbhum (W)
316.	Nawagarh	Deoghar
317.	Nawamundi	Dhanbad
318.	Nirsachatti	Dhanbad
319.	Padma	Hazaribagh
320.	Pakur M.D.G.	Bokaro
321.	Patratu (PTPS)	Garhwa
322.	Phusro Bazar	Bokaro
323.	Rajmahal	Bokaro
324.	Ramgarh Cantt.	Pakur
325.	Rehla	Hazaribagh
326.	Sahibganj	Saraikela Kharsawan
327.	Saraikela	Chatra
328.	Simaria	Simdega
329.	Simdega M.D.G.	Palamau
330.	Sindri	Sahibganj
331.	Sini	Saraikela Kharsawan
332.	Tandwa	Dhanbad
333.	Topa	Chatra
<b>Karnataka Circle</b>		
334.	Shimoga	Shimoga

1	2	3
335.	Bhadravathi	Shimoga
336.	Puttur	D. Kannada
337.	Mandya	Mandya
338.	Madikeri	Kodagu
339.	Nenjangud	Chamarajnagar
340.	Tumkur	Tumkur
341.	Chikodi	Belgaum
342.	Kumta	Uttar Kannada
343.	Karwar	Uttar Kannada
344.	Yadgiri	Gulbarga
<b>Kerala Circle</b>		
345.	Changanassery	Kottayam
346.	Irinjalakuda	Thrissur
347.	Kalpattah	Wayanad
348.	Kasaragode	Kasaragode
349.	Kavarathi	Lakshadweep
350.	Manjeri	Malappuram
351.	Mavelikara	Alappuzha
352.	Ottappalam	Palakkad
353.	Thalassery	Kannur
354.	Thodupuzha	Idukki
355.	Tirur	Malappuram
356.	Vadakara	Kozhicode
<b>Madhya Pradesh Circle</b>		
357.	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad
358.	Gadarwara	Narsinghpur
359.	Harda	Harda
360.	Itarsi	Hoshangabad
361.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur
362.	Pachmari	Hoshangabad

1	2	3	1	2	3
363.	Piparia	Hoshangabad	393.	Deharighat Billod	Dhar
364.	Vidisha	Vidisha	394.	Mhow	Indore
365.	Bareli	Raisen	395.	Mangliya	Indore
366.	Ganjbasoda	Vidisha	396.	Rao	Indore
367.	Kurwai	Vidisha	397.	Sonvey Bhainsly IE	Indore
368.	Lateri	Vidisha	398.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur
369.	Raisen	Raisen	399.	Neemuch	Neemuch
370.	Sironj	Vidisha	400.	Katni	Katni
371.	Chhatrapur	Chhatrapur	401.	Balaghat	Balaghat
372.	Khajuraho	Chhatrapur	402.	Mandla	Mandla
373.	Panna	Panna	403.	Seoni	Seoni
374.	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	404.	Dindori	Dindori
375.	Nowgaon	Chhatrapur	405.	Lakhnadon	Lakhnadon
376.	Betul	Chhindwara	406.	Nainpur	Nainpur
377.	Kannod	Dewas	407.	Shahdol	Shahdol
378.	Khategaon	Dewas	408.	Sidhi	Sidhi
379.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	409.	Umaria	Umaria
380.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	410.	Dhanpuri Colliery	Shahdol
381.	NFL Vijaypur	Guna	411.	Anuppur	Anuppur
382.	Gail Complex	Guna	412.	Kotma	Anuppur
383.	Dabra	Gwalior	413.	Burhar	Shahdol
384.	Datia	Datia	414.	Beohari	Shahdol
385.	Morena	Morena	415.	Waldhan	Sidhi
386.	Bhind	Bhind	416.	Singruali Colliery	Sidhi
387.	Sheopur Kalan	Morena	417.	Burhanpur	Khandawa
388.	Malanpur	Morena	418.	Nepanagar	Khandawa
389.	Takenpur	Gwalior	419.	Khargone	Khargone
390.	Dhar	Dhar	420.	Sendhawa	Khargone
391.	Pathampur	Dhar	421.	Barwani	Khargone
392.	Pithampur Sec. III	Dhar	422.	Bina	Sagar

1	2	3
423.	Damoh	Damoh
424.	Hatta	Damoh
425.	Khurai	Sagar
426.	Rewa	Rewa
427.	Maihar	Malhar
428.	Nagod	Nagod
429.	Rajgarh (Biaora)	Rajgarh (Biaora)
430.	Astha	Sehore
431.	Narsingarh	Sehore
432.	Shajapur	Ujjain
433.	Birigram Nagda	Ujjain
434.	Ratlam	Ratlam
435.	Jhabua	Jhabua
436.	Jaora	Ratlam
<b>Maharashtra (**) Circle</b>		
437.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
438.	Akola	Akola
439.	Alibaug	Raigad
440.	Amalner	Jalgaon
441.	Amravati	Amravati
442.	Baramati	Pune
443.	Beed	Beed
444.	Bhandara	Bhandara
445.	Bhayander	Thane
446.	Bhusaval	Jalgaon
447.	Chiplun	Ratnagiri
448.	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
449.	Dehu Road Cantt.	Pune
450.	Dhule	Dhule
451.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli

1	2	3
452.	Gondia	Gondia
453.	Goregaon	Raigad
454.	Hingoli	Hingoli
455.	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur
456.	Indapur	Pune
457.	Jalna	Jalna
458.	Junnar	Pune
459.	Kamptee City	Nagpur
460.	Kankavli	Sindhudurg
461.	Karad	Satara
462.	Kokan Bhavan	Thane
463.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
464.	Kopergaon	Ahmednagar
465.	Kudal	Sindhudurg
466.	Latur	Latur
467.	Lonavala	Pune
468.	Lote	Ratnagiri
469.	Mahabaleshwar	Satara
470.	Mahad	Raigad
471.	Malegaon	Nashik
472.	Malkapur	Buldhana
473.	Malvan	Sindhudurg Dist.
474.	Mangaon	Raigad
475.	Manmad	Nashik
476.	Mira Road	Thane
477.	Miraj	Sangli Dist.
478.	Nadurbag	Nadurbar
479.	Nanded	Nanded
480.	Omerga	Osmanabad
481.	Osmanabad	Osmanabad

1	2	3
482.	Panchgani	Satara
483.	Pandharpur	Latur
484.	Panvel	Raigad
485.	Parbhani	Parbhani
486.	PCTS (Nagothane)	Raigad
487.	Pen	Raigad
488.	Rajgurunagar	Pune
489.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Dist.
490.	RCF Thal	Raigad
491.	Roha	Raigad
492.	Roha AV	Raigad
493.	Sangamner	Ahmednagar
494.	Sangli	Sangli Dist.
495.	Saswad	Pune
496.	Satara	Satara
497.	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg Dist.
498.	Shirdi	Ahmednagar
499.	Shirur	Pune
500.	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar
501.	Shrivardhan	Raigad
502.	Tuljapur	Osmanabad
503.	Vadgaon (Maval)	Pune
504.	Vasai	Thane
505.	Vashi	Thane
506.	Chakan	Pune
507.	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon
508.	Virar	Thane
509.	Washim	Washim
510.	Yeotmal	Yeotmal

1	2	3
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
511.	Bomdila MDG. S.O.	West Kameng
512.	Banderdewa S.O.	Upper Subansari
513.	Doimukh S.O.	Lower Subansari
514.	Naharlagun MDG S.O.	Lower Subansari
515.	Nirjuli S.O.	Papumpare
516.	R.K. Mission S.O.	Papumpare
517.	Tawang MDG S.O.	Tawang
518.	Pasighat S.O.	East Siang
519.	Along	West Siang
520.	Khonsa	Tirap
521.	Seppa	East Kameng
<b>Manipur</b>		
522.	Bishenpur S.O.	Bishenpur
523.	Churachandpur MDG S.O.	Churachandpur
524.	Chandel S.O.	Chandel
525.	Imphal Bazar S.O.	Imphal
526.	Kakchingbazar S.O.	Thoubal
527.	Kongpokpi S.O.	Senapati
528.	Lamlongbazar S.O.	Ukhrul
529.	Lamphalpet S.O.	Imphal
530.	Langjing CRPF Camp	Imphal
531.	Mairang S.O.	Bishenpur
532.	Manipur University S.O.	Imphal
533.	Mantripukri S.O.	Imphal
534.	Mayang S.O.	Senapati
535.	Nambol S.O.	Imphal
536.	Porompatbazar S.O.	Imphal East
537.	Sekmai S.O.	Imphal
538.	Senapati S.O.	Senapati

1	2	3
539.	Singjameibazar S.O.	Ukhrul
540.	Thoubal S.O.	Thoubal
541.	Tulihal Airport S.O.	Imphal
542.	Tulihal S.O.	Imphal
543.	Ukhrul S.O.	Ukhrul
544.	Tamenglong	Tamenglong
545.	Loktak Project	Bishenpur
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
546.	Assam Rifles S.O.	E Khasi Hills
547.	Cherrapunjee S.O.	E Khasi Hills
548.	Happy Valley S.O.	E Khasi Hills
549.	Iewduh S.O.	E Khasi Hills
550.	Jowai MDG S.O.	Jaintia Hills
551.	Laitkorpeak S.O.	E Khasi Hills
552.	Laitumkhrah S.O.	E Khasi Hills
553.	Laban S.O.	E Khasi Hills
554.	Mawlai S.O.	E Khasi Hills
555.	Mawiong S.O.	E Khasi Hills
556.	Nonglyer S.O.	E Khasi Hills
557.	Nongthymmai S.O.	E Khasi Hills
558.	Nehu S.O.	E Khasi Hills
559.	Phudmawri S.O.	E Khasi Hills
560.	Upper Shillong S.O.	E Khasi Hills
561.	Rynjah S.O.	E Khasi Hills
562.	Tura H.O.	W Garo Hills
563.	Mawphlang SO	E Khasi Hills
564.	Mairang SO	W Khasi Hills
565.	Nongstoin S.O.	W Khasi Hills
566.	Cherrabazar	E Khasi Hills
567.	Umium	Ri Bhoi

1	2	3
568.	UCC	Ri Bhoi
569.	NEIGHRIMS	E Khasi Hills
<b>Mizoram</b>		
570.	Bawangkwang S.O.	Aizawl
571.	Champhal S.O.	Aizawl
572.	Chandmary S.O.	Aizawl
573.	Dawrpui S.O.	Aizawl
574.	Hanthiel S.O.	Aizawl
575.	Kulikawn S.O.	Aizawl
576.	Kolasib S.O.	Kolasib
577.	Lawngtlai S.O.	Lawngtlai
578.	Lunglei MDG S.O.	Lunglei
579.	Langpui Airport S.O.	Aizawl
580.	Mamit S.O.	Mamit
581.	Ramhlun S.O.	Aizawl
582.	Saiha S.O.	Saiha
583.	Serchip S.O.	Serchip
584.	Thingsulthli S.O.	Aizawl
585.	Thingdawl S.O.	Aizawl
586.	Vaivakawn S.O.	Aizawl
587.	Khawzal	Aizawl
588.	Saitul	Aizawl
589.	Zemabawk S.O.	Aizawl
590.	Circular Road S.O.	
<b>Nagaland</b>		
591.	Kohima PWD S.O.	Kohima
592.	Kohima Science College S.O.	Kohima
593.	Mon MDG S.O.	Mon
594.	Mokokchung MDG	Mokokchung



1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Orissa Circle</b>			624.	Paralakhemundi	Gajapati
595.	Angul H.O.	Angul	625.	Phulbani H.O.	Phulbani
596.	Aska H.O.	Ganjam	626.	Boudharaj MDG	Boudh
597.	Athgarh H.O.	Cuttack	627.	Puri H.O.	Puri
598.	Balasore H.O.	Balasore	628.	Rayagada H.O.	Rayagada
599.	Bargarh H.O.	Bargarh	629.	Sundergarh H.O.	Sundergarh
600.	Baripada H.O.	Mayurbhanj	630.	Deogarh MDG	Deogarh
601.	Bhadrak H.O.	Bhadrak	631.	Jatni MDG	Khurda
602.	Bhanjanagar H.O.	Ganjam	632.	Titilagarh MDG	Bolangir
603.	Bhawanipatna H.O.	Kalahandi	<b>Punjab Circle</b>		
604.	Nuapada Tanwat MDG	Nuapara	633.	Anandpur Sahib	Ropar
605.	Bolangir H.O.	Bolangir	634.	Dasuya	Shairpur
606.	Sonepur-Raj MDG	Subarnapur	635.	Faridkot	Faridkot
607.	Chhatrapur H.O.	Ganjam	636.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Patiala
608.	Dhenkanal H.O.	Dhenkanal	637.	Ferozpur	Ferozpur
609.	Jagatsinghpur H.O.	Jagatsinghpur	638.	Jagraon	Ludhiana
610.	Talcher MDG	Angul	639.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala
611.	Paradeep MDG	Jagatsinghpur	640.	Mansa	Mansa
612.	Jajpur H.O.	Jajpur	641.	Moga	Faridkot
613.	Jajpur Rd. MDG	Jajpur	642.	Mohali	Mohali
614.	Jeypore (K) H.O.	Koraput	643.	Muktsar	Muktsar
615.	Jharsuguda H.O.	Jharsuguda	644.	Nawanshar	Nawanshar
616.	Kendrapara H.O.	Kendrapara	645.	Rayya	Amritsar
617.	Keonjhar H.O.	Keonjhar	646.	Ropar	Ropar
618.	Barbil MDG	Keonjhar	647.	Rujpura	Patiala
619.	Khurda H.O.	Khurda	648.	Sangrur	Sangrur
620.	Koraput H.O.	Koraput	649.	Shiarpur	Shairpur
621.	Nowrangpur MDG	Nowrangpur	650.	Tarantaran	Amritsar
622.	Malkangiri MDG	Malkangiri	<b>Rajasthan Circle</b>		
623.	Nayagarh H.O.	Nayagarh	651.	Alwar	Alwar

1	2	3
652.	Banswara	Banswara
653.	Baran	Baran
654.	Barmer	Barmer
655.	Beawar	Ajmer
656.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
657.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara
658.	Bijainagar	Ajmer
659.	Bundi	Bundi
660.	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh
661.	Chomu	Jaipur
662.	Churu	Churu
662.	Dausa	Dausa
664.	Dholpur	Dholpur
665.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
666.	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
667.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
668.	Jalore	Jalore
669.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar
670.	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
671.	Kekri	Ajmer
672.	Kankroli	Rajsamand
673.	Mavli Jn. Head post office	Udaipur
674.	Mount Abu	Sirohi
675.	Nagaur	Nagaur
676.	Nasirabad	Ajmer
677.	Pali	Pali
678.	Sawaimadhopur	Sawaimadhopur
679.	Shahpura	Jaipur
680.	Sikar	Sikar
681.	Sirohi	Sirohi
682.	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar

1	2	3
683.	Suratgarh	Sriganganagar
684.	Tonk	Tonk
685.	Tilonia	Ajmer
686.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	Tonk
687.	Karauli	Karauli
<b>Tamil Nadu (****) Circle</b>		
688.	Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari
689.	Theni MDG	Theni
690.	Palani SPC	Dindigal
691.	Nilakottai SPC	Dindigal
692.	Sankarankovil SPC	Tirunelveli
693.	Tiruchendur SPC	Tuticorin
694.	Srivaikuntam SPC	Tuticorin
695.	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam
696.	Pattukottai	Thanjavur
697.	Neyveli-3	Cuddalore
698.	Lalgudi	Trichy
699.	Mannargudi	Tiruvarur
700.	Papanasam	Thanjavur
701.	Kulitalai	Karur
702.	Tiruturaipundi	Tiruvarur
703.	Turaiyur	Perambalur
704.	Sirkall	Nagapattinam
705.	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur
706.	Perambalur	Perambalur
707.	Ariyalur	Perambalur
708.	Karaikal	Pondy-UT
709.	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
<b>Uttar Pradesh Circle</b>		
710.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh

1	2	3
711.	Baharaich	Baharaich
712.	Ballia	Ballia
713.	Balrampur	Balrampur
714.	Banda	Banda
715.	Barabanki	Barabanki
716.	Basti	Basti
717.	Bijnore	Bijnore
718.	Budaun	Budaun
719.	Deoria	Deoria
720.	Etah	Etah
721.	Etawah	Etawah
722.	Faizabad	Faizabad
723.	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
724.	Fathepur	Fatehpur
725.	Firozabad	Firozabad
726.	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
727.	Gonda	Gonda
728.	HAL Korwa	Sultanpur
729.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
730.	Hardoi	Hardoi
731.	ITI Mankapur	Gonda
732.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
733.	Kannauj	Kannauj
734.	Karvi	Chitrakoot
735.	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar
736.	Kheri	Kheri
737.	Khurja	Bulandsahar
738.	Maharajganj	Maharajganj
739.	Mahoba	Mahoba
740.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri

1	2	3
741.	Mau	Mau
742.	Mirzapur	Mirzapur
743.	Modinagar	Ghaziabad
744.	Muzaffar Nagar	Muzaffar Nagar
745.	Narora	Bulandshar
746.	Nazibabad	Bijnore
747.	Orai	Jalaun
748.	Padrauna	Kushi Nagar
749.	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
750.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh
751.	Raebareli	Raebareli
752.	Rampur	Rampur
753.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur
754.	Sitapur	Sitapur
755.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur
756.	Tetri Bazar	Siddharth Nagar
757.	Unnao	Unnao
<b>Uttaranchal Circle</b>		
758.	Pantnagar	Almora
759.	Rudrapur	Udham Singh Nagar
760.	Kichha	Udham Singh Nagar
761.	Ramnagar	Udham Singh Nagar
762.	Srinagar	Nainital
763.	Ranikhet	Pauri
764.	Bageshwar	Almora
765.	BHEL	Bageshwar
766.	Doiwala	Haridwar
767.	Vikasnagar	Dehradun
768.	Chakrata	Dehradun
769.	Bajpur	Dehradun

1	2	3
770.	Khatima	Udham Singh Nagar
771.	Gopeshwar	Udham Singh Nagar
772.	Pithoragarh	Chamoli
<b>West Bengal (****) Circle</b>		
773.	Ajimganj	Murshidabad
774.	Amta	Howrah
775.	Arambagh	Hooghly
776.	Ashoknagar	24 Parganas (N)
777.	Baduria	24 Parganas (N)
778.	Bagnan	Howrah
779.	Baidyabati	Hooghly
780.	Bally	Howrah
781.	Bandel	Hooghly
782.	Bankura	Bankura
783.	Bansberia	Hooghly
784.	Basirhat HO	24 Parganas (N)
785.	BCKVY (Mohanpur)	Nadia
786.	Beldanga	Murshidabad
787.	Belurmath	Howrah
788.	Berhampur (B)	Murshidabad
789.	Bhadraswar	Hooghly
790.	Bhatpara	24 Parganas (N)
791.	Birnagar	Nadia
792.	Bishnupur	Bankura
793.	Bongaon	24 Parganas (N)
794.	Botanical Garden	Howrah
795.	Burnpur	Burdwan
796.	Champdani	Hooghly
797.	Chandanagar	Hooghly
798.	Chandrakona	W. Midnapur

1	2	3
799.	Chinsurah	Hooghly
800.	Contai	E. Midnapur
801.	Coopers' Camp	Nadia
802.	Dhulian	Murshidabad
803.	Diamondharbour H.O.	24 Parganas (S)
804.	Dubrajpur	Birbhum
805.	Dumkal	Murshidabad
806.	Egra	E. Midnapur
807.	Garulia	28 Parganas (N)
808.	Gayeshpur	Nadia
809.	Ghatal	W. Midnapur
810.	Gobardanga	24 Parganas (N)
811.	Habra	24 Parganas (N)
812.	Haldia	E. Midnapur
813.	Hallsahar	29 Parganas (N)
814.	Ichapur P.O.	25 Parganas (N)
815.	Jangipur P.O.	Murshidabad
816.	Jaynagar-majilpur P.O.	24 Parganas (S)
817.	Jhalda	Purulia
818.	Jhargram	W. Midnapur
819.	Jiaganj	Murshidabad
820.	Kalyani H.O.	Nadia
821.	Kanchrapara	27 Parganas (N)
822.	Kandi H.O.	Murshidabad
823.	Kolaghat	E. Midnapur
824.	Konnagar	Hooghly
825.	Krishnagar H.O.	Nadia
826.	Macheda	E. Midnapur
827.	Midnapur	W. Midnapur
828.	Nabadwip H.O.	Nadia
829.	Naihati	26 Parganas (N)

1	2	3
830.	Nalhati	Birbhum
831.	Panskura	E. Midnapur
832.	Purulia	Purulia
833.	Raghunathganj H.O.	Murshidabad
834.	Raghunathpur	Purulia
835.	Rampurhat H.O.	Birbhum
836.	Ranaghat H.O.	Nadia
837.	Rishra	Hooghly
838.	Sainthia	Birbhum
839.	Salkia	Howrah
840.	Santiniketan	Birbhum
841.	Santipur	Nadia
842.	Santragachi	Howrah
843.	Seoraphuli	Hooghly
844.	Serampur	Hooghly
845.	Shyamnagar	30 Parganas (N)
846.	Sonamukhi	Bankura
847.	Suri HO	Birbhum
848.	Taherpur	Nadia
849.	Takipo	24 Parganas (N)
850.	Tamluk	E. Midnapur
851.	Tarkeswar	Hooghly
852.	Uluberia	Howrah
853.	Uttarpara	Hooghly
854.	Vidyasagar University	W. Midnapur
855.	Chakdah	Nadia

(\*) Gujarat includes the Union Territories of Daman and Diu.

(\*\*) Maharashtra includes the State of Goa.

(\*\*\*) North East includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

(\*\*\*\*) Tamil Nadu includes the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(\*\*\*\*\*) West Bengal includes the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar.

### Ban on Future Trading in Farm Products

\*240. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the ban on future trading in some farm products including Soya Oil, Potato, Chana and Rubber has affected the growth of agriculture in the country and caused heavy losses to the farmers due to the declining prices of these products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Forward Markets Commission has made any study/assessment in this regard;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No Sir. Forward Markets Commission had suspended Futures trading in four commodities namely tur, urad, wheat and rice in 2007. Subsequently, futures trading in chana, soy oil, potato and rubber were also suspended in May, 2008 till November 2008. The suspension of futures trading in chana, soy oil, potato and rubber has not been extended after November, 2008. The Government had set up an expert committee under the chairmanship of Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission to examine whether futures market was responsible for rise in the prices of agricultural commodities. The expert committee could not establish any casual relationship between rise of prices with futures trading in these commodities. The Committee also felt that the period during which futures trading has been in operation is too short to make any conclusive assessment regarding the impact of futures trading on the spot prices of commodities. Futures market only provides a platform for price discovery and is not per se responsible for any rise/fall in the price of any commodity.

(b) Does not arise in view (a) above.

(c) No Sir. Forward Market Commission has informed that the period of active futures trading prior to the imposition of the ban on eight agricultural commodities is not long enough to provide adequate data and information for an analysis on the effect of futures trading on the growth of agriculture.

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

#### **Funds for Consumer Movement**

2223. SHRI RAMSWAROOP KOLI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided to Voluntary Organisations for strengthening the consumer movement in the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the current year indicating the assistance provided

and the contributions made by such organization towards the consumer movement in Delhi, organisation-wise;

(c) the requests received for financial assistance to procure Film Projectors and Public Address System for consumer awareness programme in Delhi during the said period; and

(d) the current status of these applications?

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) Financial assistance provided to voluntary organizations in the last year and the current year in Delhi and the contribution made by them is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No such request has been received.

#### **Statement**

#### *Grants for the Year 2007-08*

**Delhi**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the organisation	Amount released	Contribution towards consumer movement
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi	1,14,44,000	IIPA has been appointed as Consultant under the scheme for promoting involvement of research institutions/universities/colleges etc. in consumer protection and consumer welfare. 228 organizations were disbursed grant for the research study/consumer rights festivals.
2.	South Delhi Housewives, Association, A38B, Kallash Colony, New Delhi-110048	3,00,000	Setup 30 consumer clubs in different schools in Delhi.
3.	Delhi University for setting up of National Consumer Helpline	41,00,000	Consumers from anywhere in the country can dial the toll free number 1800-11-4000 from any BSNL/MTNL telephone line and seek advice in all areas of consumer interest and sort out their grievances. Total 39,355 calls have been received from 1.04.2007 to 31.03.2008.
4.	Miranda House University of Delhi, Delhi	1,00,000	Conducted seminar on consumer awareness.

1	2	3	4
5.	VOICE Society, 441, Jungpura, New Delhi-14.	23,00,000	Project is for comparative testing. Voice Society has conducted testing for 20 products and evaluated four services.
Total		1,82,44,000	

*Grants for the Year 2008-09*

1.	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Federation House, New Delhi.	42,00,000	Set up of FICCI Alliance for Consumer Care (FACC) for facilitating prompt redressal of consumer complaint through voluntary self-regulation and consumer education.
2.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi	73,97,000	Set up a centre for consumer's studies at IIPA. IIPA organized 16 training programmes/capacity building activities and 10 promotional activities.
3.	Vinod Kumar Memorial Charitable Trust, Delhi	10,00,000	Project sanctioned to upgrade and maintain the website Midguide.com for providing information on drugs and prices.
4.	Delhi University for setting up of National Consumer Helpline	12,00,000	Consumer from anywhere in the country can dial the toll free number 1800-11-4000 from any BSNL/MTNL telephone line and seek advice in all areas of consumer interest and sort out their grievances. Total 31,182 calls have been received from 1.04.2008 to 31.10.2008.
Total		1,37,97,000	

**Big Dams and Floods**

2224. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that big dams are responsible for causing floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on benefits of dams, for generation of electricity, irrigation, silting of river beds, change of river course;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) and (b) The big dams are helpful in mitigation of floods, especially if dedicated flood cushion is provided in the storage. The big dams are operated on the basis of specified rule curves as per Operation Manual of Reservoir which help in flood mitigation.

(c) to (e) No specific study has been conducted by the Government on the benefits of dams, for generation of electricity, irrigation, silting of river beds, change of river course. However, big dam projects are planned after detailed investigations and conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies to arrive at the most techno-economic viable solutions. Various alternatives are duly assessed while planning big dams.

**Flood Control Schemes**

2225. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite being one of the worst flood hit States and none of the flood control schemes in Assam, find place among 138 flood control projects in six States recently sanctioned by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned in respect of the six other States with their cost and grants sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the details of flood control schemes and projects mooted by Government of Assam during the current year alongwith the Central Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) During the 1st meeting of the Empowered Committee on Flood Management Programme held in March 2008, a total of 239 proposals were included from 12 States under 'Flood Management Programme' (FMP) in which 75 proposals were from Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 438.39 crore. First instalment of Central Assistance of Rs. 90 crore for these schemes was released to the State in July, 2008.

During the 2nd meeting of the Empowered Committee held in August, 2008, 27 new proposals were included from four States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab and West Bengal under Flood Management Programme. Four proposals received from the State Government of Assam were also considered by the Empowered Committee (in its 2nd meeting) but it was found that their cost estimates were not updated at the current price level. Therefore, the State Government was advised to update the cost estimates and re-submit the proposals after revision of the cost estimates.

The State-wise flood management schemes sanctioned under FMP indicating the estimated cost, central share approved by the Empowered Committee and the funds released to the States upto 30.11.2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the current financial year, one more proposal has been received from Government of Assam, which has been examined. The State Government has been requested to submit the proposal updating the estimated cost at the current price level.

#### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Schemes Approved under Flood Management Programme (FMP) and Central Assistance released upto 30.11.2008*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Proposals included under FMP			Central Assistance (1st Instalment) Released (as on 30.11.2008)	
		Nos.	Estt. Cost	Central Assistance	No. of Schemes	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	54.72	49.25	9	16.40
2.	Assam	75	438.39	394.55	73	90.00
3.	Bihar	29	425.29	318.97	6	59.01
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	146.9	132.21	5	12.80
5.	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	1	6.00
6.	Manipur	9	21.19	19.07	9	10.47
7.	Nagaland	5	13.9	12.51	5	6.95



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Orissa	72	170.42	127.82	69	45.90
9.	Punjab	1	111.39	83.54	1	21.51
10.	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	24	15.75
11.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.91	11	5.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4	48.85	36.64	4	5.25
13.	Uttaranchal	4	28.68	22.02	1	3.47
14.	West Bengal	8	59.46	44.60	5	7.64
Total		266	1652.09	1357.76	223	306.15

**Mines Accidents****Statement**

2226. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal-mine accidents that occurred in the country during each of the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons died in those accidents during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any enquiry was set in each case of these accidents;

(d) if so, the major findings thereof; and

(e) the number of persons held responsible for negligence attributed to these accidents alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The number of accidents occurred in coal mines in the country during the last five years and the number of persons died in these accidents (State-wise) is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

State	Year	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of Persons Killed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2004	11	14
	2005	11	11
	2006	16	19
	2007	12	12
	2008	11	12
Assam	2004	2	2
	2005	1	1
	2006	0	0
	2007	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2004	3	4
	2005	7	7
	2006	3	3
	2007	11	11
	2008	8	8
Gujarat	2004	0	0
	2005	1	1

1	2	3	4
	2006	0	0
	2007	1	1
	2008	2	2
Jharkhand	2004	27	30
	2005	29	49
	2006	25	75
	2007	20	22
	2008	15	15
Madhya Pradesh	2004	8	9
	2005	16	17
	2006	15	16
	2007	11	11
	2008	15	18
Maharashtra	2004	11	11
	2005	5	5
	2006	6	6
	2007	8	8
	2008	9	9
Orissa	2004	4	4
	2005	10	10
	2006	2	2
	2007	4	4
	2008	4	4
Tamil Nadu	2004	3	3
	2005	1	1
	2006	5	5
	2007	2	2
	2008	2	2

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	2004	2	2
	2005	2	2
	2006	0	0
	2007	3	3
	2008	1	1
West Bengal	2004	16	17
	2005	13	13
	2006	6	11
	2007	5	5
	2008	8	8
All India	2004	87	96
	2005	96	117
	2006	78	137
	2007	77	79
	2008	76	81

Note: Figures for the year 2008 are upto 31.10.2008.

#### Identity Cards to Fishermen

2227. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to issue identity cards to fishermen who venture into the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the fishermen are likely to be issued identity cards?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Basic Facilities to Beedi Workers

2228. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of education, health, sanitation and other basic facilities in the housing colonies constructed under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2005 for beedi workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the appropriate measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not sanctioned any housing colony for beedi workers under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2005.

### Orange Production

2229. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the orange production in North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the orange production in the North Eastern States?

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) No, Sir. The State wise Orange production in North Eastern States shows upward trend. The statement is enclosed.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE) including Sikkim since 2001-02 which has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the year 2003-04. Under the scheme, focus is given on area expansion of horticultural crops including Orange, production of good quality planting material, rejuvenation of old senile orchards, adoption of organic farming, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest

management and training. Besides, the National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also extending financial assistance under the scheme of "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management" for high-tech Commercial Horticulture, creation of Post Harvest Infrastructure, marketing, and Primary processing of Horticulture produce including orange.

### Statement

*State wise production of Orange in North Eastern for the last three years*

States	(Production in MT)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Arunachal Pradesh	27800	28356	28353
Assam	73994	88137	89915
Manipur	11672	21620	28380
Meghalaya	34155	34735	34735
Mizoram	10505	34366	35097
Nagaland	10000	10000	15000
Sikkim	9050	9250	9671
Tripura	18150	19444	19797
<b>Total</b>	<b>195326</b>	<b>245908</b>	<b>260948</b>

### Consumer Awareness

2230. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a detailed plan for undertaking Consumer Awareness activities in the State;

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

(c) whether the State has sought any financial assistance for the purpose; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has submitted a detailed action plan for undertaking consumer awareness activities in the State.

(b) The details are enclosed as statement.

(c) Yes Sir. The State Government of Kerala has sought an assistance of Rs. 93.50 lakh for consumer awareness activities in the State.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The proposal is being processed in the Department.

**Statement**

*Plan submitted by Government of Kerala for undertaking consumer awareness activities*

Sl.No.	Propose for which amount sought	Estimated Amount
1.	Publishing of pamphlets and booklets about the rights of Consumers, the details of allotment of ration, packaged commodity rules, ISI Marking, BIS Hall Marking etc.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
2.	Conducting consumer awareness campaigns with the help of Bureau of Indian Standards about the hallmarking of gold, silver hallmarking centres. Consumer Protection Act, Weights and Measures Act, Packaged Commodities Rules etc. in the District and Taluk levels.	Rs. 31.50 lakhs
3.	Conducting meetings of Traders, Manufacturers and Voluntary Consumer Organizations so as to educate them about the rights of the Consumers and making them consumer friendly.	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
4.	Organize Consumer Clubs in 250 selected Schools to provide awareness among the students about the rights and privileges of consumers.	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
5.	Publicity through Print and Electronic Media about the rights of Consumers, Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums/Commission etc.	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 93.50 lakhs</b>

*[Translation]*

**Broadband Connections**

2231. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Broadband facility has been provided in

the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of work done in this regard so far alongwith number of broadband connection provided in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether broadband is functioning properly in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Broadband Services are being provided throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. There are above 0.4 million Broadband subscribers in Andhra Pradesh out of total 4.98 million Broadband subscribers in the country as on 31st October 2008. A list of State-wise number of Broadband subscribers is given in the enclosed statement.

It is the constant endeavour of the Government to increase the growth of Broadband connections. In order to bring provisioning of Broadband connectivity to the rural areas under the purview of the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), the Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended to include "Provision of Broadband connectivity to villages in a phased manner".

(c) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has prescribed Quality of Service (QoS) parameters vide "Quality of Service of Broadband Services Regulations 2006". As per TRAI report on "Quarterly Performance Indicators of Indian Telecom Services for the quarter ending June 2008" dated 7th October 2008, there are 13 services providers having subscriber base of more than 10000 Broadband subscribers. Out of these service providers, majority of them are meeting most of the QoS parameters prescribed by TRAI in most of the areas.

**Statement**

*Broadband Subscribers (State-wise)  
as on October, 2008*

Sl.No.	State/Telecom Circle	Broadband Subscribers (As on 31.10.08)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2282
2.	Andhra Pradesh	400663
3.	Assam	31456
4.	Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	63305
5.	Delhi*	588716
6.	Gujarat	322656

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	88558
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20961
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19538
10.	Karnataka	569057
11.	Kerala	249909
12.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	934351
13.	Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	168951
14.	North East**	14202
15.	Orissa	48350
16.	Punjab	182953
17.	Rajasthan	145449
18.	Tamil Nadu	644912
19.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttarakhand)	238791
20.	West Bengal	246896
Total		4981976

\*Including Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad.

\*\*Including Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland & Tripura.

*[English]*

**Development of Horticulture**

2232. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to States including Madhya Pradesh for development of horticulture during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for development of horticulture in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

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) For the development of horticulture in the country, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States (TMNE) including Sikkim since 2001-02 which was extended to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the

year 2003-04 and (ii) the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining States and Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh from 2005-06.

State-wise details of funds released including Madhya Pradesh for the development of horticulture during 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released under NHM and TMNE schemes during 2005-06 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl.No.	State	2005-06 Amount released	2006-07 Amount released	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4420.96	7500.00	7836.94	10468.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1300.00	1612.90	2830.00	1200.00
3.	Assam	1300.00	1400.00	2680.00	2875.00
4.	Bihar	3100.00	3509.00	269.72	3122.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	2367.83	5500.00	6252.41	3000.00
6.	Goa	315.20	200.00	3.19	50.45
7.	Gujarat	3239.28	2577.03	1954.24	2131.83
8.	Haryana	1050.00	3480.00	6476.49	2551.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1100.00	4000.00	2400.00	1600.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1550.00	2933.00	2000.00	1115.00
11.	Jharkhand	3030.00	4000.00	781.00	3000.00
12.	Karnataka	4455.17	8448.25	8571.05	12536.88
13.	Kerala	3533.98	7959.53	6147.73	7517.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2839.77	4291.75	5537.50	3500.00
15.	Maharashtra	8260.28	14492.65	13224.97	13021.70
16.	Manipur	1500.00	1700.00	2228.00	1850.00
17.	Meghalaya	1700.00	2000.00	2700.00	2062.50
18.	Mizoram	1800.00	3200.00	3095.00	2125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	1700.00	2356.00	2500.00	2075.00
20.	Orissa	3611.91	4450.00	3812.16	0.00
21.	Punjab	2868.82	1150.00	2409.99	12.48
22.	Rajasthan	2259.57	3837.93	5673.19	2897.71
23.	Sikkim	1800.00	2331.00	3110.00	1977.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	3891.67	6450.00	8536.82	7888.00
25.	Tripura	1500.00	1400.00	2400.00	1600.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5340.25	1500.00	9425.90	1079.27
27.	Uttarakhand	1100.00	4000.00	2839.94	1800.00
28.	West Bengal	4035.31	4600.00	681.82	607.20
29.	Delhi	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	63.00	29.90	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00
Total		74970.00	111318.04	116407.96	93465.54

[Translation]

#### Village Oriented Post Offices

2233. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Post Offices village oriented;

(b) if so, the schemes being formulated by the Government to make the services provided by Post Offices more useful for the rural people; and

(c) the time from which the scheme is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Postal system is already village oriented. Out of total Postal network of 1,55,035 Post Offices (as on 31.3.2008), 1,39,173 Post Offices are functioning in rural areas. This implies that over 89% of the Post Offices are operating from villages.

(b) and (c) The conventional products like Money Order, Registration, Savings Bank services etc. are already available in the Branch Post Offices functioning in villages. Recently, two new schemes, *viz.* National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) of the Government of India have been implemented through the village Post Offices wherein the disbursal of the amount is done either through money order or savings bank accounts.

#### Mobile and Telephone Services

2234. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/rural areas which have not been covered by telephone and mobile service of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL), State-wise;

(b) the targets set by the Government for the year 2008 and the status of work done in this regard;

(c) the time by which all States and rural areas of the country would be connected by these services of the BSNL; and

(d) the details of schemes being formulated for making BSNL mobile services better than private mobile services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, as on 31.10.2008, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has covered all District Headquarters and 15,989 cities/towns with GSM based mobile services. Out of 5,93,601 villages, BSNL has already covered 2,74,960 villages with mobile services. Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Fixed telephone services on WLL have also been provided in 2,589 Short Distance Charging Area (SDCAs) out of 2,642 SDCAs. Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) BSNL plans to expand the mobile service coverage to all the villages having population more than 1000 progressively in next three years.

(c) The balance SDCAs will be covered subject to techno-commercial feasibility. The provision of mobile network being capital intensive can be done only in phases and as such BSNL is providing services in phased manner based on techno-commercial viability of different areas.

(d) BSNL is augmenting its wireless network progressively in the country within its service area so as to enhance coverage, capacity and Quality of Service. BSNL is also optimizing its network regularly for improvement of performance. Monitoring of the network has also been strengthened to ensure performance as per the Quality of Service parameters prescribed by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

**Statement I**

*Details of DHQ, Towns/Cities and Villages with Cellular Services as on 31.10.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Total No. of revenue DHQ	DHQ covered with Cellular services	Total Villages	Villages covered with Cellular Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	501	290
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	26613	12014
3.	Assam	26	26	25124	6782
4.	Bihar	38	38	39032	11893
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	19744	6033
6.	Gujarat	28	28	18159	10502
7.	Haryana	20	20	6764	3389
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	17595	8608
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	6417	1453
10.	Jharkhand	24	24	29354	14711
11.	Karnataka	27	27	27481	14039
12.	Kerala	14	14	1372	1344



1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48	48	52117	23329
14.	Maharashtra	35	35	41442	15813
15.	North East-I	19	19	7347	356
16.	North East-II	36	36	7456	2990
17.	Orissa	30	30	47529	18519
18.	Punjab	22	22	12301	9751
19.	Rajasthan	33	33	39753	17019
20.	Tamil Nadu	30	30	13837	6088
21.	Uttarakhand	13	13	15761	7900
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	47	47	76993	60559
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	23	23	20949	3055
24.	West Bengal	22	22	37512	17776
25.	Kolkatta	5	5	893	437
26.	Chennai	3	3	1655	310
Total		621	621	593601	274960

**Statement II**

*Details of SDCA covered by WLL services as on  
31.10.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Total No. of SDCA	Total No. of SDCA covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	243	243
3.	Assam	46	46
4.	Bihar	104	104
5.	Chhattisgarh	112	105
6.	Gujarat	161	160
7.	Haryana	54	54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33	33

1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	30
10.	Jharkhand	75	74
11.	Karnataka	180	179
12.	Kerala	58	48
13.	Madhya Pradesh	249	249
14.	Maharashtra	304	304
15.	North East I	30	27
16.	North East II	56	37
17.	Orissa	120	120
18.	Punjab	55	55
19.	Rajasthan	258	253
20.	Tamil Nadu	122	122

1	2	3	4
21.	Uttarakhand	38	36
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	164	164
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	64	64
24.	West Bengal	71	71
25.	Kolkatta	1	1
26.	Chennai	8	8
Total		2642	2589

*[English]*

**Foreign Exchange Service Through Postal  
Department**

2235. SHRI K.C PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts had tied up with banks to provide foreign exchange service in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has proposed to expand the service further and the revenue likely to be generated to the Postal Department through this service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Posts has entered into an agreement with Centurion Bank of Punjab Limited on 17th March, 2008 for sale/purchase of Foreign Exchange through select Post Offices. The Centurion Bank of Punjab Limited merged with HDFC Bank Ltd. on 23 May, 2008. The agreement was for a period of six months. On amalgamation of the Centurion Bank of Punjab Limited with the HDFC Bank, agreement entered with CBOP holds good in respect of HDFC Bank Ltd. The agreement which

expired on 16th September, 2008 is being reviewed by the Department of Posts for extension with HDFC Bank. The service of sale and purchase of Foreign Exchange is available at following 44 post offices across India, the list of which is attached as Statement.

(c) Yes Government has a proposal to expand the service further. Wider access to the service would generate revenue for the Department of Posts.

(d) Expansion of the service in association with HDFC Bank to more locations is being considered by Department of Posts which is subject to grant of Full Fledged Money Changing Licence to Identified Post Offices by the Reserve Bank of India.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Post Office Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad GPO
2.		Secunderabad HPO
3.		Hyderabad Jubilee HPO
4.	Delhi	Gol Dakkhana GPO
5.		Sarajininagar HPO
6.		Lodhi Road HPO
7.		Parliament Street HPO
8.		Ramesh Nagar HPO
9.	West Bengal	Kolkatta GPO
10.		Tollygunje HPO Kolkatta
11.		Silliguri HPO
12.		Park Street HPO, Kolkatta
13.	Haryana	Ambala HPO
14.		Kamal HPO
15.		Gurgaon HPO
16.	Goa	Madgaon HPO
17.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad GPO

1	2	3
18.		Navranpura HPO Ahmedabad
19.		Vadodara HPO
20.	Karnataka	Basavanagudi HPO Bangalore
21.		Bangalore GPO
22.		Koramangala SO Bangalore
23.		Mysore HPO
24.	Kerala	MG Road GPO Trivandrum
25.		Emakulam HPO
26.		Trichur HPO
27.		Calicut
28.		Adoor HPO
29.		Kannur HPO
30.		Kollam HPO
31.		Kotayam HPO
32.		Tirur HPO
33.	Maharashtra	Mumbai GPO
34.		Chembur HPO
35.	Punjab	Company Bagh HPO Jalandhar
36.		Ludhiana HPO
37.		Amritsar HPO
38.		Sector-17, HPO
39.	Tamil Nadu	T. Nagar HPO Chennai
40.		Chennai GPO
41.		Nagarcoil HPO
42.		Madurai HPO
43.		Coimbatore HPO
44.		Anna Road HPO

#### Defects in Weapon Systems

2236. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defects and deficiencies found by the Army in various vital weapons and ammunition produced indigenously by the ordnance factories;

(b) the details of study, if any, conducted to ascertain reasons for manufacturing of sub-standard weapons and ammunition including explosives by the ordnance factories and its effect on morale and striking power of the Army;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a mechanism to go into the defects and deficiencies in arms and ammunition and carry out modifications required to maintain high standards of production of defence equipment and weapon system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ordnance Factories produce arms and ammunitions as per laid down specifications and supply to Army only after inspection and acceptance by DGQA (Designated Quality Assurance Agency). Whenever defects are pointed out by the armed forces in weapons and ammunition there is an established mechanism to conduct a detailed defect investigation and rectify the defects. Defect rectification is taken up on priority. It may not be possible to furnish details due to security considerations.

(b) As indicated in (a) above a detailed defect investigation is conducted by the DGQA in association with the user and the factory concerned. It may not be possible to provide any information on the impact on the morale or striking power of the Army due to reasons of security.

(c) and (d) In addition to the mechanism for defect rectification, Ordnance Factories are taking action on a regular basis for continual improvement of products by upgradation of technology, induction of better materials as well as upgradation of quality management. It may not be possible to furnish the details due to security considerations.

#### Appointments on Compassionate Ground

2237. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large number of cases of compassionate appointments of Gramin Dak Sewaks are pending in the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the expeditious process of those pending applications;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the working conditions of Gramin Dak Sewaks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) 577 cases of compassionate appointment of Grameen Dak Sewaks are pending in the Department of Posts. The Circle-wise detail of pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Department has set up Circle Relaxation Committee in each Circle and High Power Committee in Postal Directorate for quick disposal of compassionate appointment cases.

(e) The working condition of Grameen Dak Sewaks are examined from time to time and appropriate action taken wherever found necessary.

#### **Statement**

##### *Circle-wise Details of Pending Cases of Compassionate Appointment*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	No. of Cases Pending
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36
2.	Assam	45
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Gujarat	18
7.	Haryana	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
10.	Jharkhand	19
11.	Karnataka	0
12.	Kerala	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	101
14.	Maharashtra	26
15.	North East	62
16.	Orissa	49
17.	Punjab	26
18.	Rajasthan	28
19.	Tamil Nadu	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	52
21.	Uttarakhand	13
22.	West Bengal	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>577</b>

*[Translation]*

#### **Irregularities in Release of Quota**

2238. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding underweight, irregularities and delay in release of Public Distribution System (PDS) quota to the States has been received from several States;

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

(c) the remedial action 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD

SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of complaints on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) received from individuals, organizations and through media in 2006, 2007 and 2008, in the Department of Food and Public Distribution are

given in the enclosed Statement. These were sent to respective State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary action.

**Statement**

*General Complaints on TPDS Received in the Department from Individuals, Organisations and Through Media Reports*

(As on 11.12.08)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of complaints received		
		2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	—
3.	Assam	1	2	4
4.	Bihar	8	5	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	1	1
6.	Delhi	31	12	26
7.	Gujarat	—	2	—
8.	Haryana	7	3	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	1	5	1
12.	Karnataka	3	3	2
13.	Kerala	—	—	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	2
15.	Maharashtra	8	6	6
16.	Manipur	—	—	2
17.	Nagaland	9	—	—
18.	Orissa	3	—	—
19.	Punjab	4	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	9	16	7

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	2
22.	Uttarakhand	8	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	60	38	17
24.	West Bengal	2	3	4
Total		172	99	90

#### Re-employment of Ex-servicemen in Police Forces

2239. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, particularly in Maharashtra and West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to consider recruitment of Ex-servicemen in the State Police Forces, particularly to Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the instructions passed on the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the total number of defence personnel retired during the last three years and total number of Ex-Servicemen rehabilitated in Maharashtra and West Bengal during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### Payment of Pension Through Post Offices

2240. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to pay pension to retired Defence Personnel through Post Office, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The payment of pension to retired Defence Personnel through Post Offices, particularly in rural areas has not been established yet.

*[Translation]*

#### Rights of Consumers

2241. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any stipulations to protect the rights of consumers in supplying information to them in different languages on the packaged goods/equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make requisite information available in different languages on the packaged goods/equipment to facilitate the consumers; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) Rule 9(4) of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 provide that the declarations required under the Rules shall be either in Hindi in Devnagiri script or in English. However the Rules do not prevent use of any other language in addition to Hindi or English, for making declarations specified under the rules.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

#### Universalisation of Telecom Services

2242. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and achievement made under telecom sector in the country including Ujjain and Ratlam Districts in Madhya Pradesh circle during the last three

years and the current year; and

(b) the action plan formulated for the universalization of telecommunication services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, the target and achievement in respect of telephone connections provided by BSNL in the country including Ujjain and Ratlam Districts in Madhya Pradesh Circle during the last three years and current year are given below:

Year	Telephone Connections							
	MTNL (in Lakhs)		BSNL (in Lakhs)		Ratlam		Ujjain	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	8.00	7.71	78.75	82.24	1,300	1,004	2,500	865
2006-07	10.00	7.43	100	95.64	1,200	-3,016	1,000	-4,275
2007-08	7.00	5.43	99.75	76.16	1,000	182	1,000	-2,464
2008-09 (upto 31.10.08)	9.50	3.73	111.50	21.73	500	-5,816	500	-1,779

(b) The Action Plan formulated by BSNL and USO(F) to increase the telecommunications services are enclosed as Statement I and II.

#### Statement I

*The Action Plan formulated to increase the telecommunication services of BSNL*

- Roll out of about 8 lakh lines of WLL equipment is in progress.
- Order has been placed for procurement of 19.2 lakh lines of WLL equipment during 2008-09. On commissioning of this WLL equipment, new telephone connections are expected to be available on demand in most of the rural areas in the country.
- Roll out of about 23 million lines of GSM Mobile equipment is in progress.
- Tender has been invited for 93 Million lines of GSM equipment which shall be procured over the next three years and BSNL plans to cover villages having population more than 1000 by mobile services progressively in next three years.

#### Statement II

*The action plan of USO Fund universalisation of telecommunication services in the country*

- **New VPTs to be provided in the remaining villages as per census 2001**

As per Census 2001, there are about 60,000 uncovered villages, which are yet to be provided with VPT facility. Such uncovered villages shall also be provided with VPT facility with subsidy support from USOF.

- **Infrastructure Support for Mobile Service (Phase-II)**

It is proposed to cover other uncovered areas in the country through mobile services for which additional towers are being identified. About 11000 towers in the country are proposed to be installed with subsidy support from USO Fund under the second phase of the shared mobile infrastructure scheme, which is likely to be launched shortly.

- **Rural Wireline Household DELs installed prior to 01.04.2002**

Based on the recommendations of TRAI, Indian Telegraph Rules (ITR) have already been amended to provide subsidy support to the eligible operators for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household DELs installed prior to 01.04.2002, for a period of 3 years subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2000 Crore per annum in lieu of Access Deficit Charges being phased out.

- **Rural Broadband Connectivity for Rural Areas**

The USOF is working on a scheme for providing financial assistance by way of subsidy for the broadband infrastructure by utilizing the existing passive and core infrastructure available with the Telecom Service providers. The proposed rural broadband connectivity will cover Common Service Centres (CSCs), being set up by DIT, Gram Panchayats, Higher secondary schools and Public Health Centres. Wireline Broadband shall also be supported by USOF wherever feasible.

- **Creation of General Infrastructure like OFC in rural Areas**

With a view to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network, USOF has taken initiative to strengthen the OFC network in the rural and remote areas. This scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ to begin with.

- **Pilot Projects**

For induction of new technological developments in the telecom sector on a Pilot Project basis in

rural and remote areas, USOF has invited applications from the eligible companies to undertake Pilot Projects for demonstrating their products/services in the field of Rural Telephony. About Five Pilot Projects are likely to be provided subsidy support at an upper ceiling of 50 Lakhs per project during the Financial Year 2008-09.

### **Irrigation Projects in Orissa**

2243. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Orissa;

(b) the total area of land irrigated under these irrigation projects, project-wise;

(c) the details of irrigation projects not functioning properly; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the irrigation projects efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Irrigation being State's subject, irrigation projects are planned, constructed and maintained by the State Governments themselves. The Government of Orissa has informed as under:

Altogether 22806 Irrigation Projects comprising of 118 under Major & Medium Irrigation Sector, 3646 under Minor (flow) and 19042 under Minor (lift) exist under the control of Department of Water Resources, Orissa. By end of March 2008 irrigation facility has been provided to 22.32 lakh ha. of land. The details of operating and non-functioning irrigation projects are given in the table below:

*Table-1 (Major & Medium Irrigation Sector)*

Category	Completed Projects No. (s)	Ongoing Projects No. (s)	Total No. (s)	Net Irrigation Potential created (Th. Ha.)
Major	10	8	18	929.02
Medium	49	12	61	293.23
Creek	14	6	20	23.90
ERM	12	7	19	14.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1260.90</b>



*Table-2 (Minor Flow)*

Sl.No.	Category	Nos. of MIP	Designed ayacut (Th. Ha.)	Net Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1.	Functional MIPs	2082	337.00	529.23
2.	Partly Derelict MIPs	844	103.00	
3.	Completely Derelict MIPs	540	44.00	
4.	Ongoing MIPs	180	63.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3646</b>	<b>547.00</b>	<b>529.23</b>

*Table-3 (Minor Lift)*

Description	KBK Districts		Non-KBK Districts		Total	
	No. (s)	Net Irr. Potential created (Th. Ha.)	No. (s)	Net Irr. Potential created (Th. Ha.)	No. (s)	Net Irr. Potential created (Th. Ha.)
Operable LI Projects	3076	75.028	8407	191.698	11483	266.726
Defunct LI Projects	1381	32.080	6178	143.500	7559	175.580
<b>Total</b>	<b>4457</b>	<b>107.108</b>	<b>14585</b>	<b>335.198</b>	<b>19042</b>	<b>442.306</b>

(d) The Government of Orissa is taking various initiatives to make the irrigation projects efficient. The schemes formulated for the said purpose are given below:

- (i) Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project (OIIAWMIP): The project aims to stabilize 1.79 lakh ha. of existing ayacut by renovating & modernizing 14 Major & Medium, 04 Creek Irrigation Projects & 4843 Minor (Lift) Projects. Besides additional irrigation potential of 5937 ha. will be created by completing one ongoing project. The project will be implemented in a phased manner. Asian Development Bank agreed to provide loan assistance to this project. Agreement was signed recently with ADB. The Tranche I work is programmed to be started during the current Financial Year.
- (ii) Orissa Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP): The project is to carry out rehabilitation work in about 900 tank systems covering a command area of 1,20,000 ha. This project is to be implemented in a phased

manner. World Bank has signed agreement for this project. The work is to be started during the current Financial Year.

- (iii) Orissa Water Sector Improvement Programme (OWSIP): The Project envisages modernization of irrigation projects, construction of new irrigation projects besides flood control and drainage development in Mahanadi Basin. The projects aims to stabilize 1.96 lakh ha. of existing ayacut by renovating & modernizing of existing Hirakud System and Mahanadi Delta in Stage-I. The project will be implemented in a phased manner through financial assistance of World Bank. Preliminary activity like Survey & Investigation, Report Preparation is under progress. The project is likely to be implemented during 2009-10.

*[English]*

#### Fire in Fields

2244. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether practice of setting fire in the fields after harvesting is prevalent in several States as reported in the *Tribune* dated 2nd May, 2008;

(b) if so, whether such fires lead to loss of soil fertility apart from causing heavy damage to human lives and property and polluting the air; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ban such a harmful 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir, particularly in rice-wheat cropping system in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The burning of crop residues leads to loss of precious organic carbon and many essential plant nutrients contained in the residues. The burning also causes air pollution due to emission of CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and particulate matter etc. that may cause human health hazards.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) advocates recycling of residues either through incorporation into the soils or composting/vermi-composting. To minimize the burning of crop residues and facilitate their incorporation in the soil for decomposition so as to enhance the organic matter content, the resource conservation technologies like zero-tillage and rotavators are promoted under centrally sponsored schemes viz., National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro-Management Mode of Schemes.

[Translation]

#### Upgradation Work in Telecom Sector

2245. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any upgradation work in telecom sector in rural areas of the country including in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the benefit likely to be accrued to the rural areas due to the said upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of upgradation work of small and medium exchanges, Multi-Access Radio Relay (MARR) Village Public Telephone (VPT) in rural areas of the country including in Bihar during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement I and II. In addition, the coverage of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and the mobile services have been increased through the upgradation work existing and new Base Transceiver Stations (BTS), details of which are given in the enclosed Statement III and IV.

(c) The upgradation of work in telecom sector in rural areas of the country will result in better telecom connectivity and services in these areas thereby leading to improved socio-economic activity.

#### Statement I

##### *Upgradation of small and medium exchanges*

Year	Conversion of Single Base Module to Remote Subscriber Unit	Conversion of C-DOT RAXs to AN-RAXs
2006-07	33	369
2007-08	8	266
2008-09 upto Oct-08	1	11
Upgradation work in Bihar	2006-07= 2 2007-08 =3 All completed, no conversion pending.	2006-07 = 43 All completed, no conversion pending.

**Statement II***Details of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) Village Public Telephones (VPTs) replacement as on 31.10.2008*

Sl.No.	Circle	Figures in respect of MARR on actual basis as per reconciliation on 1.4.2007	Total MARR replaced upto October, 2008	Balance as on 31.10.2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	71	71	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10335	10334	1
3.	Assam	9237	9102	135
4.	Bihar	7431	7431	0
5.	Jharkhand	3570	3570	0
6.	Gujarat	4106	4087	19
7.	Haryana	1423	1423	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	949	941	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2283	2251	32
10.	Karnataka	14575	14574	1
11.	Kerala	4	4	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21111	21023	88
13.	Chhattisgarh	5007	4816	191
14.	Maharashtra	15227	15143	84
15.	North East-I	1901	1327	574
16.	Meghalaya	1056	612	444
17.	Mizoram	527	397	130
18.	Tripura	318	318	0
19.	North-East-II	1531	1373	158
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	440	384	56
21.	Manipur	547	457	90
22.	Nagaland	544	532	12
23.	Orissa	11912	11770	142

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Punjab	2148	2146	0
25.	Rajasthan	14573	14431	142
26.	Tamil Nadu	6000	6000	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	25007	25007	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	9975	9975	0
29.	Uttarakhand	2876	2845	31
30.	West Bengal	11446	11446	0
31.	Sikkim	70	68	2
Total		182766	181158	1608

**Statement III***Upgradation of existing Base Transceiver Stations (BTS)*

Sl.No.	Circle	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Upto Oct. 08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	248	81	67
2.	Himachal Pradesh	124	32	70
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	58	39
4.	Punjab	985	100	189
5.	Rajasthan	775	291	143
6.	Uttarakhand	105	37	39
7.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1189	259	295
8.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	278	138	86
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	27	5
10.	Assam	107	255	120
11.	Bihar	181	243	114
12.	Kolkata Telecom District	317	103	113
13.	Jharkhand	113	49	73
14.	North-East	141	101	47
15.	Orissa	178	237	143

1	2	3	4	5
16.	West Bengal	233	209	150
17.	Chhattisgarh	203	307	195
18.	Gujarat	842	488	224
19.	Maharashtra	1024	928	428
20.	Madhya Pradesh	566	422	438
21.	Andhra Pradesh	452	176	633
22.	Chennai Telecom District	160	33	83
23.	Kerala	521	204	120
24.	Karnataka	253	152	193
25.	Tamil Nadu	369	160	319
	Total	9474	5090	4326

**Statement IV***Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) BTS Tower Commissioning Status*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.10.2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8	41	48
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	641	742
3.	Assam	159	188	201
4.	Bihar	276	386	406
5.	Chhattisgarh	128	207	122
6.	Gujarat	132	191	242
7.	Haryana	61	104	111
8.	Himachal Pradesh	72	165	196
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	85	129	150
10.	Jharkhand	133	163	174
11.	Karnataka	253	492	495
12.	Kerala	539	795	816
13.	Madhya Pradesh	111	213	256

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	480	717	782
15.	North East-I	78	88	95
16.	North East-II	42	51	52
17.	Orissa	103	199	209
18.	Punjab	77	90	114
19.	Rajasthan	267	424	494
20.	Tamil Nadu	320	411	411
21.	Uttarakhand	79	124	142
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	324	360	368
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	112	112	112
24.	West Bengal	152	277	286
25.	Kolkata TD	0	0	0
26.	Chennai TD	36	57	58
Total		4379	6625	7082

#### Development of Telecom Infrastructure

2246. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and number of connections issued by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for Fixed Line, WLL and GSM during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether infrastructure has been developed according to the connections issued; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, target and the number of telephone connections provided by BSNL and MTNL during the last two years and the

current year (upto 31.10.2008), circle wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The net addition in equipped capacity of Wireline, WLL and GSM connections of BSNL during the last two years and the current year upto 31.10.2008 is given below:

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 upto 31.10.2008
1.	Wireline	Lakh	-0.95	-5.61	-3.91
2.	WLL	Lakh	13.78	18.39	3.96
3.	GSM	Lakh	76.55	51.15	52.59

In MTNL, suitable infrastructure by way of cables, BTS, Transmission equipment and OFC etc. has been provided.

**Statement I**

*BSNL Circle wise MOU target and achievements of Wireline connections  
for the last two years and the current year*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles/ Metro Districts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement (up to 31.10.2008)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	100	-6,699	534	-6,767	-3,100	-3,862
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20,600	-257,893	35,130	-315,112	-177,700	-174,963
3.	Assam	3,700	-17,418	11,138	-72,078	-37,300	-61,347
4.	Bihar	19,400	-50,425	22,010	-13,305	-29,600	-7,035
5.	Chhattisgarh	600	-11,792	5,793	-17,279	-12,800	-22,094
6.	Gujarat	8,300	-201,231	29,737	-214,776	-132,600	-146,152
7.	Haryana	15,500	-96,748	17,303	-77,888	-51,900	-66,048
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,200	-22,175	10,005	-42,662	-26,100	-27,597
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,200	-7,061	6,546	-35,975	-19,700	-12,979
10.	Jharkhand	6,000	-20,971	9,671	-2,809	-12,300	-24,358
11.	Karnataka	21,500	-157,309	31,338	-162,512	-118,200	-108,584
12.	Kerala	49,800	61,870	62,838	-44,448	-107,300	-63,491
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13,100	-35,754	22,105	-73,734	-57,600	-58,763
14.	Maharashtra	31,900	-129,310	48,136	-340,493	-212,500	-396,480
15.	North East 1	1,200	2,976	4,402	1,321	-4,800	-3,885
16.	North East 2	1,500	-789	3,335	-22,494	-11,500	-5,403
17.	Orissa	5,400	-14,601	17,084	-3,953	-20,900	-49,810
18.	Punjab	19,100	-224,213	26,898	-163,163	-95,900	-47,318
19.	Rajasthan	25,900	-89,308	28,727	-92,592	-73,600	-66,960
20.	Tamil Nadu	8,900	-173,822	31,843	-246,648	-149,500	-174,734
21.	Uttarakhand	1,200	-20,480	7,260	-21,361	-16,000	-19,175
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	17,600	-76,938	26,145	-54,491	-56,800	-14,372
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	4,200	-116,967	17,208	-71,733	-50,100	-3,887
24.	West Bengal	29,200	-34,177	20,943	-91,976	-61,900	-47,107
25.	Kolkata	16,700	16,716	16,484	53	-34,900	-3,183
26.	Chennai	1,200	234	12,387	567	-25,400	-8,929
	<b>BSNL</b>	<b>328,000</b>	<b>-1,684,285</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>-2,186,308</b>	<b>-1,600,000</b>	<b>-1,618,516</b>

**Statement II**

*BSNL Circle wise MOU target and achievements of GSM Mobile connections for the last two years and the current year*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles/ Metro Districts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement (up to 31.10.2008)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3,600	12,005	12,805	9,727	29,000	11,045
2.	Andhra Pradesh	545,400	600,147	563,415	394,095	1,067,000	407,886
3.	Assam	100,800	206,213	230,488	234,703	145,000	56,038
4.	Bihar	540,000	190,324	256,098	313,653	433,000	331,035
5.	Chhattisgarh	72,900	250,582	256,098	208,707	263,000	137,093
6.	Gujarat	333,000	215,133	409,756	951,555	800,000	242,614
7.	Haryana	309,700	469,296	358,537	266,138	283,000	46,637
8.	Himachal Pradesh	144,900	283,050	179,268	50,795	97,000	59,653
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	113,400	289,589	204,878	23,832	88,000	20,123
10.	Jharkhand	155,700	149,977	204,878	48,466	233,000	87,929
11.	Karnataka	760,500	495,767	512,195	9,006	833,000	76,111
12.	Kerala	1,139,400	349,360	435,366	201,217	550,000	153,287
13.	Madhya Pradesh	351,900	509,352	409,756	401,481	488,000	232,896
14.	Maharashtra	848,700	1,108,815	717,073	943,231	1,166,000	107,250
15.	North East-1	29,700	83,432	76,829	89,400	43,000	-13,654
16.	North East-2	37,800	106,440	76,829	119,834	53,000	-69,749
17.	Orissa	145,800	200,292	204,878	245,148	252,000	162,837
18.	Punjab	504,900	758,337	563,415	800,866	500,000	310,011
19.	Rajasthan	684,900	951,809	614,634	206,499	800,000	200,787
20.	Tamil Nadu	303,300	606,200	486,585	329,678	1,067,000	158,871
21.	Uttarakhand	35,1000	209,031	102,439	131,198	200,000	22,092
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	467,100	1,219,242	512,195	1,424,533	833,000	423,033
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	110,700	233,613	307,317	516,223	467,000	108,935
24.	West Bengal	773,100	367,774	307,317	310,256	548,000	154,766
25.	Kolkatta	456,300	189,819	204,878	401,121	412,000	121,219
26.	Chennai	32,400	209,298	192,073	149,020	350,000	55,322
	<b>BSNL</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>10,264,897</b>	<b>8,400,000</b>	<b>8,780,382</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>3,602,067</b>



**Statement III***BSNL Circle wise MOU target and achievements of WLL connections for the last two years and the current year*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles/ Metro Districts	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement	MOU Target	Achievement (up to 31.10.2008)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	300	-509	2,917	4,036	9,000	1,060
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40,000	24,028	58,333	73,328	120,000	32,638
3.	Assam	7,500	34,012	23,333	19,253	45,000	-249
4.	Bihar	40,600	22,694	43,750	35,187	60,000	17,314
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,500	25,295	29,167	25,031	36,000	-5,160
6.	Gujarat	28,700	30,470	58,333	43,527	90,000	-6,895
7.	Haryana	18,800	20,449	17,500	14,303	45,000	-7,815
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14,900	12,917	20,417	30,607	45,000	9,375
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,400	32,717	23,333	35,148	30,000	-7,844
10.	Jharkhand	11,300	17,869	14,583	20,546	60,000	5,618
11.	Karnataka	63,000	55,651	58,333	100,684	120,000	29,843
12.	Kerala	76,800	122,489	116,667	120,758	156,000	53,009
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26,000	67,961	87,500	116,066	105,000	22,631
14.	Maharashtra	62,400	142,008	87,500	39,159	105,000	-34,668
15.	North East-1	2,100	16,298	11,667	16,270	30,000	4,151
16.	North East-2	2,700	8,486	11,667	6,932	36,000	3,137
17.	Orissa	10,800	38,841	29,167	40,008	60,000	6,446
18.	Punjab	37,000	-2,934	11,667	-5,579	60,000	-653
19.	Rajasthan	50,200	2,900	43,750	51,314	90,000	1,764
20.	Tamil Nadu	24,800	187,715	102,083	66,639	120,000	-5,456
21.	Uttarakhand	2,700	14,072	14,583	9,485	45,000	3,602
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	34,300	58,921	58,333	96,660	75,000	37,486
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	8,100	13,246	26,250	35,484	60,000	27,965
24.	West Bengal	56,700	30,672	58,333	18,587	120,000	820
25.	Kolkata	34,000	3,473	20,417	-2,008	45,000	493
26.	Chennai	2,400	3,997	20,417	10,044	33,000	681
BSNL		672,000	983,738	1,050,000	1,021,469	1,800,000	189,291

**Statement IV***The target and the number of telephone connections provided by MTNL*

Parameter	2006-07			
	Target*	Achievement		
		DL	MB	TI
Fixed line including WLL fixed	1000000	-23823	-52275	-76098
WLL		521	12462	12983
GSM		395282	410377	805659
<b>Total</b>		<b>371980</b>	<b>370564</b>	<b>742544</b>

Parameter	2007-08			
	Target*	Achievement		
		DL	MB	TI
Fixed line including WLL fixed	700000	4374	1197	5571
WLL		31252	11,016	42268
GSM		147012	348025	495037
<b>Total</b>		<b>182638</b>	<b>360238</b>	<b>542876</b>

Parameter	2008-09 (as on 31.10.08)			
	Target*	Achievement		
		DL	MB	TI
Fixed line including WLL fixed	950000	-52314	-75279	-127593
WLL		-3079	1777	-1302
GSM		268940	233088	502028
<b>Total</b>		<b>213547</b>	<b>159586</b>	<b>373133</b>

\*MTNL does not have separate targets for fixed line, WLL & GSM.

*[English]*

**Expenditure on Republic Day Ceremony**

2247. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred on organizing the Republic Day and Beating Retreat ceremonies in Delhi every year;

(b) the budget allocation for the ceremonies;

(c) the total revenue earned from sale of tickets for these ceremonies;

(d) whether the Government proposes to curtail these expenses and make a brief ceremony in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
 (a) to (e) Although the Ministry of Defence is responsible for organizing the Republic Day Parade and the Beating Retreat Ceremony at New Delhi every year, the organisation of these ceremonies requires co-ordinated efforts of various Central Ministries and Departments, the State Governments, the Union Territory Administrations, the Central Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies and various other agencies. As expenditure on various items regarding these arrangements is borne by the concerned organizations/agencies from their own budget allocations and is not compiled or exhibited under one Head of Account, it is not possible to indicate the total amount spent on these ceremonies in Delhi every year.

The collection from the Sale of Tickets of the Republic Day Parade and the Beating Retreat Ceremony varies from year to year. The total collection from the sale of tickets for the Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony 2008 was Rs. 17,63,021/-.

There were some suggestions to reduce the duration of the Republic Day Parade. However, the duration of the national functions organized by the Ministry of Defence is determined by taking into account the time requirements for the ceremonial, military and cultural aspects with due consideration to engaging the spectators' interest.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Food Security Mission**

2248. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in other districts of the country also;

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

(c) the details regarding the criteria adopted for the inclusion of districts under NFSM; and

(d) the details of the progress made under the said mission?

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) No, Sir. Government has no such proposal to extend the National Food Security Mission to other districts of the country.

(c) Under National Food Security Mission districts have been identified based on certain criteria such as for NFSM-Rice, those districts were identified which have more than 50,000 ha. area under rice and productivity less than the State's average productivity; for NFSM-Wheat the districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than State's average were identified. The districts for implementation of NFSM-Pulses have been selected based on existing large area under pulses, potential for area expansion through inter-cropping and utilization of rice fallows.

(d) The progress of NFSM has been most promising with enhanced input use and reach of better technologies to the farmers which has resulted into an additional production gain of about one million tonne of wheat during 2007-08 in NFSM districts.

#### **Scheme for Animal Husbandry**

2249. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes relating to animal husbandry, dairy development and goat farming under implementation by the Government and funds allocated to Nasik district in Maharashtra during current year;

(b) the extent of success achieved in this regard during last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of beneficiaries under the said schemes during the said period; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) The details of the schemes relating to animal husbandry, dairy development implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries are enclosed as Statement. This Department is not implementing any scheme on goat farming.

Financial assistance under these schemes is provided to States on the basis of their requirement, physical progress and utilization of funds released to them earlier. Funds are not allocated district-wise to any State, including

Maharashtra. However, funds released during the current financial year (2008-09) to the Government of Maharashtra under various schemes relating to animal husbandry and dairy development are indicated in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Funds released to Maharashtra during 2008-09 (till 10.12.2008)
1.	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding	0.00
2.	Fodder Development Scheme	0.00
3.	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	61.81
4.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	64.50
5.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	600.00
6.	National Project for Rinderpest Eradication	8.00
7.	Professional Efficiency Development	0.00
8.	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme	40.00
9.	Integrated Sample Survey	30.00
10.	Livestock Census	900.00
11.	Livestock Insurance	0.00
12.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme	0.00
13.	Strengthening Infrastructure for Clean Milk Production	17.43
14.	Assistance to Cooperatives	0.00
15.	Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza	0.00
Total		1,721.74

**Irrigation Projects**

2250. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects approved in Himachal Pradesh during last three years;

(b) the details regarding share of central and the State Government in the expenditure involved;

(c) the funds released by the Central Government during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of projects completed/still under construction alongwith the likely date of completion of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) 4 Irrigation projects namely, Balh valley,

Sidhata, Shahnahar and Changer area are approved by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects during last three years. Of these, 2 projects namely, Sidhata and Shahnahar have also been approved by the Planning Commission. In addition, 236 minor irrigation schemes have been approved by Himachal Pradesh and taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for construction.

(b) Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme under which financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for completion of ongoing irrigation major & medium projects and surface water minor irrigation schemes, the Central Government provides 90% grant assistance to Himachal Pradesh and balance 10% is to be arranged by the State Government.

(c) Year-wise grant released under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh is given below:

Year	Grant released (in Rs. Crore)
2005-06	30.0785
2006-07	3.93
2007-08	114.05

(d) No major/medium project taken under AIBP has been completed. The target date of completion of ongoing major/medium projects under AIBP as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is given below:

Name of the project	Target date of completion
Shahnahar Project	2010-11
Sidhata Project	2009-10
Changer Area Project	2010-11

Out of 236 surface Minor Irrigation schemes included in AIBP during last three years, 76 schemes have been completed. The target date of completion of these schemes as per Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh is March 2009.

#### **Safety Measures for Defence Installations**

2251. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any safety measures for defence installations in view of rise in incidents of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken for the safety of the important central defence establishment located in Jabalpur?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) Adequate measures are in place to guard own defence installations and are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the threat perception.

#### **Import of Thread**

2252. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of cheap thread from China has put the weavers in a pitiable condition and they are forced to quit their traditional vocation and switching over to some other work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The import of cheap silk fabric from China has posed a competition for domestic manufacturers.

(c) The following schemes have been implemented in the XI Plan to safeguard the interest of the weavers:-

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (v) Mill gate Price Scheme.

*[English]*

#### **Consumer Clubs**

2253. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the number and details of consumer clubs established in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently conducted a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the said scheme;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen and set up new consumer clubs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated 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) State-wise number of consumer clubs set up so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) State Governments who have not yet set up the consumer clubs have been asked to expedite the same. Funds are released to State Government on furnishing the requisite documents including the last of such schools.

**Statement**

*Consumer Clubs Sanctioned in the State/U.T.*

Sl.No.	State	Phase I	No. of Schools	Date of sanction	Phase II	No. of Schools	Date of sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 72.70 lakhs	727	10.01.2005	Rs. 25.00 lakhs	250	30.03.2006
2.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 25 lakhs	250	31.03.2005	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	1st year Rs. 25 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 25 lakhs	250	31.03.2005 16.04.2007	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	Rs. 11.50 lakhs	135	16.08.2005	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	Rs. 15 lakhs	150	31.03.2005	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	500	28.03.2006
6.	Maharashtra	1st year Rs. 45 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 45 lakhs	450	21.06.2004 17.03.2008	—	—	—
7.	Orissa	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	500	31.03.2005	—	—	—
8.	Punjab	Rs. 25 lakhs	250	28.03.2006	—	—	—
9.	Rajasthan	1st year Rs. 50 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 50 lakhs	500	31.03.2005 6.06.2007	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	500	27.09.2006
10.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 50 lakhs Rs. 50 lakhs	500	31.03.2005 13.10.2006	Rs. 50.00 lakhs Rs. 50.00 lakhs	500	12.10.2006 30.09.2008
11.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	100	13.06.2007	—	—	—
12.	West Bengal	Rs. 40.00 lakhs	400	28.03.2006	—	—	—
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 2.10 lakhs	36	30.03.2006	—	—	—
14.	Sikkim	Rs. 5.00 lakhs	50	20.12.2005	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	100	11.01.2007	—	—	—
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1st year Rs. 3.20 lakhs 2nd Rs. 6.80 lakhs	100	30.03.2006 27.03.2008	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 2.10 lakhs	21	13.02.2006	—	—	—
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 13.80 lakhs	153	28.04.2005	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	Rs. 2.70 lakhs	27	7.03.2005	—	—	—
20.	Puducherry	Rs. 5.00 lakhs	50	1.11.2007	—	—	—
21.	Kerala	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	100	2.11.2007	—	—	—
Total		Rs. 6,49,90,000	4849		2,25,00,000	1750	

*Consumer clubs set up through NGO/VCO*

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO/VCO	Phase I	No. of Schools	Date of sanction
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	"Binty" H. No. 4/9 (FF), Kishan Garh, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	1st year Rs. 5 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 3.24 lakhs	50	19.12.2003
2.	Voice Society, 441, Jangpura Extn. Mathura Road, New Delhi	1st year Rs. 5 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 5 lakhs	50	02.03.2005 8.11.2006
3.	South Delhi Housewives, Association, A-38B Kailash Colony, New Delhi	1st year Rs. 3 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 3 lakhs	30	25.02.2005 08.10.2007
Total		Rs. 24.24 lakhs	130	
<b>Orissa</b>				
1.	Jaya Kishan Youth Club at Jankigarh, PO Gadasahi, Dist. Puri, Orissa	1st year Rs. 5 lakhs 2nd year Rs. 5 lakhs	50	06.08.2004 20.02.2007
Total		Rs. 10 lakhs	50	

**Production of Rail Coaches by BEML**

2254. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) proposes to increase the production of rail coaches in the next few months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BEML Limited has plans to increase production of Rolling Stock from the current level of 450 during 2008-09 to 600 during 2009-10 that includes Main line coaches, Standard and Broad Gauge coaches, Metro Coaches, EMUs, Stainless Steel EMUs and Military wagons.

**Interim relief to Journalists**

2255. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has approved thirty percent interim relief for journalists and non-journalists employees of the Newspaper industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13A and 13D of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1965 and in consultation with the Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees, has notified the grant of interim rates of wages to journalists and other newspaper employees and news agency employees at the rate of thirty percent of the basic wage with effect from 8th January, 2008 vide notifications S.O. No. 2524 (E) and S.O. No. 2525 (E) dated 24th October, 2008.

#### **Fishing Harbours in Kerala**

2256. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up 11 more fishing harbours in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of harbours likely to be set up in areas covered by mangroves?

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, Madam. The Government of Kerala have indicated their intention to develop 13 more fishing harbours in the State and details are as below:

Sl.No.	Location of proposed fishing harbour	District
1.	Kasaragod	Kasaragod
2.	Cheruvathur	Kasaragod
3.	Manjeswaram	Kasaragod
4.	Vellayil	Kozhikode
5.	Parappanangadi	Malappuram
6.	Thanur	Malappuram
7.	Chettuvai	Thrissur
8.	Chellanam	Emakulam
9.	Arthungal	Alappuzha
10.	Chethi	Alappuzha
11.	Varkala-Chilakkoor	Thiruvananthapuram
12.	Valiyathura	Thiruvananthapuram
13.	Poonthura	Thiruvananthapuram

(c) Nil.

*[Translation]*

#### **Drought Affected States**

2257. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Study Group has been set up to study long-term and short-term measures for drought problems in Uttar Pradesh including Bundelkhand and Madhya Pradesh in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds and foodgrains allocated 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) An Inter-Ministerial Central Study Team visited the Bundelkhand areas and some tehsils in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh in the 4th Week of January, 2008 and the Bundelkhand areas of Madhya Pradesh in the 1st week of February, 2008, to study the drought like situation in these areas with a view to assessing the ground situation and the scale of implementation of various medium-term and long-term drought mitigation programmes/schemes and to recommend strategy and various measures that are required for agriculture development suitable for the areas to ameliorate the current situation. The Team submitted its report which is under consideration.

*[English]*

#### **Selling of Gold Coins through Post Offices**

2258. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell gold coins through Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Post Offices selected for selling gold coins, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has fixed the terms and conditions for selling gold coins through Post Offices;



(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the mechanism adopted for fixing the price of gold coins?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The pilot project on 'Sale of Gold Coins' had been in operation from 15th October, 2008. The 24 carat gold coins of the denomination 0.5 g, 1 g, 5 g and 8 g packed in a tamper proof, sealed cover with certification from Vallcambi, Switzerland are being sold through 148 select Post Offices. Details thereof are as under:-

Name of Circle	No. of POs selling gold coins
Tamil Nadu	20
Gujarat	29
Maharashtra	33
Delhi	20
Punjab	06
Madhya Pradesh	10
Karnataka	15
Andhra Pradesh	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Post Office sells the gold coins on commission basis. The gold coins are supplied to the Post Offices by the approved vendor.

(f) The price of gold coins is fixed by the vendor based on prevailing rate of gold in the International market.

*[Translation]*

#### Mobile Connections by BSNL and MTNL

2259. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mobile connections provided by BSNL and MTNL in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, during the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether all the locations including Tehsil headquarters of Uttar Pradesh are connected with mobile telephone services;

(c) if not, the names of locations which are yet to be connected with mobile services;

(d) whether mobile connections are made available on demand in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Delhi; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, the total number of mobile connections provided by BSNL in the country during 2008-09 (upto 31.10.08) is 36,02,067 including Uttar Pradesh (5,31,968).

The total number of mobile connections provided by MTNL during 2008-09 (upto 31.10.08) is 6,51,672 including Delhi (3,69,769). Circle wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Yes Sir. All the locations including Tehsil Head Quarters of Uttar Pradesh are connected with mobile telephone services.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### Statement

*Circle wise Mobile connection provided by BSNL and MTNL during 2008-09 (Upto 31.10.2008)*

Sl.No.	Name of circle	Mobile Connection provided during 2008-09 (upto 31.10.2008)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	11045
2.	Andhra Pradesh	407886
3.	Assam	56038
4.	Bihar	331035
5.	Chhattisgarh	137093
6.	Gujarat	242614
7.	Haryana	46637
8.	Himachal Pradesh	59653
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20123
10.	Jharkhand	87929
11.	Karnataka	76111
12.	Kerala	153287
13.	Madhya Pradesh	232896
14.	Maharashtra	107250
15.	North East 1	-13654
16.	North East 2	-69749

1	2	3
17.	Orissa	162837
18.	Punjab	310011
19.	Rajasthan	200787
20.	Tamil Nadu	156871
21.	Uttarakhand	22092
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	423033
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	108935
24.	West Bengal	154766
25.	Kolkatta	121219
26.	Chennai	55322
Total		3602067
<b>MTNL</b>		
1.	Delhi	369769
2.	Mumbai	281903
Total		651672

[English]

#### Contracts under new Procurement Procedure

2260. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed/awarded any contracts as per the new Defence Procurement Procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial and technical benefits likely to accrue from them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) No, Sir, The new Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2008) has come into effect from 01.09.2008. Only those cases in which Request for Proposal (RFP) is issued after 1st September, 2008 are to be processed as per DPP-2008.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Sainik Schools

2261. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sufficient funds for running the Sainik Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decline in standard of education in these schools;

(c) whether the per capita expense for a student in the school is being made up by fee from the students alone;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the standard to emoluments to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) Sainik Schools have been conceived as financially self sustaining institutions. A Major portion of the recurring expenditure is met out by the fees payable by the parents. The State Governments are responsible for the creation/maintenance of physical infrastructure and meeting a portion of the recurring expenditure. The State Governments award scholarships on merit-cum-means basis of the boys of their respective States. As far as the Union Government is concerned, a budget provision of Rs. 17.60 crore exists under Defence Service Estimates to meet expenditure on subsidies towards fee and dietary charges, incentives for cadets joining the National Defence Academy, scholarships to wards of Defence personnel/ ex-servicemen and training grants to these Schools. Besides, an amount of Rs. 44 crore @ Rs. 2 crore for each of the 22 Sainik Schools that were functional as on 29.2.2008 has been provided in the Union Budget for the year 2008-09 for improvement of infrastructure of these schools.

There has been a constant improvement in the academic standards of Sainik Schools. A Statement showing this trend is enclosed. With a view to maintain the academic standards in Sainik Schools, an elaborate programme of in service training to the teachers and competition oriented training for the cadets is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services and professional educational institutions/bodies. The Ministry of Defence also provides training grants to the schools with a view to upgrade Training infrastructure and skills.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgement delivered on 4.10.1988 in W.P. No. 1219 of 1987 filed by All India Sainik School Employees Association, had clarified that Sainik School employees are a class by themselves and can neither be treated as Central Government employee nor at par with Kendriya Vidyalayas. Under the present dispensation, the payment of salaries and pensions of Sainik School employees are met from the local resources generated.

**Statement***A. National Defence Academy (NDA) Selections*

Year	Total (both terms)	Number of Sainik School Students selected	Percentage share of Sainik School Students
2004	623	125	20.0%
2005	596	114	19.1%
2006	667	171	25.6%
2007	643	162	25.1%
2008	595	186	31.2%

*B. CBSE Class-X Board Examination*

Year	Number appeared	Number passed	Pass percentage	Percentage of 1st Divisions
2004	1550	1511	97.61	86.12
2005	1588	1567	98.78	88.79
2006	1606	1570	97.75	85.24
2007	1621	1621	100	91.47
2008	1698	1693	99.87	99.87

*C. CBSE Class-XII Board Examination*

Year	Number appeared	Number passed	Pass percentage	Percentage of 1st Divisions
2004	893	770	86.22	66.34
2005	908	794	87.44	71.55
2006	995	924	92.86	66.12
2007	995	971	97.29	87.10
2008	939	868	92.05	92.05

**Rice Production**

2262. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new high yielding varieties of rice seeds are being made available to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding annual rice production per hectare in the country, zone-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 of the new high yielding rice varieties notified under Section 5 of the Seeds Act, 1966 for cultivation to the farmers during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Average annual rice yield at the country level is 2203 kgs./hectare. However, Zone-wise particulars are not available.

**Statement**

*Particulars of New High Yielding Varieties Notified Under Section 5 of the Seeds Act, 1966 for the Last Three Years i.e. January, 2006 to November, 2008*

Sl.No.	Variety
1	2
1.	Bhudeb (CN-1035-61) (IET-14496)
2.	Giri
3.	Jaldi Dhan-13 (PNR-591-18)
4.	BR-2655
5.	Swetha (IET-14735)
6.	Dhanu
7.	Gouri (MO-20)
8.	Varsha (PTB-56)
9.	Chingam
10.	PRH-122 (IET-17248)
11.	HPR-2143
12.	HPR-1068
13.	Bharigu Dhan
14.	Vivek Dhan-154
15.	Pusa Sugandh Dhan-15 (IET-14132) (UPRBS-92-4)

1	2
16.	Pant Sankar Dhan-3 (UPHR-1010)
17.	Pant Sugandh Dhan-17 (IET-17263) (UPR-2879-98-105)
18.	ADT (R)-48
19.	VL Dhan-207 (VL-97-9729)
20.	VL Dhan-208 (VL-9632)
21.	VL Dhan-85 (IET-16455)
22.	Onam
23.	Bhagya
24.	Sagara
25.	Dhanya
26.	PTB-45 (Matta Triveni)
27.	PTB-49 (Kairaly)
28.	PTB-50 (Kanchana)
29.	PTB-51 (Aathira)
30.	PTB-52 (Aiswarya)
31.	Bhutnath (CSRC (S) 5-2-2-5) (IET-12855/11354)
32.	Birsa Dhan-108
33.	KHP-9
34.	Tunga (IET-13901)
35.	Brani deep (NDR-1025-2) (IET-13194)
36.	Jogesh (OR-1519-2) (IET-15169)
37.	Sidhanta (ORS-102-4) (IET-15296)
38.	Varshadhan (CRLC-899) (IET-16481)
39.	Upahar (OR-1234-12-1) (IET-17318)
40.	Pratikshya (ORS 201-5) (IET-15191)

1	2
41.	Ajay (CRHR-7) (IET-18166)
42.	Ketekijoha (IET-18669)
43.	Rajalaxmi (CRHR-5)
44.	Naveen (CR-749-2-2) (IET-14461)
45.	Geetanjali (CRM-2007-1)
46.	JKRH-401 (IET-18181) (JKRH-2000)
47.	Shusk Samrat (IET-17458)
48.	Virender (IET-17901) (RR-347-2)
49.	VL Dhan-86 (VL 97-3861) (IET-16863)
50.	Haryana Sankar Dhan-1 (HKRH-1)
51.	VL Dhan-209
52.	VL Dhan-65
53.	Sahyadri-2 (KJTRH-3) (IET-17661)
54.	Sahyadri-3 (KJTRH-12) (IET-18829)
55.	PAU-201
56.	Improved Samba Mahsuri
57.	Akshyadhan (IET 19367)
58.	CR Dhan 40 (IET 19253)
59.	Sampada (IET 19424)
60.	MTU 1075 (IET 18482)
61.	Vardhan (IET 18940)
62.	Gontra Bidhan-1 (IET 17430)
63.	Thanu
64.	Karma Mahsuri (IET 19991)
65.	PKV HMT
66.	Jaldi Dhan-6 (IET 14359)
67.	Nua Kalajeera (IET 18393)
68.	Phule Samrudhi

1	2
69.	AAUDR-1 (IET-19258)
70.	CR Dhan-10 (IET 18312)
71.	CR Boro Dhan-2 (IET 17612)
72.	CR Dhan-70 (IET 11904)
73.	CR Sugandh Dhan-3 (IET 18395)
74.	Manaswini (IET 19005)
75.	PR-118
76.	Rajendra Sweta
77.	Rajendra Suwasini
78.	Rajendra Mahsuri-1
79.	Rajendra Kasturi
80.	Abhishek
81.	Improved Pusa Basmati-1 (IET-18990)
82.	Pant Dhan-18 (IET-17920)
83.	Bhogarati
84.	Samleshwari (IET 17455)
85.	Chandahasini (IET-16800)
86.	Jaldbi (IET-17153)
87.	Indira Sona
88.	Pardhira
89.	Indra
90.	Sree Kurma
91.	Warangal Sannalu
92.	Phule Radha
93.	JRH-5
94.	JRH-4
95.	ADT (R) 47
96.	TPS (R) 4
97.	RMD (R) 1

1	2
98.	CORH-3
99.	Karjat-5
100.	Karjat-6
101.	Pant Dhan-19 (IET-17544)
102.	Hybrid-6129 (IET-18815)
103.	Pariphou
104.	PY-7
105.	GR-12
106.	Varun Dhan

**Textile Parks**

2263. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:  
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to establish and develop textile parks in the country including Orissa and Maharashtra;

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

(c) the estimated annual production of such parks alongwith the number of persons likely to be employed therein, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and sanctioned under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme to various States in the country including Orissa during the year 2008-09, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) is under implementation to facilitate setting up of textiles parks with appropriate support infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme, Industry Associations/Groups of Entrepreneurs are main promoters of the textiles parks. So far forty (40) textiles park projects have been sanctioned under the SITP. Location of these parks, State-wise, is as under:-

State	Number of Projecs	Location
Andhra Pradesh	06	Pochampally, Vishakhapatnam, Mahboobnagar, Hindupur, Nellore, Ananthpur
Assam	01	Darrang
Gujarat	07	Surat (5), Kutch (Mundra SEZ), Kheda
Karnataka	01	Dodballapur
Maharashtra	10	Ichalkaranji (3), Tarapur, Baramati, Dhule, Bhiwandi, Islampur, Latur, Hingoli
Punjab	02	Dhaura (Barnala), Nawansaher
Rajasthan	04	Kishangarh (2), Pali, Bagru
Tamil Nadu	06	Palladam, Cuddalore, Perundural, Komarapalayam, Karur, Madurai
Uttar Pradesh	01	Gorakhpur
West Bengal	02	Kolkata, North 24 Pargana

(c) Estimated annual production and employment potential of the sanctioned projects, State-wise are given in the following table:-

State	Number of Projects	Estimated Annual Production (In Crore Rupees)	Employment potential (Direct & Indirect) (No. of Persons)
Andhra Pradesh	06	15737	449608
Assam	01	215	11507
Gujarat	07	6596	98013
Karnataka	01	350	4000
Maharashtra	10	6613	137350
Punjab	02	2090	30350
Rajasthan	04	2490	56650
Tamil Nadu	06	3193	55500
Uttar Pradesh	01	300	8500
West Bengal	02	530	56640

(d) Funds under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme are neither allocated nor sanctioned State-wise.

Funds are released through the nodal agencies/co-opted institutions to the identified segments of the industry for the projects in conformity with the scheme and financial norms of the Financial Institutions concerned. During the

financial year Rs. 1440 crore has been allocated for the scheme. Progress of the scheme, State-wise, upto 30.9.2008 is given in the following table:

State/UT	Applications received			Applications sanctioned			Applications Disbursed	
	No.	Project Cost	Amount of loan required	No.	Project Cost	Amount	No.	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	339	5077.89	3220.89	324	4870.75	3153.90	320	2631.68
Chandigarh	18	185.40	116.37	16	175.40	95.00	16	92.78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49	553.81	459.92	49	553.81	459.86	49	380.72
Daman and Diu	18	430.59	72.56	18	430.59	72.56	18	66.22
Delhi	334	2889.84	1415.73	331	2872.14	1209.84	330	1024.52
Gujarat	9080	13835.21	7267.94	9076	14196.87	6348.42	9073	5110.14
Haryana	555	2173.15	1297.87	555	2173.15	1279.24	506	1098.05
Himachal Pradesh	31	704.24	374.94	30	703.24	374.94	30	354.90
Jammu and Kashmir	22	653.59	503.47	20	573.59	413.47	20	309.45
Karnataka	565	2287.04	1403.09	565	2287.04	1235.59	543	1014.36
Kerala	55	1160.50	552.81	54	1160.50	420.82	54	290.63
Madhya Pradesh	61	1132.56	585.44	60	1120.10	598.37	59	488.89
Maharashtra	1680	29647.29	14513.46	1631	28380.32	12126.68	1609	10168.70
Orissa	1	2.09	1.34	1	2.09	1.34	1	0.92
Pondicherry	2	45.57	33.65	2	45.57	33.65	2	30.28
Punjab	1878	23113.21	11052.68	1869	23017.94	10457.83	1854	7131.34
Rajasthan	815	17231.03	4439.75	815	17231.03	4323.24	813	3876.07
Tamil Nadu	4943	27601.95	16550.48	4896	27283.93	15412.20	4861	13051.98
Uttarakhand	5	269.79	119.14	5	269.79	119.14	5	25.36
Uttar Pradesh	125	2444.32	1079.54	121	2420.41	777.34	118	697.52
West Bengal	135	689.92	440.30	133	683.05	431.74	127	332.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>20711</b>	<b>132128.98</b>	<b>65501.38</b>	<b>20571</b>	<b>130541.30</b>	<b>59344.99</b>	<b>20408</b>	<b>47976.80</b>

**Manufacturing of Helicopter Gunships**

2264. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been placed on the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for manufacture of 67 helicopter gunships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No order for manufacture of Light Combat Helicopter has been placed on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. A project for design & development of Light Combat Helicopter was approved in October, 2006 at an estimated cost of Rs. 377 crore. The D&D Project is expected to be completed by December, 2010. This includes manufacture of one mock-up and 2 technology demonstrators. Once successfully designed & developed the projected requirement of IAF would be 65.

**New Guidelines for Issue of SIM Cards**

2265. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present guidelines to issue a SIM card to a new subscriber are not sufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) proposes to issue new guidelines while issuing SIM card connections to the subscribers to take instant photographs using web camera in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, the present guidelines to issue a SIM card to a new subscriber are sufficient.

(c) to (e) At present, no such proposal is under consideration in DOT. As per existing instructions/

guidelines, the applicant is mandated to paste his/her photograph on the application form for mobile connection.

**National Policy on Drought Proofing**

2266. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special features of New National Policy on Drought Proofing;

(b) the details of evaluation programme designed for drought proofing during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive action plan for eradication/mitigation of drought in the rainfall deficient areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Diversification of Agricultural Activities**

2267. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for the diversification of agricultural activities to produce commercial crops with a view to encouraging agro based industries; 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) To increase production and productivity of Horticulture, Oilseeds & Pulses crops and to promote crop diversification, following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented:

1. National Horticulture Mission.
2. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).



National Horticulture Mission is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector covering Fruits, Spices, Flowers, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants, Plantation crops of Cashew and Coca, which also promote diversification in agriculture. The Mission envisages an end-to-end approach covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers/producers. Under the Mission, cluster approach is being adopted for developing a production base not only for fresh consumption but also for providing raw material to the agro based industries and also for setting up of infrastructures for post harvest management, processing and marketing. Under Mission, only primary/mobile processing of horticulture produce is covered. The major programme of processing and value addition of horticulture produce is promoted by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries out of their scheme.

In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs. 25000 crores for XI Plan to incentivise States to invest and reorient agricultural development strategies which also aims to promote among others crop diversification as well.

In sugarcane, thrust areas like development of varieties suitable for non-traditional uses like ethanol, co-generation and high fibre content, exploratory studies on the use of sugarcane for production of ethanol from biomass using microorganisms etc., developing varieties with higher biopass production, identification of suitable species and clones as captive resource of fibre for paper industries, development of management techniques for improving ethanol yield and studies on environmental issue arising from enhanced production of ethanol as bio-fuel and developing strategies to mitigate the problems arising thereof are identified during XI Plan period.

Diversified products of Jute are encouraging agro based industries. The diversified products of Jute namely Geo textile, Yarn, Jute, Jute carpet are important products. Further Jute stick is utilized for particle board and jute whole plant is used for paper pulp.

Soybean is introduced into many cotton growing regions, especially the Vidharbha and adjoining regions of Maharashtra to be grown either as intercrop, strip crop or in rotation with cotton. Cultivation of soybean is encouraged because it is fetching good remuneration and the soybean products which are processed through agro-based industries.

### **One Rank One Pension to Defence Personnel**

2268. LT. GEN. (RETD.) TEJ PAL SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to approve the proposal of One Rank One Pension to the Defence Personnel in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The demand for 'One Rank One Pension' was not found acceptable due to administrative, financial and legal reasons. Moreover, the pensionary benefits of the Personnel Below Officer Rank, particularly of the three ranks of Sepoy, Naik and Havildar, have been significantly increased by increasing weightage from 5 years to 10, 8 and 6 years respectively and by allowing pension of pre-01.01.1996 to be computed with reference to the maximum of the pay-scale introduced w.e.f. 01.01.1996.

### **Radiation Level of Cellphones and Mobile Towers**

2269. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Regulatory Bodies have set benchmark for radiation levels emitted by cell phones and towers which are mandatory for cell phone manufacturers to declare as Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) levels;

(b) whether the sale of cell phone in the country is regulated by mandatory requirement of declaration of SAR levels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Telecom Commission has approved the adoption

of the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation (ICNIRP) Guidelines in Telecom Sector in India regarding basic restrictions and reference levels for limiting EMF exposure.

The Department of Telecom has notified to Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue to take necessary action for Compliance of guidelines recommended by ICNIRP.

*[Translation]*

#### **Post Offices in Rural Areas**

2270. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices functioning in the country including rural areas alongwith the number of employees working therein, State-wise;

(b) whether post office facilities have been provided in all villages in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the total number of villages where facility of post offices are yet to be provided, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to open post offices in all the villages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The total number of Post Offices in the country is 1,55,035 (as on 31.3.2008) including 1,39,173 Post Offices functioning in rural areas. Total workforce (non-gazetted and Group B) of the Department is 4,96,387 including 2,80,802 Gramin Dak Sevaks (as on 31.3.2007). State/ Circle-wise break up of Post Offices and employees functioning therein is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Postal facilities in terms of regular delivery of mail, clearance of letter boxes and sale of stamps/ stationery at the doorstep of customers is provided in all the villages of the country including Uttar Pradesh. However, 4,61,355 villages in the country are without Post Office including 84,670 villages in Uttar Pradesh Circle. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Opening of Post Office is an ongoing exercise. Post Offices are provided in a phased manner on the basis of need, justification as per prescribed norms and availability of resources. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, there is a target for opening of 3,000 Post Offices in the villages subject to availability of Plan Support/sanction of Gramin Dak Sevak Posts.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Category wise Post Offices as on 31.3.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	HOs		SOs		EDSOs		EDBOs		Total		Total No. of POs
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98	6	981	1352	12	19	196	13485	1287	14862	16149
2.	Assam	19	0	222	382	0	35	57	3292	298	3709	4007
3.	Bihar	30	1	367	645	18	81	17	7898	432	8625	9057
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	0	195	128	0	0	18	2772	223	2900	3123
5.	Delhi	12	0	406	4	10	9	62	68	490	81	571
6.	Gujarat	34	0	635	638	0	33	58	7515	727	8186	8913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	12	4	15	19
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	34	1	37	38
7.	Haryana	16	0	293	178	3	11	12	2140	324	2329	2653
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	3	100	343	4	14	0	2298	119	2658	2777
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	0	175	74	11	11	32	1379	227	1464	1691
10.	Jharkhand	13	0	226	209	11	17	22	2593	272	2819	3091
11.	Karnataka	59	0	926	803	11	24	261	7742	1257	8569	9828
12.	Kerala	45	6	485	959	69	394	308	2790	907	4149	5056
	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	10	10
	Mahe	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	0	692	323	33	33	93	7107	860	7463	8323
14.	Maharashtra	59	Nil	1107	954	10	108	108	10249	1284	11311	12595
	Goa	2	0	45	57	0	3	7	144	54	204	258
15.	North East											
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	17	31	0	0	0	251	18	282	300
	Manipur	1	0	11	42	0	0	0	643	12	685	697
	Meghalaya	2	0	26	35	0	0	2	423	30	458	488
	Mizoram	1	0	23	17	2	3	32	327	58	347	405
	Nagaland	1	0	15	27	0	0	10	275	26	302	328
	Tripura	3	0	29	53	2	7	24	598	58	658	716
16.	Orissa	35	0	519	638	9	49	16	6896	579	7583	8182
17.	Punjab	21	0	420	325	0	8	11	3076	452	3409	3861
	Chandigarh	1	0	40	2	0	1	0	6	41	9	50
18.	Rajasthan	46	2	593	692	2	20	33	8930	674	9644	10318
19.	Tamil Nadu	92	0	1356	1308	27	175	334	8728	1809	10211	12020
	Pondicherry	1	0	23	9	0	0	13	49	37	58	95
20.	Uttarakhand	13	0	190	181	5	73	10	2242	218	2496	2714
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71	0	1614	855	109	263	152	14598	1946	15716	17662
22.	West Bengal	45	0	945	714	81	251	38	6674	1109	7639	8748

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	10	16	1	5	0	68	12	89	101
	Sikkim	1	0	12	10	0	0	0	186	13	196	209
	Total	799	18	12704	12017	432	1649	1927	125489	15862	139173	155035

**Statement II***Non-Gazetted Actual Staff Statistics as on 31.3.2007*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Group				Gramin Dak Sewak	Grand Total
		B	C	D	Total		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	3622	1038	4728	27243	31971
2.	Assam	229	12309	2222	14760	8553	23313
3.	Bihar	212	5624	2434	8270	14837	23107
4.	Chhattisgarh	58	1828	368	2254	5607	7861
5.	Delhi	282	7366	2497	10145	381	10526
6.	Gujarat	155	11796	2309	14260	15551	29811
7.	Haryana	74	3277	820	4171	4234	8405
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46	2065	436	2547	6418	8965
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	1336	380	1744	2698	4442
10.	Jharkhand	54	2340	591	2985	6043	9028
11.	Karnataka	212	11658	1646	13516	14821	28337
12.	Kerala	159	9348	1324	10831	11916	22747
13.	Madhya Pradesh	144	6652	1389	8185	13582	21767
14.	Maharashtra	259	24147	5544	29950	21383	51333
15.	North East	42	1637	428	2107	7121	9228
16.	Orissa	122	5306	911	6339	16849	23188
17.	Punjab	90	5339	1276	6705	5924	12629
18.	Rajasthan	176	6699	1721	8596	14826	23422
19.	Tamil Nadu	298	16324	3118	19740	23449	43189
20.	Uttar Pradesh	273	16157	4285	20715	32485	53200
21.	Uttarakhand	57	2004	382	2443	6248	8691
22.	West Bengal	246	16278	4070	20594	20633	41227
	Total	3284	173112	39189	215585	280802	496387

**Statement III**

*Number of villages without Post Office  
as on 31.3.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Total No. of villages without Post Office
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11914
2.	Assam	22539
3.	Bihar	29850
4.	Chhattisgarh	17229
5.	Delhi	84
6.	Gujarat	9945
	Daman	5
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32
	Diu	1
7.	Haryana	4435
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14837
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4707
10.	Jharkhand	25930
11.	Karnataka	20236
12.	Kerala	0
	Lakshadweep	0
	Mahe (Pondicherry)	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	46167
14.	Maharashtra	29367
	Goa	136
15.	North East	
	Arunachal Pradesh	3388
	Manipur	1748
	Meghalaya	5420
	Mizoram	294

1	2	3
	Nagaland	938
	Tripura	197
16.	Orissa	39406
17.	Punjab	8869
	Chandigarh	14
18.	Rajasthan	28245
19.	Tamil Nadu	6318
	Pondicherry	233
20.	Uttarakhand	13265
21.	Uttar Pradesh	84670
22.	West Bengal	30271
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	415
	Sikkim	250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>461355</b>

*[English]***Import of Edible Oil**

2271. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:  
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the total production, demand and import of edible oil during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the agencies involved in import of edible oil and countries from where it was imported;

(c) whether the import of edible oil has been increasing with decline in its domestic production;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor indicating the total quantum of foodgrains diverted for production of bio-fuel during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the production of edible oils including palm oil in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total estimated production and import of edible oil during each of the last three years have been as under:-

(in lakh tons)

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Production of Oilseeds (Nov.-Oct.)	Net availability of edible oils from all domestic sources (Nov.-Oct.)	Import of edible oils* (April-March)
2005-06	279.79	83.16	42.88
2006-07	242.89	73.70	42.17
2007-08	288.25 (Estimated)	84.92 (Estimated)	49.03

\*Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S).

The total production of oilseeds during the year 2008-09 and hence of edible oils has not yet been estimated.

According to the projections for oilseeds/edible oils made by the Ministry of Agriculture, the annual requirement/demand of edible oils in the country in terms of consumption of edible oils based on behaviouristic approach amounted to 118.50 lakh tons in 2005-06, 124.10 lakh tons in 2006-07, 127.57 lakh tons in 2007-08 and 132.80 lakh tons in 2008-09.

(b) Import of edible oils has been allowed under Open General License (OGL) except coconut oil. Private sector and public sector undertakings are involved in import of edible oil. Countries from where it was imported include Indonesia, Malaysia, Argentina and Brazil.

(c) and (d) Domestic production/net availability and import of edible oils have increased from 83.16 lakh tons to 84.92 lakh tons and 42.88 tons to 49.03 lakh tons respectively during 2005-06 to 2007-08. As per information furnished by Ministry of Agriculture, no foodgrains have been diverted for production of bio-fuel during the last 3 years and the current year.

(e) Steps taken to improve the production of oilseeds and hence of edible oils including palm oil in the country include:-

- (i) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and

Maize (ISOPOM) in certain States, financial assistance for Oil Palm Development and purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, Integrated Pest Management etc.

- (ii) With a view to make the implementation of the ISOPOM more effective, the ISOPOM has recently been modified as a part of National Food Security Mission with regard to norms and pattern of assistance, inclusion of new components and additional implementing agencies during 11th Plan Period. An allocation of Rs. 320.00 crores has been made under ISOPOM during 2008-09.
- (iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is engaged in development of high yielding improved varieties, production and protection technologies in oilseeds for increasing the production and productivity and to make oilseeds cultivation profitable to farmers.
- (iv) Enhanced incentives to the farmers through fixation of higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major oilseeds.
- (v) In order to encourage production of solvent extracted oils in the country and to promote export of extractions, excise duty on food grade hexane has been reduced to 14%.

**Proposal of Marketing Support and  
Services Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

2272. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a marketing Support and Services Scheme for the Handicraft Sector;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and released under the said scheme during each year of the Eleventh Plan Period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Marketing Support and Services Scheme for handicrafts sector is already in operation. The main aims and objective of the scheme include; to project Indian handicrafts and create its awareness among the masses by organizing a number of marketing events; to provide direct marketing outlets for the craft persons; to establish direct contact of the craft persons, producer groups, SHG Federation etc. with the exporters, buying houses and other marketing organizations for regular and continuous flow of orders without middlemen by organizing Sourcing Shows in important cities; to set up various types of Haats at prime locations in the country to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons and to set up Marketing Hub in Metros, Sourcing Hub in Craft Clusters and Warehousing facilities in important locations/markets on Public Private Partnership mode for creation of a permanent marketing platform to prospective buyers like wholesalers, retailers, buying houses, foreign buyers and consumers etc.

(c) No State-wise funds are allocated under any scheme including Marketing Support and Services Scheme for promotion and development of handicrafts in the country. However a sum of Rs. 20.30 and Rs. 26.00 crores (including NER) has been allocated during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. The details of funds released under the Marketing Support and Services Scheme during each year of the 11th Plan Period, State-wise is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09 (till December 10, 2008)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149.73	208.67
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	—
4.	Assam	133.72	95.92
5.	Bihar	25.91	15.32
6.	Chandigarh	9.75	20.33
7.	Delhi	162.38	162.62
8.	Goa	17.49	1.62
9.	Gujarat	55.76	68.89
10.	Haryana	29.90	26.56
11.	Himachal Pradesh	31.16	46.55
12.	Jharkhand	50.02	27.93
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.45	24.71
14.	Karnataka	69.25	79.73
15.	Kerala	45.10	29.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	125.13	88.63
17.	Maharashtra	95.65	59.03
18.	Manipur	51.10	80.06
19.	Meghalaya	3.14	—
20.	Mizoram	4.04	52.23
21.	Nagaland	20.85	66.26
22.	Orissa	108.12	103.86
23.	Punjab	2.76	3.24
24.	Pondicherry	16.56	21.69
25.	Rajasthan	59.46	82.44
26.	Sikkim	6.75	6.37

1	2	3	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	38.27	83.07
28.	Tripura	24.03	2.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	819.00	340.98
30.	Uttanchal	39.40	31.37
31.	West Bengal	36.25	61.46
Total		2250.13	1892.17

[Translation]

#### Production Units Under Handloom Clusters

2273. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of production units functioning at present in the handloom clusters, State-wise and cluster-wise;

(b) the number of persons employed therein, State-wise;

(c) the quantum and value of the average annual production and exports from the said clusters during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the establishment of clusters have resulted in the development of the handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the State-wise number of clusters, handlooms and the number of handloom weavers/workers as per last Handloom Census of 1995-96 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The quantum of annual production of handloom fabrics during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Million sq. mtrs.)			
2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (April-Sept. 2008)
6108	6536	6947 (Provisional)	3304 (Provisional)

As regards exports is concerned, in the absence of separate ITC (HS) Codes, the export data from April 2003 onwards is not available. The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, has recently notified ITC codes for the handloom products vide notification dated 24th September 2008. The export data on handlooms, henceforth will be generated by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of clusters	Number of Looms	No. of persons engaged in Weaving (Weavers) & Allied Activities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	202100	490616
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	39592	53473
3.	Assam	23	1322056	2322268
4.	Bihar	53 (including Jharkhand)	34906	110732
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	8111	28362
6.	Delhi	01	7027	6708



1	2	3	4	5
7.	Goa	01	43	25
8.	Gujarat	19	20550	57936
9.	Haryana	17	22718	22810
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	47631	65099
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	18154	51847
12.	Jharkhand	—	11314	56975
13.	Karnataka	20	70835	177562
14.	Kerala	14	49508	63153
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	14425	27744
		(including Chhattisgarh)		
16.	Maharashtra	28	39900	80901
17.	Manipur	08	281496	462087
18.	Meghalaya #	—	#	#
19.	Mizoram #	—	#	#
20.	Nagaland	07	87878	126228
21.	Orissa	30	92869	246782
22.	Pondicherry	01	3106	7389
23.	Punjab	12	6556	13160
24.	Rajasthan	31	34343	71915
25.	Sikkim**	—	838	1228
26.	Tamil Nadu	22	413174	607675
27.	Tripura	4	117792	291761
28.	Uttar Pradesh	67	182539	401362
		(including Uttarakhand)		
29.	Uttarakhand	—	7031	19322
30.	West Bengal	18	350654	686254
	Total All India	470	3487146	6551354

# Data not received from Meghalaya and Mizoram.

\*\*No separate figures available relating to number of weavers in respect of Sikkim.

*[English]***Linking of Rivers**

2274. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to study about acute shortage of water in the coming five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether linking of rivers is the solution for problem of water crisis in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken a decision over the Action Plans One and Two of the River Linking Project;

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

(g) whether the project is likely to be completed in the stipulated time; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The planning for development of Water Resources for meeting the growing needs for various purposes is undertaken by the respective State Governments. However, the MoWR constituted the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD). NCIWRD in its report has indicated the projections for water requirement for various purposes upto the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 as under:

Use (in billion cubic metre)	Year		
	2010	2025	2050
Irrigation	557	611	807
Domestic	43	62	111
Industries	37	67	81
Others	73	103	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1180</b>

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) and Central Water Commission (CWC) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. The Inter-linking proposals under NPP envisage additional benefits of 25 million ha. of irrigation from surface water, 10 million ha. by increased use of ground water and generation of 34 Thousand MW of power apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, water supply, salinity and pollution control etc.

(e) and (f) The Task Force on Interlinking of River (ILR) submitted Action Plan-I during April, 2003 giving outline of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports, Detailed Project Reports, Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the Project. Action Plan-II giving alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestions on methods for cost recovery etc. was also submitted during April, 2004. Appropriate follow up action has been taken on the recommendations given by Task Force in respect of Guidance on norms of appraisal, bringing about speedy consensus amongst the States and prioritization of links. The stage has not come for taking decision on the remaining recommendations of the Task Force.

(g) and (h) The implementation of ILR project depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with the neighbouring countries.

**Upgradation of Village Post Offices**

2275. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernize the village post offices in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to

(c) For upgrading and modernizing the village Post Offices, Infrastructural equipment to all such Post Offices is provided for facilitating transaction of business with public. This is an ongoing exercise and all the village Post Offices are covered in a phased manner. During the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rupees two crores have been allocated to Circles for supply of infrastructural equipment to cover 4,000 village Post Offices. Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement I**

*Physical targets and financial outlays during the year 2007-08 under the Plan Scheme—Supply of infrastructural equipment to village Post Offices*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Target (No. of EDBOs to be provided with Infrastructural Equipment) (2007-08)	Financial Outlay (Rs. in thousand) (2007-08)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	600
2.	Assam	95	475
3.	Bihar	120	600
4.	Chhattisgarh	60	300
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	85	425
7.	Haryana	25	125
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	40
10.	Jharkhand	25	125
11.	Karnataka	90	450
12.	Kerala	32	160
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	350
14.	Maharashtra	100	500
15.	North East	200	1000

1	2	3	4
16.	Orissa	65	325
17.	Punjab	15	75
18.	Rajasthan	60	300
19.	Tamil Nadu	75	375
20.	Uttar Pradesh	130	650
21.	Uttarakhand	25	125
22.	West Bengal	75	375
	Sikkim (West Bengal)	5	25
Total		1500	7500

**Statement II**

*Physical targets and financial outlays during the year 2008-09 under the Plan Scheme—Supply of infrastructural equipment to village Post Offices*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Target (No. of EDBOs to be Provided with Infrastructural Equipment) (2008-09)	Financial Outlay (Rs.) (2008-09)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	1000000
2.	Assam	150	750000
3.	Bihar	200	1000000
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	500000
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	140	700000
7.	Haryana	45	225000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35	175000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	75000
10.	Jharkhand	40	200000
11.	Karnataka	150	750000
12.	Kerala	55	275000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	120	600000
14.	Maharashtra	200	1000000

1	2	3	4
15.	North East	245	1225000
16.	Orissa	125	625000
17.	Punjab	45	225000
18.	Rajasthan	100	500000
19.	Tamil Nadu	150	750000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	215	1075000
21.	Uttarakhand	45	225000
22.	West Bengal	120	600000
	Sikkim (West Bengal)	5	25000
Total		2500	12500000

[Translation]

**Medical Facilities to Beedi Workers**

2276. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) the number of beedi workers availing medical facilities alongwith the names of the institutions through which the said facilities have been extended, State-wise;

(b) whether the said facilities have been found to be inadequate for the above beneficiaries;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring out any new plan to provide adequate medical facilities to the beedi workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said plan/proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) A Statement showing the detail is enclosed.

(b) to (e) The facilities are by and large adequate for the beneficiaries. However, whenever there is a request for additional facilities, it is examined in the context of the requirement and the availability of funds and necessary steps are taken.

**Statement**

*The number of beedi workers availing the medical facilities and name of hospitals/dispensaries, State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of beedi workers availing medical facilities	Name of hospitals/dispensaries through which medical facilities are extended
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	46645	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Patan, Distt. Patan. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sarsa, Distt. Kheda. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Distt. Ahmedabad. 4. Static Dispensary, Vadnagar, Distt. Mehasana. 5. Static Dispensary, Borsad, Distt. Kaira. 6. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Palanpur, Distt. Mehasana.
2.	Rajasthan	35947	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sujangarh, Distt. Churu. 2. Static Dispensary, Tonk, Distt. Tonk.

1	2	3	4
			3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ajmer, Distt. Ajmer. 4. Static Dispensary, Beawar, Distt. Ajmer. 5. Static Dispensary, Karoli, Distt. Swaimadhopur. 6. Mobile Dispensary, Kota, Distt. Kota. 7. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Swaimadhopur. 8. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nisrabad, Distt. Ajmer. 9. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Baran, Distt. Kota. 10. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Bundi, Distt. Bundi.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	380092	(i) 10 bedded Central Hospital, Gursahaiganj (U.P.) 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jaunpur, Distt. Jaunpur. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Allahabad, Distt. Allahabad. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Amroha, Distt. Moradabad. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Mirzapur, Distt. Mirzapur. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Raibareli, Distt. Raibareli. 7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rampur, Distt. Rampur. 8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gazipur, Distt. Gazipur. 9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sultanpur, Distt. Sultanpur. 10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi. 11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Lar (Matlar), Distt. Deoria. 12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Azamgarh, Distt. Azamgarh. 13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Faizabad, Distt. Faizabad. 14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ballia, Distt. Ballia. 15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Fatehpur, Distt. Fatehpur. 16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bharvari, Distt. Allahabad. 17. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Handia, Distt. Allahabad. 18. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Naugavansadat, Distt. Moradabad.
4.	Karnataka	250763	(i) 50 bedded Central Hospital, Mysore (Karnataka) 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Thumbe, Distt. Mangalore.

1	2	3	4
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Moodabidri, Distt. Mangalore.</li> <li>3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Katipalla, Distt. Mangalore.</li> <li>4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Puttur, Distt. Mangalore.</li> <li>5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Derlakatta, Distt. Mangalore.</li> <li>6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Harihar, Distt. Chitradurga.</li> <li>7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nipani, Distt., Belgaum.</li> <li>8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore.</li> <li>9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kolar, Distt. Kolar.</li> <li>10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tumkur, Distt. Tumkur.</li> <li>11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Udupai, Distt.. South Kanara.</li> <li>12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Vamadapadava, Distt. South Kanara.</li> <li>13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kalladoka, Distt. South Kanara.</li> <li>14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Uppinangady, Distt. South Kanara.</li> <li>15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kamral, Distt. South Kanara.</li> <li>16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Karkala, Distt. South Kanara.</li> <li>17. Static Dispensary, Kaikamba Distt. Mangalore.</li> <li>18. Static Dispensary, Yadgir, Distt. Gulbarga.</li> <li>19. Static Dispensary, Channapatna Distt. Bangalore.</li> <li>20. Static Dispensary, Gundlupet, Distt. Mysore.</li> <li>21. Static Dispensary, Chamarajanagar, Distt. Mysore.</li> <li>22. Static Dispensary, Hubli, Distt. Dharwad.</li> <li>23. Static Dispensary, Sira Taluk, Distt. Tumkur.</li> <li>24. Static Dispensary, Dharwad, Distt. Dharwad.</li> <li>25. Mobile Dispensary, Mysore (attached with hospital).</li> <li>26. Mobile Dispensary, Padil, Distt. Mangalore.</li> </ol>
5.	Kerala	79208	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Cannanore, Distt. Cannanore.</li> <li>2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tellichery, Distt. Tellichery.</li> <li>3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Alathur, Distt. Palakkad.</li> <li>4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nileswar, Distt. Kasargod.</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4
			5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kasargod, Distt. Kasargod. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Manjeswar, Distt. Kasargod. 7. Static Dispensary, Kandotty, Distt. Malapuram. 8. Static Dispensary, Chavakkad, Distt. Trissur.
6.	Orissa	195540	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Angul, Distt. Dhenkanal. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Salepur, Distt. Cuttack. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bagedia, Distt. Dhenkanal. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dasarathpur, Distt. Cuttack. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rengali, Distt. Sambalpur. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Parmanpur, Distt. Sambalpur. 7. Static Dispensary, Brahmabarda, Distt. Cuttack. 8. Static Dispensary, Gholpur, Distt. Cuttack. 9. Static Dispensary, Baldeswar, Distt. Cuttack. 10. Static Dispensary, Ballihari, Distt. Cuttack. 11. Static Dispensary, Balasore, Distt. Balasore. 12. Mobile Dispensary, Sambalpur, Distt. Sambalpur. 13. Mobile Dispensary, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Bhubaneswar. 14. Mobile Dispensary, Gujdarada, Distt. Bhadrak. 15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, at Kamakhyanager, Distt. Dhenkanal.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	469997	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nizamabad, Distt. Nizamabad. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kamareddy, Dist. Nizamabad. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Amarchinta, Distt. Mehaboobnagar. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kothakota, Distt. Mehaboobnagar. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Koratla, Distt. Karimnagar. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nellore, Distt. Nellore. 7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Siddipet, Distt. Medak. 8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sircilla, Distt. Karimnagar. 9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jagtal, Distt. Karimnagar. 10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bheemgal, Distt. Nizamabad.

1	2	3	4
			11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Warrangal, Distt. Warrangal. 12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dubback, Distt. Maidak. 13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ramayyaampet, Distt. Medak. 14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kothapally, Distt. Karimnagar. 15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Mustafabad, Distt. Karimnagar. 16. Static Dispensary, Aleru, Distt. Nalgonda. 17. Static Dispensary, Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor. 18. Static Dispensary, Nirmal, Distt. Adilabad. 19. Static Dispensary, Kamalpuram, Distt. Cuddapah. 20. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Hyderabad.
8.	Tamil Nadu	509265	(i) 30 bedded Central Hospital, Mukkudal (T.N.) 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Vellore, Distt. North Arcot. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Melavishram, Distt. North Arcot. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tenkasi, Distt. Tirunelveli. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Mukkudal, Distt. Tirunelveli. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Alangulam, Distt. Tirunelveli. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tiruchirapalli/Trichy, Distt. Tiruchirapalli. 7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Old Washermanpet, Chennai. 8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Salem, Distt. Salem. 9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Koodangulam, Distt. Tirunelveli. 10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Eruvadi, Distt. Tirunelveli. 11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Panagudi, Distt. Tirunelveli. 12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Vanivambadi, Distt. North Arcot. 13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Surandai (Tenkasi), Distt. Tirunelveli. 14. Static Dispensary, Gudiyatham, Distt. North Arcot. 15. Static Dispensary, Melapalayam, Distt. Tirunelveli. 16. Static Dispensary, Pudupatty, Distt. Tirunelveli. 17. Static Dispensary, Pernambut, Distt. North Arcot. 18. Mobile Dispensary, Tirunelveli, Distt. Tirunelveli.



1	2	3	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	987088	(i) 30 bedded Central Hospital, Sagar (M.P.). 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sihore, Distt. Jabalpur. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jabalpur, Distt. Jabalpur. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Garhakotta, Distt. Sagar. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Deori, Distt. Sagar. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sagar, Distt. Sagar. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Damoh, Distt. Sagar. 7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Hatta, Distt. Damoh. 8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nohata, Distt. Damoh. 9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior. 10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Begamganj, Distt. Raisen. 11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhopal, Distt. Bhopal. 12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sanwad, Distt. Khargone. 13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rewa, Distt. Rewa. 14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ujjain, Distt. Ujjain. 15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Khurai, Distt. Sagar. 16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Godarwara, Distt. Narisngapur. 17. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Patan, Distt. Jabalpur. 18. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rehli, Distt. Sagar. 19. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Damoh, Distt. Damoh. 20. Static Dispensary, Indore, Distt. Indore. 21. Static Dispensary, Katangi, Distt. Jabalpur. 22. Static Dispensary, Warasoni, Distt. Balaghat. 23. Static Dispensary, Guna, Distt. Guna. 24. Static Dispensary, Burhanpur, Distt. Khandawa. 25. Mobile Dispensary, Satna, Distt. Satna.
10.	Chhattisgarh	20481	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dhamtari, Distt. Dhamtari. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rajnandgaon, Distt. Rajnandgaon.
11.	Bihar	204110	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Biharsharif, Distt. Nalanda.

1	2	3	4
			2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Madhubani, Distt. Madhubani 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dalsinghsarai, Distt. Samstipur. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gaya, Distt. Gaya. 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Motihari, Distt. East Champaran. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sitamarh, Distt. Sitamarh. 7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Begusarai, Distt. Bagusarai/Bachwara. 8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhagalpur, Distt. Bhagalpur. 9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Munghyer, Distt. Munghyer. 10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Patna, Distt. Patna. 11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Madhepura. 12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Muzaffarpur, Distt. Muzaffarpur. 13. Static Dispensary, Dhaka, Distt. East Champaran. 14. Static Dispensary, Gopalganj, Distt. Gopalganj. 15. Static Dispensary, Nawadh, Distt. Nawadh. 16. Static Dispensary, Barh, Distt. Barh.
12.	Jharkhand	98027	(i) 50 bedded T.B. Hospital, Karma (Jharkhand), 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Chakradharpur, Distt. Singhbhum. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Pakur, Distt. Dumka. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhajha, Distt. Jamul. 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Deogher. 5. Static Dispensary, Chattra.
13.	West Bengal	1203947	(i) 65 bedded Central Hospital, Dhuliyon, (W.B). 1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bankura, Distt. Bankura. 2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Cooch-Bihar, Distt. Cooch Bihar. 3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Magrahat, Distt. 24 Parganas (N). 4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Barasat, Distt. 24 Parganas (N). 5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhalda, Distt. Purulia. 6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Krishnagar Distt. Nadia.

1	2	3	4
			7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Karimpur, Distt. Nadia.
			8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapur.
			9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kaliachack, Distt. Malda.
			10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kakdwip, Distt. 24 Parganas.
			11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Berhampur Distt. Murshidabad.
			12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Contai, Distt. Midnapur.
			13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Domohana, Distt. West Dinajpur.
			14. Mobile Medical Unit, Kakurgachi Distt. Kolkata.
			15. Mobile Medical Unit, Nimtita, Distt. Murshidabad.
			16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tollyganj, Kolkata
14.	Assam	6879	Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gouripur, Distt. Dhubri.
15.	Tripura	8537	Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Agartala, Distt. Agartala.
16.	Maharashtra	243818	1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tumsur, Distt. Bhandara.
			2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Amgaon, Distt. Bhandara.
			3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tirora, Distt. Bhandara.
			4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Lakhani, Distt. Bhandara.
			5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhandara, Distt. Bhandara.
			6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gondia, Distt. Bhandara.
			7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sinner, Distt. Nasik.
			8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ahmednagar, Distt. Ahmednagar.
			9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sangamner, Distt. Ahmednagar.
			10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Pune, Distt. Pne.
			11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sangli, Distt. Sangli.
			12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Khat, Distt. Nagpur.
			13. Static Dispensary, Kamptee, Distt. Nagpur.
			14. Static Dispensary, Sholapur, Distt. Sholapur.
			15. Static Dispensary, Jalna, Distt. Jalna.
			16. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nanded, Distt. Nanded.
			17. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Brahmapuri, Distt. Chandrapur.

[English]

**Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources**

2277. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to determine the impact of climate change on water resources and the flow character of the rivers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Realising the need for proper assessment of the effect of climate change on water resources and flow characteristics, necessary studies have been taken up by Central Water Commission, Brahmaputra Board and National Institute of Hydrology with active participation of reputed academic institutes. Studies are being coordinated by Central Water Commission. The objective of the studies is to examine the effect of climate change on water resources with a view to (a) assess the extent of likely changes in the water availability and the flow characteristics, (b) evaluate the effect of such changes on the performance of the water resources system, and (c) to identify appropriate measures to address the effect of climate change on water resources.

**Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme**

2278. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals approved for implementation of Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of institutions involved in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of funds released for the said Programme; and

(d) the details of improved irrigation and other technologies demonstrated or proposed to be demonstrated to increase yield and income in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) 200 Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programmes at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. Funds amounting to Rs. 70 lakhs have been released to three institutes namely; (i) Water Technology Centre, College of Agriculture, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad; (ii) Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad; and (iii) International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad for implementation of the programmes. The technologies demonstrated by these institutes are—water saving technologies including System of Rice Intensification (SRI); best management practices for micro-irrigation aimed at enhancing water use efficiency; and use of tank silt for improving soil and water productivity.

**Irregularities in FCI**

2279. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

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

(a) whether huge losses have been suffered due to the irregularities/corruption prevailing in Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years indicating the financial loss suffered by FCI during the said period;

(c) whether responsibilities have been fixed for these irregularities;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against those held responsible;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure action against those held guilty and check recurrence of such incidents?

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. No huge losses have been suffered while performing large scale operational activities by FCI which involves storage and movement of foodgrains. But based on the findings of different operational divisions, Zones of FCI and Inspection/Investigation reports of Vigilance Division/Sections, Vigilance cases have been initiated for taking disciplinary action against officials of FCI. The details pertaining to last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) (i) The amount of losses for the last three years due to theft and misappropriation against total turnover is as under:-

Year	Amount of losses due to theft, pilferage & misappropriation (Rs. in Crores)	Turnover (Rs. in Crores)
2004-05	1.40	61272.55
2005-06	0.92	57656.48
2006-07	1.55	48883.02

(ii) The details of storage and transit losses of foodgrains (wheat, rice & paddy in terms of rice), occurred due to various reasons *viz.* multiple handling, long distance transportation by rail, moisture loss on account of long period of storage and also including irregularities of employees, for the last three years are given as under:-

*Transit Losses*

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Loss of Qty.	Value of Loss	Total Qty. moved	% age of Loss on Qty. moved
2005-06	1.51	143.00	353.75	0.43
2006-07*	1.39	148.26	255.46	0.49
2007-08*	1.15	135.79	287.17	0.40

\*Provisional.

*Storage Losses*

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Loss of Qty.	Value of Loss	Total Qty. moved	% age of Loss on Qty. moved
2005-06	1.17	133.87	730.69	0.16
2006-07*	1.34	156.85	425.05	0.32
2007-08*	1.30	162.77	461.29	0.28

\*Provisional.

(c) Wherever irregularities have been found, responsibilities have been fixed as per the procedure. Details of number of such vigilance cases involving nature-wise irregularities are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The details of nature-wise penalties imposed are detailed in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) (i) A number of steps have been taken by FCI to prevent irregularities/corruption. They are of preventive and punitive in nature. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(ii) As far as operational losses are concerned, FCI has taken various steps to check/reduce the same, which are given the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement I***Vigilance Cases Disposal*

Year	Opening Balance		Total	No. of cases initiated		Total	No. of cases finalized		Total	Closing Balance		Total
	Maj.	Min.		Maj.	Min.		Maj.	Min.		Maj.	Min.	
2006	552	1593	2145	535	2405	2940	591	2490	3081	496	1508	2004
2007	496	1508	2004	419	2175	2594	578	2638	3216	337	1045	1382
2008 (up to October)	337	1045	1382	233	1624	1857	320	2025	2345	250	644	894

Maj—Major penalty cases.

Min—Minor penalty cases.

**Statement II***The Number of Cases on Account of Various Irregularities Committed by the Officers/Officials Pending During the Last Six Years i.e. Upto 2008 (October)*

Sl.No.	Nature of irregularity	2006	2007	2008 (upto October)
1.	Acceptance of illegal gratification/disproportionate assets	11	10	5
2.	Defalcation of accounts/misappropriation	79	70	73
3.	Misappropriation of dead stocks/construction of godowns	6	11	17
4.	Purchase of sub standard stocks	569	288	168
5.	Award of Handling and Transport contracts	3	11	2
6.	Transit/Storage Losses	1195	850	429
7.	Administrative lapses/miscellaneous	141	142	200
	Total	2004	1382	894

**Statement III***Penalties Imposed*

Sl.No.	Nature of Penalty imposed	2006	2007	2008 (upto October)
1	2	3	4	5
i.	Dismissal/removal/compulsorily retired	79(3)	50(-)	18(-)
ii.	Reduction in rank	30(-)	46(-)	11(-)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Reduction in time scale of pay	318(2)	274(4)	245(-)
4.	Withholding of increment	216(1)	195(1)	73(1)
5.	Recovery from pay of the loss caused to FCI	1731(23)	1821(35)	1242(14)
6.	Withholding of promotion	2(-)	66(-)	6(-)
7.	Censure	382(6)	358(16)	419(7)
	Total	2758(35)	2816(56)	2014(22)
8.	Warning issued/exoneration/cases closed	323(4)	400(23)	331(5)
	Grand Total	3081(39)	3216(79)	2345(27)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate penalty imposed on Category-I Officers out of the total figures indicated above.

#### **Statement IV**

The remedial steps taken by FCI to check corruption are summed up as under:-

##### **A. Preventive Measures**

1. Identification of depots where more storage/transit losses are incurred for close review and checks.
2. Frequent surprise/squad checks at vulnerable depots/loading/unloading points/centres, particularly during procurement operations.
3. Liaison and assistance to CBI and joining them in their raids/surprise checks.
4. Plugging loopholes in the system/procedure/instructions.
5. Preparation of doubtful integrity and agreed lists.
6. Scrutiny of property returns.
7. Identification of training needs.
8. Review of sensitive postings and appropriate suggestion to displace persons of doubtful integrity.
9. Vigilance awareness programme to awaken the public against corruption.

##### **B. Punitive Measures**

1. Investigation of complaints.
2. Issue of charge sheets in prima facie established cases after preliminary inquiry.
3. Finalization of departmental proceedings (major/minor) within the prescribed time limits as far as possible and imposition of appropriate penalties.
4. Review of pending complaints and disciplinary proceedings at the level of lower disciplinary authorities.
5. Exemplary punishment in cases involving conspiracy or misconduct by individual officers as a strategy to sabotage the system, in appropriate cases.
6. Reference to CBI/local police of cases where besides departmental action, criminal misconduct/nexus with outside parties is suspected.

##### **C. Details of remedial action taken by the FCI to check corruption**

- (i) FIFO (crop year) replaced with FIFO with reference to date of procurement in the procuring region.
- (ii) Two bid tender system to have a level playing field.

- (iii) Wider publicity to all NITs including on electronic media to generate a fair competition.
- (iv) Placing on website results of tenders awarded with names of the successful tenderers and rates etc.
- (v) Inspection of offices/depots/Loading/unloading stations (transit/storage losses reduced from 0.53% during 2004-05 to 0.36% during 2005-06—Saving of about Rs. 50 crores)
- (vi) Setting up of Depot Inspection Monitoring Cell (DIMC).
- (vii) Examination of
  - (a) Internal Audit Report
  - (b) CAG Audit Report
  - (c) Observation of CTE inspections.
- (viii) Rotation Transfers—Staff and officers who have been posted in sensitive seats are rotated to non-sensitive seats to prevent corruption.
- (ix) In-Depth study of
  - (a) Handling & Transport Contracts.
  - (b) Purchase procedure in FCI
- (x) Monitoring of Progress of disposal of complaints and vigilance cases.
- (xi) Surveillance of officers on
  - (a) Agreed List—82 (Cat I—2 officers)
  - (b) Doubtful Integrity List—442 (Cat. I—14 officers)

The officials who are in these two lists are not posted in sensitive seats.
- (xii) Identification of
  - (a) High Loss Depots
  - (b) High loss railheads
  - (c) Depots/centres repeatedly involved in procurement of substandard/bad quality of rice. (e.g. Muktsar Centre of Faridkot, Punjab)
  - (d) Habitual Offenders (Rice Millers) passing on substandard/bad quality of rice to FCI, cases registered by CBI against 330 Rice Millers of Punjab.

- (xiii) Intensive checking of above operational points.
- (xiv) Use of computers, payment through ECS, restrictions on payment in cash.
- (xv) Upgradation of mechanical weighbridges to Electronic Weighbridges [out of 617, 315 have been upgraded].
- (xvi) Maintenance of records, transparency, efficiency and optimum utilization of resources as per ISO 9001-2000.
- (xvii) Developing a culture of honesty—punishing the guilty and rewarding the honest/meritorious officers/officials.
- (xviii) Screening of the occurrence/disposal of damaged foodgrains.

#### **Statement V**

#### *Steps Taken to Reduce/Contain Storage Losses*

1. Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
2. Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.
3. Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at some depots/godowns, which are vulnerable.
4. Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots are also conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug the security lapses.
5. Adoption of 50kg packing to avoid use of hooks.
6. Double line machine stitching of bags.
7. Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, as prescribed.
8. Streamlining of procedure and documentation for transparency and accountability in operations at each level.
9. Special Squad checking at selected rail-heads, transshipment and destination/despatch centres.



10. Identification of vulnerable points.
11. Inspection of Depots by Senior Officers of the HQs, Executive Directors (Zone)/General Managers (Region)/Area Managers.
12. Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
13. Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the FIFO principle.
14. Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.
15. Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
16. Improvement in dunnage material.
17. Movement of foodgrains from one place to another by safe means i.e. normally covered wagons etc.
18. Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
19. Ensuring the all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.
20. For controlling transit losses in movement of foodgrains by rail, there is involvement of third private party (Insurance Agency) whose representatives checks the quantity of stocks before dispatch by Rail and also after unloading from the wagons upto weighment of stocks at the time of taking over of such stocks by receiving ends. Therefore, the chances of pilferage during transit have been reduced.
21. Transfer of officials whose integrity is found doubtful as per existing instructions.
22. Transit Insurance of stocks.
23. Loading of standardized bags as far as possible and leaving 18 inches space near the flap doors.

#### NAFED

2280. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major functions and the mode of constitution of the Board of Directors of the National Agricultural

Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED);

(b) whether there has been any change in the Constitution of the Board in connection with the Co-operative Societies Act, 2002;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any suggestion has been made for strengthening the NAFED; 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The major functions of the Board of Directors of NAFED is to consider and approve the annual budget, annual report and the audit report placed before the General Body; to admit and suspend members; to appoint, suspend or remove the MD; to appoint Executive and Business Committee; to recommend distribution of profit to the general body; to accept or reject the resignation from the members of the Board of Directors and in the case of acceptance of resignation or vacancy falling for other reasons, to co-opt Directors from among the representatives to the General Body etc. The Board of NAFED is an elected body where the members are elected by the General Body.

The constitution of the Board was changed in view of the amendment of Multi-State Co-operative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002. Accordingly, as per the existing provisions in the bye-laws of NAFED, the maximum number of Directors on the Board of NAFED is 21. Further, the Board may co-opt two directors in addition to 21. The Managing Director of NAFED is also the member of the Board and excluded for the purpose of counting the total number of Directors specified in the Board.

The Board of Directors elected by the General Body consists of:

- (i) One nominee each of the State Level General Purpose Cooperative Marketing Federations excluding UTs admitted under Bye-law 4(A) (i) which has contributed at least Rs. 20 lakhs individually as equity through admission/additional contribution.

In case there are more than 10 such member federations then the first 10 in descending order of their ranking would be eligible to nominate one director each to the Board of NAFED. The ranking will be based on weighted average of the percentage equity share capital of the concerned State in the total issued share capital of NAFED and the average business with NAFED excluding PSS/MIS or any other business of Government scheme in that State as a percentage of the total business with NAFED in equal proportion. Such nominees shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act/ Rules 2002.

- (ii) One nominee from North-Eastern States including Sikkim and Apex level Marketing Societies of the Union Territories registered under bye-law 4(A) (ii) on the basis of the criteria laid down of (i) above and if none qualifies then vacancy is filled up by the eleventh candidate from the list prepared in para (i) above.
- (iii) One representative representing the State level Cooperative Commodity Federation engaged in marketing processing or distribution of agricultural, minor forest and allied produce, agricultural requisite and consumer goods is elected by the members admitted under Bye-law 4(A) (iii).
- (iv) Seven nominees representing primary level Cooperative Marketing and/or processing of agricultural, minor forest or allied produce and/or agricultural inputs and having a minimum sales turn over of Rs. 50 lakhs or above during the cooperative year preceding the date of application for membership, are elected by members admitted under Bye-law 4(A) (iv) from amongst themselves.
- (v) One nominee of the Government of India under Bye-law (4)(A)(v) where the Government guarantee repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans and advances to NAFED or has given any assistance by way of grants or otherwise to NAFED, the Government in this behalf, as the case may be, or any person authorized by the Government shall have the right to nominate person on the Board of NAFED.

(vi) One, nominee of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation is represented on the Board of NAFED on reciprocal basis.

(vii) Managing Director.

(viii) Not more than two eminent cooperators, economists or management experts in the country as may be co-opted by the Board of Directors. They have right to participate and vote. Such persons are eligible for re-cooption after the end of their term.

Further, in order to strengthen the working of NAFED, this Department has advised to NAFED to expand and diversify its activities in the field of agricultural and allied activities, explore the possibilities to tap funds from various resources under on going schemes of Government of India, to strengthen its mechanism for effective implementation of Minimum Price Support and Market Intervention Scheme etc. so that the NAFED may become a commercial viable organization in the changed business scenario so as to protect the interest of farmers as well as the cooperatives.

*[Translation]*

#### **Maintenance of Dams**

2281. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dams in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the silting and poor maintenance caused damage to dams and led to floods;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of expenditure incurred on desilting and maintenance of dams during the last three years and the current year; year wise and dam-wise; and

(e) the names and number of the dams that breached during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per National Register of Large Dams-

2002, there are 4050 large completed dams existing in the country. The State-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of maintenance of dams lies with the State Governments/owner of the dams. In general due to siltation no damage occurs to the dam. As per records no damage has occurred due to the poor maintenance.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The names of the dams breached during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Distribution of Completed large Dams*

Sl.No.	State	Total Number of Dams
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	161
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	247
7.	Goa	5
8.	Gujarat	470
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
12.	Jharkhand	48
13.	Karnataka	203
14.	Kerala	50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	793
16.	Maharashtra	1453
17.	Manipur	2

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	6
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Orissa	143
22.	Punjab	11
23.	Rajasthan	180
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	92
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	113
28.	Uttarakhand	11
29.	West Bengal	22
Grand Total		4050

**Statement II**

*Name of dam breached during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of the dam	State
1.	Jaswant Sagar	Rajasthan
2.	Nand Gavan	Maharashtra
3.	Pratappura	Gujarat
4.	V.K. Pur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	R.K. Pur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
6.	Chandiya	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Piplai	Madhya Pradesh

[English]

**Sugarcane Production**

2282. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average sugarcane production in the country vis-a-vis world average production;

(b) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to develop high yielding varieties of sugarcane;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the procurement price of sugarcane as demanded by some farmers' organisations of Karnataka; and

(e) 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) The average sugarcane production in the country for the last three years, i.e. 2004-05 to 2006-07 is 2912.6 lakh tonnes vis-a-vis world average production of 14210.3 lakh tonnes for the corresponding period.

(b) and (c) There has been consistent improvement in the cane and sugar yield potential of the varieties developed in the country during the past nine decades. Sugarcane varietal development in the country is being carried out by two Central Institutes, i.e. Sugarcane Breeding Institute (SBI), Coimbatore and Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), Lucknow and over 20 State Sugarcane Research Stations. During the last three years, a number of sugarcane varieties have been released for different agro-climatic zones of the country, which are Co 99004, Co 99006, Co 01061, Co 98014, CoS 96268, CoS 97222, CoJ 20913 and CoS 96275.

(d) and (e) Government only fixes Statutory Minimum Price (SMP), payable by sugar factories for sugarcane for each season (October-Sep.). For 2008-09 sugar season, SMP of sugarcane has been fixed at Rs. 81.18 per quintal for a basic recovery rate of 9% subject to a premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% point increase in the recovery above that level. There is no proposal to revise the SMP fixed for 2008-09 sugar season.

#### **Management of Ground Water**

2283. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for management of ground water resources in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken for management and development of ground water resources in the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of artificial recharge projects undertaken in the Tenth and Eleventh Plan Period in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government has taken following steps for management and development of ground water resources in the country including Maharashtra:-

- (i) Approval of the scheme for 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' for Eleventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 460.00 crores.
- (ii) Approval of the scheme for 'Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dugwells'.
- (iii) Implementation of demonstrative recharge projects.
- (iv) Constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to popularize to concept of artificial recharge amongst all stakeholders.
- (v) Setting up of Central Ground Water Authority for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(d) Details of artificial recharge projects undertaken in the Tenth and Eleventh Plan in the country are given below:-

- In the X Five year Plan the demonstrative artificial recharge projects had been approved for implementation at the cost of Rs. 5.90 crores.
- As part of XI Plan, an amount of Rs. 100.00 crores has been approved for artificial recharge studies in priority areas viz. over-exploited, critical assessment units, urban areas, etc., under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation. An amount of Rs. 1798.71 crores has also been sanctioned for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells in 7 States including Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

**Export of Handicrafts and Handloom Products**

2284. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of each State in the export of handicrafts and handloom products during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the export of handicrafts and handloom products from tribal areas of the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government also proposes to provide proper and sufficient training to weavers and artisans and assistance for development of handicrafts and handloom products in the country including tribal areas;

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

(e) the funds allocated, sanctioned and released for the purpose during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan Period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) So far as Handicrafts is concerned, the State-wise export is not maintained. However, as per the data collected by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts export of handicrafts from the country during the last three years and current financial year, is as under:

Year	Rs. Crores	US\$ Millions
2005-06	14526.85	3286.56
2006-07	17288.14	3811.26
2007-08	14012.05	3481.14
2008-09 (April-Nov.)	4680.37	1074.39

In the absence of separate ITC (HS) Code for Handloom products, the Export data on Handlooms is not available since April 2003 onwards.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken various steps to increase the export of handicraft and handloom products from the country including from the tribal areas. The steps taken include participation in exhibitions/fairs for Brand Image promotion by organizing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair twice a year, organizing thematic exhibitions, development of innovative value added products through Product Development Programme and organizing programmes for packing and export procedure.

For development of exportable range of handloom products through design innovation and product diversification with proper training of weavers of various handloom agencies in the country including the Tribal areas, a scheme under the name of Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is under operation for the Eleventh Plan.

For providing training to artisans and weavers & development of handicrafts and handloom products in the country including Tribal areas, the steps taken include Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) & Human Resource Development, the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Workshed-cum-Housing, Weavers Welfare Scheme, Bunkar Bima Yojana, Design Development & Training Programme, Marketing Promotion Programme, Handloom Export Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Health Package Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

(e) No State-wise funds allocated. However, year-wise details of funds released during the 10th and 11th Plan are as under:

The details of funds released for promotion and development of Handicrafts in the country including from Tribal areas during 10th and 11th Plan period is enclosed as Statement-I and II.

The details of funds released for promotion and development of Handlooms in the country including from Tribal areas during 10th and 11th Plan period is as under:-

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
2002-03	130.83
2003-04	130.28
2004-05	154.09
2005-06	192.88
2006-07	195.67

**11th Plan (Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme)**

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08	292.58
2008-09	200.27 (as on 5.12.2008)

**Statement I***Budget allocation and expenditure during 10th Plan period*

Plan		(Rs. in crores)																	
Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	10th Plan Outlay	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07				
			B.E.	R.E.	Epend.	B.E.	R.E.	Epend.	B.E.	R.E.	Epend.	B.E.	R.E.	Epend.	B.E.	R.E.	Epend.		
1.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Yojana	82.80	8.80	8.80	8.40	21.05	16.50	15.56	24.48	23.06	21.10	30.70	30.20	29.75	33.00	32.00	28.13		
2.	Design and Technical Upgradation	98.50	26.00	26.00	21.95	8.15	8.75	8.48	23.14	16.64	15.80	19.00	18.70	15.41	13.00	11.00	9.96		
3.	Marketing & Support Services	71.85	13.35	14.00	14.01	14.30	14.60	11.15	19.13	18.45	15.69	19.00	18.00	19.06	18.70	18.70	18.95		
4.	Export Promotion	43.00	7.50	7.50	3.65	10.00	9.87	9.82	14.45	14.35	9.85	12.80	13.90	14.84	16.25	16.00	11.49		
5.	Research & Development	10.50	2.50	2.50	1.56	3.10	2.10	1.57	3.30	2.00	1.89	3.30	3.20	2.61	2.50	2.50	0.83		
6.	Training & Extension	82.02	17.02	18.01	16.17	0.90	0.62	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.10	1.10	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.41		
7.	Integrated Packages for Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	1.00	0.89	31.55	14.85	9.69	4.00	4.00	3.74	5.00	5.00	4.82	5.00	4.00	2.71		
8.	Bima Yojana for Artisans	0.00	0	0.17	0.00	1.00	0.60	0.60	2.70	0.62	0.62	3.80	3.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00		
9.	Special Handicrafts training Programme	0.00	0	0.10	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.85	3.50	3.40	3.08	3.50	3.60	3.68	4.60	5.26	3.83		
10.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.70	0.07		
11.	Workshed Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.95	0.85	1.24		
12.	UNDP project	6.33	5.33	3.32	3.32	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	<b>Total (Revenue)</b>	<b>398.00</b>	<b>80.50</b>	<b>81.40</b>	<b>70.05</b>	<b>91.05</b>	<b>68.89</b>	<b>56.16</b>	<b>95.20</b>	<b>83.02</b>	<b>72.27</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>92.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>94.15</b>	<b>81.72</b>		
	<b>Capital</b>																		
13.	Infrastructure Projects	23.00	6.10	2.90	1.60	10.10	9.27	8.16	5.80	6.55	4.80	7.00	7.00	5.20	10.00	10.00	17.48		
14.	Financial Assistance to Central PSUs/SHOCs/Apex Societies	7.00	1.40	1.40		2.40	0.00	0	2.00					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>17.48</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>88.00</b>	<b>85.70</b>	<b>71.65</b>	<b>103.85</b>	<b>78.16</b>	<b>64.32</b>	<b>103.00</b>	<b>89.57</b>	<b>77.07</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>97.24</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>104.15</b>	<b>99.20</b>		

**Statement II***Budget allocation and expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of scheme	2007-08			2008-09		
		B.E.	Final grant	Exp. (Prov.)	B.E.	B.E.	Exp. Up to 30.11.08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	44.00	34.57	34.19	60.09	53.89	17.70
2.	Design & Technical Development	11.00	10.96	10.35	14.00	16.00	8.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Marketing Support & Services	42.00	34.71	34.40	52.96	48.46	28.13
4.	Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	96.00	71.39	71.17	71.60	83.24	35.06
5.	Research and Development	6.00	2.05	2.03	9.13	8.18	1.35
6.	Human Resource Development	6.00	5.20	4.64	6.22	5.72	1.53
7.	Integrated Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	4.00	4.04	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Infrastructure (Capital)	10.00	3.00	2.03	6.00	4.50	0.72
Total		220.00	165.88	162.85	220.00	219.99	92.75

### Central Allocation of Commodities

2285. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several flood affected States, including Bihar have recently sought additional allocation of seeds from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of seeds of wheat, oil seeds and pulses allocated or proposed to be allocated either free of cost or at concessional rates by the Government for distribution among the flood-affected farmers; and

(d) the details of the States likely to be benefited as a result 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 (d) Only the State of Bihar had requested for additional allocation of wheat seed 40,000 quintals and maize seed 5,000 quintals to the flood affected areas of Bihar from the Central Government and the same had been supplied free of cost to Government of Bihar for distribution among the flood-affected farmers.

*[English]*

### Opening of New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices

2286. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of post offices and telegraph offices in the rural areas of the country including the Basirhat Sub-division in North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal are much less than required causing great difficulties of rural population;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any step to open new post offices and telegraph offices to improve the situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) **Post Office-Out** of a total network of 1,55,035 Post Offices (as on 31.3.2008), 1,39,173 are functioning in rural areas including 196 post offices in the Basirhat sub-division in North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal.

Opening of post offices is an ongoing exercise which is regulated through the prescribed norms of population, distance and income. The Department ensures facility of regular delivery of mail, collection of letters from Letter Boxes and selling of stamps/stationery at the doorsteps of customers in every village where there is no post office. During the 11th Plan it is also proposed to open 3000 new post offices in rural areas subject to availability of plan support.

**Telegraph Office**-There are sufficient number of Telegraph Offices in the country including rural areas and the traffic in existing Telegraph Offices is very low. There is one combined post office at Basirhat which caters to the telegraph needs of the area. Telegraph workload at Basirhat combined office is extremely less i.e. 5 telegrams per month.

**Proposals for New Irrigation Projects**

2287. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals regarding Irrigation Projects received from Maharashtra Government lying pending or under consideration of the Union Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) At present, 13 new major and 30 new medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra are under various stages of appraisal out of which, 2 major and 4 medium projects have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects subject to certain observations which are to be satisfactorily complied with by the State Government of Maharashtra so that projects could be processed for investment clearance by the Planning Commission.

The time taken for completion of appraisal process depends on the promptness with which State Governments submit satisfactory replies/compliance to the observations of the central appraisal agencies.

**Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana**

2288. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned and completed under the Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the two most backward districts Lakhimpur and Dhemaji of Assam inhabited by Tribals are yet to be covered under AHVY; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The detailed list of projects sanctioned and completed during each of the last three years and current year State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The list of projects completed during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Lakhimpur district has already been covered under AHVY in 2006-07 as the project has been awarded to M/s. Institute of Integrated Resource Management, Tepur, Sonitpur, Assam.

As regard to the Dhemaji District, it is stated that the District is yet to be covered and since AHVY is an ongoing scheme, the coverage would be considered based on the parameters of the scheme.

A project under AHVY covering Dhakuakhana block was sanctioned to M/s. Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity during 2007-08. The organization stated in the proposal that the Dhakuakhana is in Dhemaji district. Now it has come to our knowledge that the Dhakuakhana block falls under Lakhimpur and not under Dhemaji. Necessary action would be initiated as per rules against the Implementing Agency for furnishing wrong information.

(c) As on date considering the entire country, 75% of the craft concentrated districts have been covered and the rest *i.e.* 25% is yet to be covered.

**Statement I**

*Details of State-wise projects sanctioned during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09  
(Last 3 years and current year) under AHVY*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year-wise number of projects sanctioned			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	8	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	2	



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	8	3	8	—
4.	Bihar	4	3	4	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2	2
6.	Delhi	2	3	2	—
7.	Goa	1	1	1	—
8.	Gujarat	30	2	6	2
9.	Haryana	2	3	5	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	3	14	—
12.	Jharkhand	1	3	6	—
13.	Karnataka	2	2	7	—
14.	Kerala	3	2	1	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	7	—
16.	Maharashtra	—	2	5	1
17.	Manipur	10	4	5	—
18.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	2
19.	Mizoram	1	1	1	—
20.	Nagaland	6	3	3	—
21.	Orissa	2	3	5	1
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	1
23.	Punjab	1	2	3	—
24.	Rajasthan	3	2	7	—
25.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	1	2
27.	Tripura	3	1	5	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20	19	20	—
29.	Uttarakhand	1	4	7	—
30.	West Bengal	5	2	8	—
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
34.	Chandigarh	—	—	1	—
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15</b>

**Statement II***Details of projects completed during each of the last three years under AHVY*

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	2005-06 227 No. of Projects sanctioned in 2001-02	2006-07 51 No. of Projects sanctioned in 2002-03	2007-08 91 No. of Projects sanctioned in 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	7	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	1
3.	Assam	17	0	7
4.	Bihar	1	4	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	0	0
6.	Delhi	3	2	1
7.	Goa	0	0	1
8.	Gujarat	8	1	7
9.	Haryana	6	1	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11	2	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4	3
12.	Jharkhand	0	6	2
13.	Karnataka	2	4	3
14.	Kerala	8	0	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19	2	11
16.	Maharashtra	5	1	3
17.	Manipur	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	2	0	0
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0
20.	Nagaland	6	0	2
21.	Orissa	19	7	3
22.	Pondicherry	1	0	0
23.	Punjab	3	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	11	2	2
25.	Sikkim	0	1	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	11	0	1
27.	Tripura	12	1	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	25	1	10
29.	Uttaranchal	5	2	4
30.	West Bengal	22	1	2
Total		227	51	91

### Crops Insurance Scheme

2289. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops covered under insurance schemes for farmers in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal;

(b) the details of hectares of various crops covered under insurance scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of premium amount collected, State-wise; and

(d) the details of crop insurance claims disbursed during the said period as compared to premium paid, 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) Details of crops covered in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal during the year 2007-08 are given as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Crops Covered
1.	Bihar	Aghani Paddy, Maize, Chilly, Jute, Wheat, Chana, Masoor, Arhar, Rape & Mustard, Potato, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato and Sugarcane.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Sweet Corn, Jowar, Bajra, Urd, Moong, Arhar, Gingelly/Til, Soyabean, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Wheat, Gram, Matar, Masoor, Rape & Mustard and Potato.
3.	West Bengal	Aman Paddy, Aus Paddy, Boro Paddy, Maize, Jute, Wheat, Mustard, Gram, Mung, Masoor, Arhar, Kalai, Til, Linseed and Potato.

(b) A Statement I indicating State-wise details of area covered under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during current and last three years is enclosed.

(c) and (d) A Statement II indicating State-wise details of premium collected and claims disbursed under NAIS during current and last three years is enclosed.

**Statement I***Agriculture Insurance Co. of India Ltd.**Head Office New Delhi**Area Covered Under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme During 2005-08*

(Hec.)

Sl.No.	State	Year				Total
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3800567.37	3648680.76	3865330.34	1587100.35	12901678.82
2.	Assam	16649.65	13068.80	13149.01	1779.00	44646.46
3.	Bihar	497437.21	839012.71	1157551.28	248253.43	2742254.63
4.	Chhattisgarh	1244650.21	1375145.37	1367262.93	1473528.98	5460587.49
5.	Goa	1425.39	606.79	1415.01	15.34	3462.53
6.	Gujarat	2546638.16	1896094.18	1774405.54	1809066.84	8026204.72
7.	Haryana	123168.38	71262.78	167269.61	614.51	362314.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7883.76	20250.44	13860.50	4800.25	46594.95
9.	Jharkhand	432572.47	517036.32	365373.98	231481.27	1546464.04
10.	Karnataka	1678536.57	2692780.42	1605994.27	785413.89	6762725.15
11.	Kerala	27664.54	24590.84	29469.44	3659.90	85384.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6127779.95	4548265.74	5838670.97	2350017.26	18864733.92
13.	Maharashtra	2125273.90	1314168.56	1281772.23	2225227.64	6946442.33
14.	Meghalaya	1876.03	4092.18	1154.20	150.60	7273.01
15.	Orissa	1139634.99	1089845.97	1044466.95	637992.16	3911940.07
16.	Rajasthan	5542828.50	5702717.89	5305708.51	2758161.40	19309416.30
17.	Sikkim	68.67	20.43	19.23	0.00	108.33
18.	Tamil Nadu	212537.93	440005.64	862324.70		1514868.27
19.	Tripura	1771.81	1735.47	832.14	28.18	4367.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1715722.06	2585076.36	3005493.77	398586.64	7704878.83
21.	Uttarakhand	14096.02	23220.99	37061.33	11526.80	85905.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	West Bengal	478435.25	486718.53	520022.19	111215.25	1596391.22
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210.00	106.00	230.00		546.00
24.	Pondicherry	6463.00	3719.53	3345.96		13528.49
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	5563.35	7588.61	9100.22	762.70	23014.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>27749455.17</b>	<b>27305811.31</b>	<b>28271084.31</b>	<b>14639382.03</b>	<b>97965732.82</b>

Note: (1)\* Data in respect of Kharif 2008 season is as on date *i.e.* 11.12.2008.

(2) Rabi 2008-09 season is going on and hence figures are not available.

**Statement II**

*Agriculture Insurance Co. of India Ltd.*

*Head Office New Delhi*

*Claims Disbursed as Compared to Premium Received Under National  
Agricultural Insurance Scheme During 2005-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
		Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10726.84	49692.97	11966.68	55957.24	13929.93	0.00	5210.81		41834.26	105660.22
2.	Assam	59.25	1.31	42.18	7.68	70.88	0.00	5.40		176.71	8.99
3.	Bihar	1295.96	15392.55	2525.64	7429.17	4163.21	40991.28	1168.52		9143.33	63612.98
4.	Chhattisgarh	1120.95	12.21	1710.10	461.04	1617.36	0.00	2389.55		6837.96	473.26
5.	Goa	0.21	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.08		0.69	0.00
6.	Gujarat	8532.61	813.04	8290.17	58188.53	8223.13	2390.02	8472.09		33618.00	61391.59
7.	Haryana	246.71	1594.13	259.84	32.14	446.76	0.00	2.39		955.70	1626.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.58	104.42	36.37	0.00	33.81	0.04	22.14		105.90	104.46
9.	Jharkhand	726.41	10738.45	776.58	625.04	571.58	587.71	486.52		2561.09	11951.21
10.	Karnataka	4852.60	4536.59	4740.00	20667.71	3698.40	2801.05	2014.45		15305.45	28005.35
11.	Kerala	100.00	149.32	108.68	42.31	151.59	0.00	23.95		384.22	191.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7188.05	2000.88	7094.04	5637.83	9641.82	8551.17	5321.41		29245.42	16189.88
13.	Maharashtra	4986.88	3251.09	3845.90	14067.61	3223.03	8631.34	7396.83		19452.65	25950.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Meghalaya	11.05	0.00	23.02	0.07	14.95	2.54	0.38		49.40	2.61
15.	Orissa	3011.82	594.62	3276.23	3164.01	3205.35	2418.76	2176.51		11669.91	6177.39
16.	Rajasthan	6764.99	30057.03	6880.98	23302.24	7415.64	16594.21	4021.59		25083.20	69953.48
17.	Sikkim	0.38	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00		0.56	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	549.13	4827.34	1163.58	829.18	2085.45	26775.03			3778.16	32431.55
19.	Tripura	8.73	36.16	10.16	0.04	6.71	0.00	0.12		25.72	36.20
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3326.99	7926.66	5624.25	14163.35	6393.99	20063.20	764.30		16109.52	42153.21
21.	Uttarakhand	27.50	235.52	73.68	17.29	103.17	297.91	103.89		308.24	550.72
22.	West Bengal	1900.55	7713.45	2547.07	22753.92	3308.67	4024.96	442.52		8198.82	34482.33
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.72	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.59	0.00			1.55	0.00
24.	Pondichery	20.79	7.93	11.36	0.00	12.93	0.00			45.08	7.93
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.63	8.56	9.99	1.66	12.52	0.00	1.26		29.40	10.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>55477.34</b>	<b>139694.24</b>	<b>61017.06</b>	<b>227348.07</b>	<b>68301.83</b>	<b>134129.19</b>	<b>40024.72</b>		<b>224820.94</b>	<b>501171.50</b>

Note: (1)\* Data in respect of Kharif 2008 season is as on date i.e. 11.12.2008.

(2) Rabi 2008-09 season is going on and hence figures are not available.

(3) Claims for Kharif 2008 and Rabi 2008-09 seasons would be processed after January 2009 and July 2009 respectively after receipt of yield data.

[Translation]

#### Assistance for Consumer Helpline

2290. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to State Governments to set up consumer helplines for the redressal of complaints of consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and the names of the States where such consumer helplines are proposed to be set up with the financial assistance from the Union Government?

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, it is proposed to set up consumer helplines in each State during 11th plan period. The State Consumer Helplines will provide service in regional languages, Hindi and English. The recurring expenditure on these State Consumer Helplines will be provided by Central Government for 5 years after which States/UTs are to meet the expenses from their own resources.

#### Exploitation of Water Resources

2291. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to check unbridled exploitation of water resources including ground water to prevent water crisis in the future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any scheme to use new technologies for making better use of water resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The National Water Policy states that "water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit such as drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin, multi-sectorally, taking into account surface and ground water for sustainable use incorporating quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations". The National Water Policy also lays emphasis on conservation of the water resources. It states that the resources should be conserved and the availability augmented. The projects for water resources development and management are formulated and implemented by the respective State Governments. During the course of appraisal of the projects, the issues related to sustainability of the resource are duly considered.

In view of over-exploitation of ground water in some areas, the Ministry of Water Resources has:

- (i) Taken initiatives for conservation and regulation of the ground water resources in addition to the propagation of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- (ii) A model bill to regulate and control the development and management of ground water has been drafted and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories to facilitate enactment of the necessary legislation.
- (iii) An Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water has been constituted for popularizing the concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders.
- (iv) Taken measures for Research and Development in respect of application of improved techniques and technologies to ensure proper management of water resources.
- (v) 5000 "Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes" have been sanctioned to promote more crop and income per drop of water.

[*English*]

### **Impact of Climate Change**

2292. DR. THOCKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have underlined the need for comprehensive research involving crops, livestock and fisheries to assess the impact of climate change due to global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare any policy/action plan to increase the preparedness for the likely impact of climate change on agriculture; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. During X Plan period ICAR has initiated a Network Project on "Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change" at different ICAR Institutes/State Agricultural Universities. Emphasis has also been given during XI Plan period to strengthen the existing institutional network to cope up to the challenges posed by climate change. The network Project research programmes involving crops, livestock and fisheries is formulated to study and assess the impact of climate change due to global warming comprehensively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture is actively participating in preparing the Mission document on Sustainable Agriculture which is identified as one of the 8 missions under the Prime Minister's National National Action Plan on Climate change. This mission will comprehensively cover all basic, strategic and applied aspects of climate change research in crops, water resources, livestock and fisheries. Emphasis will be on developing mitigation technologies and providing data support for risk mitigation policies like weather insurance. Once this programme is launched by the ICAR and DoAC,

both research, policy initiatives and incentives to farmers will be comprehensively addressed.

[Translation]

#### **Indigenous Cow Breeds**

2293. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian cow breeds are on the verge of extinction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per 17th Livestock Census 2003, the country has 160.50 million indigenous cattle out of the total cattle population of 185.18 million. In order to improve the genetic makeup of bovine population and availability of indigenous cattle, the Government of India has initiated a major programme National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) in October 2000 in two phases of five years each. In addition, the Government of India is also implementing three Central Sector Schemes viz. Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs), Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) and Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) for the development of bovine population.

[English]

#### **Internet Telephony Services**

2294. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has lifted curbs on Internet Telephony services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move to TRAI will lead to cheaper STD rates in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its recommendations on "Issues related to Internet Telephony" on 18th August, 2008 to the Government, *inter-alia*, recommending that Internet Telephony may be permitted to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with permission to provide Internet Telephony calls to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)/Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and vice-versa within country. As on date, no decision has been taken by the Government on these recommendations.

(c) and (d) STD tariff are under forbearance. However, TRAI in its above recommendations has viewed that there would be cost saving by transmitting the call-over Internet Protocol (IP) based network (i.e. Internet Telephony) that may be passed on to the user in the form of lower tariff by service providers.

#### **Disease In Coconut**

2295. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special Project for coconut growers for removal of diseased coconut trees and planting of new coconut trees by providing subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received in this regard from the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 has not launched any new project for coconut growers for removal of diseased coconut trees and planting of new coconut trees but since the X Plan period the Coconut Development Board is implementing a scheme namely "Integrated Farming in coconut holdings for productivity improvement" which includes "Management of Disease affected Palms". This scheme is continuing in the XI Plan also.



(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from the States but Kerala Government was provided with Rs. 40.00 crore in 2005-06 by the Planning Commission for "Management of Root (wilt) affected coconut holdings and enhancement of productivity of coconut in Kerala".

*[Translation]*

#### Telephone Connections

2296. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide telephone connections within a month to those on the waiting list for over six months;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which all the persons in the waiting lists are likely to be provided telephone connections;

(d) the number of persons on waiting list, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide mobile telephones in villages/towns in Rajasthan having

population of more than 20 thousand within three months; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL is providing telephone connections within a month in all technically feasible areas. However, in some places which are technically non-feasible waiting list exists.

MTNL is providing telephone connections on demand subject to feasibility.

(c) Most of the waiting list as on 30.09.2008 is expected to be cleared progressively by April, 2009. However, the generation of waiting list is a continuous process.

(d) The Circle wise waiting list of wireline, WLL and Mobile connections as on 31.10.2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) All 139 villages/towns of Rajasthan Circle having population more than 20 thousands have already been covered with GSM mobile service.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

#### Statement

*BSNL Circle wise waiting list of Wireline, WLL and Mobile connections as on 31.10.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles/ Matro Districts	Status of Waiting list as on 31.10.2008#			Total
		Wireline connections	WLL (F&M) connections	GSM Mobile connections	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	170	2	0	172
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,654	4,111	0	17,765
3.	Assam	547	268	0	815
4.	Bihar	34,154	11,674	0	45,828
5.	Chhattisgarh	32	144	0	176
6.	Gujarat	5,832	0	0	5,832
7.	Haryana	1,334	957	0	2,291
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9,220	0	0	9,220

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,218	0	0	4,218
10.	Jharkhand	230	0	0	230
11.	Karnataka	28,260	28,325	0	56,585
12.	Kerala	25,472	55	0	25,527
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,724	250	0	1,974
14.	Maharashtra	35,742	22,798	0	58,540
15.	NE-I	173	214	0	387
16.	NE-II	37	0	0	37
17.	Orissa	2,658	5,698	0	8,356
18.	Punjab	624	0	0	624
19.	Rajasthan	2,943	1,173	0	4,116
20.	Tamil Nadu	10,622	0	0	10,622
21.	Uttarakhand	436	0	0	426
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	7,607	295	0	7,902
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	618	0	0	618
24.	West Bengal	38,017	143	0	38,160
25.	Kolkata	0	0	0	0
26.	Chennai	485	0	0	485
	BSNL	224,809	76,107	0	300,916

#Data as per MIS.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance

2297. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought financial assistance for irrigation related works and to meet the flood situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the current financial year *i.e.* 2008-09, the Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal for availing financial assistance of Rs. 445.07 crore for on-going irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), out of which, central assistance amounting to Rs. 14.05 crore has been released. Further, during the financial year 2007-08, the Government of Orissa sought central assistance for taking up 102 flood protection and drainage works at a total estimated cost of Rs. 192.10 crore under Flood management Programme (FMP),—a state sector scheme. Out of which, 72 works (costing more than Rs. 1 crore each) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 170.42 crore were

approved. The first instalment of central assistance amounting to Rs. 45.90 crore for 69 works has been released to the Government of Orissa in July, 2008.

#### **Joint Naval Exercise**

2298. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has participated in a joint Naval exercise with Japan and South Korea in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which Indian Navy has been benefited from the exercise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Navy has carried out Passage Exercise (PASSEX) with the navies of South Korea and Japan in October, 2008. Two ships of Indian Navy had participated in that exercise. Before that, Japanese ships had visited Mumbai in August, 2008, when a basic level PASSEX was conducted, involving two Indian Naval Ships. Similarly, two South Korean naval ships had visited Kochi in early October, 2008, when a similar basic level PASSEX was conducted.

These exercises helped in promoting mutual cooperation and inter-operability. The knowledge gained during such exercises is helpful for navy's role in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

*[Translation]*

#### **Special Package to Jharkhand**

2299. SHRI GHURAN RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of normal rainfall has created a famine like situation in certain districts of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether request has been received from the Government of Jharkhand for special Package in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government to provide assistance to 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) to (c) According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), during South-West Monsoon 2008 (June-September), Jharkhand received 1075.1 mm of rainfall against normal average rainfall of 1092.5 mm, with a deviation of -2%. Out of 15 meteorological districts in the State, two districts, namely Lohardaga and West Singhbhum received deficient rainfall. The Government of Jharkhand has so far neither reported drought situation in any part of the State on account of deficient rainfall during South-West Monsoon 2008 nor sent any request for Central assistance in the wake of drought. Financing of relief expenditure in the wake of natural calamities in the country is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of Finance Commission, from time to time. There are two schemes for providing assistance towards immediate relief in the wake of natural calamities viz. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). CRF has been constituted for each State and is contributed by the Government of India and State Governments concerned in the ratio of 3:1. The State Governments are required to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities out of the corpus of the CRF, in accordance with the extant items and norms. In case the natural calamity is of a severe nature and the funds available in the State's CRF account are not sufficient, additional assistance is considered from the NCCF, in accordance with an established procedure.

*[English]*

#### **Indian Contribution to IRR**

2300. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India contributes to the budget of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at Philippines;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the institute is facing cuts in its budget;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide more financial help to the institute; 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) Yes, Sir. India contribute to IRR under both restricted funding and unrestricted funding.

(b) India is a donor member of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) contributing US \$0.75 million annually out of which contribution to IRRI is US \$150,000 under unrestricted funding.

Besides this, India also contributes under restricted funding, the details of amount contributed in last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The institute is not directly under the Government of India.

(d) and (e) Government provides financial contribution to the institute commensurate with its task and our priorities.

**Statement**

*Restricted Funding to IRRI*

Name of the Institute	Programme	Amount in US\$	Amount in US\$	Amount in US\$
		(Millions) 2005-06	(Millions) 2006-07	(Millions) 2007-08
IRRI	(a) Transgenics in Rice	0.2	0.2	0.2
	(b) Rice genomics	0.1	0.1	0.1
	(c) Biofortification of rice and breeding for abiotic stresses (salinity and moisture stress) New programme (This has been integrated into the new programme as stated below at d*)		0.2	
	(d)* Breeding biofortified rice to combat micronutrient deficiencies.			0.1

[Translation]

**Impact of Genetic Crops**

2301. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of genetic crops has pushed the country's farmers towards debt and poverty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being 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) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Distribution of Pulses under PDS**

2302. SHRI SURAJ SINGH:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to distribute the imported pulses through Public Distribution System (PDS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the import price of pulses and the price at which the same are proposed to be distributed 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 (SHRI TASMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to improve the availability of pulses, Government has recently introduced a scheme under which the Public Sector Agencies like National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), MMTC, PEC Ltd. and State Trading Corporation (STC) can import pulses and sell the same at a subsidy of Rs. 10/- per Kg. to the State Governments for distribution of pulses through Public Distribution System (PDS). The price of imported pulses will vary as PSUs would import the pulses at different time intervals. The PSUs would sell pulses to State Governments/UTs at a price

discounted by the amount of subsidy. The State Governments will decide the price at which the pulses would be sold to the ration card holders.

#### **Production of Ethanol**

2303. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for producing ethanol from molasses are available in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide facility assistance for producing ethanol directly from sugarcane juice;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of progress made in this regard so far; and

(f) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per industry sources, a total production capacity of about 1500 million liters of ethanol is available in the country with the sugar industry and the stand-alone distilleries.

(c) No, Sir. However, from December 2007, the sugar factories have been permitted to directly convert sugarcane juice into ethanol.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Cess on Ground Water**

2304. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the cess on ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for regulation of multi-national companies using the country's ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, water cess is levied and collected by State Pollution Control Boards for prevention and control of water pollution. Ministry of Environment & Forests have also indicated that presently there is no proposal for increasing the cess on use of ground water.

#### **Issuance of Standards Certification**

2305. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) through the issuance of Standards Certification;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the companies using quality standards certifications marks set by the BIS;

(c) if so, the number of cases detected for violation of the quality standards by the products carrying certification marks during the last three years;

(d) the number of cases of illegal use of BIS marks detected during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the procedure followed by the Government to check illegal use of BIS marks?

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 revenue earned by BIS through issue of standards certification during the year 2007-08 is Rs. 154.05 crores.

(b) BIS monitors the quality of the product manufactured by the companies holding BIS Certification Marks Licence through a well defined certification scheme wherein continuous surveillance is done through factory

inspections and drawing samples of their products from factory and market and their independent testing to check conformity of their product to the relevant Indian Standard.

(c) During the last three years, 3899 cases of violation of quality standards were detected and concerned licences were subsequently cancelled/expired.

(d) The number of cases of illegal use of BIS Standard Mark detected and registered during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	Number of cases of illegal use of BIS Mark detected and registered
2005-06	241
2006-07	212
2007-08	125
2008-09 upto 30th Nov. 2008	76

(e) On detection of misuse of BIS Standard Mark, a raid is conducted for collecting material and documentary evidences against the offender(s) and a case is filed in the designated court against the offender(s) as per the provisions of BIS Act, 1986.

#### **Joint Development of Civil Aircraft**

2306. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) have any proposal to jointly design and develop civil aircraft in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the new aircraft are likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) (a) The proposal is at a nascent stage. A Committee has been set up to prepare a concept paper.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Dairy Development**

2307. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Union Government from Uttar Pradesh regarding dairy development during the last three years;

(b) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the details of proposals rejected alongwith 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) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries in implementing three dairy development schemes namely, intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP); Assistance to Cooperatives & Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQCMP).

In the last three years, one proposal under IDDP was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and observations of this department were conveyed to the State Government after examination. The response from State government is awaited. Under the SIQCMP scheme, 26 proposals were received from the State Government and 9 were approved. In case of 13 proposals the State Government has been requested to submit revise proposals of three years duration. Remaining four proposals will be considered after receipt of progress reports and utilization certificates of 14 ongoing projects, as the progress has not been satisfactory.

(c) So far no proposal has been rejected.

*[English]*

#### **Establishment Cost of CWC**

2308. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment cost of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) has been rising over the years affecting its profitability;

(b) if so, whether any study was conducted by some specialized agency to suggest measures for cutting down its establishment cost;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said agency alongwith 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) to (c) The establishment cost of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the past three years is given as under:

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Total Cost	Establishment Cost	% of Estt. Cost to Total Cost
2005-06	512.55	197.25	38.48%
2006-07	552.64	196.06	35.48%
2007-08	621.47	234.62	37.75%

The increase in establishment cost for the year 2007-08 is due to payment of 50% DA Merger to the employees and making provision for the Pay Revision which is due from 01.01.2006 and 01.01.2007 to the officers and staff of CWC.

No specialized agency has been engaged by CWC specifically to suggest measures for cutting down the establishment cost. The Corporation had earlier engaged M/s Tata Consultancy Services during the year 1998-99 for organizational restructuring and man power planning and their recommendations for cost reduction were implemented by the CWC. In order to reduce the establishment cost, the Corporation had introduced Voluntary retirement during the year 2002-03 and 2005-06, due to which 1586 employees had opted for VRS. The Corporation has also reduced number of construction cells from 17 to 03 as a cost reduction exercise. The Corporation has again introduced VRS for its Engineering cadre during the year 2008. Five employees of Engineering cadre opted for VRS.

Besides above, the Corporation has outsourced a few non-core activities also.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply above.

### Domestic Technical Textile Sector/Industry

2309. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to promote Domestic Technical Textile Sector/Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of textile regions in which centres of excellence and infrastructure support is likely to be set up in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the scheme is expected to increase more employment opportunities during the Eleventh Plan period;

(e) if so, the details and the projection made thereof;

(f) the target fixed and growth achieved by the said sector/Industry during each year of Tenth Plan period, State-wise;

(g) whether any committee has been set up to review the performance of the said Sector/Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) (1) The Government constituted Expert Committee on Technical Textiles (ECTT) in July 2002 comprising experts from the various segments of the technical textiles to assess the market size and potential of technical textiles, identify and prepare project profiles for the potential items and formulate an action plan to promote the growth of textile industry. The committee submitted its report to the Government in July 2004. The major recommendations suggested by the committee for promoting the growth of this industry have been implemented by the Government.

(2) Major machinery required for manufacture of technical textiles has been placed under the concessional customs duty list of 5% to facilitate imports of such machinery.

(3) Technical Textiles machinery has been covered under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). In the modified TUFS applicable from 01.04.2007, specified

machinery has been provided with additional benefit in terms of 10% capital subsidy in addition to 5% interest reimbursement.

(4) The Scheme for Development and Growth of Technical Textiles (SDGTT) is being implemented with the following components:—

- (i) Base line survey to build the data base of technical textile industry.
- (ii) Creation of awareness among the entrepreneurs, and
- (iii) Setting up of 4 Centres of Excellence (COE).

*(i) Base Line Survey of Technical Textiles:*

The Government has selected ICHA Management Consultancy Services (IMaCs) to conduct the baseline

survey of the technical textile industry. The committee has submitted its interim report.

*(ii) Creation of Awareness:*

The Govt. is organizing awareness/training programmes in different parts of the country in collaboration with Textile Research Associations (TRAs)/ industry associations.

*(iii) Setting up of Centres of Excellence:*

In order to provide infrastructure support at one place for thrust areas of the technical textiles, Government is in the process of setting up of 4 centres of excellence. The centers of excellence will be equipped with internationally accredited testing laboratories, training facilities for trainers and technicians from the industry, IT enable information center and other requisite support to the technical textile entrepreneurs. The details of the 4 COEs are as follows:

TRA	Segment	State
BTRA & ATRA with BTRA as lead partner. (GEOTECH)	Geotech	Maharashtra and Gujarat
SITRA & AC College of Technology with SITRA as lead partner. (MEDITECH)	Meditech	Tamil Nadu
SASMIRA & MANTRA & Navsari Agriculture University with IIT, Delhi as knowledge partner and SASMIRA as lead partner. (AGROTECH)	Agrotech	Maharashtra and Gujarat
NITRA & IIT, Delhi with NITRA as lead partner. (PROTECH)	Protech	U.P. and Delhi.

(d) and (e) The measures taken by the Government are expected to increase the production/consumption of technical textiles which in turn will increase the employment opportunities during 11th Five Year Plan.

(f) No targets were fixed for technical textiles by the Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(g) and (h) The Government has set up Steering Committee for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SCGDTT) and inter-ministerial committee on

technical textiles to review/monitor and take necessary action for promoting technical textiles.

*[Translation]*

**Various Schemes by BSNL**

2310. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) the number of schemes launched by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar



Nigam Limited (BSNL) for mobile, basic telephone and WLL telephone in the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether some of schemes out of the above have been withdrawn by MTNL and BSNL;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to redress the problems faced by the subscribers on account of withdrawal of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) BSNL has launched various schemes for mobile, basic telephone and WLL telephone considering the need of customers

and prevailing market conditions. The details of scheme launched by BSNL HQ is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, BSNL had also offered promotional packages for a maximum period of 90 days considering the festivals, market conditions etc. in accordance with TRAI guidelines.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has launched 227, 52 and 106 numbers of schemes for mobile, basic telephone and WLL telephone respectively during the last two years and the current year.

(b) to (d) Sir, promotional plans lapsed automatically after expiry of promotional period. Some schemes have been withdrawn as they lost relevance and because of the market response. The guidelines of TRAI are being followed while launching and withdrawal of various schemes.

#### **Statement**

Service	As on 01.04.2006	As on 10.12.2008
<b>A. The details of Plan as on 01.04.2006 and 10.12.2008</b>		
Mobile	Post-paid:-Plan99/140, Plan 198, Plan 225, Plan 325, Plan 525, Plan 299 (One India) Prepaid:-General, Old/New Anant, Plan 799 (One India)	Post-paid:-Plan 99/100/140, Plan 198, Plan 225, Plan 325, Plan 525, Plan 299 (One India), Plan 490/550, Plan 725, Plan 999 (without handset)  Prepaid:-General, Old/New Anant, Plan 799 (One India), Saral Anant, Plan 299 (Super One India)
Basic	Post:-General, Economy, Special, Special Plus, Super, One India, Premium, Sulabh	Post-paid:-General, Economy, Special, Special Plus, Super, One India, Premium, Sulabh, Gramin 75 Annual/Biennial Plan:-Plan 600, Plan 1000, Plan 1200, Plan 1800, Plan 2160.
WLL	Post-paid:-General, Economy, Special, Special Plus, Super, One India, Premium, Sulabh	Post-paid:-General, Economy, Special Special Plus, Super, One India, Premium, Sulabh, Gramin 75 Annual/Biennial Plan:- Plan 600, Plan 1000, Plan 1200, Plan 1800, Plan 2160, CDMA Prepaid:-General & Lifetime plan CDMA Post-paid:-Plan 99, Plan 299, Plan 325, Plan 525.

**B. The Plans introduced during the last two years and Current Year is as under:-**

**Fin. Year 2006-07**

**Basic and WLL Service**

1. Special tariff package of 'Corporate Plan 100' from 01.10.2006 for Corporate/Commercially Important Customers.

**Cellular Service**

1. Plan 490 (BSNL One India Roaming Plan) under Postpaid Cellular Services with effect from 01.07.2006.
2. VPN/CUG facility on zonal basis for both corporate and non corporate customers under Plan-325 and Plan-525 of BSNL post paid services with effect from 01.07.2006.
3. Plan-725 under post paid Cellular services with effect from 18.11.2006.
4. Plan-100 under Postpaid Cellular services from 16.01.2007.

**Fin. Year 2007-08**

**Basic and WLL Service**

1. VPN package between BSNL Fixed and BSNL Cellular services under two categories namely Unlimited VPN facility and concessional VPN facility with effect from 01.05.2007.
2. Tariff for Prepaid Services for CDMA WLL with effect from 01.08.2007.

**Cellular Service**

1. Plan-550 with Free incoming calls per month while Roaming in minutes (300) within the country under Postpaid Cellular Services with effect from 03.06.2007.
2. New Excel Anant Plan under prepaid cellular service with effect from 21.09.2007.
3. Plan-999 without any handset bundling condition with effect from 01.01.2008.

**Fin. Year 2008-09**

**Basic and WLL Service**

1. Annual/Biennial fixed charges plan for Landline/WLL services with effect from 1st May, 2008.
2. Tariff for prepaid services (General) for CDMA WLL with effect from 16th July 2008.
3. Tariff for post-paid services under CDMA (Full Mobility) with effect from 16th July, 2008.
4. New optional plan "Gramin 75" in rural areas with exchange system capacity between 1,000 and 29,999 lines with effect from 01.09.2008.
5. Lifetime validity plan under prepaid services for CDMA WLL with effect from 01.11.2008.

**Cellular Service**

1. Introduction of two new plans "Sara Anant" and "Super One India" under prepaid cellular services with effect from 11.06.2008.

**Mobile Telephone Subscribers**

2311. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of mobile telephone subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the number of mobile towers is less in proportion to the number of subscribers in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is having 3,98,11,109 mobile telephone subscribers in the country including Maharashtra (32,93,545) as on 31.10.2008.

(b) No Sir. In Maharashtra Telecom circle, the number of mobile towers is in proportion to the number of subscribers.

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

*[English]***Non-Availability of Speed Post Service**

2312. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in the country including in Districts of Gujarat where speed post facility is not available till now alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which all the locations are proposed to be brought under this network?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The districts in the country where speed post facility is not available, as they do not meet the requirements, is given below. Speed Post facility has been provided in all the districts of Gujarat. The provision of speed post facility depends upon the customer needs, market requirements, expected business and transport facilities available.

*Districts in the country where speed post facility is not available*

Name of the State	Districts where speed Post facility is not available
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1. Dibang Valley 2. Lohit 3. Roing 4. Changlang 5. Daparijo
2. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Poonch

*[Translation]***Production and Employment in Textile Sector**

2313. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and success achieved regarding production and employment in textile sector during each year of the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the said targets were commensurate with the demand of textile products; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) As per the Report of the Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), the year-wise target fixed and achievement of production in the textile sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The employment details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State-wise targets were not fixed by the working Group.

(b) and (c) The production targets are fixed on the basis of projected demand for textiles products from the household, non-household or less adjusts its production to the actual demand from the various sectors. During the Tenth Plan period, while cloth production exceeded the targets during each year of the 10th Plan, yarn production was below the target. Consumption of cotton and man-made fibres were lower than the target during the first four years of the Tenth Plan. Similarly, textiles exports were significantly lower than the target in each of the first four years of the Tenth Plan. Overall, there was no significant demand-supply gap in the textile sector.

**Statement I****Tenth Plan Targets and Achievements of the Textile Sector**

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Production of Spun Yarn											
	(1) Cotton	Mn. Kg.	2405	2177.16	2475	2120.71	2552	2272.26	2630	2520.87	2710	2823.59
	(2) Blended	Mn. Kg.	752	584.61	815	589.33	880	584.97	950	588.11	1025	635.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	(1) 100% non-cotton	Mn. Kg.	293	319.60	320	341.76	348	366.28	360	349.31	415	354.71
	Total	Mn. Kg.	3450	3081.37	3610	3051.60	3780	3223.51	3960	458.29	4150	3813.38
2.	Production of Filament Yarn											
	(1) Viscose filament yarn	Mn. Kg	56	50.80	56	53.17	57	53.56	57	53.09	58	53.99
	(2) Nylon filament yarn	Mn. Kg	25	29.73	24	30.99	23	35.41	22	36.84	22	32.25
	(3) Polyester filament yarn	Mn. Kg	966	995.37	1045	1013.00	1142	1003.63	1230	1075.82	1334	1270.87
	(4) Polypropelene yarn	Mn. Kg.	23	24.41	25	20.82	28	16.30	31	13.58	36	13.37
	Total	Mn. Kg.	1070	1100.31	1150	117.98	1250	1108.90	1340	1179.33	1450	1370.48
3.	Production of cloth											
	(1) Cotton	Mn. Kg	15045	19300	15625	18040	16230	20655	16850	23873	17500	26238
	(2) Blended	Mn. Kg	4770	5876	5220	6068	5730	6032	6290	6298	6900	6882
	(3) 100% non-cotton	Mn. Kg	15770	16135	16820	17613	17934	17998	19130	18637	20400	19545
	(4) Khadi, wool & silk	Mn. Kg	615	662	635	662	656	693	680	769	700	724
	Total	Mn. Kg	36200	41973	38300	42383	40550	45378	42950	49577	45500	53389

**Statement II***Employment in Textile and Allied Sectors*

Sl.No.	Sector/Industry	Employment (In Mn. Nos.)		
		As on March 2001 (Estimated)	Projected for the terminal year of the Tenth Plan	Increase
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Textile sector</b>				
1.	Cotton/Man-made Fibre/Yarn Textile/Mill Sector (including SSI spinning & exclusive weaving units)	1.07	1.10	0.03
2.	Man-made Fibre/Filament Yarn Industry (including texturising Industry)	0.11	0.20	0.09
3.	Decentralised Powerlooms Sector	4.15	4.25	0.10
4.	Handloom Sector	12.00	12.40	0.40
5.	Knitting Sector	0.30	0.50	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Processing Sector	0.24	0.30	0.06
7.	Woollen Sector	1.20	1.30	0.10
8.	Ready Made Garment Sector (including Knitwear Sector)	3.54	6.80	3.26
9.	Sericulture	5.67	6.03	0.46
10.	Handicraft Sector	5.84	6.77	0.93
11.	Jute Industry			
	(i) Organised Jute Industry	0.20	0.20	0.00
	(ii) Decentralised Jute Industry	0.20	0.30	0.10
	<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>40.15</b>	<b>5.73</b>
<b>II. Jute Industry</b>				
1.	Cotton			
	(i) Cotton Agriculture	16.60	17.45	0.85
	(ii) Cotton Ginning/Pressing	0.70	0.85	0.15
	(iii) Cotton Trade	17.00	18.00	1.00
	Sub Total	<b>34.30</b>	<b>36.30</b>	<b>2.00</b>
2.	Sheep rearing	1.20	1.40	0.20
3.	Jute Agriculture	12.00	13.00	1.00
4.	Textile machinery industry & accessories	0.03	0.05	0.02
	<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>47.53</b>	<b>50.75</b>	<b>3.22</b>
	<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>	<b>81.95</b>	<b>90.90</b>	<b>8.95</b>

*[English]***Provision of Broadband and Wi-Max Connections**

2314. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Broadband connections given in the country including the Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) the number of connections proposed to be given in near future, State-wise;

(c) the number of Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) connections given so far, State-wise;

(d) whether any location is covered under Wi-MAX connection;

(e) if not, the location proposed to be brought under Wi-MAX connections in the country; and

(f) the projections likely to be made to develop Wi-Fi and Wi-MAX projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As

on 31st October 2008, about 5 million Broadband connections have been provided in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of Broadband connections proposed to be given during the current financial year by BSNL are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State-wise details of Wi-Fi service (HOT SPOT) given so far by BSNL are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) 10 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) equipments have been installed by BSNL at Ahmedabad (urban), Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Pune and Hissar, Panipat, Rohtak & Maulana in Haryana (Rural).

(f) For developing Wi-Fi and Wi-MAX services in the country, the plans of BSNL, *inter-alia*, are as under:

**WI-FI:**

Out of 300 Wi-Fi equipments procured so far, 128 have already been installed and the remaining will be deployed progressively.

**WI-MAX:**

- (i) A franchisee agreement for provision of Broadband wireless access in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra has been entered into. The pre-commercial launch testing of 5 sites at Ahmedabad (Gujarat) is in progress.
- (ii) It has been planned to cover the rural areas by deploying 1000 Wi-MAX (e) based stations at Block Headquarters.
- (iii) 1600 Wi-MAX (e) based stations for Wi-MAX (e) based broadband wireless services will be provided.
- (iv) BSNL has planned to provide Wi-MAX (e) based broadband wireless access services using franchisee model on revenue share basis in 16 Telecom Circles.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Details of Broadband Connections as on 31st October 2008*

Sl.No.	State/Telecom Circle	Broadband Subscribers
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2282
2.	Andhra Pradesh	400683
3.	Assam	31456
4.	Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	63305
5.	Delhi*	588716
6.	Gujarat	322656
7.	Haryana	88558
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20981
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19538
10.	Karnataka	569057
11.	Kerala	249909
12.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	934351
13.	Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	168951
14.	North East**	14202
15.	Orissa	48350
16.	Punjab	182953
17.	Rajasthan	145449
18.	Tamil Nadu	644912
19.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttarakhand)	238791
20.	West Bengal	246896
<b>Total</b>		<b>4981976</b>

\*Includes Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad.

\*\*Includes Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland & Tripura.

**Statement II***Broadband Connections proposed in the Year 2008-09 BSNL*

Sl.No.	Circle	Target
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180,000
3.	Assam	18,000
4.	Bihar	18,000
5.	Chennai Telecom Distt.	85,000
6.	Chhattisgarh	20,000
7.	Gujarat	100,000
8.	Haryana	43,000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,000
11.	Jharkhand	10,000
12.	Karnataka	170,000

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	170,000
14.	Kolkata Telecom Distt.	65,000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40,000
16.	Maharashtra	65,000
17.	North East-I	7,000
18.	North East-II	4,000
19.	Orissa	25,000
20.	Punjab	65,000
21.	Rajasthan	100,000
22.	Tamil Nadu	120,000
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	70,000
24.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	50,000
25.	Uttarakhand	17,000
26.	West Bengal	26,000
Total		1,500,000

**Statement III***State-wise Details of Wi-Fi Service (Hot Spot) Provided so far by BSNL*

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Hot Spot Installed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad	3
		(ii) Vijayawada	2
2.	Assam	Guwahati	1
3.	Bihar	Patna	2
4.	Goa	Panaji	6
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore	25

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	(I) Idukki	1
		(ii) Kochi	6
		(iii) Trivandrum	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraha	2
10.	Maharashtra	(i) Aurangabad	3
		(ii) Kolhapur	3
		(iii) Mumbai	2
		(iv) Nagpur	6
		(v) Nasik	5
		(vi) Pune	16
11.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	3
12.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Chennai	12
		(ii) Coimbatore	1
		(iii) Kumbakonam	1
		(iv) Madurai	2
		(v) Trichi	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1
15.	West Bengal	(i) Kolkata	13
		(ii) Silliguri	1
Total Hot Spots			128

**PSUs under Pension Scheme**

2315. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings have been brought under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the number and names of undertakings included under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) during the said period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation does not maintain separate figures regarding



coverage of Public Sector Undertakings under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

The number of establishments (including Public Sector Undertakings) covered during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Total establishments covered
2005-06	444464
2006-07	471678
2007-08	5327737

#### **Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft**

2316. SHRI M.K. SUBBA:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Russian Defence Minister to New Delhi, a collaboration agreement was reached for design and development of different versions of the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in pursuance of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Closure of Telephone Organisations**

2317. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to close all telephone organizations including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the increase in rates of domestic phones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **National Policy for Agricultural Labourers**

2318. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a National Policy for Agricultural Labourers in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which the policy proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) At present, there is no proposal to bring a National Policy for Agricultural Labour.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Water Treatment Plants**

2319. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the presence of the toxic substances in ground water and their adverse effects on human health;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken for maintaining the good quality of ground water State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up water treatment plants for preventing ground water from getting polluted in those states where the toxicity of water is more;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in the course of its surveys and studies, has found arsenic and fluoride as ground water contaminations. Prolonged use of arsenic, contaminated water for drinking causes diseases like dermatosis, keratosis, conjunctivitis, bronchitis and gastro-enteritis in the initial stage and peripheral neuropathis, hepatopathy, melanosis, de-pigmentation and hyper-keratosis. Excess flouride contamination causes dental molting, skeletal and crippling fluorosis.

(c) to (e) CGWB assists State Governments in the exploration of ground sources free from contaminations, provides tecnical guidance to States in tackling problems of ground water quality.

*[English]*

#### **National Consumer Policy**

2320. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the new National Consumer Policy has since been finalized;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations and views of various stake holders have been incorporated in the new policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the new National Consumer Policy is likely to be implemented alongwith the reasons for delay in its implementation; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the consumers?

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 National Consumer Policy has not been finalized.

(b) Recommendations and views of various stakeholders have been sought on draft policy.

(c) The National Consumer Policy has not been finalized.

(d) Since the Consumer Policy covers the sphere of consumer welfare of other Departments, the concerns of these Departments are being addressed and accordingly Consumer Policy will be formulated. No time frame can be specified for formulation and implementation of Consumer Policy.

(e) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has provided three tier Consumer forum for redressal of consumer complaint. National Consumer Helpline has been setup for providing guidance to consumer through telephonic network. This can be accessed through a toll free number. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) implements a scheme of mandatory satisfaction through BIS act. Certain products which affect health and safety of human beings required compulsory licensing and these can not be produced without license from BIS. Under the Package Commodities Rules, 1977 certain declaration pertaining to basic products information are essential on packages. Along with this, an intensive multimedia campaign under the banner of 'Jago Grahak Jago' is being taken by the Department to make consumer aware about their rights.

*[Translation]*

#### **Subsidy to Textile Processing Industries**

2321. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any subsidy/grant-in-aid to the Textile Processing Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the quantum of said subsidy/grant-in-aid;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be increased and released; and

(e) the total quantum of funds released to States under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following benefits under Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS) are available to textile industries including textile processing industries:

- (i) 5% Interest Reimbursement (IR) in investment on Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS) compatible machinery of processing segment.
- (ii) In addition, the textile processing industries, with the investment of specified processing machinery (Total-63) are eligible for both 5% IR as well as 10% Capital Subsidy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Funds under TUFS are not released state-wise. Funds are released through the nodal agencies/co-opted institution to the identified segments of the industry for the financial institutions concerned. Total funds released for the processing of fibres, yarn fabrics, garments and made-ups for the period from 01.04.1999 to 30.09.2008 is Rs. 4358.92 Crores (provisional).

*[English]*

#### **Ethanol Production in Brazil**

2322. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for undertaking sugarcane cultivation in Brazil to set up units for its conversion into Ethanol;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries in this regard; 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) An industry task force comprising of

the three PSU Oil Manufacturing Companies (OMCs) i.e. BPCL, IOC & HPCL was formed in December, 2006 and a feasibility study for ethanol investment in Brazil was commissioned in January, 2007 for which report was finalized in May, 2007. The consultant concluded in their feasibility report that ethanol investments in Brazil are feasible, attractive, and highly strategic for Indian Oil Industry.

The Oil Industry team subsequently carried out a Partner Search Study in November, 2007 to identify suitable local partners in Brazil. Following the discussions held with top partnership candidates as identified in the study, broad MoUs were signed.

Indian Oil Industry is presently considering the possibility of acquiring a sugar mill and setting up a Greenfield distillery alongwith a Brazilian partner for ethanol production in Brazil. This is subject to necessary approvals.

Additionally an MoU with Brazil's National Company, Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras was also signed by BPCL on 30.08.2007 at the HQ of M/s Petrobras in Rio-de-Janerio. Under the objects of MoU both the parties endeavor to jointly undertake studies in matters related to:

- The use and trading of fuel ethanol globally.
- Cooperation in areas of ethanol plant investments in Brazil in order to meet global demand of fuel ethanol.
- Extending cooperation to bio-diesel production and manufacturing process as well as R&D technology, including transfer of technology for ethanol.
- Conduct joint studies on efficient means of transportation and joint investments in Logistics Infrastructure for ethanol in Brazil.

*[Translation]*

#### **Representations of Ex-servicemen Report of Sixth Pay Commission**

2323. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from Ex-Servicemen regarding their grievances against various recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grievances relate to various demands like one rank one pension, removal of income criteria for dependent pension, payment of two family pension, etc.

(c) Grievances are carefully examined and corrective action taken where required.

*[English]*

#### **Declaration of Wheat Stocks**

2324. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued Wheat (Stock Declaration by Companies/Firms/Individuals) Order 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the companies that have furnished requisite information under the said order, State-wise; and

(d) the extent and manner in which the said orders are likely to check black marketing and hoarding of wheat 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Wheat (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order 2008 was notified by Government, under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, on 11.2.2008. The order makes it mandatory for companies, firms and individuals purchasing

wheat in excess of 10,000 metric tonnes throughout the country during Rabi Marketing Season 2008-09 (April, 2008 to March, 2009) to file periodic returns declaring such purchases to the Government.

(c) Names of the companies who have filed returns with Central Government upto 30.11.2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Wheat (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order, 2008 was issued to have an assessment of large purchases of wheat by private traders and to check evasion of taxes. Adequate powers are already available with State Governments for checking hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities, including wheat, under the provisions of "Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and the "Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980".

#### **Statement**

As on 30.11.2008

*Names of companies who have filed returns with Central Government under the Wheat (Stock declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order 2008*

1. ITC Ltd., Andhra Pradesh
2. Cargil India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
3. AWB India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Britannia Industries Ltd., Delhi
5. DFM Foods Ltd., Delhi
6. Delhi Flour Mills Company Ltd., Delhi
7. Adani Enterprises Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana
8. Agricore Commodities Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra
9. Sri Nangali Agro Tech. (P) Ltd. (Punjab)
10. Naga Ltd., Foods, (Tamil Nadu)
11. Shivaji Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Mumbai Maharashtra.
12. General Mills India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra.

13. Orai Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., Orai, Uttar Pradesh
14. R.B. Commodities Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
15. Madhya Pradesh Vanija Co., Madhya Pradesh
16. Noble Resources and Trading India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
17. Louis Dreyfus Commodities India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
18. Shree Ambe Food Product Pvt. Ltd., Hoskote-562114
19. Jitender Roller Flour Mills, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
20. Velmurugan Agro Industries Salem, Tamil Nadu
21. Pioneer Industries Ltd., Punjab.
22. R.C.S. Roller Flour Mills Ltd., Allgarh, Uttar Pradesh
23. Ankit India Ltd., Kolkata, West Bengal.
24. Kalantri Brothers Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, Maharashtra
25. Sahuwala Cereals Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra
26. Kovilpatti Lakshmi RFM, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu
27. Sanwaria Agro Oils Ltd., Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh
28. Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra
29. Ganga Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Delhi-35
30. Bhawani Roller Flour, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
31. Raibareilly Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Uttar Pradesh
32. Khandesh Roller Flour Mills, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
33. ITC, Gurgaon, Haryana
34. Sahuwala Flour Mills, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
35. Krishna Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka
36. Nandi Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Mysore, Karnataka
37. Akkamahadevi Agro Industries, Bangalore, Karnataka
38. Jaikrishna Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Thirumangalam, Tamil Nadu
39. Shri Venugopal Flour Mills, Bangalore, Karnataka
40. R.K. Patel Food Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra

41. Vivek Agro Foods, Bangalore, Karnataka
42. Likit Agro Food, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka
43. Roxy Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
44. Rajlaxmi Wheat Products Pvt. Ltd., Nashik Maharashtra
45. Vishwabharati Foods Pvt. Ltd., Jalgaon Maharashtra.

*[Translation]*

#### **Appointments on Compassionate Grounds**

2325. MOHD. MUKEEM:  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointments on compassionate grounds are being made under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of those deceased employees whose dependants have been given jobs on compassionate grounds or financial assistance till 30th September, 2008;

(c) the date since when the cases related to dependants of deceased in various categories are lying pending;

(d) whether the MTNL proposes to give some package to the dependants of its deceased employees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which employment is likely to be given to the next of the kin of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Allotment of 2G Spectrum Licence**

2326. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private companies allotted Second Generation (2G) spectrum licence, sold their stake to foreign telecom operators at a huge premium, causing a huge loss to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of such companies alongwith the price at which the spectrum was allotted to them and the price at which it was further sold to the foreign telecom operators;

(c) whether the spectrum allotment policy of the Government has been identified as the major cause of such practices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The private operators have been awarded Licenses under first come first served policy of the Government under Unified Access Services Licence (UASL) regime since 2003. Since then almost all the operators have diluted their equity in order to raise funds for investment in the company. Government has been issuing UAS Licence at a pan India fee of Rs. 1658.5701 crore and those who desired to operate wireless service under UAS Licence obtain wireless operating Licence. Government as a policy has been providing wireless spectrum to the operators based on the subscribers based criteria without any upfront charge and levy annual spectrum usage charges on revenue share basis. The department does not maintain at what price equity has been sold to the foreign companies by the private operators.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Artificial Recharge of Ground Water**

2327. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority has issued direction under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to States/UTs having over-exploited and critical blocks to promote/adopt artificial recharge of ground water/rainwater harvesting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States who have not followed the above direction so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 12 States and 2 Union Territories to take measures to adopt artificial recharge to ground water/promote rain water harvesting in critical and over-exploited areas and ensure inclusion of roof top rain water harvesting in building bye-laws. The feedback received from the States/UTs indicates that the building bye-laws have been modified to incorporate provisions regarding roof top rain water harvesting.

#### **Foodgrains for Flood Relief**

2328. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments affected due to recent floods have submitted their requirements for wheat and rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity sanctioned by the Union Government to respective States during the current year, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt new criteria for the distribution of foodgrains to the needy; 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) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to floods. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Harmful Effects of Pesticides**

2329. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by Punjabi University, Patiala has revealed that continuous use of pesticides is harmful for the health of the farmers in terms of damaging their DNA and exposing them to diseases like cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether deaths of farmers have taken place due to pesticide poisoning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to protect the farmers from the chemical pesticides?

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 Study for assessment of genetic damage in workers occupationally exposed to various pesticides in selected districts of Punjab has been conducted by a research fellow of the Department of Human Biology, Punjabi University, Patiala. The study suggests that the genetic damage was probably caused by pesticides and seems to have been repaired subsequently, as the follow up cases did reveal significantly lower frequency of genetic damage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the reports received from the State Governments, the number of deaths due to pesticides poisoning in the country was 693 during 2007-08.

The Government is promoting the use of bio-pesticides and safer formulations of chemical pesticides. Review of continuing use of those pesticides which are banned/severely restricted for use in other countries of the world due to various reasons is also carried out from time to time. Based on such reviews, 28 pesticides and 4 formulations of three other pesticides have been banned in the country.

The Government is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which encourages cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and only need based judicious use of pesticides. Farmers' Field

Schools are organized in the villages in States, including Punjab.

**Revamp of FCI**

2330. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to revamp the working of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to make it a commercially viable and socially responsible organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more autonomy to FCI;

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

(e) the details of the proposals received from the States for improvement in working of FCI alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto, 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to revamp the working of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution had engaged the Consultant, M/s Mckinsey & Co. to undertake a study on FCI.

The main objective of the study was to bring about substantial efficiency improvements in the FCI's functioning, including *inter-alia* recommendations on new business models and structural changes to reduce the subsidy burden while improving its effectiveness in meeting the Government of India's social objectives.

(b) The major improvement initiatives recommended by M/s Mckinsey & Co. broadly encompasses (i) Financial restructuring through multi-tiered debt structure to reduce the interest burden; (ii) Network optimization through linear programming of Rail Movement (Grain Flow Management); (iii) Consolidation of Handling & Transport Contracts;

- (iv) Changes in use and sourcing pattern of gunny bags; (v) Cost reduction by direct procurement of foodgrains and exclusion of intermediates; (vi) Exploring avenues for revenue generation by optimum utilization of all existing assets like godowns; (vii) More cost effective and efficient utilization of human resources through rationalization, automation and better Performance Management System (People Management System); (viii) Smart Trading approach for global trading in foodgrains; (ix) Creation of Price Monitoring Cell; (x) Management of Operational Costs; (xi) Management of idle Assets; (xii) Vigilance Administration; and (xiii) Performance review through defined parameters and fixation of accountability.

(c) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India already has operational and financial autonomy to conduct its operations within the policy laid down by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No proposal has been received from the State Governments for improvement in the working of the Food Corporation of India.

#### Gas Agencies for War Widows

2331. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the allotment of gas agencies/petrol pumps to war veterans/widows/heirs of Jawans who died in action;

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

(c) if not, the details of the families benefited during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of Eligibility Certificates Issued in last three years is as follows:

2006	2007	2008 (upto Nov.)
162	631	155

[Translation]

#### Production of Sugar and Ethanol

2332. SHRI HARI SINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the total quantum of sugar and Ethanol produced during the last two years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether there is likely to be huge surplus of sugar in the country due to record production during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the Sugar Mills to achieve higher productivity at lower cost, diversify into products like ethanol to improve profitability and provide remunerative price to farmers;

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

(f) the incentives proposed to be provided to the sugar mills 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total quantum of sugar and ethanol produced during the last two years is as under:

Year	Sugar Production (in lac tonnes)	Estimated Ethanol Production* (in million litres)
2006-07	281.99	2900
2007-08 (provisional)	264.00	2730
2008-09 (current year)	It is too early to assess, as the 2008-09 sugar season has started w.e.f. 1.10.08.	

\*Calculation of estimated ethanol production is based on sugarcane crushed by the sugar industry in the respective sugar seasons.



- (b) No, Sir.  
 (c) Does not arise.  
 (d) No, Sir.  
 (e) and (f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Weavers under Health Insurance Scheme**

2333. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the families of weavers in Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput districts have been covered by Health Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which all the families of weavers are likely to be covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the number of Yarn Banks working in the country including Orissa at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) No Sir. Against 18880 families in the above districts, so far 9061 families have been covered under the Health Insurance Scheme.

(b) Enrolment under Health Insurance Scheme is voluntary and any handloom weaver who fills the required enrolment form is registered under the scheme. However, steps are being taken to persuade the remaining weaver families in the profession for coverage under the scheme by March, 2009.

(c) Presently, there are 624 Yarn banks functioning in the country including 26 in Orissa.

**Suicide and Fratricide Cases in Armed Forces**

2334. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:  
 SHR NIKHIL KUMAR:  
 SHRI M. APPADURAI:  
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicide and fratricide cases in the armed forces during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to check the rise of such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The figures of suicide and fratricide cases in the armed forces during the last three years are given below:

	2005		2006		2007	
	Suicide	Fratricide	Suicide	Fratricide	Suicide	Fratricide
Army	92	16	129	13	117	07
Air Force	23	01	24	00	21	00
Navy	05	00	01	00	02	00
Total	120	17	154	13	140	07

Proactive approach through better man management techniques is being adopted at different levels. Measures such as identification of high risk category, increased inter personnel relationship and communication between Officers and Jawans, stress management, counselling by professionals, establishment of helpline and increased focus on welfare activities are taken to prevent such incidents.

[*Translation*]

**Accommodation Facilities to Soldiers**

2335. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence personnel are facing accommodation problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the same during the current year;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for construction of houses under Phase-I of the Married Accommodation Project (MAP);

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

(e) the time by which Phase-II of the Project is likely to start; and

(f) the steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (f) In order to provide adequate married accommodation to Defence personnel, Married Accommodation Project has been undertaken. The funds allocated/Budget Estimate for 2008-09 for Married Accommodation Project is Rs. 1079.98 Crore. Under Phase-I of Married Accommodation Project, 57875 houses at 79 stations across the country are being constructed for the Defence Personnel. The targets have not been fixed State-wise but Service-wise. Detailed planning and work for implementation of Phase-II of Married Accommodation Project has already commenced. Total number of Houses to be constructed in Phase-II is 66727. Various steps have been taken for the implementation of Phase-II of Married Accommodation Project, such as preparation of detailed architectural, structural drawings along with bills of quantities. Notices have been issued for inviting tenders for consultancy works.

#### **Working Conditions in Textile Sector**

2336. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working conditions in the Textile Sector is very pitiable and the wages being paid to the employees/workers are extremely low;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/propose to take steps to improve the working conditions and increase the wages of the employees/workers in the Textile Sector of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No Sir, working conditions, wages and all labour related matters are governed under existing labour laws in the country applicable to all the sectors including that of textiles.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Extension of 'No Service Zone' for Mobile Service**

2337. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) has directed the Mobile Service Providers to extend the 'No Service Zone' beyond 500 meters in the border areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the anti-social elements are using Indian signals and using connections in the fictitious names;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any monitoring to ensure that the Mobile Service providers are not violating the norms of the DoT; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The word 'No Service Zone' was introduced *vide* amendment to relevant license condition of mobile service providers on 26th February, 2007. The area covered in "No Service Zone" was 500 Meter width along International Borders. Subsequently, *vide* amendment dated 11th July 2008, the 'No Service Zone' restriction has been removed and now the service providers can provide mobile services within Indian territory in border areas also.

(b) to (d) It has come to the notice of the Government that anti-social elements are taking advantage of availability of mobile services along the International Border for trans-border communication with their counterparts/mentor(s) across the border and the mobile connections in some cases have been issued without proper verification. In order to enforce the terms & conditions of license on the service providers, Telecom

Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT located in the field at various locations throughout the country have been monitoring compliance of various license conditions to address the concern of security agencies.

#### Technical Clearance for Canal Projects

2338. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have approached the Government to expedite technical clearance for canal modernization project;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek aid from World Bank for the purpose;

(d) if so, whether the Government has held any meeting/consultation with the World Bank in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of Extension, Renovation and Modernization irrigation projects under appraisal in Central Water Commission/central appraising agencies for techno-economic clearance are given in the enclosed Statement. The time taken for clearance of these projects will depend upon the promptness with which the State Governments complies to the observations of Central Appraising Agencies.

(c) to (e) Irrigation is a State's subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned state governments. Assistance from the World Bank are sought by the State Government for specific projects. On the request of Government of Punjab, a proposal for Non-Lending Technical Assistance on ground water, water logging and water quality problems of the state of Punjab was forwarded by the Ministry of Water Resources to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for construction of World Bank. The technical mission of the World Bank that visited Punjab in September 2008 has since submitted its report to the Government of Punjab.

#### Statement

##### *State wise List of New and Revised ERM Projects under Appraisal*

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	District Benefitted	Date of Receipt	Benefits (Th.Ha.)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Bihar</b>								
1.	Renovation work of existing Lower Kiul Valley Weir Scheme-ERM.	Major	Kiul/Ganga	Jamui, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura	3/06	27.499	27.95	A
2.	Sone Canal Modernisation Scheme Phase-I (Revised)	Major	Sone/Ganga	Seven Districts of Central Bihar	01/06	900.00	754.54	A
<b>Haryana</b>								
3.	Rehabilitation, Modernisation of Canals and Renovation of drains to recharge the Ground Water.	Major	Yamuna/Ganga	Bhakra & WJC	01/08	—	100.28	A
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
4.	Mod. of Lar Canal-ERM	Medium	Sukhnag Nailah/ Jhelum	Budgam	4/2000	5.25	10.15	A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Mod. of Grimtoo Canal	Medium	Indus	Kargil	7/07		23.60	A
6.	Mod. of Kathua Canal-ERM	Medium	Ravi basin	Kathua	9/99	3.304	15.68	B
7.	Mod. of Ahji Canal-ERM	Medium	Sukhnag Nallah/ Jhelum	Budgam	04/2000	9.51	20.5149	B
<b>Kerala</b>								
8.	Malapuzha Project (ERM)	Major	Malampuzha	Palakkad	7/07	21.349	9.50	A
9.	Chitturpuzha Irrigation Project (ERM)-Kerala	Major	Chitturpuzha	Palakkad	11/07	4.984	30.00	A
<b>Punjab</b>								
10.	Raising lining of Bhakra Main Canal-ERM	Major	Sutlej	—	3/02	—	26.69	A
11.	ERM of canals being fed from River Sutlej (Part-I Rehabilitation of Bathinda Branch, Part-II Modm. of Abohar Branch, Part-III Modm. of Sidhwan Branch & Part IV Bist Doab)	Major	Sutlej	Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Faridkot, Moga, Mansa, Bamala & Mukatsar	2/08	666.611	552.25	A
12.	Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700 to 447927 (ERM)	Major		Mukteswar, Faridkot & Ferozpur	7/08	Carrier Chanel	363.50	A
13.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD 179000 to 496000 (ERM)	Major		Faridkot & Ferozpur	7/08	Carrier Channel	897.388	A
14.	Raising of Lining/Bank of Sirhind Feeder-ERM	Medium	Ferozpur Feeder	Ferozpur	5/01	—	13.7543	A
15.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Lining of Channels) under RIDF fund-ERM	Medium	Ravi	Gurdaspur, Amritsar & Patiala	2/00	8.330	49.02 (9/99)	B
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
16.	Improving Water Management on Existing Sarda Canal System-ERM*	Major	Sarda/Ganga	Bareilly, Pilibhit, Nainital, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur Sitapur, Lucknow, Unnao & Rai Bareilly	7/01	806.3	102.41	B
17.	Raising of Meja Dam-ERM	Major	Tons/Ganga	Allahabad and Mirzapur	3/92	17.88	65.0	B
18.	Lining of Channel in Bundelkhand-ERM	Major	Ganga	Allahabad, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mirzapur & Varanasi	5/92	23.78	57.37	B
19.	Increasing Capacity of Bhupali Pump Canal-ERM	Major	Ganga	Varanasi	8/97	34.605	60.53	B
20.	Uttar Pradesh Water Restructuring Project*	Major	Ghaggar/Gomti	Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Behraich	4/2001	300.00	663.41 (provisional)	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Restoring Capacity of Sarada Sahayak System (ERM)	Major	Sarda/Ghagra/Ganga	15th District of U.P.	3/2007	1479.00	269.73	A
22.	Sarju Nahar Pariyojana (LB Ghagra Canal)	Major	Saryu	Bahraich	09/96	1404.00	1276.00	B
23.	Remodeling of Ken Canal System	Major	Ken/Betwa/Yamuna	Banda (DPA)	07/91	96.28	4.76	A
24.	Mod. of Agra Canal-ERM	Major	Yamuna/Ganga	Mathura & Agra	12/2000	50.00	181.67	A

Note:

A—Project under Various Stages of Appraisal.

B—Accepted by the Advisory Committee of MOWR Subject to Certain Observations.

#### Private Sector In Defence Production

2339. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector in the manufacture of sophisticated weapon systems and armaments.

(b) if so, the weapon systems and armaments likely to be manufactured by the private companies;

(c) the sources of funds for the private companies in this regard; and

(d) the names of the big enterprises assigned to manufacture Weapon Systems and armaments and the status to be accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In May 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto

reserved for the public sector, was opened upto 100% for private sector participation with FDI upto 26%, both subject to licensing. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in consultation with Ministry of Defence have so far issued 118 Letters of Intent (LOIs)/ Industrial Licences (ILs) for manufacture of various types of Defence equipment which include Armoured & Combat Vehicles, Radars, Electronic Warfare Equipment, Warships, Submarines, Avionics, Military Aircrafts, Safety & Ballistic Products, armaments & ammunitions, etc.

(c) The sources of funds for the private companies are their own resources while in case of Foreign investment, the companies can have foreign investments subject to a limit of 26% in defence sector.

(d) A list of the companies who can undertake manufacture of the defence items, as indicated in their Industrial Licences (ILs), is enclosed, as Statement. There is no status accorded to the big private sector companies licensed for defence production.

#### Statement

*List of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licence issued to private companies for the manufacture of Arms and Armament*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company & LOI No. and date	Item of manufacture
1	2	3
1.	M/s Ramoss India, New Delhi LI: 75 (2002) DT: 12.12.2002	Bullet proof vests, jackets, other types of Body Armour, Bullet Proofing of vehicles and vehicle safety fitments.

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1	2	3
2.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., New Delhi LI: 54 (2002) DT: 20.8.2002	Design, development, manufacture and assembly of armoured and other Combat Vehicles including associated systems and sub-systems such as Turrets, turret mounts, bridge laying systems on tanks etc.
3.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., LI: 51 (2002) DT: 20.8.2002	Design and construction of warships, submarines, weapon platforms (offshore, floating and submerged) including high speed boats and crafts, etc.
4.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI: 52 (2002) Dt: 20.8.2002	Design, development and manufacture of RADAR, SONAR systems and associated sub-systems, electronic warfare equipment and systems, sensors, etc.
5.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI: 53 (2002) Dt: 20.8.2002	Design, development and manufacture of arms and armaments including (a) Weapon launchers and launch systems both land and ship based including their sub-systems (b) manufacture and assembly and testing of small arms, mortars, field guns, Air Defence Guns, anti-tank weapons systems etc. including associated systems and sub-systems, and (c) armaments including ammunition/ordnance like missiles, rockets, torpedo, land/Naval mines, depth charges, including associated systems and sub-systems, etc.
6.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. LI: 62 (2002) Dt. 10.10.2002	Light armoured multi role vehicle/⊕ High Mobility Light Military Vehicles ⊕ added <i>vide</i> DIPP letter No. LI 62 (2002)/2006 dt. 29.8.2006.
7.	M/s Max Aerospace and Aviation Ltd. LI: 38 (2003) Dt: 23.4.2003	Avionics, military aircraft, arms and ammunition.
8.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. New Delhi LI: 35 (2003) Dt: 22.4.2003	Modification of Mahindra Pick-up to mount Surveillance Sensors and other equipments amended as "Development and fabricated of Mobile Surveillance Systems for Armed Forces, Paramilitary & Police."
9.	M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd., NOIDA LI: 50 (2003) Dt: 5.6.2003	Safety and ballistic products including Bullet proof vests, jackets, helmets and podiums etc.

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1	2	3
10.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Mumbai LI: 75 (2003) Dt: 29.8.2003	Design, development and manufacture of Airborne assemblies, systems and equipment for Aircrafts, Helicopters and Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles & Equipment for the Aviation sector.
11.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., New Delhi LI: 73 (2003) Dt: 28.8.2003	Military Simulators for weapons, vehicles, aircrafts and ships for training purposes.
12.	M/s TIL Ltd. Kolkata LI: 74 (2003) Dt: 28.8.2003	Manufacture of other special purpose non-electrical machinery/equipment viz. (a) Mobile launchers (b) Mast mobile aerial system (c) Special purpose logistic vehicle & equipment.
13.	M/s Southern Group Industries (P) Ltd. LI: 76 (2003) Dt: 3.9.2003	Bullet proof jackets/vests/helmets/patkas, bullet proofing of vehicles/containers, etc.  (a) Bullet proof jackets/vests (b) Bullet proof helmets/patkas (c) Bullet proofing of vehicles/containers/ cabins/aircrafts (d) NBC protective products (suits, gloves, masks, tents, etc.) (e) ECC protective gear and equipments. (f) Camouflage products (Battle suits, masks, coveralls) (g) bomb disposal Sult and blankets (h) Mine protective gears.
14.	M/s Automotive Coaches & Components Ltd. LI: 87 (2003) Dt: 13.10.2003	Light Armoured Multirole Vehicles
15.	M/s HBL Nife Power Systems Ltd. LI: 86 (2003) Dt: 13.10.2003	Electronic Radars and parts thereof
16.	M/s Tata Motors Ltd. IL: 13 (2004) Dt. 23.3.2004	Light Armoured Multi Role Vehicles, Armoured Engineer Vehicles, Armoured Recovery Vehicles, Armoured Logistics Carriers, Heavy Tank Transporters, Shelters and Containers, Special Attack and Surveillance Vehicles, Tactical Floating Bridges and Ferries, Tracked Floating Vehicles, Bullet Proof Cars, jeeps and troop Carriers, High Mobility Vehicles, Mechanised Material Handling and Bridging Equipment, Mine Protected Vehicles.

1	2	3
17.	M/s B.F. Utilities Ltd. IL: 44 (2004) Dt. 8.9.2004	Arms and Ammunition both conventional and guided (Smart Ammunition), (i) Ready to use shells and Anti Tank Shots in 1105-155 mm Range (ii) Ready to use mortars 120 mm Long Range (b) Weapons & Weapon launchers (i) Ready to use Multi Barrel Rockets like 12 mm Grad & Pinaka and upto 300 mm Caliber (c) Ready to use Higher Caliber Guns by Upgunning of Lower Caliber Guns.
18.	M/s B.F. Utilities Ltd. IL: 48 (2004) 16.9.2004	Armoured Personnel Carriers both Tracked and Wheeled with relevant Systems, Sub-Systems and Fitments.
19.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. IL: 61 (2004) 21.12.2004	Sea Mines and its variants.
20.	M/s TSL Defence Technologies Pvt. Ltd. IL: 34 (2004) 21.12.2004	Design, Development and manufacture of Chaff Dispenser and Mini-UAVs & Associated Systems.
21.	M/s Vectra Engg. Materials Pvt. Ltd. IL: 1 (2005) 18.01.2005	4x4 Light Armoured Multi-Utility Vehicle and Light Recovery Vehicle Superstructure.
22.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. IL: 8 (2005) 25.2.2005	5.56 mm Carbine. LOI expired. Firm requested for extension. Clarification sought from DIPP.
23.	M/s Bridport Defence Systems Pvt. Ltd. IL: 50 (2005) 01.08.2005	Multi Spectral Camouflage Nets (MSCN).
24.	M/s IST Ltd. IL: 99 (2005) 24.11.2005	Fuzes, Night Vision Devices and Sensor Based Systems.
25.	M/s Alpha-ITL Electro Optics Private Ltd. IL: 100 (2005) 25.11.2005	Optical Goods and Equipment/Optical Instruments, viz. Night Vision Binoculars (NCROS), Monocular Night Vision Devices (Mini NSEAS), Reflex Sights (such as MARS), Aiming Devices (such as Aim I/C, I/V).



1	2	3
26.	M/s Alpha Phazotron Radar Equipment & Systems Pvt. Ltd. IL: 101 (2005) 25.11.2005	Repair of radar apparatus.
27.	M/s VXL Technologies Ltd. IL: 102 (2005) 28.11.2005	Various Safety Fuzes and Devices (with or without Explosive Filling).
28.	M/s Memory Electronics Private Limited IL: 103 (2005) 28.11.2005	(i) Radio and Satellite Communication Equipment (ii) Information Technology Systems (iii) Simulators (iv) Optronics and Electro Optronics Systems (v) Electronic Fuses (vi) Early Warning Systems.
29.	M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd., DIL: 73 (2006) dt. 12.09.2006	Safety Security and Ballistic Protection Products <i>viz.</i> Bullet Proof Jackets, Vests, Helmets and Podiums, etc.
30.	M/s Indtech Construction Pvt. Ltd. Dil: 74 (2006) 04.10.2006	Small Arms & Ammunition <i>viz.</i> 5.56 mm, 7.62 mm, 9 mm, 12.7 mm & 14.5 mm.
31.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 78 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, manufacture, assembly and upgrades of Avionics, Airborne Assemblies Systems and equipment for Aircraft, Helicopters & AWACS including development of UAVs, UVs of all types and for all usage. Including Defence and Civilian Space systems/sub systems & associated systems.
32.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 79 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and upgrades of Electronic warfare system (Stand Alone & Integrated) for Army, Navy, Air Force, para-military and Inland Security.
33.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 80 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, manufacture, assembly/System integration of state of the art Network Centric Warfare enablers including tactical and strategic communication systems, both short and long range, development of specialised antennas and masts, software defined radio, gimbals payload, satellite/wireless/optical communication systems other components, sub-systems and associated systems. Ruggedisation of COTS and specialised software for network management, monitoring and security, Integrated GIS with

1	2	3
		communication and navigation systems for defence and civilian application, Global Positioning Systems and GPS based vehicle navigation and tracking systems, etc.
34.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 81 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Weapon systems, Rocket & Missile Launchers for ground and Naval applications, including inertial and GPS based navigation and tracking systems.
35.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 82 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and upgrades of Air Defence Guns/Field artillery, Naval guns, Tanks Combat Vehicles, Anti Tank Weapons systems, mortars, shell. Missiles, rockets any associated systems, sub-systems but not limited to Trajectory Correction Systems, Guided Munitions/Torpedoes.
36.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 83 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, development, manufacture, Assembly and upgrades of Naval Combat, Air Defence, Artillery Command & Control Systems, Border Security & Surveillance, including Sensors <i>viz.</i> Radars, Sonar, Thermal Imaging Radiography, Optronics & Night Vision, sub-system and associated systems.
37.	M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 84 (2006) 29.11.2006	Design, Development, Manufacture and upgrades of Military Grade Products such as Display Consoles, Rugged, Computers, Workstations Servers, On-board computers, GPS Receivers, Printers, Document/Biometric Security systems, etc.
38.	M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 1 (2007) Dt. 05.03.2007	Manufacture of Radar System, Parts and Accessories <i>viz.</i> Radar Systems and Parts <i>viz.</i> ground based, air borne and Naval radars, their upgrades and their components/sub-systems, etc.
39.	M/s Astra Microwave Products Ltd. DIL: 26(2007) Dt. 28.6.2007	Manufacture of microwave sub-systems and components for wireless communications.
40.	M/s Jupiter Strategic Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 27 (2007) Dt. 28.6.2007	Manufacture of (a) Electronic Warfare Systems (b) Communication Systems (c) Radar and Avionics Systems (d) Command and Control Systems (e) Surveillance and Access Control Systems.

1	2	3
41.	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 29 (2007) Dt. 30.7.2007	Manufacture of Guidance and Control Systems, Electronics, Avionics and Power Supplies for Rockets and Missiles.
42.	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 30 (2007) Dt. 30.7.2007	Manufacture of Armament Electronics, Safety Systems and Power Supplies.
43.	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 31 (2007) Dt. 30.7.200	Design Development and manufacture of Avionics and Electronic Systems for Airborne Applications such as Flight Control Computers, Displays, etc.
44.	M/s ZEN Technologies Ltd., DIL: 32 (2007) Dt. 31.7.2007	Manufacture of Grippen Flight Simulator etc.
45.	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd., DIL: 33 (2007) Dt.. 31.7.2007	Manufacture of Night Vision Devices, Image Intensifiers, Thermal Imagers and Parts thereof.
46.	M/s EON Infotech Ltd., DIL: 34 (2007) Dt. 31.7.2007	Manufacture of Computer Based Fire Control Systems, Command & Control Systems, Electronic Warfare Systems, GPS Based Location Tracking Systems, RF & Cellphone Jammers.
47.	M/s Punj Liyod Ltd., DIL: 35 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Manufacture of Gun, Rocket and Missile Artillery Systems and Related Equipment, etc.
48.	M/s Allen Reinforced Plastics (P) Ltd., DIL: 36 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Manufacture of Underwater/Sea Mines, etc.
49.	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 37 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Design, Development & Manufacture of Automatic Test Equipment Including Upgrades.
50.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 39 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Manufacture of Underwater Weapon Systems & Controls and its Components.

1	2	3
51.	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 40 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Design, Development & Manufacture of Electronic Systems for Shipborne Applications & Ground Weapon Systems- Both Static and Mobile, such as Fire Control Systems, Torpedo Control Systems, etc.
52.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 41 (2007) Dt. 11.9.2007	Manufacture of All Types of Guns including Field Guns, Air Defence Guns, Mortars for Army, Navy, Air Force and Paramilitary Forces.
53.	M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 42 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Design, Development & Manufacture of Electronic Systems for UAVs, Missiles, Armament Systems Including Upgrades.
54.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 43 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of Armoured and Combat Vehicles including associated systems, subsystems, components such as Turrets, Turrets Mount Thermo Pressed Component.
55.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 44 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of Bridge Laying Systems on Combat Vehicles.
56.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 45 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of Control Systems (Electric/Hydraulic) for Armoured/Combat Vehicles/Associated Weapon Systems.
57.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 46 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of all types of Weapon Fire Control Systems, Avionics, Radio Communication, Electronic Warfare Systems, Early Warning System.
58.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 47 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of all types of Simulators, Computer based Trainers for Vehicles/Platform, Radar, Weapons, Missiles etc. for all Defence forces and Para Military Forces.
59.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 48 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of Ship Control System including Integrated Platform Management Systems (IPMS).

1	2	3
60.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 49 (2007) Dt. 12.9.2007	Manufacture of Radars and Associated Systems.
61.	M/s Samtel Display Ltd. DIL: 51 (2007) Dt. 13.9.2007	Manufacture of Multi Function Displays, etc.
62.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 54 (2007) Dt. 13.9.2007	Manufacture of Propulsion Systems including Shafting, A & P Brackets for Ships, Submarines & Patrol Research Vessels.
63.	M/s HBL Elta Avionics Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 57 (2007) Dt. 14.9.2007	Manufacture of Radars and parts, etc.
64.	M/s Magnum Aviation Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 58 (2007) Dt. 20.9.2007	Manufacture of Aircraft Engine, Parts & Accessories for Aircraft/Space Aircraft.
65.	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: 62 (2007) Dt. 9.10.2007	Manufacture of Electronic Fuses (Empty).
66.	M/s. Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd. DIL: 63 (2007) dt. 10.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly/System Integration of State-of-the-art Network-Centric Warfare Enables, like Battlefield Transpaencies Devices, etc.
67.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd. DIL: 64 (2007) Dt. 10.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Weapon System-Rocket and Missile Launchers, for Ground Naval Applications, etc.
68.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd. DIL: 65 (2007) Dt. 10.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly, Ruggedization and Upgrades of MIL (Military Grade) Products, etc.
69.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd. DIL: 66 (2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Electronic Warfare Systems, (Stand-Alone & Integrated), EMI/EMC for Army, Navy, Air Force, etc.
70.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd. DIL: 67 (2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	Design, * Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Ground, Naval and Air Combat Systems, etc.

1	2	3
71.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd., DIL: 68 (2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Air Defence Guns, etc.
72.	M/s Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd., DIL: 69 (2007) Dt. 11.10.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Avionics, Airborne Assemblies, etc.
73.	M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 70 (2007) Dt. 30.10.2007	Manufacture of Assembly, Integration & Checkout of Arms and Ammunitions (Rocket and Missiles), etc.
74.	M/s High Energy Batteries (India) Ltd., DIL No. 3 (2008) Dt. 15.2.2008	Manufacture of Silver Zinc Batteries, etc.
75.	M/s Radiant Cables Pvt. Ltd. DIL No. 6(2008) Dt. 18.2.2008	Manufacture of Electric & Electronics Wires & Cables & Cable Assemblies & Extruded Copper/Alloy Products.
76.	M/s SEC Pvt. Ltd., DIL No. 7 (2008) Dt. 19.2.2008	Manufacture of Missile Systems Integration (Involving Missile Electronics, Electricals, Explosives, Pyrodevices, Hydraulics, Pneumatics & other Electro Mechanical Systems).
77.	M/s HCL Infosystems Ltd., DIL No. 8 (2008) Dt. 19.2.2008.	Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly Upgrades and System integration of Air Borne & Ground Based Electronic Systems for Defence Applications.
78.	M/s SC Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL No. 4 (2008) Dt. 18.2.2008.	Manufacture of Riveted & Welded Airframe Sections such as Nose Cones, Space Frames, Stiffened Cylindrical Sections, Wings & Fins, Control Surface Mechanism, etc.
79.	M/s Hindustan Aeronautic Ltd., DIL No., 2 (2008) Dt. 15.2.2008	Manufacture of Ten Types of Custom Memory Module, etc.
80.	M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., DIL No. 1 (2008) Dt. 15.2.2008	Manufacture of Ship-borne COMINT/Wide Band Direction Range for supply to Indian Navy.
81.	M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., DIL 24 (2008) Dt. 26.3.2008.	Manufacture of Rocket Engine/Major Sub-Assemblies.
82.	M/s SM Pulp Packaging Pvt. Ltd., DIL 38 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Manufacture of Bullet Proof Vest/Jacket, etc.

1	2	3
83.	M/s Verdant Telemetry DIL 44 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Airborne Antennas Radomes, Composite Components, Telemetry Transceivers.
84.	M/s Micron Instruments Pvt. Ltd., DIL 43 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Empty Fuzes for Artillery, Shells, Mortar Bombs, Grenades and similar Munitions of War.
85.	M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co, Ltd. DIL 42 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Missile Launchers & Torpedo Launchers.
86.	M/s Defsys Solutions Pvt. Ltd., DIL 41 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008	Development, Integration & manufacture of Avionics/Defence Electronic Equipment.
87.	M/s Vectra Engg. Materials Pvt. Ltd., DIL 53 (2008) Dt. 7.4.2008	Manufacture of optical goods & Equipment/optical Instruments <i>v/z.</i> Night vision Binoculars, Monocular night vision Devices, Reflex sights Aiming Devices thermal Imaging Sights, etc.
88.	M/s Meltronics System Pvt. Ltd., DIL 54 (2008) Dt. 9.4.2008	Manufacture of Electronics Systems (High end automated test equipment, data communication systems, etc.
89.	M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL 55 (2008) Dt. 9.4.2008	Manufacture of Military Qualified Rifle Sight.
90.	M/s Vectra Engg. Pvt. Ltd., DIL 52 (2008) Dt. 8.4.2008	Design, Development, Integration & manufacture of Air borne Assemblies & Ground Based equipment for Air-craft & Helicopter.
91.	M/s Infra Polytec DIL: 63 (2008) Dt. 1.7.2008	Parts & Accessories for Air Crafts LCA-FIN, Rudder, Wing, Fairings, Covers, Doors, Floor Board & Shroud etc. for 10 Air crafts, etc.
92.	M/s Samtel HAL Display Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 64 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Multi Function Displays, etc., Head Up Displays, Helmet Mounted Displays.
93.	M/s Rolta India Ltd., DIL 65 (200) Dt. 2.7.2008	Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Maritime equipment, etc.
94.	M/s Rolta India Ltd., DIL 66 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Communication Systems, etc.

1	2	3
95.	M/s Rolta India Ltd., DIL 67 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Aero Systems, etc.
96.	M/s Rolta India Ltd., DIL 68 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Electronic Warfare Systems, etc.
97.	M/s Rolta India Ltd., DIL 69 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Sensors of All Types Including opto-Electronic Items, etc.
98.	M/s Airborne Components Repairs & Services Pvt. Ltd., DIL 70 (2008) dt. 2.7.2008	Aircraft and Aero Engine Parts and Accessories & Avionics Components.
99.	M/s Jisnu Communications Ltd., DIL, 71 (2008) Dt. 2.7.2008	Tracking & Telemetry System for Moving Object Tracking Application like Satellite UAV Missiles, etc.
100.	M/s ECIL DIL: 74 (2008) Dt. 3.7.2008	Radio Communication Systems Covering HF through Microwave Ranges for Ground Air and Naval Applications, etc.
101.	M/s SEC Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL, 75 (2008) Dt. 14.8.2008	Static & Mobile Launchers for Air Launch Missiles (Short, Medium & Lone Range), Rockets, Bombs & Ammunitions and PTAS Both Land & Ship Based including their Sub-Systems & Upgrades.
102.	M/s L&T Ltd., DIL: 76 (2008) Dt. 14.8.2008	Parts for Aircraft (b) Other Metal Products (Parts for Radars).
103.	M/s Sika Interplant Ltd., DIL: 77 (2008) Dt. 14.8.2008	Aerospace Components & Standard Parts including Fasteners as per Aero/MIL specifications, etc.
104.	M/s Avantal Softech Ltd., DIL: 78 (2008) Dt. 14.8.2008	ECM equipment & Jammers of EW Systems, etc.



1	2	3
105.	M/s ICOMM Tele Ltd., DIL: 79 (2008) Dt. 14.8.2008	Installation Commissioning of Fixed Frequency and Frequency Hopping Ground to Ground & Ground to Air, etc.
106.	M/s ECIL, DIL: 80 (2008) Dt. 18.8.2008	Electronic Fuzes.
107.	M/s Control & Switcher Co. Ltd., DIL: 81 (2008) Dt. 18.8.2008	Integrated L-70 Guns with Optronics & Fire Control & Fire control Systems.
108.	M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 82 (2008) Dt. 18.8.2008	Military Qualified LCD Monitors/Display.
109.	M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 83 (2008) Dt. 18.8.2008	Military Qualified Rugged Computers.
110.	M/s Sandeep Metalcraft Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 85 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Empty Time Mechanical Fuzes for Guns, Mortars & Missiles, Primers, Bomb Bodies & Grenades.
111.	M/s Miltech Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 86 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Plastic Magazine Assembly with Spring for Rifle, Carbine & L.M.G.
112.	M/s Alpha Electronica Defence Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 87 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Assembly, Repair of Electronic Warfare Eqpt. & Systems for Ground, Air & Ship Based Platforms.
113.	M/s Quest Machining & Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 88 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Aero Engine Components ,etc.
114.	M/s Merlinhawk Aerospace Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 89 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Elektrone Power Pack, etc.
115.	M/s Autotech Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 90 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Flight Control Computers, Communication Systems, Data Storage & Control Electronics for Avionics Applications, Data Processing & Computers Communication Systems for Navigational & Guidance Electronics Applications, etc.

1	2	3
116.	M/s ICOMM Tele Ltd. DIL: 91 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Design, Manufacture of MIL Grade Products, etc.
117.	M/s ICOMM Tele Ltd., DIL: 92 (2008) Dt. 18.9.2008	Design, Development Manufacture of Critical LF/VLF/HF/VHF/UHF Electronics Systems, etc.
118.	M/s ICOMM Tele Ltd., DIL: 93 (2008) Dt. 19.9.2008	Manufacture & In-vehicle Integration of Critical Systems and Sub-Systems, etc.

### Global Hunger Index Ranking

2340. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking accorded to India in The Global Hunger Index report by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI);

(b) the situation of hunger in different States as per the said report, State-wise;

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether according to the said report the Government has failed to keep pace with the targets fixed for reducing of hunger in the country between 1990-2015;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the targets fixed and achieved; and

(f) the remedial steps 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per IFPRI Report, 2008, India has been ranked 66th out of 88 countries.

(b) The underlying components of India State Hunger Index and India State Hunger Index scores are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) The said IFPRI Report, 2008 in fact dates to the year 2006 and is based on 3 factors spread over

3 different times-lines; viz. Factor (1) proportion of undernourished population, 2002-04; Factor (2) prevalence of under-weight in children under-5 2001-06; and Factor(3) under-five mortality rate, 2006. These three factors have not been uniformly applied limiting the conclusions for Global Hunger Index (GHI) in IFPRI Report 2008 for the year 2006. In IFPRI Report 2007, the GHI score for India in 2003 was 25.73 as against 41.23 in 1981. The current IFPRI 2008 Report indicates an improved GHI score at 23.7, taking India's rank from 96 reported by IFPRI in 2007 to 66 in 2008.

As remedial measures to improve food security and nutritional status of people so that required food becomes available at affordable prices, Government implements various programmes/schemes. Allocations of foodgrains at subsidized prices are made by Government from Central Pool for the Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and APL categories under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Government also implements several welfare schemes for different sections of society like; Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Annapoorna Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Village Grains Banks Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme, Scheme for supply of foodgrains for hostels and welfare institutions, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). These programmes and schemes are being implemented by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India in partnership with State and UT Governments.

In addition, as long term plan the Government has taken the following steps to increase production and supply of foodgrains in the country:

- (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been launched with an estimated outlay of Rs. 25000 crores during 11th Plan period for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors including foodgrains so as to achieve 4% growth in agricultural sector during 11th Plan period.
- (ii) A Centrally sponsored scheme named National Food Security Mission has been launched in selected districts so as to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses in the country by 10, 8 and 2 million tons respectively by the end of 11th Plan. An outlay of about Rs. 5000 crores has been approved for this scheme during 11th Plan.
- (iii) Under Macro Management Programme in districts other than those covered under the National Food Security Mission, Integrated Cereals Development Programme in wheat based cropping systems is in operation.

**Statement**

*IFPRI Report 2008: Underlying components of India State Hunger Index and India State Hunger Index Scores*

State	Prevalence of calorie undernourishment(3)	Proportion of underweight among children <5 years (2)	Under-five mortality rate, reported as deaths per hundred (1)	India State Hunger Index score	India Hunger Index Ranking
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	19.6	32.7	6.3	19.53	3
Assam	14.6	36.4	8.5	19.83	4
Bihar	17.3	56.1	8.5	27.30	15
Chhattisgarh	23.3	47.6	9	26.63	14
Gujarat	23.3	44.7	6.1	24.70	13
Haryana	15.1	39.7	5.2	20.00	5
Jharkhand	19.6	57.1	9.3	28.67	16
Karnataka	28.1	37.6	5.5	23.73	11
Kerala	28.6	22.7	1.6	17.63	2
Madhya Pradesh	23.4	59.8	9.4	30.87	17
Maharashtra	27	36.7	4.7	22.80	10
Orissa	21.4	40.9	9.1	23.80	12
Punjab	11.1	24.6	5.2	13.63	1
Rajasthan	14	40.4	8.5	20.97	7
Tamil Nadu	29.1	30	3.5	20.87	6
Uttar Pradesh	14.5	42.3	9.6	22.13	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	18.5	38.5	5.9	20.97	8
India	20	42.5	7.4	23.30	

**Notes:**

1. Source: NFHS-III National Report (2005-06 data, report published 2007).
2. Source: NFHS-III Final Data Set (2005-06); author's calculations.
3. Source: NSSO 61st round (2004-05); authors' calculations.

**Note:** The India State Hunger Index represents the index calculated using a calorie undernourishment cut-off of 1632 kcals per persons per day to enable comparability of the India State Hunger Index with the Global Hunger Index 2008. The ISHI score for India using this cut-off is 23.3 and corresponds more closely with the GHI 2008 score for India of 23.7 than any other calorie cut-off.

[Translation]

#### **Regulations for Packaged Products**

2341. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules and regulations governing the sale of packaged products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASILMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The amendment to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 are made from time to time based on proposals received from stake holders like enforcement authorities in State and UTs., industries and trade and industries association. Amendments to the Rules would be made, in future, as and when found necessary.

#### **Irrigated Agricultural Land**

2342. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigated agricultural land in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring more land under irrigation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the area of land in hectares to be brought under irrigation in the country in the coming years; and

(e) the percentage of land irrigated by surface water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The State-wise details of irrigated agricultural land (net irrigated area) in the country including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra as per Land Use Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Total Irrigation potential created by the end of X Plan is assessed to be 102.7 million hectare. The XI Plan envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 16 million hectare which *inter-alia* includes 9 million hectare through major & Medium irrigation projects and 7 million hectare through minor irrigation schemes. About 55% of the created irrigation potential is through projects/schemes utilizing surface water.

**Statement***The State-wise Net Irrigated Area for the year 2005-06*

(thousand hectares)

State	Net Irrigated Area
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4392
Arunachal Pradesh	44
Assam	140
Bihar	3034
Chhattisgarh	1248
Goa	24
Gujarat	3388
Haryana	2936
Himachal Pradesh	105
Jammu and Kashmir	311
Jharkhand	164
Karnataka	2970
Kerala	401
Madhya Pradesh	5681
Maharashtra	3296
Manipur	51
Meghalaya	55
Mizoram	16
Nagaland	67
Orissa	1846
Punjab	4038
Rajasthan	6294
Sikkim	6
Tamil Nadu	2920
Tripura	61

1	2
Uttarakhand	345
Uttar Pradesh	13175
West Bengal	3135
Delhi	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
Daman and Diu	1
Lakshadweep	1
Pondicherry	18
All India	60196

*[English]***Water Charges**

2343. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Policy, 2006 stipulates that water charges for various uses should be fixed in such a way that they cover at least the operation and maintenance charges of providing service initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The National Water Policy, 2002 states that there is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed in such a way that they cover at least the operation and maintenance charges of providing the service initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently. The National Water Policy, 2002 further states that these rates should be linked directly to the quality of service provided and the subsidy on water rates to the disadvantaged and poorer sections of the society should be well targeted and transparent. The State Water Policies adopted by the State Governments have also necessary provision in this regard. Necessary action have also been taken by several State Governments towards revision of water rates.

[Translation]

### Suicides by Weavers

2344. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether weavers have reportedly committed suicide in some States including Andhra Pradesh, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the average annual income of weavers in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments and the other institutions have urged the Union Government to provide a debt relief/waiver package to the States for clearing the debts of weavers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto indicating the funds sought and sanctioned by the Union Government;

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve the earning condition of weavers and prevent recurrence of such incidents; and

(f) the number of weavers benefited by the welfare schemes being run by the Union Government presently, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only the following States have reported suicides by weavers during the period April, 2007 to September, 2008:

State	No. of weavers
Andhra Pradesh	38
Kerala	2
Orissa	1
Uttar Pradesh	2

The reasons for suicide deaths are reported to be financial problem, chronic illness and addiction to country liquor etc. The minimum wage and average wage differ from State to State and cluster to cluster. While minimum wage is prescribed by State Government the average wage of the cluster depend on factors like technology level, loom productivity, market trend and availability of labour.

(c) and (d) The Government has not received any such demand from the State Governments/Institutions. However, the Ministry has constituted a High level Committee headed by MD, NABARD to look into the problems of high cost of working capital and choking of credit lines in the handloom sector. The financial package for Handloom sector worth Rs. 2600 crore has been proposed for approval. This financial package will provide:

- (i) Financing the credit needs of handloom weavers/ societies at 7% rate of interest with interest subvention to NABARD and banks from Government of India.
- (ii) Waiver of overdue loans and interest in respect of Handloom Weavers/PWCs/Apex Societies.

(e) Government of India is implementing a number of schemes to enhance production, productivity, efficiency and enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers by upgrading their skill with infrastructural input and marketing support during the 11th Five Year Plan.

#### Handloom Sector

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

#### Powerloom Sector

- (i) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development
- (ii) Modified Group Workshed Scheme
- (iii) Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers
- (iv) 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy.

The Government has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS), especially in order to help the Decentralised Powerloom Sector. The scheme is applicable to powerlooms in SSI sector only.

(f) The Government is implementing the Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom workers, in association with LIC from 1st July 2003. The scheme was modified from 1st January 2008 onwards with increased benefits. The scheme is applicable to all the States. The workers enrolled under the Scheme during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of workers enrolled
2005-06	96,396
2006-07	94,051
2007-08	1,21,937

State-wise number of handloom weavers benefited by the welfare schemes being run by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Name of State	Health Insurance Scheme		Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09 (upto Oct. 08)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	127594	19406	83590	34487
Arunachal Pradesh	12318	608	—	—
Assam	464635	54180	16490	22884
Bihar	7783	23146	4100	498
Chhattisgarh	—	3354	2407	1447
Delhi	289	—	348	647
Gujarat	1341	1752	2128	177
Haryana	—	22500	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	8655	610	4891
Jammu and Kashmir	—	336	493	394
Jharkhand	23000	5155	—	—
Karnataka	40437	11556	46784	31131
Kerala	5974	6404	7314	6304
Madhya Pradesh	21368	760	3409	1142
Maharashtra	—	1186	719	192
Manipur	18866	24881	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	17000	22099	—	—
Mizoram	—	216	—	—
Nagaland	—	8783	—	—
Orissa	45812	8210	13857	8628
Rajasthan	2047	4078	4291	1643
Sikkim	—	170	—	—
Tamil Nadu	284646	17747	205102	—
Tripura	24003	9936	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	431921	66908	14350	13193
Uttaranchal	—	6930	863	901
West Bengal	245000	51314	59529	10253
<b>Total</b>	<b>1774034</b>	<b>380171</b>	<b>466484</b>	<b>138812</b>

*[English]*

#### **White Revolution**

2345. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's position is first in the production of milk during the last three years;

(b) whether any research on camels is being carried out to yield more milk to support poor peasants in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir. India has been the world leader in milk production during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The National Research Center on Camel at Bikaner is conducting research on genetic improvement of indigenous camel, feeding technology, disease management, adaptation to climate changes, etc.

Further, the institute is working on value addition of camel milk and has developed certain value added products like camel milk kulfi, cheese, etc. to improve the economic status of camel keepers. The institute is popularizing the use of camel milk and has tied up with Rajasthan Dairy Federation for sale of milk in their outlets.

#### **Foodgrains for Welfare Schemes**

2346. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) provides foodgrains for various welfare schemes on payment basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity of foodgrains provided by FCI during each of the last three years for distribution under the various schemes, Ministry-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether a huge amount of money on account of supply of such foodgrains by FCI is pending against various Ministries;



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

(e) the details of amount received by FCI from various Ministries during each of the last three years; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by FCI to recover the outstanding balance from each of these Ministries?

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 (f) Details of total quantity of foodgrains provided by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during each of the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for distribution under various Welfare Schemes, implemented by various Ministries are given in the enclosed as Statement.

Details of outstanding amount of money pending against various Ministries as on 30.11.2008 are as follows:

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development
  - Principal = Rs. 208.29 crore
  - Interest = Rs. 2,020.70 crore
  - Total = Rs. 2,228.99 crore

2. Ministry of Rural Development
  - Principal = Rs. 10,390.82 crore
  - Interest = Rs. 10,697.00 crore
  - Total = Rs. 21,087.82 crore

3. Ministry of External Affairs = Rs. 42.14 crore.

The details of amounts received by FCI from various Ministries during last three years are as under:

(Figures in Rupees Crores)

Year	Ministry of Rural Development	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Ministry of External Affairs
2005-06	3000.96	1365.02	185.76
2006-07	17568.37	1043.31	
2007-08	2076.53	750.04	

To recover outstanding balance from the concerned Ministries, FCI regularly pursues the matter, including through the Department of Food and Public Distribution. For setting the dues of Ministry of Rural Development, Special Securities of Rs. 16,200 crore were issued to FCI.

#### Statement

#### Allotment and Offtake under Various Welfare Schemes

(Figs. in '000' MTs)

Name of Schemes	2005-06				2006-07				2007-08			
	Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice	
	Allot.	Offtake	Allot.	Offtake	Allot.	Offtake	Allot.	Offtake	Allot.	Offtake	Allot.	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MDM	472.45	363.28	1777.87	1364.59	437.73	349.66	1722.38	1306.19	474.04	394.64	1849.78	1441.34
SGRY	2146.64	2128.66	3154.52	3163.75	665.97	497.62	1748.45	1759.82	487.45	452.65	466.99	713.24
NFFWP	252.7	408.32	653.67	658.96	0	21.17	0	122.55	0	0	0	0
Nutrition Programme	281.62	273.47	102.03	207.11	319.96	293.86	198.15	161.31	306.72	273.88	195.82	178.71
Welfare Institutions	243.85	26.63	347.39	238.61	56.72	25.25	325.28	275.38	57.34	32.79	212.9	180.52
Annapurna	76.72	69.87	89.83	69.33	76.68	29.00	90.17	60.85	76.71	30.43	91.61	69.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Village Grain Bank	0	0	0	0	4.48	2.48	40.34	15.53	2.20	2.28	4.81	20.45
NPAG	0	0	0	0	6.76	6.92	41.14	45.30	7.00	2.66	45.00	35.41

Source: Food Corporation of India.

Name of Scheme & Implementing Ministry/Department of above Schemes are as follows:

Mid Day Meal—Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana—Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), National Food for Work Programme—MoRD.

Wheat Based Nutrition Programme—Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoW&CD),

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls—MoW&CD.

Welfare Institutions—DoF&PD/State/UT Governments Annapurna—MoRD.

Village Grain Bank Scheme—DoF&PD/State/UT Governments.

### Skill Development of War Widows

2347. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take special initiatives for skill development of war widows;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the war widows are not provided with adequate benefits; and

(d) if so, the concrete plans formulated by the Government to ensure adequate facilities to the war widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No new initiative in addition to the existing ones is proposed. Existing initiatives are found to be adequate not warranting further special initiatives.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### Organic Zones

2348. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the zones/areas in the country have been declared as organic zones;

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

(c) whether any special assistance has been extended by the Government to organic zones; 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) and (b) No-zones/areas in the country have been declared as organic zones by the Government of India. However, some States like Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland have declared their intention to convert specified areas in to 100 per cent organic.

(c) and (d) No special assistance has been extended by the Government of India.

### Village Grain Banks Scheme

2349. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grain banks set up under the Village Grain Bank Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains released to these banks during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether the working and efficiency of the scheme has since been evaluated and views of beneficiaries sought;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating the extent to which it has been successful in staying off starvation and malnourishment;

(e) whether any changes are proposed to be incorporated in the scheme; 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) 14,979 Village Grain Banks (VGBs) have been sanctioned by the Department of Food & Public Distribution in 20 States since 2005-06 till date. A Statement showing the number of VGBs sanction by the Department and those set up as reported by the State Governments, the quantum of foodgrains allocated/ released to these grain banks during the last two years 2006-07 & 2007-08 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The functioning of the scheme has been evaluated by World Food Programme in Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The draft evaluation report in respect of Orissa and Chhattisgarh has been received by the Department in November 2008. It has reported that presence of grain banks has significantly improved food security and migration status of the villagers. The functioning of the VGBs in seventeen States is also proposed to be evaluated during current year.

(e) and (f) Modification to the scheme, if any, may be considered only after receipt of the evaluation report.

#### Statement

*Number of Village Grain Banks (VGBs) Sanctioned/Set up from 2005-06 till date and Foodgrains Allocated/Released during 2006-07 and 2007-08*

(Fig. In 000' Tons)

Sl.No.	Name of State	VGBs sanctioned by D/o Food & PD from 2005-06 till date	VGBs set up by the States	Foodgrains allocated/ released	
				2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	1377	—	5.51	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4957	1214	19.83	—
3.	West Bengal	420	170	0.68	1.00
4.	Bihar	415	—	—	1.66
5.	Gujarat	354	226	0.90	0.51
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1285	926	—	1.44
7.	Orissa	500	240	—	1.04
8.	Tripura	39	13	—	—
9.	Rajasthan	550	—	—	2.20
10.	Kerala	387	—	—	1.55
11.	Chhattisgarh	1904	1904	6.57	—
12.	Jharkhand	583	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	44	—	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1261	500	2.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Assam	100	—	0.40	—
16.	Sikkim	80	80	0.32	—
17.	Himachal Pradesh	55	—	0.22	—
18.	Nagaland	300	150	0.60	0.60
19.	Uttarakhand	55	—	0.22	—
20.	Manipur	293	192	0.37	0.40
Total		14979	5615	37.62	10.40

[Translation]

#### Funds for Development of Animal Husbandry

2350. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the States as a grant for the development of animal husbandry during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether proposals have been received from the States for development of animal husbandry;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current status of the said proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the clearance and implementation of the said proposals?

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 details of the funds released to the States for the development of animal husbandry during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Proposals for fund release under various schemes are received from States every year. These proposals are examined and funds are released to the State Governments/implementing agencies on the basis of physical progress and utilization of funds released earlier. Implementation of the approved projects is reviewed both at the Central and State level so that newer projects are sanctioned & implementation is speeded up.

#### Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding				Fodder Development Scheme			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3575.57	400.00	500.00	4475.57	159.00	0.00	0.00	159.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	200.00	162.70	362.70	10.00	12.00	0.00	22.00
3.	Assam	319.50	0.00	0.00	319.50	0.00	85.00	0.00	85.00
4.	Bihar	499.80	0.00	508.25	1008.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	250.00	562.35	284.06	1096.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	136.03	165.00	301.03
8.	Haryana	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	21.25	0.00	0.00	21.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	155.46	255.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	200.00	0.00	417.40	617.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	106.69	279.19	0.00	385.88
12.	Karnataka	903.04	0.00	0.00	903.04	712.00	55.00	0.00	767.00
13.	Kerala	1277.07	450.00	197.07	1924.14	279.00	133.00	0.00	412.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	711.00	197.50	500.00	1408.50	221.50	0.00	0.00	221.50
15.	Maharashtra	1523.00	0.00	0.00	1523.00	639.50	0.00	0.00	639.50
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	103.34	0.00	103.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	30.00	150.00	0.00	180.00	20.00	30.00	199.50	249.50
19.	Nagaland	80.00	109.39	68.29	257.68	120.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
20.	Orissa	740.20	562.00	597.00	1899.20	272.00	0.00	0.00	272.00
21.	Punjab	350.00	100.00	646.00	1096.00	0.00	0.00	190.21	190.21
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	632.73	632.73	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
23.	Sikkim	51.32	75.00	131.82	258.14	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	600.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	53.20	211.00	256.82	521.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	300.00	356.72	161.43	818.15	0.00	21.25	0.00	21.25
28.	West Bengal	265.00	770.43	352.60	1388.03	0.00	136.00	0.00	136.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11928.70</b>	<b>4947.73</b>	<b>5871.63</b>	<b>22748.06</b>	<b>2563.94</b>	<b>920.47</b>	<b>554.71</b>	<b>4069.12</b>

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms				Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.00	34.00	100.00	188.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212.00	0.00	0.00	212.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	50.00	130.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	68.00	84.00	0.00	152.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	136.00	0.00	0.00	136.00	0.00	36.81	32.25	69.06
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	32.30	32.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	23.00	0.00	33.00	27.55	0.00	0.00	27.55
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.50	134.40	0.00	159.90	59.41	0.00	0.00	59.41
12.	Karnataka	80.00	56.00	34.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	73.32	58.00	99.40	230.72	0.0	0.00	27.25	27.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124.87	200.00	0.00	324.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	78.00	50.19	61.81	190.00	32.50	32.00	64.50	129.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	130.00	0.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	217.50	27.50	0.00	245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	170.00	191.25	40.00	401.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	287.00	301.92	0.00	588.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	10.20	0.00	10.20	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	120.00	135.00	0.00	255.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	28.00	120.00	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	66.24	16.26	82.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	136.00	28.00	136.00	300.00	0.00	28.25	0.00	28.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	466.31	285.29	84.00	835.60	60.79	0.00	0.00	60.79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	2513.50	1842.99	723.77	5080.26	230.25	127.06	124.00	481.31

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases				National Project for Rinderpest Eradication			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	532.00	750.00	1782.00	35.00	0.00	20.00	55.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91.46	121.00	100.00	312.46	35.00	5.00	20.00	60.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	100.00	400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	450.00	330.00	0.00	780.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	25.00
6.	Goa	30.22	25.00	0.00	55.22	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	455.00	280.00	509.00	1244.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	60.00
8.	Haryana	150.00	200.00	384.00	734.00	20.00	17.95	0.00	37.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	103.64	117.00	99.85	320.49	15.00	20.00	0.00	35.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	200.00	250.00	650.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	30.00
12.	Karnataka	865.14	480.00	300.00	1645.14	49.00	0.00	15.00	64.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	197.23	0.00	100.00	297.23	25.00	18.00	6.00	49.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	195.00	362.00	150.00	707.00	25.00	32.00	20.00	77.00
15.	Maharashtra	1035.00	1172.00	600.00	2807.00	34.94	20.00	8.00	62.94
16.	Manipur	96.54	244.00	190.00	530.54	10.00	0.00	15.00	25.00
17.	Meghalaya	97.31	75.00	100.00	272.31	5.00	10.00	15.00	30.00
18.	Mizoram	251.10	275.00	203.00	729.10	20.00	15.00	0.00	35.00
19.	Nagaland	310.32	310.00	150.00	770.32	15.00	20.00	0.00	35.00
20.	Orissa	270.00	450.00	650.00	1370.00	20.00	5.00	13.00	38.00
21.	Punjab	369.97	0.00	200.00	569.97	30.00	0.00	20.00	50.00
22.	Rajasthan	257.00	289.00	158.00	704.00	15.00	20.00	8.00	43.00
23.	Sikkim	57.27	75.00	75.00	207.27	15.00	10.00	0.00	25.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	608.00	1000.00	1808.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	35.00
25.	Tripura	142.08	0.00	330.00	472.08	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	732.00	750.00	1482.00	25.00	29.05	5.00	59.05
27.	Uttarakhand	157.80	100.00	0.00	257.80	0.00	10.00	5.00	15.00
28.	West Bengal	547.80	1250.00	600.00	2397.80	45.00	25.00	20.00	90.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.00	12.20	15.00	43.20	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
30.	Chandigarh	5.60	7.00	3.50	16.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.40	7.00	7.00	25.40	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1.00	2.80	1.50	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	55.20	60.00	23.00	138.20	8.00	8.00	4.00	20.00
34.	Lakshadweep	16.00	8.00	5.00	29.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
35.	Pondicherry	18.80	0.00	25.00	43.80	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7153.88</b>	<b>8424.00</b>	<b>8478.85</b>	<b>24056.73</b>	<b>522.94</b>	<b>327.00</b>	<b>269.00</b>	<b>1118.94</b>



(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Professional Efficiency Development				Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10.12.08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	60.00	100.00	0.00	160.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	8.80	8.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1.81	1.22	3.08	6.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	5.00	3.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	10.00	10.00	15.00	35.00	0.00	15.00	20.00	35.00
8.	Haryana	4.00	5.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	20.00	20.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	20.00	0.00	5.00	25.00	0.00	44.00	20.00	64.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	4.36	7.00	21.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	123.00	65.00	40.00	228.00
16.	Manipur	15.00	4.00	16.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	12.00	18.00	2.20	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	12.00	8.00	15.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	10.00	0.00	13.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	15.00	30.00	145.00
22.	Rajasthan	25.00	20.00	18.75	63.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	16.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	27.00
25.	Tripura	10.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21.19	0.00	21.27	42.46	100.00	90.40	135.00	325.40
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	6.68	6.59	13.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	22.00	18.74	15.00	55.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.00	10.00	5.00	27.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	6.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	7.50	0.00	0.00	7.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	9.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
35.	Pondicherry	7.50	14.30	6.69	28.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	272.00	204.30	205.38	681.68	403.00	394.40	305.00	1102.40

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Integrated Sample Survey				Livestock Census			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (TM 10.12.08)	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (TM 10.12.08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.37	13.10	9.88	42.35	0.00	750.00	1100.00	1850.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.76	4.89	1.91	12.56	6.00	70.00	40.00	116.00
3.	Assam	6.30	13.97	2.22	22.49	10.00	756.00	950.00	1716.00
4.	Bihar	19.22	22.65	9.90	51.77	0.00	130.00	1000.00	1130.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.06	8.55	5.00	20.61	30.00	285.00	120.00	435.00
6.	Goa	5.91	7.38	5.00	18.29	10.00	40.68	10.00	60.68
7.	Gujarat	42.48	18.70	30.00	91.18	0.00	555.00	600.00	1155.00
8.	Haryana	29.70	21.10	15.00	65.80	10.00	275.00	150.00	435.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.10	20.88	7.20	51.18	30.00	220.00	10.00	260.00
10.	Jharkhand	18.58	9.20	10.29	38.07	0.00	175.00	250.00	425.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.80	0.73	1.98	14.51	10.00	75.00	100.00	185.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	39.43	48.33	30.00	117.76	50.00	515.00	650.00	1215.00
13.	Kerala	55.10	45.20	30.00	130.30	20.00	277.00	400.00	697.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.92	37.55	20.00	85.47	0.00	155.00	900.00	1055.00
15.	Maharashtra	32.88	48.80	30.00	111.68	0.00	400.00	900.00	1300.00
16.	Manipur	3.00	2.21	2.54	7.75	5.00	114.00	63.00	182.00
17.	Meghalaya	6.84	9.28	1.91	18.03	5.00	164.00	36.00	205.00
18.	Mizoram	32.60	31.05	8.21	71.86	6.00	59.00	20.00	85.00
19.	Nagaland	12.65	9.02	5.41	27.08	6.00	109.00	65.00	180.00
20.	Orissa	26.40	23.29	8.91	58.60	0.00	300.00	400.00	700.00
21.	Punjab	5.10	0.73	1.98	7.81	0.00	240.00	250.00	490.00
22.	Rajasthan	61.00	85.73	26.35	173.08	0.00	325.00	700.00	1025.00
23.	Sikkim	4.42	4.54	2.22	11.18	6.00	69.00	1.00	76.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	28.02	22.85	15.84	66.71	20.00	225.00	800.00	1045.00
25.	Tripura	8.43	25.04	8.57	42.04	6.00	159.00	125.00	290.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	63.10	68.70	26.76	158.56	20.00	350.00	1750.00	2120.00
27.	Uttarakhand	6.00	6.46	10.00	22.46	15.00	175.00	10.00	200.00
28.	West Bengal	25.83	24.55	17.00	67.38	30.00	475.00	900.00	1405.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	8.51	3.13	21.64	1.00	16.00	1.00	18.00
30.	Chandigarh	12.00	11.21	10.52	33.74	1.00	16.00	4.50	21.50
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.87	0.67	3.54	1.00	6.00	1.00	8.00
32.	Daman and Diu	3.00	2.68	1.00	6.68	1.00	6.00	0.50	7.50
33.	Delhi	15.00	20.52	7.00	42.52	0.00	55.00	290.00	345.00
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	6.69	6.00	17.69	1.00	6.00	1.00	8.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	10.00	55.00
Total		675.00	684.96	372.41	1732.37	300.00	7592.68	12608.00	20500.68

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Livestock Insurance				Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza				Grand Total
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total	
				(Till 10.12.08)				(Till 10.12.08)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	300.00	0.00	1205.00	0.00	109.42	13.22	122.64	10048.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	45.51	1.91	47.42	1205.14
3.	Assam	88.00	0.00	0.00	88.00	0.00	65.42	12.33	77.75	2727.54
4.	Bihar	112.00	100.00	0.00	212.00	0.00	127.23	21.10	148.43	3056.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	67.51	9.54	77.05	2656.07
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.69	0.17	27.86	175.05
7.	Gujarat	271.00	0.00	0.00	271.00	0.00	93.11	8.71	101.82	3599.09
8.	Haryana	199.00	200.00	0.00	399.00	0.00	78.89	3.27	82.16	2116.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	150.00	0.00	223.00	0.00	56.14	9.32	65.46	1286.14
10.	Jharkhand	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	84.57	15.33	99.90	1420.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	61.82	3.13	64.95	1864.65
12.	Karnataka	33.00	300.00	0.00	333.00	0.00	98.80	13.86	112.66	5367.60
13.	Kerala	450.00	100.00	0.00	550.00	0.00	61.82	0.64	62.46	4469.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	192.00	0.00	0.00	192.00	0.00	158.53	26.03	184.56	4277.26
15.	Maharashtra	370.00	250.00	0.00	620.00	0.00	121.55	20.55	142.10	7778.22
16.	Manipur	61.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	47.60	1.12	48.72	890.01
17.	Meghalaya	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	41.91	2.83	44.74	875.62
18.	Mizoram	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	22.75	0.38	23.13	1693.59
19.	Nagaland	110.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	22.75	0.62	23.37	1947.70
20.	Orissa	45.00	50.00	0.00	95.00	0.00	107.33	24.13	131.46	5153.18
21.	Punjab	302.00	0.00	0.00	302.00	0.00	48.36	5.98	54.34	2945.53
22.	Rajasthan	306.00	0.00	0.00	306.00	0.00	113.00	19.43	132.43	3112.99
23.	Sikkim	61.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	11.38	0.21	11.59	954.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	582.00	150.00	0.00	732.00	0.00	129.33	7.67	137.00	5048.71
25.	Tripura	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	33.38	0.42	33.80	1536.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	419.00	0.00	0.00	419.00	0.00	199.10	50.49	249.59	5284.31
27.	Uttarakhand	67.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	0.00	58.98	7.90	66.88	1481.81
28.	West Bengal	59.00	0.00	0.00	59.00	0.00	73.20	19.17	92.37	6587.71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	0.26	5.95	178.79
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	0.01	2.86	75.20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	0.03	2.88	40.82
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	0.01	5.70	25.18
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.60	0.08	25.68	587.90
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	0.01	2.86	87.55
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.38	0.04	11.42	140.71
Total		5000.00	1600.00	0.00	6600.00	0.00	2223.99	300.00	2523.99	90695.54

*[English]***Fish Production**

2351. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of fish production in the coastal areas of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the fishermen failed to get the remunerative price for their produce as the bulk of the profit was appropriated by the middlemen;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The details of marine fish production of Karnataka are as follows:

Year	Marine fish production (in metric tonnes)
2005-06	176974
2006-07	168545
2007-08	175566
2008-09*	129112

(\*from 1.4.2008 to 30.11.2008)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The marine fish caught by fishermen of Karnataka is marketed through SK & Udupi District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation, NK District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, local fisheries Cooperative societies, local fisheries unions in addition to private fish merchants. These organisations are encouraged by the State Government to take up fish marketing for getting good price to fishermen.

**Waiting List of Telephone Connections**

2352. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of waiting list of telephone connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for Landline, Mobile, WLL connections in rural areas of the country including Maharashtra, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide telephone connections expeditiously to the waiting applicants in the rural areas of the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, details of waiting list of telephone connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for Landline, WLL & Mobile connections in Rural areas of the country including Maharashtra telecom circle are given in the enclosed Statement. However, generation of waiting list is a continuous process.

In MTNL, all types of telephone connections (Landline, Mobile & WLL) are being provided on demand subject to feasibility. There is no waiting list.

(b) The steps taken by BSNL to provide telephone connections to the waiting applicants in rural areas are given below:

**(A) Fixed Telephone:**

- (i) The fixed telephones connections are provided either on Wire line or WLL. In view of the techno-commercial reasons, the WLL network is

being expanded to provide coverage in rural areas. However, in some cases underground cable is also laid to make wire line connection feasible.

- (ii) Out of 2642 SDCAs in the country, 2589 SDCAs have been covered with WLL service as on 31.10.2008. Balance SDCAs are being covered progressively subject to techno-commercially viability.

In Maharashtra telecom circle, all the 304 SDCAs have been covered.

- (iii) Order for 19.2 lakh lines of WLL equipment has been placed and its roll out is in process. On commissioning of these equipments, the telephone connections are likely to be provided on demand. Out of this 2.27 lakh lines equipment is ordered for Maharashtra Circle.

**(B) Mobile Telephones:**

- (i) Roll out of 23 Million lines of GSM equipment is in progress which will substantially increase the availability of telephones in rural areas. Out of this 37 lakh lines equipment is ordered for Maharashtra circle.
- (ii) Tender has been invited for 93 Million lines of GSM equipment which shall be procured over the next three years and BSNL plans to cover villages having population more than 1000 by mobile services progressively in next three years.

**Statement**

*Rural Waiting list of BSNL circle wise as on 31.10.2008*

Sl.No.	Name of the circle	Wire line	WLL	Mobile
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	108	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,356	3,427	0
3.	Assam	210	268	0
4.	Bihar	30,436	11,674	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	35	0
6.	Gujarat	1,904	0	0
7.	Haryana	1,233	889	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8,828	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,133	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	32	0	0
11.	Karnataka	15,529	27,069	0
12.	Kerala	21,784	55	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,017	250	0
14.	Maharashtra	18,602	20,834	0
15.	North East-1	74	214	0
16.	North East-2	33	0	0
17.	Orissa	2,254	5,358	0
18.	Punjab	468	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	2,799	1,171	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	6,401	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	6,451	295	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	319	0	0
23.	Uttarakhand	72	0	0
24.	West Bengal	34,354	43	0
25.	Calcutta Telephones	0	0	0
26.	Chennai Telephones	0	0	0
Total		159,404	71,582	0

#### Production of Textiles by NTC Mills

2353. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the production of textiles including garments by National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills in the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the actual production of textiles by the NTC mills during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the extent of losses/profit incurred by the said mills during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Mill-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Mill-wise and State-wise profit/loss for the last three years and current year (target *vis-a-vis* actual) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Apollo	10.77	10.44	11.04	10.60	11.24	7.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Finlay	8.19	7.76	10.45	5.96	5.30	4.91	2.42	2.69	20.00	25.40	14.68	19.51	13.76	7.39	2.03	3.37
		Gold Mohur	10.55	8.38	9.56	9.38	9.60	8.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhule	10.34	12.49	19.51	16.33	18.72	17.23	7.61	7.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nanded	14.32	13.26	18.15	15.70	17.35	15.82	7.96	6.36	29.62	15.33	15.56	1.47	0	0	0	0
		Tala	11.95	10.75	16.29	10.56	12.18	11.09	8.10	5.32	34.29	32.30	34.48	32.23	31.68	31.77	14.83	15.05
		Podar	18.78	15.23	16.72	12.41	8.32	9.08	8.54	5.96	23.09	26.47	20.35	16.32	0	0	0	0
		Indu No. 1	10.15	10.63	11.08	9.99	11.19	8.29	—	—	18.78	16.09	12.05	19.11	18.25	15.06	—	—
		Indu No. 5	7.43	6.37	7.49	9.28	7.62	10.12	10.63	4.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		RBBA	9.62	11.30	12.63	11.13	11.68	11.34	5.80	4.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Savetram	4.95	5.34	8.19	6.63	6.49	6.11	3.58	3.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>181.22</b>	<b>156.06</b>	<b>198.51</b>	<b>189.48</b>	<b>167.80</b>	<b>151.86</b>	<b>67.57</b>	<b>50.74</b>	<b>125.78</b>	<b>117.52</b>	<b>97.12</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>63.69</b>	<b>54.22</b>	<b>16.86</b>	<b>16.42</b>
10.	Tamil Nadu	Combrodia	16.56	15.33	18.64	19.24	25.25	16.64	17.29	9.15								
		Rangavilas	19.69	13.83	18.24	18.91	23.18	17.70	11.59	10.06								
		Parikaja	16.55	12.70	19.57	15.81	28.06	13.23	11.74	4.07								
		Pioneer	20.68	13.80	18.42	15.53	20.22	14.17	10.10	7.08								
		Kel 'B'	17.25	16.76	21.97	19.47	22.04	20.45	10.90	7.60								
		Colmb. Murgan	2.18	2.00	0.91	2.52	9.92	3.80	4.09	2.51	164.17	78.35	127.25	67.55	146.11	75.17	39.24	35.80
		C.S. & W.	20.45	15.78	18.63	16.14	23.55	13.81	9.71	7.76								
		Sarda	14.42	11.18	13.3	12.57	14.97	8.95	0	0								
		<b>Total</b>	<b>127.78</b>	<b>101.36</b>	<b>129.68</b>	<b>120.19</b>	<b>167.19</b>	<b>108.75</b>	<b>76.22</b>	<b>48.47</b>	<b>164.17</b>	<b>78.35</b>	<b>127.25</b>	<b>67.55</b>	<b>146.11</b>	<b>75.17</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>35.80</b>
11.	Assam	Associated	3.47	0.96	0	0.84	0	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Orissa	Orissa Cotton	5.20	2.61	3.44	2.82	2.92	2.76	3.20	1.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	West Bengal	Arati Cotton	4.63	2.76	3.54	2.88	2.36	2.14	11.80	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Luzmi Narayan	3.86	3.29	3.45	3.24	3.34	2.92	3.47	1.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sodepur	3.35	1.57	2.17	1.88	2.09	1.99	2.21	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
14.	Gujarat	A.N.T.	7.80	2.42	0	0	0	0	0	0								
		Rajnagar	10.06	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0								
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>								
<b>Total</b>			<b>562.85</b>	<b>430.62</b>	<b>486.26</b>	<b>428.49</b>	<b>518.67</b>	<b>374.99</b>	<b>267.98</b>	<b>146.55</b>	<b>311.67</b>	<b>211.30</b>	<b>244.56</b>	<b>163.45</b>	<b>222.61</b>	<b>131.91</b>	<b>56.10</b>	<b>54.02</b>

**Statement II***Mill-wise/State-wise Net Profit/Loss for the last 3 Years and Current Year*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Mills Name	Net Profit/Loss (Rs. in Lacs)							
			2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		April, 08 to Sept, 08	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rajasthan	Mahaluxmi	765.02	1426.32	778.32	1031.66	772.48	1121.42	384.97	364.78
		Udaipur Cotton	631.80	206.18	584.76	489.70	580.08	499.27	0	265.36
		S.B.C.M.	583.12	1655.48	633.48	757.47	614.26	764.55	255.95	267.62
		Total	1979.94	3289.98	1996.56	2278.83	1966.82	2385.24	640.92	697.76
2.	Punjab	Kharar	722.78	2032.44	764.64	1007.58	722.40	959.22	364.50	343.09
		Suraj	656.93	1820.15	617.52	811.98	610.92	820.86	302.64	276.25
		Total	1379.71	3852.59	1382.16	1819.59	1333.32	1780.08	667.14	619.34
3.	Madhya Pradesh	N.B.T.	764.82	-1032.26	963.31	-1230.36	1404.24	-1615.82	423.38	-439.00
		B.T.M.	572.25	-847.05	909.42	-1080.29	1141.15	-1175.72	243.90	-115.98
		Total	1337.07	-1879.33	1873.23	-2310.65	2545.39	-2791.54	667.28	-554.98
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Swadeshi Mau.	-400.64	-1306.35	-398.21	-406.12	-119.57	-494.32	-111.70	-47.70
		Swadeshi Naini	-990.91	-3300.79	-1384.37	-1051.93	-420.94	-1069.18	-268.00	-101.84
		Total	-3701.43	-2680.72	-1450.14	-829.06	-1188.75	-762.32	-379.70	-149.54
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	-327.59	-267.74	-326.14	-264.55	55.93	-214.26	-8.58	-134.72
6.	Karnataka	Minerva	-2857.34	-4079.32	-2774.14	-1532.76	-824.29	-3180.82	0	-1183.26
7.	Kerala	Parvathi	-878.14	-1373.34	-1148.52	-1159.87	-82.30	-2201.55	-130.79	-462.24
		Alagappa	-574.67	-477.34	-434.17	-250.05	23.36	-70.80	-2.48	-412.54
		Can Can	-85.80	-269.29	-119.03	19.31	-155.73	-269.78	-73.90	-97.59
		Kerala Luxmi	-264.72	-456.05	-372.48	-60.15	-157.05	-616.48	-19.70	-308.94
		Vijay Moini	-213.65	-458.10	-344.82	-148.48	71.66	-301.15	-38.71	-302.49
		Total	-2126.96	-3034.5	-2419.02	-1599.24	-300.04	-4209.71	-295.56	-1581.8
8.	Pondicherry	Can. Mahe	-262.81	-393.51	-296.38	-94.06	-218.32	-317.25	-47.59	-221.14
9.	Maharashtra	Barshi	-230.77	-170.06	-113.36	-378.38	-680.28	-814.86	-224.23	-361.07
		New City	-1967.29	-2651.38	-2403.05	-1527.95	-2621.79	-5033.43		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Aurangabad	-437.00	-520.71	-402.86	-540.27	-680.35	-1076.00		
		Chalisgaon	-1024.37	-756.91	-887.91	-1273.96	-1268.59	-1125.34	-538.52	-855.07
		Apollo	-1773.93	16435.95	-2144.59	18996.33	-314.38	2602.94		
		Finlay	-2168.93	-3806.74	-2670.59	-4098.35	-2432.40	-2455.46	-1109.14	-1195.42
		Gold Mohur	-1490.50	-2596.75	-1814.81	-1392.74	-2232.51	-3684.40		
		Dhule	-1266.34	-948.98	-1621.19	-1388.46	-1245.89	-1227.54	-580.10	-619.27
		Nanded	-1282.87	-1135.31	-1271.88	-1745.28	-1472.84	1028.27	-509.31	-718.00
		Tata	-2946.11	-3719.27	-2827.27	-2644.59	-4055.77	-4085.34	-2268.12	-1954.13
		Podar	-2093.33	-2695.82	-1818.14	-2656.55	-3043.96	-3458.43	-1371.58	-1589.24
		Indu No. 1	-2990.23	-3432.41	-3375.58	-3681.78	-3780.17	-7260.66		
		Indu No. 5	-1629.32	-1997.51	-1736.47	-1995.05	-2175.93	-2201.84	-1340.75	-1213.60
		RBBA	-923.09	-1016.67	-965.77	-1130.71	-1300.85	-2032.5	-706.45	-682.35
		Savattram	-831.63	-868.22	-796.27	-509.23	-832.75	-781.68	-602.41	-386.56
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-23055.51</b>	<b>-9482.81</b>	<b>-24866.72</b>	<b>-8167.25</b>	<b>-28128.26</b>	<b>-33863.03</b>	<b>-8348.61</b>	<b>-9355.31</b>
10.	Tamil Nadu	Combodia	-429.35	-240.42	-780.67	-1077.27	215.18	-760.07	-202.73	-338.98
		Rangavillas	-278.42	577.06	-348.30	-338.52	-440.91	-535.31	-316.24	-307.28
		Pankaja	-333.10	-240.99	-419.82	-292.04	132.62	4199.39	-401.92	-319.03
		Pioneer	-83.49	-120.31	50.95	-257.08	71.69	-425.59	-195.68	-233.31
		Kal'B'	-473.09	-68.70	-111.79	-286.05	-39.04	-328.03	-332.26	-226.93
		Colmb. Murgan	120.75	-179.08	-73.54	-525.82	59.64	-269.66	-132.64	-251.97
		C.S. & W	-851.64	-857.67	-1016.83	-1591.27	86.04	-1362.54	-526.11	-693.45
		Sardia	-657.92	-632.24	-586.18	-495.91	-57.54	-1053.87	-363.82	-419.83
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-2986.26</b>	<b>-1762.36</b>	<b>-3286.38</b>	<b>-4863.96</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>548.50</b>	<b>-2491.40</b>	<b>-2790.78</b>
11.	Assam	Associated	-551.88	-604.35	200.89	-560.21	60.00	-58.75	25.00	-22.64
12.	Orissa	Orissa Cotton	-766.08	-707.85	-660.00	-663.14	-131.57	-42.79	-119.13	-78.73
13.	West Bengal	Arati Cotton	-833.10	-709.68	-657.00	-671.52	-162.24	-63.78	-338.11	-83.40
		Lusmi Narayan	-845.40	-763.34	-701.86	-668.00	-172.97	697.25	-141.03	-87.09
		Sodepur	-779.04	-535.06	-609.96	-596.65	-120.04	-111.32	-107.99	-55.06
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-2457.6</b>	<b>-2008.1</b>	<b>-1986.84</b>	<b>-1934.37</b>	<b>-455.25</b>	<b>522.15</b>	<b>-587.13</b>	<b>-225.55</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Gujarat	A.N.T.	-1172.30	-1140.66	-1063.45	-1044.50	-1076.11	-177.47	-80.80	-86.28
		Rajnagar.	-1074.38	-1152.37	-1238.13	-1164.07	-1179.10	-210.43	-91.38	-103.44
		Total	-2246.68	-2293.03	-2301.58	-2206.57	-2255.21	-387.9	-172.18	-189.72
	Total		-36643.44	-22081.04	-34907.50	-20929.43	-27510.35	-41507.40	-11149.54	-14951.07

*[Translation]***Statement****Input Cost of Production***Estimated input cost of production of various food crops (Rs./Qtl.)*

2354. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has made any assessment of the input cost of production of various food crops including wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers have sold their wheat at prices lower than the said input cost; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the input cost of production of various food crops including wheat, assessed by the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Crop/States	Year	
	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3
<b>Paddy</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	397.19	403.05
Assam	440.45	462.14
Bihar	358.50	400.51
Chhattisgarh	381.76	394.18
Haryana	498.84	527.51
Jharkhand	454.06	514.23
Karnataka	481.36	508.68
Kerala	641.49	643.80
Madhya Pradesh	508.52	539.57
Orissa	409.48	426.42
Punjab	344.33	367.23
Tamil Nadu	508.81	509.45
Uttar Pradesh	385.33	423.73
Uttarakhand	465.25	462.06
West Bengal	465.19	459.96
<b>Cotton</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	1142.65	1163.37
Gujarat	1398.31	1420.74

1	2	3
Haryana	1287.74	1349.51
Karnataka	1505.83	1501.06
Madhya Pradesh	1893.31	1946.30
Maharashtra	1818.45	1841.86
Punjab	1786.71	1740.81
Rajasthan	1359.28	1362.47
Tamil Nadu	1908.50	2009.87
<b>Jowar</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	606.73	690.18
Karnataka	587.34	621.87
Madhya Pradesh	577.92	599.58
Maharashtra	485.92	495.06
Rajasthan	426.24	443.11
Tamil Nadu	456.69	488.29
<b>Bajra</b>		
Gujarat	473.07	501.12
Haryana	490.22	521.58
Maharashtra	580.18	606.66
Rajasthan		379.70
Uttar Pradesh	409.26	415.39
<b>Maize</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	416.76	434.39
Bihar	350.28	298.21
Chhattisgarh		564.80
Himachal Pradesh	442.20	416.68
Jharkhand	514.53	541.93
Karnataka	375.16	382.50
Madhya Pradesh	444.86	465.19
Rajasthan	553.97	556.82

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	586.14	597.87
Uttarakhand		709.36
<b>Ragi</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	790.06	813.65
Karnataka	642.95	665.68
Tamil Nadu	647.43	663.97
<b>Tur (Arhar)</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	1000.22	962.95
Gujarat	1112.90	1239.25
Karnataka	1514.05	1553.05
Madhya Pradesh	930.45	949.28
Maharashtra	891.75	999.30
Orissa	1110.01	1169.93
Uttar Pradesh	664.39	649.46
<b>Moong</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	1307.60	1283.18
Maharashtra	1456.00	1583.17
Orissa	1669.08	1678.05
Rajasthan	1466.80	1441.30
<b>Urad</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	848.28	865.07
Chhattisgarh	652.06	562.98
Madhya Pradesh	1664.01	1693.17
Maharashtra	1499.26	1543.26
Orissa	1261.88	1366.12
Rajasthan	1591.06	1707.67
Tamil Nadu	1429.46	1376.50
Uttar Pradesh	846.30	868.41

1	2	3
<b>Wheat</b>		
Bihar	456.34	493.41
Chhattisgarh	625.97	650.02
Gujarat	463.99	441.10
Haryana	360.66	363.49
Himachal Pradesh	539.93	515.69
Jharkhand	607.94	741.00
Madhya Pradesh	424.23	426.88
Punjab	337.17	342.85
Rajasthan	385.00	386.86
Uttar Pradesh	392.61	428.97
Uttarakhand	526.42	508.35
<b>Barley</b>		
Rajasthan	352.42	331.69
Uttar Pradesh	371.75	398.17
<b>Gram</b>		
Bihar	582.35	701.83
Chhattisgarh	831.75	752.43
Haryana	867.96	
Jharkhand	789.15	823.99
Madhya Pradesh	727.70	843.41
Maharashtra	1163.24	1131.52
Rajasthan	1074.69	1021.18
Uttar Pradesh	749.63	714.57
Uttarakhand	701.04	
<b>Lentil (Masur)</b>		
Bihar	513.26	616.24
Jharkhand	778.57	934.13
Madhya Pradesh	636.03	604.98
Uttar Pradesh	886.03	915.80

**PCO Connections in Rural Areas**

2355. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are facing difficulties in subscribing for telephone connections in rural areas and also for subscribing PCO connections at Panchayat level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the telephone sets being supplied alongwith the new connections are of poor quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following difficulties are generally faced in providing telephone connections in rural areas and also PCO connections at Panchayat level:-

(i) Non availability of cable pair in some cases, especially in remote, hilly and thinly populated areas.

(ii) Non availability of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) signal in some areas.

(iii) Disturbed law and order situation.

(iv) Damage to primary cable by roadways authorities at the time of digging for road widening affecting provision of new connections.

Despite these difficulties, Government is making following corrective measures to provide telephone connections in rural areas:

(i) In hilly areas, where laying of underground cable is not feasible, overhead lines are erected.

(ii) Where the connection is not possible by laying underground cable or overhead lines, Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are installed to make the area feasible on WLL.

(c) and (d) Telephone sets are being provided alongwith the new connections after inspection by the quality and assurance wing of BSNL.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

[*English*]

#### Allotment of Start-up Spectrum

2356. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has informed the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) that it would allot start-up spectrum to the new telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and names of companies to which Letters of Intent (LOIs) have been issued during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government, vide affidavit dated 18.08.2008, in the matter of Petition No. 286 of 2007 before Hon'ble TDSAT, has *inter-alia*, informed the Tribunal about the status of initial (start-up) spectrum allotted to new Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences of 2008.

(c) The details of Letters of Intent (Lols) issued for grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences during the year 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Details of Letters of Intent (LOIs) issued for grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences during year 2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Number of LOIs issued
1	2	3
1.	Allianz Infratech Ltd.	2
2.	ByCell Telecommunication India Pvt. Ltd.	5
3.	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	22
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	9
5.	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	21
6.	S Tel Ltd.	6

1	2	3
7.	Shyam Telelink Limited	21
8.	Spice Communications Pvt. Ltd.,	4
9.	Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	13
10.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3
11.	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.	1
12.	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	6
13.	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	1
14.	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	1
15.	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	6
16.	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	3
17.	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	1
18.	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	3
Total		128

[*Translation*]

#### Mobile Connections in Rural and Urban Areas

2357. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban and rural areas of the country have mobile telephone facilities;

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

(c) whether some parts of the country are still lacking mobile telephone facility;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide such facility in these areas;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to provide subsidy to the service providers who are willing to extend mobile telecom services to the villages; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating State-wise details of urban and rural areas of the country having mobile telephone facilities is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, as on 31.10.2008 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has covered all District Headquarters and 15989 cities/towns with Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) based mobile services. Mobile telecom services are being provided by private telecom service providers and BSNL in the country. Out of 593601 villages, BSNL has covered 274960 villages with mobile services. Government does not maintain consolidated details of urban and rural area-wise provision

of mobile telecom services in respect of private service providers. The mobile network, network being capital intensive, is planned in phases subject to techno commercial viability of different areas.

(e) to (g) To expand the mobile coverage, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is currently providing subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,871 infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas of the country, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. The infrastructure so created shall be shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. In addition, USOF has also proposed to cover other uncovered areas in the country by extending USOF support to 11,000 additional towers to increase mobile coverage.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of urban and rural areas of the country having mobile telephone facilities (As on 31.10.2008)*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle/State	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	32900	37051	69951
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7650623	18305349	25955972
3.	Assam	1997497	2933365	4930862
4.	Bihar	6787227	8385696	15172923
5.	Chhattisgarh	242736	590229	832965
6.	Gujarat	7129808	13494198	20624006
7.	Haryana	3278397	4671968	7950365
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1864667	927262	2791929
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1111137	1596389	2707526
10.	Jharkhand	225584	508192	733776
11.	Karnataka	4744208	15322662	20066870
12.	Kerala	5264743	9089712	14354455
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4400195	11764296	16164491
14.	Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	8959680	16870529	25830209



1	2	3	4	5
15.	North East-I	663226	1655995	2319221
16.	North East-II	88403	239352	327755
17.	Orissa	3435438	3492543	6927981
18.	Punjab	4055763	8574530	12630293
19.	Rajasthan	8693641	9650974	18344615
20.	Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	7050975	15822647	22873622
21.	Uttarakhand	282274	428985	711259
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12494333	24606252	37100585
23.	West Bengal (-) Kolkata	6736548	5963753	12700301
24.	Kolkata	889791	8870129	9759920
25.	Chennai	71239	8369018	8440257
26.	Delhi	20	19070794	19070814
27.	Mumbai	126	16335558	16335684
Total		98151179	227577428	325728607

**Upper Bahua Water Reservoir***[English]*

2358. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to operationalise the Upper Bahua Water Reservoir in Jamvi, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, the water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments as per their own requirements and priorities. The proposal in respect of Upper Bahua Water Reservoir in Jamvi, Bihar has not been received in Central Water Commission for Techno-economic Appraisal.

**Dairy Cooperatives**

2359. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to the Dairy Cooperatives for strengthening their infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the agencies involved in providing funds to the Dairy Cooperatives;

(c) whether the existing guidelines stipulate that assistance could be provided only to the dairy Cooperatives affiliated to regional union;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to change the existing guidelines to include traditional milk societies not affiliated to the regional union for receiving the said assistance; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing two schemes namely, Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQCMP), to strengthen the infrastructure of Dairy Cooperatives.

Under IDDP Scheme, 100% grant-in-aid is provided directly to the district cooperative milk unions/state cooperative milk federations in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas and also to those districts which received less than Rs. 50 lakh investment during Operation Flood Programme. Funds are provided for promotion of milk processing, marketing and milk procurement infrastructure.

Under SIQCMP Scheme, 100% grant-in-aid is provided through the State Government to the district cooperative milk unions/state cooperative milk federations for strengthening of existing laboratory facilities and supply of stainless steel utensils to the farmers. 75% grant is also provided for setting up of bulk milk cooling facilities at village level.

(c) and (d) As per the approved guidelines, assistance under the above schemes is provided to the Dairy Cooperative Societies affiliated to districts milk unions/state milk federation, so that the scheme can be implemented under the expert supervision of professionals in the above agencies/state governments.

(e) and (f) This Department has recently awarded evaluation and impact study of SIQCMP scheme to the Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram and IDDP.

Scheme to the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi to assess the need for changing the existing guidelines of the scheme.

#### **Radhakrishna Committee Report**

2360. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Radhakrishna Committee's recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the distressed districts in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for such districts?

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. As recommended by Radhakrishna Committee, the period for implementation of the non-credit components of the Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide prone district of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (Prime Minister's Relief Package) has been extended by two more years. Besides, the Government has implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 for providing debt relief to the farmers. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has initiated measures for implementation of the recommendations pertaining to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Per-Capita Consumption of Foodgrains**

2361. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per-capita consumption of foodgrains is declining in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote consumption of foodgrains and make available adequate quantity of foodgrains 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the National Sample Survey

(NSS) 61st Round consumer expenditure data, Report No. 509 relating to Household consumption of various goods, it is observed that per capita consumption of all cereals has marginally declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05. A Statement derived from their Report relating to Household consumption of cereals during the years 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 is enclosed.

The reasons for change in the pattern of food consumption can be attributed to a number of factors such as changes in income, tastes and preferences, including that for processed food products, relative prices of food items, etc.

In order to make foodgrains available for consumption to the targeted population, the Central Government allocates foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg per family per month. Allocation for APL families is also made depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. These foodgrains are supplied at Central Issue Prices, which are lower than the open market prices.

The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 mandates States & UT governments to ensure proper distribution of allocated foodgrains to the beneficiaries.

Besides the above, Government allocates foodgrains under different Welfare Schemes, which include Annapurna Scheme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), and Village Grain Bank (VGB) scheme. These schemes are intended to make available foodgrains to the targeted population to enable them to increase their consumption levels.

#### **Statement**

##### *Consumption of Total Cereals between 1993-94 and 2004-05*

Cereals	Years	Per Capita Qty. (KG) Consumed in 30 Days	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Rice*	1993-94	6.79	5.13
	1999-00	6.59	5.10
	2004-05	6.38	4.71

1	2	3	4
Wheat/Atta@	1993-94	4.32	4.44
	1999-00	4.45	4.45
	2004-05	4.19	4.36
Jowar & its Products	1993-94	0.84	0.39
	1999-00	0.50	0.22
	2004-05	0.43	0.22
Bajra & its Products	1993-94	0.48	0.13
	1999-00	0.38	0.09
	2004-05	0.39	0.11
Maize & its Products	1993-94	0.38	0.03
	1999-00	0.32	N.A.
	2004-05	0.31	0.025
All Cereals#	1993-94	13.4	10.80
	1999-00	12.72	10.42
	2004-05	12.12	9.94

\*excludes rice products.

@excludes other wheat products.

#includes all cereal products.

[*Translation*]

#### **Soil Health Cards**

2362. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue Soil Health Cards to farmers which will *inter-alia* contain information regarding the fertility of their fields as well as the crops and the fertilizers best suited for the fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said cards are likely to be issued?

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) Under the subcomponent of Integrated Nutrient Management Scheme subsumed under revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme, distribution of Soil Health Card is one of the approved activities for which assistance not exceeding Rs. 10/- per card is provided to State Government. Besides this, under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, financial assistance is being provided to set up 500 static and 250 mobile Soil Testing Laboratories.

(b) Soil Health Card contains the information of soil status based on laboratory analysis of major nutrients, secondary nutrients, micro nutrients etc. Recommendations are also made for various crops based on soil status. During 2006-07, a total of 163 lakh (approx) of Soil Health Cards have been distributed to the farmers by State Governments.

(c) Normally, State Governments issue the Soil Health Card within time periods ranging from 7 to 30 days after analysis of soil sample.

#### **World Development Report**

2363. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the World Development Report agriculture has been mentioned as a good medium for poverty alleviation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for agricultural development on the basis of the said report?

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) According to World Development Report, 2008, agriculture is a vital development tool for poverty alleviation since three out of every four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas and most of them depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their

livelihood. Hence, the problem of poverty in the developing countries can be addressed by increasing agricultural productivity and generating rural non-farm employment.

To sustain and revitalize agriculture sector, Government of India has taken several steps, which *inter-alia*, include approval of the National Policy for Farmers 2007 by Government of India with an aim to improve the economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers. The provisions in the National Policy for Farmers, *inter alia*, include asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources, skill development; support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies for improving productivity in a sustainable manner; and better marketing opportunities for farmers etc. Number of ongoing schemes/programmes of Government operationalize many of the provisions of the Policy. In addition, the Government of India has launched two new schemes namely, National Food Security Mission to improve production and productivity of foodgrains and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to incentivise the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector with flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes. Initiatives of Government also include provision of crop loan upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs to farmers at reduced interest of 7% per annum. Implementation of a scheme of debt waiver and debt relief as announced in Union Budget 2008-09 and a number of Plan Schemes/programmes being implemented for development of agriculture and allied sector.

*[English]*

#### **Amnesty Scheme by EPFO**

2364. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has introduced an amnesty scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases brought under this scheme in respect to prosecution cases against employers and employees during the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the number of cases withdrawn under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Onion Prices

2365. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:  
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of onions in the country due to low production across the country;

(b) if so, whether prices of onions have risen sharply and are likely to rise further on account of its short supply;

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve availability and check prices of onions; and

(d) the details of States where onion production is increasing during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) There is no shortage of onion in our country. However, scarcity like situation has been felt due to late arrival of monsoon during the current year leading to delayed sowing and subsequent late arrival of onion in the market.

The prices of onion ruled low from April, 2008 to October, 2008 as compared to previous year of the same period. The arrivals of fresh Kharif crop of Onion in Maharashtra and Gujarat was delayed by a month which generally start arriving in second fortnight/last week of October owing to late sowing. Hence, the onion prices showed some upward trend from November, 2008. The situation is likely to improve by second half of the month of December, 2008. The area under Rabi onion is expected to be more compared to last year. Therefore, the availability of onion in the market will further improve in the coming months and it is expected to bring down the prices of onion.

(d) A Statement showing the details of States where onion production is increasing during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

#### Statement

*State-wise area and Production of Onion during the Year 2004-05 to 2007-08*

State	Area ('000 ha)				Production (In '000 MT)				Yield (Ton/ha)			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	20.90	22.05	19.66	21.93	186.75	197.00	175.58	199.93	8.94	8.93	8.93	9.12
Bihar	24.15	24.05	26.25	27.66	267.25	265.65	289.15	306.43	11.07	11.05	11.02	11.08
Gujarat	47.75	49.23	46.67	52.45	960.00	984.75	983.49	1,113.48	20.10	20.00	21.07	21.23
Haryana	13.25	13.05	13.05	13.74	261.00	257.00	257.00	271.05	19.70	19.69	19.69	19.73
Karnataka	34.50	41.64	45.84	57.39	270.00	306.60	356.41	455.11	7.83	7.36	7.78	7.93
Madhya Pradesh	26.00	25.50	22.47	26.29	311.00	303.80	288.37	344.30	11.96	11.91	12.83	13.10
Maharashtra	80.98	93.90	101.16	116.02	1,670.00	1,850.00	2,118.39	2,448.27	20.62	19.70	20.94	21.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	55.50	55.50	57.28	57.30	488.00	473.00	499.18	499.45	8.79	8.52	8.71	8.72
Others	32.25	33.10	35.86	37.26	381.00	391.75	435.81	451.59	11.81	11.84	12.15	12.12
Rajasthan	27.00	28.35	27.70	30.13	362.00	380.60	408.51	452.42	13.41	13.43	14.75	15.02
Tamil Nadu	19.25	24.00	26.22	27.20	222.50	251.10	267.19	277.11	11.56	10.46	10.19	10.19
Uttar Pradesh	53.75	53.65	56.28	60.38	563.00	562.00	589.50	631.38	10.47	10.48	10.47	10.48
Total	435.28	464.02	478.44	527.75	5,942.50	6,223.25	6,668.58	7,450.52				

Source: National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, Nasik, Maharashtra.

### Cultivation of Alternative Crops

2366. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the cultivation of alternative crops in the tobacco growing areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government has shortlisted a few crops for this purpose; 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) to (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking research and development work on alternative crops to tobacco. Several alternative crops *viz.*, maize, rice, mustard, chillies, chick pea, blackgram, redgram, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, oil palm, etc. have been developed and recommended by ICAR for tobacco growing areas in different agro-climatic zones of the country.

### Loss in Revenue of BSNL and MTNL

2367. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit or loss earned/incurred by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether any review has been conducted to find out the reasons for losses if any;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether BSNL and MTNL are able to pay up for 3G Spectrum and undertake revision in pay structure of employees;

(e) if no, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, net profit earned by BSNL and MTNL during the last two years and the financial year 2007-08 is as follows:

Year	BSNL	MTNL
2005-06	8939.70	580.20
2006-07	7805.87	681.74
2007-08	3009.39	586.89

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(d) The payment for 3G spectrum is still not due in the absence of price discovery through auction process. As regard pay revision, the DPE has issued guidelines on 26.11.2008 which are under consideration by the

management and appropriate decision will be taken in due course.

(e) and (f) Not applicable in view of (d) above.

#### **Water Level**

2368. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the water level of 70 major reservoirs have dipped over a period of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Water Commission (CWC) has given in report to the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government in consultation with the affected States propose to take any steps to maintain water level in reservoirs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKSH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) Central Water Commission monitors the storage position of 81 important reservoirs in the country on weekly basis. From the combined live storage data of these reservoirs as on 11th December for the last 10 years, no declining trend in the live storage of these reservoirs is observed.

#### **Starvation Deaths**

2369. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deaths due to starvation have been reported from various parts of the country including Lakhimpur Kheeri in Uttar Pradesh during 2008;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has sought report on the starvation deaths from the State Governments;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide foodgrains to poor and check starvation deaths 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 (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has sought details on starvation deaths, if any, from various States/UT Governments. However, no incidence of starvation death has been reported by any State/Union Territory Government including in Lakhimpur Kheeri in Uttar Pradesh during 2008 so far.

(d) For maintaining food security in the country and supplying foodgrains to people living below poverty line, Government has been implementing the following schemes:

1. Targeted Public Distribution System: Government is allocating foodgrains to States & UTs at subsidized rates for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration card holder families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this scheme, BPL & AAY families are provided foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month. Depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, they also allocated for APL category of population.
2. Under Annapurna scheme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who through eligible under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) but are not getting pension, are provided 10 kg. of foodgrains per person per month free of cost.
3. Under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) implemented by Department of Food and Public Distribution through the State Government of Orissa, in eight KBK Districts of Orissa, foodgrains (rice) at BPL rates are being allocated to State Government of Orissa for approximately 2 lakh beneficiaries.
4. Under the Village Grain Bank Scheme being implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution through the State & UT Governments, foodgrains are loaned to people in need of foodgrains from the Village Grain Banks.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of I.T. Parks**

2370. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Information Technology (IT) parks in the country;

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

(c) whether any kind of assistance is provided by the Government for organizing IT exhibitions in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance for the IT exhibition held in April 2007 in Solapur region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Information Technology has already set up 51 STPI centers (as per the list attached at Statement). As per the current policy for setting up a new STPI Centre, the State Government has to provide 3 acres of land, 10,000 sq. ft. of built up space and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 crore to STPI. The Department of Information Technology, Government of India provides a seed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to STPI for setting up of New STPI Centres. A feasibility study is conducted by STPI jointly with the State Government to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal.

(c) to (e) DIT has no scheme to provide assistance for organizing IT exhibitions.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	States	STPI Centers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Thirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada

1	2	3
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.		Nasik
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29.		Rourkela
30.	Pondicherry	Pandicherry
31.	Punjab	Mohali
32.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
33.		Jodhour
34.	Sikkim	Gangtok



1	2	3
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
36.		Coimbatore
37.		Madurai
38.		Thirunelveli
39.		Trichy
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
41.		Lucknow
42.		Noida
43.		Allahabad
44.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun
45.	West Bengal	Kolkatta
46.		Durgapur
47.		Khargapur
48.		Siliguri
49.		Haldia
50.	Bihar	Patna
51.	Meghalaya	Shillong

*[English]*

### Rural Godowns

2371. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a policy decision to promote rural godowns in various States;

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

(c) whether the private participation has been encouraged in this regard; and

(d) if so, the incentives given/proposed to be given 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Construction of Rural Godowns namely "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" since 1.4.2001 to meet out the various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. Subsidy under the scheme is linked to institutional credit and will be available to only such projects as are financed by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (SCARDBs), Agricultural Development Finance Companies (ADFCs), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFI), Urban Cooperative Banks etc. Loan to the entrepreneurs from banks for the construction of godowns would carry an adequate long-term repayment period.

Assistance under the scheme is available on capital cost of construction of godowns including the cost of allied facilities like boundary wall, internal road, platform, internal drainage system, weighing, grading, packaging, quality certification, warehousing facilities which are functionally required to operate the godown.

Under the scheme, the credit linked back-ended subsidy is provided as under:

- (i) 33.33% of the capital cost of the project in case of projects located in North-Eastern States, hilly areas and those belonging to Women Farmers/ their self help groups/co-operatives and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and their Co-operatives subject to a maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 62.50 lakh. No maximum ceiling on subsidy in the case of cooperatives assisted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC);
- (ii) 25% of the capital cost of the project to all categories of farmers (other than Women Farmers) agriculture graduates, cooperatives and State/Central Warehousing Corporations subject to a maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 46.875 lakh. No maximum ceiling on subsidy in the case of cooperatives assisted by NCDC;

- (iii) 15% of the capital cost of the project to all other categories of individuals, companies & corporations etc., subject to a maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 28.125 lakh; and
- (iv) 25% of the capital cost of the project for renovation of godowns of cooperatives with assistance from NCDC.

The Scheme is demand driven and applicable to all States and Union Territories and no State-wise targets are fixed.

Since the inception of the scheme and upto 31st October, 2008, 19344 storage projects with a capacity of 235.46 lakh MTs and a subsidy release of Rs. 523.67 crores have been sanctioned by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Cooperative Development Corporation. The details of the projects sanctioned during the last three years and upto 31.10.2008 are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The private entrepreneurs are also eligible to avail subsidy @ 15%, 25% and 33.33% depending upon the category of entrepreneur and the location of the project.

### **Statement I**

#### *Progress of Rural Godowns Scheme Position as on 31.03.2006-Cumulative (Physical)*

		Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Total new construction		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
1	2	3		4		5 (3+4)		6		7 (5+6)	
Sl.No.	State	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	548	2398813	56	4300	604	2403173	51	4750	655	2407923
2.	Assam	72	94880	1	650	73	95530	0	0	73	95530
3.	Bihar	2	11000	157	16150	159	27150	2	500	161	27650
4.	Chhattisgarh	151	462662	73	357000	224	819662	0	0	224	819662
5.	Gujarat	781	285914	23	78300	804	364214	19	19000	823	383214
6.	Haryana	175	1248805	66	10500	241	1259305	103	230817	344	1490122
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	31	3600	31	3600	0	0	31	3600
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	1	1950	2	2050	0	0	2	2050
9.	Karnataka	941	799548	41	14825	982	814373	1	100	983	814473
10.	Kerala	18	14014	29	9600	47	23614	8	1570	55	25184
11.	Madhya Pradesh	795	1511014	185	93050	980	1604064	120	72616	1080	1676680
12.	Maharashtra	1136	1268400	31	181000	1167	1449400	129	261300	1296	1710700
13.	Meghalaya	2	9600	34	3450	36	13050	3	300	39	13350
14.	Nagaland	1	4000	0	0	1	4000	0	0	1	4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Orissa	138	320237	0	0	138	320237	0	0	138	320237
16.	Punjab	2973	3165049	14	1790	2987	3166839	213	771950	3200	3938789
17.	Rajasthan	48	121124	90	48850	138	169974	116	11600	254	181574
18.	Tamil Nadu	44	158669	24	28300	68	186969	2	600	70	187569
19.	Uttar Pradesh	104	817829	69	178100	193	995929	693	955468	886	1951397
20.	Uttarakhand	24	57405	21	13950	45	71355	0	0	45	71355
21.	West Bengal	1053	351913	91	9100	1144	361013	15	1500	1159	362513
22.	UTs	0	0	02	1400	2	1400	0	0	2	1400
23.	NAFED	0	0	04	27400	4	27500	0	0	4	27500
Total		9007	13101036	1043	1063365	10050	14184401	1475	2332071	11525	16516472

**Statement II**

*Progress of Rural Godowns Scheme  
Position as on 31.03.2007-Cumulative (Physical)*

1	2	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl.No.	State	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	627	2573709	57	10300	51	4750	735	2588759
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945	0	0	0	0	1	945
3.	Assam	119	147688	1	650	0	0	120	148338
4.	Bihar	13	48267	277	28750	2	500	292	77517
5.	Chhattisgarh	181	550797	64	257500	0	0	245	808297
6.	Gujarat	1836	586543	32	93600	19	19000	1887	699143
7.	Haryana	169	1274857	74	11300	104	230917	347	1517074
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	31	3600	0	0	31	3600
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	1	1960	0	0	2	2050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	1150	962317	51	19050	2	240	1203	981607
11.	Kerala	23	16346	34	10400	8	1570	65	28316
12.	Madhya Pradesh	895	1754858	165	93050	120	72616	1180	1920524
13.	Maharashtra	1298	1452352	32	178500	129	261300	1459	1892152
14.	Meghalaya	2	9600	34	3450	3	300	39	13350
15.	Nagaland	1	4000	4	700	0	0	5	4700
16.	Orissa	177	375053	0	0	0	0	177	375053
17.	Punjab	3256	3165049	14	1790	213	771950	3483	3938789
18.	Rajasthan	198	199070	131	65050	116	11600	445	275720
19.	Tamil Nadu	46	129949	99	36450	185	26950	330	193349
20.	Uttar Pradesh	146	975470	90	179100	693	955468	929	2110038
21.	Uttarakhand	45	97447	22	17950	4	18600	71	133997
22.	West Bengal	1208	448233	91	9100	15	2350	1314	459683
23.	UTs	0	0	01	4000	0	0	1	4000
24.	NAFED	0	0	06	30800	0	0	6	30800
25.	NCCF	0	0	01	10000	0	0	1	10000
<b>Total</b>		<b>11392</b>	<b>14772650</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>1067040</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>2378111</b>	<b>14368</b>	<b>18217801</b>

**Statement III**

*Progress of Rural Godowns Scheme  
Position as on 31.03.2008-Cumulative (Physical)*

1	2	Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
		No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	739	2946170	57	10300	51	4750	847	2961220
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945	0	0	0	0	1	945

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	146	188774	1	650	0	0	147	189424
4.	Bihar	23	62700	342	35350	0	1500	371	99550
5.	Chhattisgarh	222	630435	77	258350	0	0	299	888785
6.	Goa	3	290	0	0	0	0	3	290
7.	Gujarat	3109	928632	39	102500	19	19600	3167	1050732
8.	Haryana	220	1423341	201	24000	155	236017	576	1683358
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1364	31	3600	0	0	35	4964
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	1	1950	0	0	2	2050
11.	Jharkhand	4	5848	0	0	0	0	4	5848
12.	Karnataka	1585	1247320	85	52990	2	240	1672	1300550
13.	Kerala	32	32510	58	15700	8	1570	98	49780
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1349	2743677	105	93000	120	72616	1574	2909293
15.	Maharashtra	1795	2172479	33	178500	129	261300	1957	2612279
16.	Meghalaya	4	8985	34	3450	3	300	41	12735
17.	Nagaland	1	250	0	0	0	0	1	250
18.	Orissa	209	425785	0	0	4	12000	213	437785
19.	Punjab	1162	2639002	14	1790	208	385600	1384	3026392
20.	Rajasthan	416	337265	135	66650	116	11600	667	415515
21.	Tamil Nadu	94	319089	98	35850	185	26950	377	381689
22.	Uttar Pradesh	196	1154226	87	149100	693	955468	976	2258794
23.	Uttarakhand	82	157080	22	17950	4	18600	108	193630
24.	West Bengal	2183	887491	91	9100	15	1500	2289	898091
25.	UTs	0	0	01	4000	0	0	01	4000
26.	NAFED	0	0	05	30800	0	0	05	30800
27.	NCCF	0	0	01	10000	0	0	01	10000
Total		13580	18313758	1518	1105380	1718	2009611	16816	21428749

**Statement IV***Progress of Rural Godowns Scheme  
Position as on 31.10.2008-Cumulative (Physical)*

		Sanctioned by NABARD		Sanctioned by NCDC (New)		Sanctioned by NCDC (Renovation)		Total	
1	2	3		4		5 (3+4)		6 (3 to 5)	
Sl.No.	State	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	767	3047697	57	10300	51	4750	875	3062747
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945	0	0	0	0	1	945
3.	Assam	164	246778	1	650	0	0	165	247428
4.	Bihar	31	69245	342	35350	6	1500	379	106095
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	636634	77	258350	0	0	302	894984
6.	Goa	3	290	0	0	0	0	3	290
7.	Gujarat	4105	1192559	35	102700	19	19600	4159	1314859
8.	Haryana	268	1615762	312	35000	243	244817	823	1895579
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1772	32	3700	0	0	37	5472
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	6100	1	1950	0	0	4	8050
11.	Jharkhand	4	5848	0	0	0	0	4	5848
12.	Karnataka	1746	1357569	88	69990	2	240	1836	1427799
13.	Kerala	36	33584	69	18045	8	1570	113	53199
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1567	3442322	103	93000	120	72616	1790	3607938
15.	Maharashtra	1955	236260	33	178500	129	261300	2117	2802403
16.	Meghalaya	4	8985	34	3450	3	300	41	12735
17.	Nagaland	1	250	0	0	0	0	1	250
18.	Orissa	246	475287	0	0	4	12000	250	487287
19.	Punjab	1178	2713519	14	1790	208	385600	400	3100909
20.	Rajasthan	506	41896	156	68150	128	12800	790	499936
21.	Tamil Nadu	111	360835	169	43488	278	37285	558	441708
22.	Uttar Pradesh	201	1172005	100	160500	693	955468	994	2287973

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Uttarakhand	87	169732	22	17950	4	18600	113	206282
24.	West Bengal	2476	1020843	91	9100	15	1500	2582	1031443
25.	UTs	0	0	01	4000	0	0	01	4000
26.	NAFED	0	0	05	30800	0	0	05	30800
27.	NCCF	0	0	01	10000	0	0	01	10000
<b>Total</b>		<b>15690</b>	<b>20360250</b>	<b>1743</b>	<b>1156763</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>2029946</b>	<b>19344</b>	<b>23546959</b>

### Increase in Capacity of NIFT

2372. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the intake capacity of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four additional Centres of NIFT were opened and seats sanctioned were increased accordingly:

NIFT Bhopal	60 seats
NIFT Kannur	60 seats
NIFT Patna	60 seats
NIFT Shillong	60 seats

### Fishing Harbours

2373. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing harbours functioning at present in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to give approval for more fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided for the same; and

(d) the time by which new fishing harbours are likely to be constructed?

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) Five fishing harbours namely, Chennai in Chennai District, Thoothukudi in Thoothukudi District, Mallipattanam in Thanjavur District, Pazhayar in Nagapattinam District and Chinnamuttom in Kanyakumari District are functioning at present in Tamil Nadu.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Agriculture Government of India has recently approved two new fishing harbour projects namely Colachel and Thengapattinam in Kanyakumari District at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.10 crore and Rs. 40 crore respectively under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The construction of these two fishing harbours is to be undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in accordance with the approved time schedule. No other proposal, for fishing harbours, of Government of Tamil Nadu for approval, is pending.

### National Project on Cattle and Buffalo

2374. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the measures adopted by the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the protection and promotion of cattle and buffalo wealth since the inception of the project as revealed from the period under reviews?

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. The project was evaluated by an independent agency (NABARD) in 12 States, which have substantially completed implementation of Phase-I. Details of the findings of the agency are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Phase-II of the project was initiated in December 2006 taking into account the recommendations of the evaluating agency. Details of the activities undertaken during Phase-I of the project for protection and promotion of cattle and buffalo wealth in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Major findings of the evaluating agency (NABARD) on implementation of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Phase-I*

- (i) There should not be any break in the release of funds as most of the activities are sequential in nature;
- (ii) State implementing agencies constituted under the project are not viable through collection of AI fees, as full cost recovery is yet to be introduced especially in view of free service provision in most of the States;
- (iii) most of the semen stations which were established between 1970's and 1980's do not have bull sheds and equipments as per MSP (as most of the States have converted liquid semen collection centre into frozen semen bull stations) thus, affecting the quality of semen production and finally the breeding programme;
- (iv) private AI workers established under the project are not viable in the three months time, during which tapering grant is provided at present. Thus long term performance linked assistance as tapering grant may be provided to the private AI workers to ensure their viability;
- (v) sourcing and use of quality breeding bulls need emphasis and for this there must be identification of some agencies to take up bull production programme;

- (vi) supplementation of the fund flow for NPCBB must be enhanced through pooling of resources available in multi-disciplinary schemes with a livestock component;
- (vii) mechanism for monitoring of focal points (AI centres, sperm stations, farms and breeding programmes) must be strengthened to ensure timely monitoring and action for removal of deficiencies; and
- (viii) establishment of a Central Monitoring Cell for the certification of semen, semen stations and AI bulls so as to ensure quality of breeding inputs.

#### **Statement II**

##### *Efforts made for the development and conservation of indigenous breeds under NPCBB Phase-I*

#### **1. Procurement of Bulls for Natural Service:**

For genetic the up-gradation of nondescript and descript cattle population, State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) have procured quality bulls with known pedigree.

Funds have been released to the State for procurement of bulls for natural service and 11000 bulls have been inducted or in the process of induction. Mainly bulls of indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds *viz.* Haryana, Tharparkar, Gir, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Ongole, Gangatiri, Malvi, Kenkatha, Power, Siri, Kankrej, Rathi, Deoni, Amritmahal, Umblacherry, Gaolao, Murrah, Bhdawari, Surti and Jaffarabadi have been procured. Funds to the tune of Rs. 6 crore have been released for procurement of bulls.

#### **2. Field Performance recording System (FPRS):**

Funds during the Phase-I have been released to the participating States for developing systematic FPRS. Recording of animals has been started in Rajasthan (Gir, Kankrej, Hariana, Rathi and Tharparkar) Uttar Pradesh (Gangatiri, Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Hariana), Uttaranchal (Red Sindhi), Punjab (Sahiwal), Andhra Pradesh (Ongole), Maharashtra (Deoni), Karnataka (Deoni and Hallikar) and Gujarat (Gir, and Kankrej). An amount of Rs. 15 crore have been released under the component and more than 20000 animals have been brought under the recording programme.



### 3. Strengthening of bull mother farms:

During Phase-I participating States have taken up strengthening of indigenous breed's bull mother farms in order to improve availability of quality breeding bulls. Under the component States have also taken up replacement of bull mothers to improve the genetic potential of the farms in Uttar Pradesh (Haryana-Babugarh Ghaziabad, Sahiwal-Chakganjaria Lucknow), West-Bengal (Sahiwal and Gir-Haringhata), Karnataka (Deoni and Hallikar), Punjab (Sahiwal-Nabha), Chhattisgarh (Sahiwal-Anjora Durg), Maharashtra (Deoni), Sikkim (Siri), Arunachal Pradesh (Yak), Nagaland (Mithun), Mizoram (Mithun) and Gujarat (Girmorvi). Funds to the tune of Rs. 25 crore have been released.

### 4. Procurement of AI bulls:

States have procured indigenous bulls for semen production for meeting their requirement for semen straws of indigenous breeds. 600 bulls of indigenous breeds have been procured during Phase-I. An amount of Rs. 2 crore has been released under the component. About 6 million AI are performed annually.

### 5. Assistance to Gaushala:

Under the project an amount of Rs. 100 lakh has been released to Dhadoli Gaushala in Haryana for establishment of ET centre exclusively for producing embryos of indigenous breeds (Haryana, Sahiwal, Kankrej and Rathi). This will lead to exponential multiplication of elite cows available with the Gaushala.

### 6. Initiation of Embryo Transfer (ET) activities:

During Phase-I funds have been released to Uttaranchal (Red Sindhi, Sahiwal), Uttar Pradesh (Sahiwal) and West Bengal (Gir and Sahiwal) for initiation of ET activities in indigenous breeds. These States have started bull production programme for indigenous breeds so that quality bulls are available for artificial insemination programme. An amount of Rs. 8 crore has been released under the component.

### 7. Initiation of Progeny Testing Programme:

Progeny testing programme of the size of 20 bulls per batch for indigenous breeds has been initiated in

Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with BAIF. Rajasthan and Maharashtra has completed initial activities for taking up PTP during Phase-I. Amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released under the component.

During Phase-I an amount of Rs. 58 crore has been released exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous breeds. Over and above this, AI infrastructure has been strengthened and availability of indigenous semen improved.

*[Translation]*

### Assistance to Andhra Pradesh under AIBP

2375. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of various schemes, location-wise;

(c) the details of the status of these schemes; and

(d) the names of the schemes which are accorded priority and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The details of the central assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(c) The status is given in the enclosed Statement-I and III.

(d) The projects included for central assistance under AIBP from the Prime Minister's Relief Package for agrarian distress districts are accorded priority for release of central assistance in accordance with the AIBP guidelines after the proposals are received from the State Government.

**Statement I***Central Assistance (Grant) released under AIBP to Andhra Pradesh and present status of projects*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Status	Amount				
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total 2005-06 to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Major, Medium &amp; Minor Irrigation Projects</b>							
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya) (V) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.	Jurala (VI) (C)	Completed	17.8890		0.0000	0.0000	17.8890
4.	Somasilla (V) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6.	Madduvalasa (V) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.	Gundalavagu (V) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8.	Maddigedda (V) (C)	Completed			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Kanupur Canal (III) (D)	Deferred			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10.	Yerrakalva (V)	Ongoing			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11.	Vamsedhera Ph.I	Ongoing		6.6830	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP (PMP)	Ongoing	120.0000	127.4000	74.0000	61.0000	382.40000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II (PMP)	Ongoing	2.2690	72.0000	0.0000	0.0000	74.2690
14.	Tadipudi LIS	Ongoing		48.2200	0.0000	0.0000	48.2200
15.	Pushkara LIS	Ongoing		33.1155	13.9692	0.0000	47.0847
16.	Ralivagu (PMP)	Ongoing		6.7095	0.0000	0.0000	6.7095
17.	Gollavagu (PMP)	Ongoing		28.3500	32.1200	0.0000	60.4700
18.	Mathadivagu (PMP)	Ongoing		28.3500	8.6700	0.0000	37.0200
19.	Peddavagu (PMP)	Ongoing		50.6250	0.0000	0.0000	50.6250
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir (PMP)	Ongoing	59.6100	39.7425	0.0000	0.0000	99.3525
21.	Valligallu Reservoir (C) (PMP)	Completed		36.085	26.2500	0.0000	62.3355

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Ali Sagar LIS (C) (PMP)	Completed		13.5000	2.8700	0.0000	16.3700
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS (PMP)	Ongoing		298.1300	405.0000	0.0000	703.1300
24.	A.R. Guthpa LIS (C) (PMP)	Completed		10.9500	6.5500	0.0000	17.5000
25.	Nilwai (PMP)	Ongoing		2.8500	15.5500	0.0000	18.4000
26.	Khomaram Bhima (PMP)	Ongoing		7.7800	109.8300	27.9300	145.5400
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	Ongoing	63.1410		24.6400	11.9500	99.7310
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	Ongoing	33.0060		0.0000	0.0000	33.0060
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	Ongoing	5.9310	5.9310	0.0000	0.0000	11.8620
30.	Palemvagu (PMP)	Ongoing	9.5355		0.0000	0.0000	9.5355
31.	Musurimilli Project	Ongoing			35.1800	27.7700	62.9500
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS (PMP)	Ongoing			233.1400	269.8700	503.0100
33.	61 Minor Irrigation Schemes	Ongoing		27.0000	0.0000	0.0000	27.0000
34.	6 New MI Schemes 2008-09	Ongoing				24.3000	24.3000
(Andhra Pradesh)-Total				311.3815	843.4220	987.7692	422.8200 2565.3927

(C) Project completed, (D), Project deferred, Other projects are in progress, (PMP), Projects in PM package.

### Statement II

*Name of State:—Andhra Pradesh*  
*Medium & Major Projects-District Benefited & River Basin*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	District Benefited
1	2	3	4
C1	Sriramsagar St. I	Godavari/Godavari	Nizamabad, Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda & Khammam
C2	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)	Pennar/Pennar	Cuddapah
C3	Jurala	Krishna/Krishna	Mahaboobnagar
C4	Somasila	Pennar/Pennar	Nellore
C5	Nagarjunsagar	Krishna/Krishna	Naigonda, Krishna, Khammam, Nellore, Guntur & Prakasham
C6	Madduvalasa	Nagavali/Nagavali	Vizayanagaram
C7	Gundalavagu	Gundlavaa/Godavari	Khammam

1	2	3	4
C8	Maddigedda	Maddigedda/Godavari	E. Godavari
X9	Kanpur Canal	Pennar/Pennar	Nellore
10.	Yerrakalva Res.	Yemakaha/Godavari	W. Godavari
11.	Vamsadhara St-II Ph I	Vamsadhara/Vamsadhara	Srikakulam
12.	FFC of SRSP	Godavari	Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda
13.	SRSP St. II	Godavari	Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad
14.	Tadipudi LIS	Godavari	W. Godavari
15.	Pushkara LIS	Godavari	E. Godavari
16.	Ralivagu	Godavari	Adilabad
17.	Gollavagu	Godavari	Adilabad
18.	Mathadivagu	Godavari	Khammam
19.	Peddavagu	Godavari	Nellore
20.	Nilwai	Godavari	Adilabad
21.	Sri Komaram Bheem	Godavari	Adilabad
C22	Allisagar LIS	Godavari	Nizamabad
C23	Guthpa LIS	Godavari	Nizamabad
24.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	Godavari	Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak
C25	Veligallu	Godavari	Kadapa
26.	Gundiakdamma	Gundiakamma	Prakasham
27.	Swarnamukhi	Swarnamukhi	Nellore
28.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	Champavathi	Vizayanagaram
29.	Palemvagu	Godavari	Khammam
30.	Thotapally Barrage	Nagavali	Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram
31.	Musurumilli	Godavari	E. Godavari
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	Krishna/Krishna	Mahaboobnagar

**Statement III***Status of 67 MI Schemes in DPAP/Tribal Areas included under AIBP till date***State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Taluk	District	Stage of work
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S	Untoor	Adilabad	Tendering process in progress
2.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S near Pedaruguda H/o Narasapur-B	Untoor	Adilabad	Tenders called for
3.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S	Untoor	Adilabad	work in progress
4.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S near	Untoor	Adilabad	work in progress
5.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S near	Untoor	Adilabad	work in progress
6.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/S near	Untoor	Adilabad	Tendering process in progress
7.	Formation of reservoir a/c Isukagedda near Buchayyapalem	Untoor	Adilabad	work in progress
8.	Formation of Kajjerla Reservoir	Adilabad	Adilabad	Tendering process in progress
9.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Thermal	Adilabad	Adilabad	Technical sanction accorded
10.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Chalamala Vagu	Chennur	Adilabad	Technical sanction accorded
11.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) across Local Stream	Asifabad	Adilabad	work in progress
12.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) across Bikkivagu	Asifabad	Adilabad	Tenders called for
13.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) across Kankilavorre	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
14.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Local Stream	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
15.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c branch of Bokkalavagu	Chennur	Adilabad	tenders called for
16.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Medaramvagu	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
17.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Mongalivorrey	Asifabad	Adilabad	Physically completed
18.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Rchini Ragadi Vorrey	Asifabad	Adilabad	Physically completed
19.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Pangir Vagu	Mudhole	Adilabad	work in progress
20.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Tekumatle vugu	Chennur	Adilabad	Detail estimate is awaited
21.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Peddavagu	Chennur	Adilabad	tenders called for
22.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Sirpur	Adilabad	work in progress
23.	Formation of M.I. Tank (Pathaceruvu)	Mudhole	Adilabad	work in progress
24.	Formation of Reservoir across Gangapur Vagu,	Asifabad	Adilabad	Detail estimate is awaited

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Formation of new tank across local stream,	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
26.	Formation of new tank across local stream	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
27.	Formation of new tank across local stream	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
28.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Palamaduguvagu	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
29.	Formation of new tank across local stream	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
30.	Formation of new tank across local stream	Adilabad	Adilabad	work in progress
31.	Formation of new tank across local stream	Adilabad	Adilabad	estimate is under scrutiny
32.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Chouti Vorry	Adilabad	Adilabad	Put up for sanction
33.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c local Stream	Uttoor	Adilabad	work in progress
34.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Sirpur	Adilabad	work in progress
35.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
36.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Laxetipet	Adilabad	work in progress
37.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Laxetipet	Adilabad	Tenders called for
38.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
39.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Boath	Adilabad	Technical sanction accorded
40.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Boath	Adilabad	work in progress
41.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Adilabad	Adilabad	Tendering process in progress
42.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Adilabad	Adilabad	work in progress
43.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Asifabad	Adilabad	Detailed estimate is awaited
44.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Chennur	Adilabad	Detailed estimate is awaited
45.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
46.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Chennur	Adilabad	work in progress
47.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Adilabad	Adilabad	work in progress
48.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Adilabad	Adilabad	work in progress
49.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Boath	Adilabad	reqd. revised Administrative approval for Rs. 545.00 lakh
50.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Adilabad	Adilabad	work in progress
51.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c L/s	Vayalpad	Chittoor	work in progress
52.	Formation of New Tank (FNT) a/c Meddeiteru vagu	Nandyal	Kurmoal	Tendering process in progress

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Formation of New MI Tank across Chandravanka	Allagadda	Kumool	Detailed estimate is awaited
54.	Formation of MI tank across local stream	Kaalwakurthi	Mahaboob	work in progress
55.	Raising of FRL of Thipparthi vagu project	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	work in progress
56.	Extention of FC from Buniyadiganni Cheruvu to feed	Ramannpet	Nalgonda	work in progress
57.	Extention of FC from Buniyadiganni Cheruvu Phahilwampur	Ramannpet	Nalgonda	work in progress
58.	Construction of Pick up anicut across Musi river	Kondepi	Prakasam	work in progress
59.	Construction of multipurpose check dam across Musi river	Ongole	Prakasam	checked & completed, Medram L/S is technically
60.	Construction of anicut cum road across Manneru river at Baddipudi donka	Kondepi	Prakasam	work in progress
61.	Raising FTL and improvements to Valluri Tank of Valluru	Ongole	Prakasam	work in progress
62.	Construction of Regulagandi Vagu Project Near Kunavaram H/O Samithi Singaram (V)	Paloncha	Khammam	New Scheme of 2008-09
63.	FNT across Kothulavagu vagu near Asupaka (V)	Paloncha	Khammam	New Scheme of 2008-09
64.	Formation of New Tank across Posampallivagu near Paglderu (V), Manuguru	Paloncha	Khammam	New Scheme of 2008-09
65.	Formation of New Tank across Pullatoguv near Regalla (V)	Paloncha	Khammam	New Scheme of 2008-09
66.	Pogonda Reservoir across Buneru River near Chintalagudem (V)	West Godavari Agency Area	West Godavari	New Scheme of 2008-09
67.	Construction of Pickup anicut a/c Gunlakamma river near Valamavarpalem (V) of Ballikurava (M), excavation of feeder channel to Bhavanasi tank of Gopalapuram (V) of Addank (M) and raising FTL of Bhavanasi tank for creating additional irrigation potential.		Prakasam	New Scheme of 2008-09

[English]

### **Increase in Telecom Operators**

2376. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of telecom operators in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) To increase the number of telecom operators in the country, the Government has issued 122 new Unified Access Services (UAS) Licenses in 22 service areas of the country during the year 2008. Now 12 to 14 telecom access services providers are licensed in all the 22 service areas in the country. There is no cap on number of access services licenses in a service area. Government envisages induction of telecom operators for 3G (Third Generation) Mobile and BWA (Broadband Wireless Access)

Services as per guidelines issued on 1.8.2008. Licences for provision of National Long Distance, International Long Distance and Internet Services are issued without any restriction on number of operators subject to fulfillment of eligibility conditions.

*[Translation]*

### **Wireless Telephone Connections**

2377. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wireless connections provided in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the quality of telephone services in the country including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) During the year 2008-09 (from 01.04.2008 to 31.10.2008), total 64.65 million wireless connections have been provided in the country. The Circle/State-wise details of wireless connections provided during the year 2008-09 (from 01.04.2008 to 31.10.2008) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the quality of telephone services in the country:

- (i) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of mobile service providers against the quality of service benchmarks notified in the Regulations issued by TRAI, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports obtained from telecom operators. TRAI also monitors the congestion at the point of interconnection (POI) through monthly congestion report. The telecom service providers are making efforts to improve the quality by continuously augmenting their mobile network infrastructure and optimizing the same to meet the specified standards set by TRAI.

(ii) Support is being provided by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provisioning of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in 1685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs), where cost of providing telephone is more than revenue earned and to set up 7871 number of infrastructure sites (towers) spread over 500 districts spread over 27 states (including 666 towers in Uttar Pradesh), for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage in the country. Also, about 11000 number of additional infrastructure sites (towers) (including 733 towers in Uttar Pradesh) are proposed to be installed in the second phase.

(iii) More Base Transceivers Station (BTS) are planned by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to enhance the coverage of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) System.

(iv) Deployment of Mobile Network along all the Highways by BSNL to give incidental coverage to large parts of rural areas.

(v) Mobile network is being monitored for traffic congestion, optimized and necessary corrective measures are taken by BSNL to improve the Quality of Service.

(vi) Expansion of Cellular Mobile Network by BSNL and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to overcome the network congestion caused due to ever growing demand and traffic.

(vii) Improvement of the outdoor network by BSNL and MTNL by change of cables, drop wire, etc. as required to reduce the fault rate.

(viii) MTNL is providing a number of Value Added Services for both Landline & Mobile subscribers such as news, songs, astrology, e-ticketing, Short Message Service (SMS), Voice SMS, Internet, Broadband, Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), etc.

(ix) MTNL is also taking care of its customers by opening customer service centres, appointment of dealers & agents, etc.



**Statement***Wireless telephone additions during the year 2008-09 (from 01.04.08 to 31.10.08)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle/State	Wireless subscriber base as on 31.3.2008	Wireless subscriber base as on 31.10.2008	Wireless connections provided during the year 2008-09 (upto 31.10.2008)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar*	57846	69951	12105
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20577632	25955972	5378340
3.	Assam	3913099	4930862	1017763
4.	Bihar	10869459	15172923	4303464
5.	Chhattisgarh*	701032	832965	131933
6.	Gujarat	16968200	20624006	3655806
7.	Haryana	6401457	7950365	1548908
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2299098	2791929	492831
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2201912	2707526	505614
10.	Jharkhand*	640229	733776	93547
11.	Karnataka	17043556	20066870	3023314
12.	Kerala	11698216	14354455	2656239
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12491306	16164491	3673185
14.	Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	21079326	25830209	4750883
15.	North East-I	1724165	2319221	595056
16.	North East-II*	394367	327755	-66612
17.	Orissa	5180156	6927981	1747825
18.	Punjab	11715504	12630293	9147825
19.	Rajasthan	13586738	18344615	4757877
20.	Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	18284050	22873622	4589572
21.	Uttarakhand*	68556	711259	25694
22.	Uttar Pradesh	28366704	37100585	8733881
23.	West Bengal (-) Kolkata	9381095	12700301	3319206

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Kolkata	784236	9759920	1917484
25.	Chennai	7061200	8440257	1379057
26.	Delhi	16282949	19070814	2787865
27.	Mumbai	13631670	16335684	2704014
<b>Total</b>		<b>261,078,967</b>	<b>325,728,607</b>	<b>64,649,640</b>

\*Note: Private operators provide subscriber data service area-wise only and not separately for Andaman & Nicobar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and North East-II which are included in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and North East-I respectively.

[English]

### Forward Markets Commission

2378. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the Forward Markets Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the turnover of various farm items traded through commodities exchanges during each of the last two years and the current year;

(d) the revenue earned by the Government on trading of various farm items through commodity exchanges during the said period; and

(e) the details of Commodity Transaction Tax imposed on various items traded through Commodities Exchanges, item-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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. In order to strengthen and restructure Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the Government has introduced Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 2006 in Lok Sabha on 21.03.2006. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for (i) increase in the number of Members of FMC from four to nine with up to three whole-time Members and a Chairman; (ii) enhancement of the powers of FMC; (iii) conferring power upon FMC to recruit its officers and employees; (iv) conferring power upon FMC to levy fee; (v) creation of FMC General Fund to which all receivables will be credited, and (vi) registration of intermediaries with FMC.

(c) The volume of trade in various agricultural commodities during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The volume of trading at the Commodity Exchanges does not generate any direct revenue to the FMC/Government. However, the incomes/profits of the Exchanges and various participants (i.e. traders, brokers, other intermediaries, etc. are subjected to applicable taxes, including income tax.

(e) As per the Finance Act, 2008, CTT at the following rates have been imposed on the transactions on the Commodity Future Exchange in all the commodities.

Sl.No.	Taxable commodities transaction	Rate	Payable by
1.	Sale of an option in goods or an option in commodity derivative	0.017 per cent	Seller
2.	Sale of an option in goods or an option in commodity derivative, where option is exercised.	0.125 per cent	Purchaser
3.	Sale of any other commodity derivative	0.017 per cent	Seller

The provisions, however, have not become operational as the relevant notification has yet not been issued by the Government.

**Statement**

*Volume & Value of Trading in Major Agri-commodities (2006-07 to 2008-09)*  
(Volume of Trading—in Lakh tonnes, Value—in Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Commodity	Exchange	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Total Oct'08)	
			Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. Agricultural Commodities</b>								
<b>Major Food Items</b>								
1.	Chana/Gram		1191.99	306794.19	381.48	93517.27	37.95	10062.91
		MCX	24.15	5735.48	34.58	8503.29	0.81	208.71
		NCDEX	1048.90	269086.11	346.89	85011.97	37.15	9854.20
		Others	118.94	31972.59	0.01	2.01	0.00	0.00
2.	Soy Oil		401.51	176667.56	448.29	241588.02	32.13	18200.44
		MCX	96.49	42763.51	100.80	53842.06	5.30	2997.34
		NCDEX	111.78	49941.97	168.86	92505.62	16.97	9601.47
		NBOT	171.00	74514.50	178.62	95237.24	9.86	5601.63
		Others	22.25	9447.57	0.01	3.11	0.00	0.00
3.	Pepper		76.26	90727.61	71.97	105323.74	15.26	21651.09
		MCX	2.17	2740.31	0.15	209.38	0.00	0.65
		NCDEX	63.41	75408.91	64.78	95007.43	13.99	19847.61
		NMCE	10.64	12526.56	6.86	9830.68	1.19	1696.54
		Others	0.04	51.83	0.19	276.25	0.08	106.29
4.	Jeera (Cumin Seed)		69.15	67476.78	60.73	72929.87	22.38	26131.86
		MCX	3.05	2426.70	0.14	163.33	0.00	0.23
		NCDEX	66.10	65044.09	60.58	72762.69	22.38	26131.63
		Others	0.001	5.9	0.004	3.85	0.00	0.00
5.	Urad		164.65	53546.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MCX	13.75	4377.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		NCDEX	141.39	46329.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Others	9.50	2839.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chillies		71.87	38651.43	25.91	12461.14	3.35	1771.35
		MCX	1.83	1010.61	0.05	22.33	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	70.04	37640.82	25.86	12438.81	3.35	1771.35
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Soy seed		189.16	26238.80	326.05	60746.07	200.50	44124.92
		MCX	0.72	91.05	1.80	281.44	0.01	3.56
		NCDEX	187.65	26042.19	323.89	60397.85	176.61	38673.53
		Others	0.79	105.56	0.36	66.78	23.87	5447.84
8.	Mustard Seed		114.61	22332.37	362.55	88233.78	269.54	81151.56
		MCX	0.04	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	60.18	11685.02	275.77	67397.85	176.61	37673.53
		Others	54.29	10640.20	86.78	20841.77	34.20	10113.66
9.	Wheat		235.07	22179.56	0.15	15.02	0.00	0.00
		MCX	4.16	366.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	230.85	21806.73	0.15	15.02	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.07	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Potato		256.53	15004.25	90.62	5525.92	9.12	388.14
		MCX	241.44	14053.64	80.65	4909.21	5.90	244.48
		NCDEX	15.08	950.61	9.97	616.70	3.22	143.66
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Turmeric		65.00	14817.62	109.24	28147.52	78.00	31532.47
		MCX	0.00	0.00	21.80	6035.64	0.93	323.94
		NCDEX	64.55	14708.19	86.46	21887.07	77.07	31208.52
		Others	0.45	109.43	0.97	224.81	0.00	0.00
12.	Sugar		75.34	13690.22	177.06	24365.09	84.72	14311.60
		MCX	7.11	1378.87	11.72	1493.15	0.60	89.09
		NCDEX	65.02	11709.75	165.34	22871.95	84.13	14222.51
		Others	3.21	601.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Gur		81.84	11052.30	50.69	6242.82	12.31	1829.66
		MCX	9.76	1294.31	0.56	7.53	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	43.79	5966.30	34.00	4336.37	9.48	1440.10
		Others	28.29	3791.69	16.14	1898.93	2.83	389.56
14.	Tur		53.91	10697.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MCX	4.54	929.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	49.37	9767.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Cardamom		1.65	7427.29	0.74	4072.04	0.21	1365.38
		MCX	1.50	6786.94	0.73	4041.66	0.21	1365.36
		NCDEX	0.15	640.35	0.01	30.38	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
16.	Maize		65.19	4921.02	29.21	2300.70	11.88	1072.48
		MCX	0.37	23.55	0.0004	0.03	0.00	0.042
		NCDEX	64.81	4897.47	29.21	2300.67	11.87	1072.04
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Rice		2.36	456.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MCX	2.19	414.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	0.17	41.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Barly		4.30	347.15	10.15	1034.74	1.88	235.77
		MCX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	4.30	347.15	10.15	1034.74	1.88	235.77
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Coffee		1.29	896.04	0.57	417.13	0.73	698.58
		MCX	1.28	894.73	0.55	407.21	0.00	0.12
		NCDEX	0.00	0.05	0.01	9.91	0.00	0.00
		NMCE	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.73	698.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Coriander/Dhaniya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.62	1513.66
		MCX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1416.35
		NCDEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	97.31
21.	Crude Palm Oil		0.11	29.60	0.00	0.00	11.00	4470.22
		MCX	0.06	9.82	0.00	0.00	10.31	4138.67
		NCDEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	20.32
		NMCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		NBOT	0.05	1978.78	0.00	0.00		
22.	Copra		0.00	1.17	2.50	1009.67	3.84	1647.10
		NMCE	0.00	1.17	2.50	1009.67	3.84	1647.10
		FCI, Kochi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(A)	Total of Above		3121.79	883954.39	2147.89	747930.54	796.42	262159.18
	<b>Major Non-Food Item</b>							
23.	Guar seed		1609.94	324881.42	670.48	123752.55	390.19	72488.61
		MCX	68.71	14007.11	8.77	1640.95	0.00	0.40
		NCDEX	1373.21	278367.11	656.52	121151.17	377.70	70180.89
		Others	168.11	32507.20	5.19	960.44	12.49	2307.32
24.	Mentha Oil		8.56	52103.80	1.95	10051.65	0.77	4787.23
		MCX	7.23	43955.81	1.77	9058.15	0.77	4774.25
		NCDEX	1.33	8147.79	0.18	993.52	0.00	12.98
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Castor seed		80.75	14638.78	87.32	19572.71	32.28	9458.69
		MCX	1.40	254.48	2.13	441.45	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	12.24	2133.73	10.12	2164.83	4.02	1178.99
		Others	67.11	12250.57	75.06	16966.42	28.26	8279.70
26.	Guar Gum		25.88	13132.09	10.80	4940.50	4.95	2268.05
		MCX	0.25	121.74	0.07	32.46	0.00	0.00
		NCDEX	25.51	12952.54	10.73	4908.00	4.95	2268.05
		Others	0.12	57.81	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Kapas		42.28	8256.56	41.47	9789.33	8.14	2106.36
		MCX	11.24	2199.90	7.23	1626.31	0.33	81.81
		NCDEX	13.75	2805.37	18.37	4452.62	2.09	528.20
		Others	17.29	3251.30	15.86	3710.40	05.72	1496.35
28.	Rubber		8.45	8166.79	5.65	5119.94	0.42	475.82
		MCX	0.78	729.48	0.23	198.47	0.00	3.34
		NCDEX	0.0001	0.10	0.00008	0.08	0.00	0.00
		NMCE	7.66	7437.22	5.42	4921.39	0.42	472.48
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Raw jute		10.66	1426.49	16.38	2164.88	6.78	1086.78
		MCX	0.00	0.00	9.10	1235.50	6.78	1085.68
		NCDEX	0.38	54.24	0.40	52.40	0.01	1.10
		NMCE	9.77	1307.02	6.81	869.95	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.50	65.23	0.06	7.04	0.00	0.00
30.	Kapaskhali Cottonseedcake		104.31	7474.56	136.04	10747.11	70.29	6523.72
		MCX	21.56	1473.82	16.74	1255.08	3.72	322.50
		NCDEX	82.75	6000.74	119.30	9492.03	66.57	6201.22
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Sacking	NMCE	0.00	0.40	12.68	3690.55	12.76	3933.76
32.	Isabgul Seed	NMCE	0.00	1.72	7.77	3218.78	6.70	3380.20
(B)	Total of Above		1890.83	430082.41	990.53	193048.03	533.30	106509.20
(C)	Other Agri-Commodities		11.30	3088.1	6.81	382.50	156.83	2329.06
(A+B+C)	Total Agri-Commodities		5023.92	1317125.21	3145.23	941361.07	1486.54	370997.43

[Translation]

**Conversion of Basic Telephone Equipments**

2379. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and policy regarding the conversion of

basic telephone equipments into Caller ID telephone equipments in the country;

(b) the details of total equipments converted till now in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which all the basic telephone equipments will be converted into the caller ID equipments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As per the decision of Management of BSNL all existing basic telephone equipments are to be replaced by caller ID telephone equipments wherever CLIP facility is available in exchanges in a phased manner.

**In case of MTNL Delhi**

- Clip instrument is being provided to the customers having landlines plans, i.e. One India Plan 250 and above.
- Clip instrument is also being provided to all BB Combo Plan customers where monthly service charges are Rs. 500/- & above.

**In MTNL Mumbai,**

- Clip instrument are being provided as replacement to all existing corporate customers, Commercially Important Customers, VIPs, high end customers subscribing Plan-500 and above, and loyal customers for more than 5 years.
- All New corporate customers, commercially important CIPs, VIPs, high end customers subscribing Plan-500 & above.

(b) Details of total equipment converted till now by BSNL is given in the MTNL has provided CLIP phones to 1,90,098 Landlines customers in Delhi & 39,336 Landlines customers in Mumbai.

(c) In respect of BSNL, the exercise of conversion of basic telephone equipments by Caller ID equipments is likely to be completed by the end of financial year 2009-10. MTNL has already provided Caller ID equipments as per its existing policy.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of instruments changed
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	11000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	255000
3.	Assam	26000
4.	Bihar	67360

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	20510
6.	Goa	30000
7.	Gujarat	99809
8.	Haryana	57855
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9543
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5000
11.	Jharkhand	199410
12.	Karnataka	360000
13.	Kerala	85347
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76306
15.	Maharashtra	420000
16.	Meghalaya	60
17.	Mizoram	100
18.	Tripura	100
19.	Manipur	500
20.	Nagaland	137
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	634
22.	Orissa	7700
23.	Pondicherry	1500
24.	Punjab	135617
25.	Rajasthan	135329
26.	Sikkim	2000
27.	Tamil Nadu	218500
28.	Uttaranchal	
29.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	219197
30.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	
31.	West Bengal	273243
<b>Total</b>		<b>2717757</b>



**Ban on Fishing at Jayakwadi Dam**

2380. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing is banned at several dams including at Jayakwadi Dam in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that the submergence area of 34105 ha. of Jayakwadi reservoir was declared as "Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary" *vide* Government of Maharashtra Gazette dated 10th October, 1986 and according to Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, any Non-Forestry activity is not permitted in notified area. It is also informed that the Central Empowered Committee of Supreme Court *vide* its letter dated 26th July, 2004 addressed to all Secretaries of States/Union Territories has communicated that any non-forestry activity in protected area is not permissible without prior permission of the Supreme Court.

[*English*]

**Mobile Raw Material Centres**

2381. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) has any proposal to set up Mobile Raw Material Centres for the benefit of the weavers in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also proposed to make availability of raw materials to the weavers at a price lower than the market price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) since 1992-93 under which all types of yarn is made available at the price at which it is available at Mill Gate to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. The scheme is implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Government of India Undertaking. The expenditure involved for transporting the yarn from the Mill Gate to the Godown of the handloom agencies is reimbursed to the handloom agencies at the following rates, subject to actual expenditure, whichever is less:-

Item	In Plains	Hills/remote	NE Area
Other than Silk/Jute yarn	1.00%	1.75%	3.00%
Silk Yarn	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%
Jute/Jute blended yarn	7.00%	8.00%	8.50%

In addition to the above there is also provision for Depot operation under which 2½% depot operating expenses are being reimbursed to eligible handloom agencies.

In order to ensure uninterrupted supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers, 485 yarn depots are operating all over the country covering all handloom clusters.

[*Translation*]

**National Commission for Farmers**

2382. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions of Agriculture Income Insurance Scheme and Social Security Scheme which have been formulated in the interest of the farmers;

(b) the main recommendations of the National Commission for Farmers;

(c) the amount to be released for agricultural schemes;

(d) the details of targets fixed under the said schemes and achievements made in this regard during the last three years and the current year State-wise;

(e) whether a provision has been made to provide special facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the said schemes; 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 KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) A Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) which provides income protection to the farmers by integrating the mechanism of insuring production and market risks was implemented on pilot basis in rabi 2003-04 and kharif 2004 seasons. But it was discontinued with effect from rabi 2004-05 season.

To provide social security to workers in the unorganised sector, the Ministry of Labour and Employment have introduced in Parliament the Unorganised Sector Worker's Social Security Bill, 2007. Apart from this, the Government has already implemented National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which aims to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households. Besides, there are schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana; Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and National Old age Pension Scheme which provide social security.

(b) Main recommendations of the National Commission of Farmers (NCF) include, *inter-alia*, asset reforms including skill development to empower the farmers; support services like agricultural bio-security, agrometeorology; inputs and services like distribution of good quality seeds, disease-free planting material and soil-health passbooks containing integrated information on farm soil to improve soil health with corresponding advisories to the farmers; credit and insurance; support services for women like provision of creches, childcare centres and adequate nutrition; revamping extension, training and knowledge connectivity; comprehensive social security scheme for farmers; improving marketing opportunities for farmers through better infrastructure and effective implementation of Minimum Support Price and harnessing science and technology for giving a boost to agriculture etc.

(c) The amount to be released for agricultural schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 9800.00 crores.

(d) Most of the schemes are demand driven and provides support services, therefore, physical targets for the schemes are generally not fixed. However, financial target for the last three years and the expenditure incurred are given as under:-

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Financial targets	4900.00	6297.94	9800.00
Expenditure	4679.87	7058.50	4849.67
			(October 2008)

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. As per norms prescribed by the Planning Commission, 16% of Plan allocations are required to be earmarked for Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan (SCSP) and 8% under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

[English]

#### Anti-Sea Erosion

2383. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for anti-sea erosion works to Central Water Commission (CWC) for inclusion in the National Coastal Protection Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, works for anti-erosion measures are taken up by the respective State Governments from their own resources and according to their own priorities. However, realizing the severity of sea-erosion problems in certain critical reaches of the coast line and on the recommendation of National Coastal Advisory Committee, it was decided to obtain information from all maritime States for preparation of a proposal for National Coastal Protection Project and seek external funding. Based on information provided by States, an approach paper was prepared and sent to Planning Commission in July 2004 in this regard. This, *inter-alia*, included the proposal from Govt. of Gujarat.

In March 2005, the Planning Commission forwarded the proposal to Department of Economic Affairs for posing

It to an appropriate Agency of external funding. After due consideration, the Department of Economic Affairs forwarded the same to the Asian Development Bank, (ADB). ADB has approved Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) in respect of works in the States of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

An agreement has already been signed between ADB and the Department of Economic Affairs on 3rd March, 2008.

The consultant engaged by the ADB has undertaken the task for preparation of the project to cover the States of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

During August, 2008, the Ministry of Water Resources has requested the Deptt. of Economic Affairs to take up the issue of extension of PPTA by ADB to the remaining Maritime States and particularly Gujarat among others.

Further, a High Level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources has been constituted to monitor/review the progress of implementation of Technical Assistance and provide necessary guidance in this regard. During the first meeting of the Steering Committee held on 20th November, 2008 the issue of extending similar PPTA by the ADB covering remaining maritime States including Gujarat was also discussed and the representative from the ADB gave a positive response.

#### **Development of Indigenous IJT**

2384. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the development of an indigenous Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) aircraft and procurement of its engine;

(b) the stage at which the project stands at present;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(d) the steps further contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Two prototype aircraft have completed 412 test flights. The aircraft has been tested to its full altitude envelope. A contract has been entered into between HAL and Rosoboronexport/NPO Saturn of Russia for supply of

6 engines as first lot for Limited Series Production. Two flight worthy prototype engines are expected to be received during December, 2008 & the prototype aircraft is expected to commence its flight testing in January, 2009 with the new flight worthy prototype engine. The second prototype is currently engaged in the speed envelope expansion to the final requirement. An amount of Rs. 376 crore has been incurred on the project so far.

(d) The final certification of the aircraft to be obtained by June, 2010.

#### **Subsidy on Edible Oils**

2385. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy on import of edible oils;

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

(c) whether requests have been received for extending the said scheme to cover domestic entrepreneurs and farmers producing edible oil and oil seeds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) The Government does not provide subsidy on import of edible oils. However, in order to provide relief to the poorer sections of the society from the rising prices of edible oils, the Central Government has introduced a Scheme for distribution of upto 10 lakh tons of imported edible oils in 2008-09 with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. through State Governments/UTs @ 1 kg. per ration card per month through PDS shops/other outlets as decided by them. Twenty nine States/UTs have been

allocated edible oil under the scheme, however, only 12 States have implemented the Scheme for distribution of subsidized edible oil. The edible oil is imported, packed and supplied by the Central PSUs to the States/UTs at the cost incurred minus subsidy. The Scheme has been formally launched on 28th July, 2008 from Andhra Pradesh. A copy of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the Scheme, orders have been placed by Central PSUs for import of 3.60 lakh tons of edible oils Till 8.12.2008, 3.34 lakh tons of edible oil have landed in the country and about 1.85 lakh tons have been handed over to various States/UTs by Central PSUs for distribution to ration card holders.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received from the State of Kerala requesting subsidy on coconut oil at par with imported oils to be distributed through States/UTs under the Scheme of Government of India.

In this context, the proposal of the Government of Kerala was not agreed to and the State was informed that the Scheme of Government of India for distribution of subsidized edible oils is restricted only to edible oils imported by PSUs and supplied to the States/Union Territories for distribution. The purpose of the Scheme is to augment domestic availability through imports and thus keep under control domestic prices of oil and to provide relief to poor consumers from price rise. There is no provision in the Scheme to subsidize domestic oils.

#### **Statement**

##### *Scheme for Distribution of Subsidised Imported Edible Oils through State Governments/UTs*

1. The Scheme for distribution of subsidized edible oil would be restricted to imported edible oils. PSUs may import refined palmolein/soyabean oil for the initial two months to facilitate implementation of the Scheme without delay and thereafter crude palm/soya oil may also be imported.
2. PSUs *viz.* PEC, MMTC, STC and NAFED will import edible oils under the Scheme and PEC will coordinate with other PSUs in all the matters relating the import, refining and supplying the packed edible oils to the State Governments.

3. The subsidy would be limited to Rs. 15 per kg. of imported oil. The subsidy would be given to the PSUs directly by the Government of India.
4. The PSUs would supply the subsidized oil to State Governments/UTs who will supply the oil to ration card holders. The maximum quantity so distributed by State Governments will not exceed 1 kg. of edible oil per ration card/family per month. They may distribute the subsidized oil through PDS shops/other outlets as decided by them. They may restrict the distribution to BPL families or cover a part of the APL families as well, depending upon the availability and the distribution logistics. It would be the responsibility of the State Government to ensure that the oil is not diverted/leaked and the targeted consumers get it.
5. The State Governments would decide the price at which the oil would be sold to the ration card holders. The State Governments will pass on the entire subsidy to the ration card holders.
6. The refined oil would be packed in packets of 1 kg.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg as desired by the State Governments with a label mentioning that it is subsidized by the Government of India alongwith other relevant details.
7. The State Governments/UTs would place their demands, restricted to allocation made by the Govt. of India, with the PSUs and lift the stocks within the time agreed upon. The State Governments would take delivery of the refined oil from the PSU delivery point/packing centre.
8. The State Governments would be charged the entire cost of import upto packing and transport, including charges incurred by PSUs such as port charges, bank charges, trading margin, etc. minus the subsidy @ Rs. 15/- per kg. The cost of transportation from the packing centre/ distribution centre and all other costs will be borne by the States/UTs concerned. The PSUs will intimate the modalities for payment and other financial transactions to the State Governments.
9. Trading margin (administrative cost) upto a maximum of 0.75% of the landed cost of oil and other costs such as port charges, refining and packing may be charged by the PSUs. This will however, be subsumed in the subsidy mentioned in para 8 above.

10. The subsidies from GOI will be restricted to a total one million tonnes of edible oil under this Scheme during financial year 2008-09. However, initially 3 lakh tonnes of oil will be allocated amongst the States.
11. The edible oil will be allocated by the Department of Food & Public Distribution to the States taking into account the BPL population of the State, the quantity requested for allocation under this Scheme by the States, efficient distribution mechanism put in place by the state government for this purpose and prompt offtake of subsidized edible oil by the States.
12. In case of States not lifting the allocated edible oil within one month of allocation, the allocation to such States shall stand cancelled and the quantity shall be reallocated to other States.
13. The states shall give monthly statement to the Government of India mentioning the:
- (i) Quantity lifted by them;
  - (ii) Quantity distributed through PDS mechanism; and
  - (iii) Price at which such oil has been distributed.
14. This Scheme will initially be implemented for 3 months and can be extended after a review is done of its impact on domestic availability and prices of edible oils.

#### **Modernisation of Defence Forces**

2386. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:  
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake most urgent reforms in the defence forces, including the Army *viz.* change in the size of all the three wings of defence forces, better training and equipment, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to achieve the objective of organizational reforms and modernization, etc. in the structure of defence forces,

including the Army in order to meet long term defence challenges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) Organizational reforms and modernization of defence forces are continuing process depending upon the specific requirements and operational necessity.

[*Translation*]

#### **Impetus to IT Sector**

2387. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give impetus to the Information Technology (IT) Sector in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the number of institutes set up and upgraded for the expansion of IT sector in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the amount allocated and spent under the above head in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has setup 51 centres across the country as given in the enclosed Statement. Out of which four centres at Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad are in the State of Uttar Pradesh. STPI Noida was established in the year 1991 while the other centres mentioned above were established in the year 2001-02. No centre is established in the last two years and in current year.

#### **Statement**

#### *Software Technology Parks of India New Delhi-110003*

Sl.No.	States	STPI Centers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Thirupati

1	2	3
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.		Nasik
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29.		Rourkela
30.	Pondicherry	Pundicherry
31.	Punjab	Mohali

1	2	3
32.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
33.		Jodhour
34.	Sikkim	Gangtok
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
36.		Coimbatore
37.		Madurai
38.		Thirunelveli
39.		Trichy
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
41.		Lucknow
42.		Noida
43.		Allahabad
44.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun
45.	West Bengal	Kolkatta
46.		Durgapur
47.		Khargpur
48.		Silliguri
49.		Haldia
50.	Bihar	Patna
51.	Meghalaya	Shillong

*[English]*

#### **Warehouse Hubs**

2388. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether warehouse hubs are proposed to be constructed to meet the increasing requirement of foodgrain storage;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number and location of such warehouse hubs proposed to be constructed in the country alongwith the cost involved therein, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage private participation in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to construct warehouse hubs.

However, FCI constructs warehouses subject to availability of resources for storage of its foodgrain stocks. As on 1.11.2008, a total capacity of 243.40 lakh MTs (owned/hired and covered and CAP) with 61% utilization is being maintained by FCI. In addition, during XIth Five Year Plan 2007-12 under the Plan scheme it has been proposed to construct 3.41 lakh MT capacity with an estimated cost of Rs. 164 crores (excluding cost of land) subject to availability of adequate funds and allotment of suitable land at proposed centers by the concerned State Governments. A list of priority of centers, proposed for construction of godowns during XIth Five Year Plan (2007-12) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) In order to encourage private participation, a new Scheme called "Scheme for construction of godowns through Private Entrepreneurs 2008" has been announced by the Ministry and region-wise locations are being finalized where warehouse creation through private sector investment will be invited.

#### Statement

*List of priority of centers, proposed for construction of godowns during 11th five Year Plan (2007-12)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre	Proposed Capacity (Fig. in MT)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Assam Region</b>			
1.	Changsoni	50,000 with siding	Rs. 25
2.	Hailakandi	5,000	Rs. 1.5
3.	Karimganj	5,000	Rs. 1.75
4.	Kokrajhar	5,000	Rs. 1.75

1	2	3	4
5.	Nowgaon	25,000 with siding	Rs. 17.5
6.	Dibrugarh	25,000 with siding	Rs. 17.5
7.	Fakiragram	5,000	Rs. 1.75
Total		1.20 lakh MT	Rs. 66.75
<b>II. Tripura</b>			
1.	Nandannagar	2,500 (Within Existing Complex)	Rs. 1.25
2.	Kumarghat	5,000	Rs. 3.0
Total		7,500	Rs. 4.25
<b>III. Manipur</b>			
1.	Jiribam	7,500	Rs. 4.5
2.	Senapati	5,000	Rs. 3.0
3.	Churachandpur	2,500	Rs. 1.50
Total		15,000	Rs. 9.0
<b>IV. Nagaland</b>			
1.	Kohima	5,000	Rs. 3.0
2.	Dimapur	5,000	Rs. 3.0
Total		10,000	Rs. 6.0
<b>V. Meghalaya</b>			
1.	Baghamara/South Garo Hills	2,500	Rs. 1.50
2.	Shillong	5,000	Rs. 3.0
Total		7,500	Rs. 4.50
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>			
<b>VI. Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	Srinagar Valley (Rly Siding)	20,000	Rs. 12.0
2.	Pulwama	2,500	Rs. 1.5
3.	Udhampur	15,000	Rs. 9.0
Total		37,500	Rs. 22.5

1	2	3	4
<b>VII. Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Kinnaur	1,670	Rs. 1.0
2.	Bilaspur	5,000	Rs. 2.0
3.	Mandi	5,000	Rs. 2.0
4.	Nahan	5,000	Rs. 2.0
5.	Nagrota Bagwan	5,000	Rs. 2.0
6.	Shimla	5,000	Rs. 2.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,670</b>	<b>Rs. 11.0</b>

**EAST ZONE**

<b>VIII. Sikkim</b>			
1.	Jorthang	5,000	Rs. 3.0
<b>IX. Jharkhand</b>			
1.	Chakradharpur	15,000	Rs. 7.50
<b>X. Bihar</b>			
1.	Mohania/Knimur	25,000	Rs. 7.25
<b>XI. Orissa</b>			
1.	Dungarpalli	10,000	Rs. 3.0
2.	Mancheswar	10,000	Rs. 3.0
3.	Baripeda	10,000	Rs. 3.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>Rs. 9.00</b>

**XII. West Bengal**

1.	Jaipalguri	10,000	Rs. 3.0
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**WEST ZONE**

<b>XII. Chhattisgarh</b>			
1.	Balod	10,000	Rs. 3.0
2.	Akaltara	10,000	Rs. 3.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>Rs. 6.0</b>
<b>XIV. Maharashtra</b>			
	Bhandara	10,000	Rs. 3.0

1	2	3	4
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>			
<b>XV. Union Territory</b>			
1.	Lakshadweep	2,500	Rs. 1.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,500</b>	<b>Rs. 1.25</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,41,670</b>	<b>Rs. 164.000</b>

**West Coast Regional Centre of NIH**

2389. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to set up the proposed West Coast Regional Centre of National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in Kerala and had offered suitable land and building for this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Minister of Water Resources, Government of Kerala *vide* his letter dated 30th August, 2006 requested the Union Minister of Water Resources regarding establishment of the West Coast Regional Centre of National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in Kerala.

The matter has been examined in the Ministry and the Minister of Water Resources, Government of Kerala has been informed that the Regional Centers of NIH were established to address the specific hydrological issues and that at present there is no plan to establish any new Regional Centre of NIH.

**Agricultural Projects**

2390. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5389 on 5 May, 2008 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details of agricultural projects being funded by foreign countries and international agencies, State-wise including Maharashtra;



(c) the present status of the ongoing agricultural projects, State-wise;

(d) whether external assistance has been sought by the States for any fresh projects in the recent past; 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Violation of Labour Laws by Exporting Units**

2391. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the exporting units in the country employ contract labourers who are deprived of minimum wages, increment, bonus, ESI, PF and other benefits;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year regarding violation of labour laws from such units; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith action taken against the violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Establishments, including Exporting Units, employing contract labour under the provision of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 have to ensure minimum wages and other benefits as per the provisions of the Act. Where reports of violation of the provisions of the Act are received, the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) takes action in the context of the establishments coming under Central Government. For the States, the said Act is implemented by the labour departments of respective State Governments. Information for the last three years regarding enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for the establishments coming under central sphere, including Exporting Units, is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Enforcement of Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970*

Sl.No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	No. of Registration Certificates issued to principal employers	590	675	752
2.	No. of Licences issued to contractors	7277	6973	9280
3.	No. of Inspections conducted	4540	5663	5365
4.	No. of Irregularities detected	59301	59298	77422
5.	No. of prosecutions launched	3356	2914	2648
6.	No. of convictions	2018	1000	887
7.	No. of contract labourers covered by licences	968792	971570	1001947
8.	No. of Licences revoked/cancelled	6601	7578	203
9.	No. of registration certificates revoked	08	211	51

**Permanent Commission to Women Officers**

2392. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force, separately;

(b) whether the Government proposes to grant permanent commission to women officers in the Armed Forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of operational problems, if any, faced as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) As on date, the number of women officers in the Army is 1023 (excluding Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Staff), in Navy 256 and in Air Force 789.

(b) to (d) Permanent commission to women officers has been offered for induction prospectively in Judge Advocate General Department (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) in the Army and their corresponding branch/Cadre in Navy and Air Force, Accounts Branch of the Air Force and Naval Constructor of the Navy. Permanent commission is to be offered to women under training since April 2008 and likely to pass out in March 2009, onwards. No operational problems are likely to be faced by this decision.

**Funds with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation**

2393. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount at present lying with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, State-wise; and

(b) the ratio of unclaimed amount in this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The total amount invested by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation as on 31.03.2008 (at face value) is as follows:-

	(Rupees in crores)
Employees' Provident Fund	1,95,130.83
Employees' Pension Scheme	94,101.42
Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance	6,278.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,95,510.47</b>

State-wise details are not maintained.

(b) 1.3% of the total amount invested.

**National War Memorial**

2394. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a National War Memorial to commemorate the patriots who sacrificed their lives for the country in various wars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Urban Development has been approached for allotment of suitable land. A completion time can be estimated only after allotment of land.

**Expansion of Mobile Network**

2395. SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) proposes to expand its mobile network in the country;





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All India	56	1	171	226	88	0	155	187	86	0	108	145	35	0	5	0

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

P= Provisional.

Note: Total may not necessarily tally due to rounding off of figures.

The information for the years 2007 and 2008 is based on the returns/clarifications received in the Labour Bureau till 25th Sept, 2008.

\*=Not available

\*\* = Nil

### **Statement II**

#### *Disputes handled in Central Sphere*

Regions	Year 2005-06 Disputes handled	Year 2006-07 Disputes handled	Year 2007-08 Disputes handled
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	719	748	819
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	401	405	397
Asansol (West Bengal)	458	494	429
Bangalore (Karnataka)	148	261	256
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	571	492	549
Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir)	381	492	552
Cochin (Kerala)	325	274	323
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	718	587	551
Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	1056	1040	1123
Delhi	552	462	261
Guwahati (North Eastern States)	133	95	79
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	449	406	437
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	526	442	591
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	539	391	485
Kolkata (West Bengal)	189	241	270
Mumbai (Maharashtra)	481	603	556
Nagpur (Mah./Vidarbha region)	285	250	310
Patna (Bihar)	446	449	522
Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Region was not in existence	103	71
Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Region was not in existence	97	68

*[Translation]***BPL Farmers**

2397. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the number of farmers who are living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;

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

(c) the details of the welfare schemes that are being implemented for the farmers;

(d) the details of the funds released by the Government for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the number of farmers benefited 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) According to estimates of the Planning Commission, 30.53 percent of persons belonging to farmer households were living below the poverty line during 2003. This estimate is based on the results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers' conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization. State-wise data are not available.

(c) to (e) The major schemes, viz., Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Horticulture Mission, under implementation in the country for the benefit of farmers, raise the farm income and, thus, the well-being of farmers including those below poverty line.

The details of funds released under the above mentioned schemes during the last three years, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V. The schemes are implemented by the State Governments which maintain the list of beneficiaries under different schemes.

**Statement I***Funds released under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 4.12.08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7707.69	2541.54	4643.82	3428.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420.00	2200.00	2650.00	2050.00
3.	Assam	860.00	1000.00	1594.64	812.50
4.	Bihar	850.00	1564.37	3042.14	3243.03
5.	Jharkhand	906.00	830.00	850.00	532.50
6.	Goa	332.59	385.77	432.63	50.00
7.	Gujarat	4850.00	2330.84	5771.65	1822.50
8.	Haryana	1460.00	2700.00	2250.00	1690.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1700.00	2770.59	2214.88	1985.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2250.00	3351.50	2554.04	1830.00
11.	Karnataka	4702.58	5214.24	7346.88	2512.50
12.	Kerala	5950.00	1350.00	1725.00	637.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2550.00	3963.00	4789.92	3142.50
14.	Chhattisgarh	2775.00	1129.76	2455.48	2170.00
15.	Maharashtra	10328.01	11751.30	12034.63	8858.85
16.	Manipur	1785.40	2200.00	3309.25	2050.00
17.	Mizoram	1950.00	2300.00	3000.00	1162.50
18.	Meghalaya	800.00	900.00	925.00	712.50
19.	Nagaland	1800.00	2221.04	2384.00	1162.50
20.	Orissa	2300.00	3550.00	3736.11	1640.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	426.00	650.00	875.00
22.	Rajasthan	6255.00	8212.55	7835.42	2875.00
23.	Sikkim	1422.00	2000.00	2335.46	925.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3670.00	6337.00	6662.51	3460.00
25.	Tripura	1861.56	2000.00	1444.80	925.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7423.23	5668.14	7153.27	5687.50
27.	Uttarakhand	1787.87	3144.37	2353.87	2300.00
28.	West Bengal	2500.00	3190.00	3364.21	2212.50

**Statement II***Funds released under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)\**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 10.12.08)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.08	132.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	72.81

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	57.77	74.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.96	59.94
6.	Goa	1.70	0.00
7.	Gujarat	49.81	114.51
8.	Haryana	21.52	39.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.17	8.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.20
11.	Jharkhand	55.68	10.46

\*The Scheme was launched in 2007-08.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	154.30	157.07	20.	Orissa	39.30	47.73
13.	Kerala	55.40	4.80	21.	Punjab	36.05	43.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101.62	60.03	22.	Rajasthan	55.76	116.88
15.	Maharashtra	128.20	24.20	23.	Sikkim	2.77	5.68
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.90	24.	Tamil Nadu	153.60	70.19
17.	Meghalaya	6.37	6.77	25.	Tripura	4.16	16.08
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.80	26.	Uttar Pradesh	103.90	158.29
19.	Nagaland	3.19	0.99	27.	Uttarakhand	28.25	0.00
				28.	West Bengal	54.93	76.01

**Statement III***Funds released under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2006-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 1.12.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4816	4542.00	5325.00	2500.00
2.	Assam	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	245.00	385.00	1100.00	400.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	675.00	500.00	296.29
5.	Gujarat	1850.00	975.00	1000.00	200.00
6.	Goa	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	434.00	411.00	800.00	200.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.50	75.00	100.00	10.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	142.50	0.00	75.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1800.00	2700.00	2500.00	376.66
11.	Kerala	7.50	15.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	3750.00	2500.00	2000.00
13.	Maharashtra	2739.00	925.00	2000.00	400.00
14.	Mizoram	90.00	102.87	300.00	150.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Orissa	500.00	525.00	900.00	275.00
16.	Punjab	87.50	0.00	0.00	30.94
17.	Rajasthan	2840.00	2934.50	3600.00	2000.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	1245.00	1345.00	1200.00	500.00
19.	Tripura	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1065.00	1115.00	1600.00	500.00
21.	West Bengal	450.00	674.50	800.00	100.00

**Statement IV***Funds released under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)\**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 10.12.08)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.62	33.01
2.	Assam	11.39	15.65
3.	Bihar	36.30	44.14
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	55.66
5.	Gujarat	7.37	8.33
6.	Haryana	21.14	4.09

1	2	3	4
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	9.81
8.	Karnataka	7.87	15.43
9.	Kerala	0.00	1.51
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.12	64.38
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	38.36
12.	Orissa	11.34	44.88
13.	Punjab	32.88	26.40
14.	Rajasthan	24.59	12.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	12.81	26.05
16.	Uttar Pradesh	63.79	123.02
17.	West Bengal	13.00	43.81

\*The Scheme was launched in October, 2007.

**Statement V***Funds released under National Horticulture Mission*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 26.11.08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4420.96	7500.00	7636.94	10468.39
2.	Bihar	3100.00	3500.00	269.72	3122.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	2367.83	5500.00	6252.41	3000.00
4.	Goa	315.20	200.00	3.19	50.45
5.	Gujarat	3239.28	2577.03	1954.24	2131.83
6.	Haryana	1050.00	3480.00	6476.49	2551.86
7.	Jharkhand	3030.00	4000.00	781.00	3000.00
8.	Karnataka	4455.17	8448.25	8571.05	12536.88
9.	Kerala	3533.98	7959.53	6147.73	7517.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2839.77	4291.75	5537.49	3500.00
11.	Maharashtra	8260.28	14492.65	13224.97	13021.70
12.	Orissa	3611.91	4450.00	3812.16	0.00
13.	Punjab	2868.82	1150.00	2409.99	12.48
14.	Rajasthan	2259.57	3837.93	5673.19	2897.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	3891.67	6450.00	8536.82	7688.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5340.25	1500.00	9425.90	1079.27
17.	West Bengal	4035.31	4600.00	681.82	607.20
18.	Delhi	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	63.00	29.90	0.00
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00

### Production of Crops

2398. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether productivity of major crops has not increased as compared to other developing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken thereon; and

(c) the details regarding the productivity of crops and the growth rate of production with respect to major food crops during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir. As per reports of Food & Agriculture Organizations (FAO), the productivity of major crops, i.e. rice, wheat, pulses, soyabean and sugarcane in India have witnessed an upward trend during last three years as compared to other developing countries.

(b) Does not arise.

productivity of major food crops during 2004-05 to 2008-09 and growth rates of production during 2004-05 to 2007-08:

(c) Following table gives the detail regarding the

Crop	Yield (Kg/Hectare)					Growth Rate (Million Tonnes)			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09\$	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*
Rice	1984	2102	2131	2203	2106	-6.10	10.42	1.70	3.30
Wheat	2602	2619	2708	2785	NA	-4.86	1.03	9.32	3.42
Coarse Cereals	1153	1172	1182	1418	1379	-11.01	1.79	-0.41	20.08
Pulses	577	598	612	635	534	-11.94	1.98	6.05	6.41
Foodgrain	1652	1715	1756	1854	1691	-6.96	5.16	4.16	6.16

\* 4th advance estimates released on 09.07.2008.

\$ 1st advance estimates released on 25.09.2008 (Kharif only).

N.A.: Not Applicable as the sowing of wheat is in progress.

#### Telephone Subscribers Base in Rural Areas

2399. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite an increase in the number of mobile phone subscribers and density of telephones, the number of telephone subscribers is very low in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telecom services in the country, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) As on 31.10.2008, 109.05 million telephones have been provided in the rural areas out of 363.95 million total telephones provided in the country. The rural tele-density stands at 13.40 per cent as on 31.10.2008 against the target of 4 percent by 2010, as per National Telecom Policy (NTP) 1999.

(c) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Government to improve the telecom services in the country, particularly in rural areas:

- (i) Support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provisioning of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDEs) in all the 1685 net cost positive Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs).
- (ii) A Scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7871 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage in the country. Also, about 11000 number of additional infrastructure sites (towers) are proposed to be installed in the second phase.
- (iii) Relaxation of norms by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for laying cable upto 5 kms. of exchanges against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms based on demand and techno-commercial consideration.
- (iv) Large-scale deployment of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network by BSNL in rural areas.
- (v) Deployment of Mobile Network along all the Highways by BSNL to give incidental coverage to large parts of rural areas.
- (vi) Remote and far-flung areas, which are not possible to be covered with terrestrial technology,

are planned by BSNL to be covered with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs).

- (vii) Expansion of Cellular Mobile Network by BSNL to overcome the network congestion caused due to ever growing demand and traffic.
- (viii) Improvement of the outdoor network by BSNL by creating pole less network, replacement of under ground paper core cables etc. in phased manner to reduce the fault rate.
- (ix) In addition to the efforts made by BSNL, the private operators are also offering their services to meet the demand for telephone.

*[English]*

#### **Compensation for Loss due to Floods**

2400. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the rate of compensation for damaged crops and waiver of loans in recently affected States due to floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) In accordance with the items and norms of expenditure for assistance from relief funds in the wake of natural calamities viz. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), which were revised in June, 2007, input subsidy is admissible to small and marginal farmers for crop loss of 50% and above at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per hectare in rainfed areas, Rs. 4000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and Rs. 6000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops. Input subsidy is also admissible at the above rates to farmers, other than small and marginal farmers, subject to a ceiling of 1 hectare per farmer for natural calamity occurring for the first time and upto 2 hectare per farmer for successive calamities, irrespective of the size of holding. There is, at present, no proposal to increase the rate and parameters for waiver of loans.

*[Translation]*

#### **FAO Report on Agriculture**

2401. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of petroleum products adversely affect the prices of agricultural products as indicated in the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) report related to the State of Food and Agriculture 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be 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) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Horticulture Farms**

2402. SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Horticulture Farms in Karnataka and other parts of the country are running under losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to handover the farms on lease basis as a pilot project to use the resources in the interest of the nation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Horticulture Farms in Karnataka are not running under losses. These farms are being used for the production and supply of quality planting materials to the farmers and also have been developed as model farms for the dissemination of technology, demonstration of cultivation techniques, etc.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The Karnataka State Horticulture Development Agency which has recently been established by the Government of Karnataka is planning to develop all horticulture farms and nurseries in a professional manner for meeting the objectives of production of quality planting materials and for dissemination of technology and demonstration of cultivation techniques for adoption in various development programmes.

#### **Diseases in Animals**

2403. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of animals have died due to spread of several potentially fatal disease including mad cow and anthrax in cattle in various parts of the country over a period of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted regarding spread of these diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to provide help to the State Governments 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) and (b) No Sir. Country is historically free from the Mad Cow Disease. However, potentially fatal animal diseases, including anthrax occur sporadically in the country Sporadic occurrence of anthrax has been reported from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Puducherry and Kerala.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Intensive surveillance is carried out for Mad Cow Disease as per guidelines of the World Animal Health Organization (OIE). So far, more than 8660 brain samples have been tested and found negative. Funds are provided to the State Governments under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)' for animal disease surveillance.

#### **Upgradation of Small Textile Mills**

2404. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme for upgradation, development and improvement of the conditions of small textile mills of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up powerloom service centres in the country;

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

(e) the details of services rendered by these service centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Government has taken various measures for upgradation, development and improvement of the condition of textile industry as whole, including small textile mills in the country. Some of the measures taken are given below:

- In order to facilitate modernization/Technology Upgradation of Textiles mills, Government has launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years which was subsequently extended up to 31.3.2007 and stands extended during Eleventh Five Year Plan with special thrust on garmenting, technical Textiles and processing segments.
- Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched in the year 2000 to improve productivity and quality of cotton.
- For imparting focused thrust for setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give a fillip to exports, a centrally sponsored scheme titled Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched by merging two schemes namely

the Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports (APE) and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). The SITP is expected to plug critical infrastructure gaps in traditional textile/apparel clusters to help the units located therein to become globally competitive. Under the scheme, 30 projects with total project cost of Rs. 3046.33 crore were identified till 31.03.2008.

(c) to (e) Government has formulated various schemes for upgradation and development of powerloom sector in the country. Some of the schemes are given below:

**(1) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development having following components:**

- (a) Marketing Development Programme;
- (b) Exposure visit of powerloom weavers to other clusters;
- (c) Survey of powerlooms;
- (d) Powerloom cluster development;
- (e) Development & upgradation of skills.

**2. Modified Group Workshed Scheme:**

The Government of India had introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, under the Xth five-year plan. The Scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global market. The scheme was further revised and as per the revised Scheme, subsidy for Work shed would be limited to 40% of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 120/- per sq. ft.

**3. Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers:**

Government of India have launched a revised Scheme "Welfare of Powerloom Workers through Group Insurance Scheme" in association with LIC from 1st July 2003. The Scheme was further revised from 1st Jan. 2008 onwards with increased benefits. The details regarding premium payable and the benefits available under the revised Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under the scheme a worker will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs. 600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

**4. 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy:**

The Government has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the TUFSS, especially in order to help the Decentralised Powerloom Sector. The scheme was announced on 6.11.2003 and is applicabe to powerlooms in SSI sector only. Under the scheme, Rs. 134 crore has been disbursed to 1916 cases since November 2003 to March 2008.

**5. Powerloom Service Centers:**

Government has set up 44 Powerloom Service Centers (PSC) through out the country. The state-wise location of these centers are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The services rendered by these PSCs mainly are training, testing of samples, design development, consultancy services to the powerloom units in the cluster, etc. The details of the services provided during the last three years are as under:

Sl.No.	Service rendered	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto October)
1.	Training (No. of trainees)	6663	8510	10126	6929
2.	Sample testing (Nos.)	77857	74247	77113	38849
3.	Design developed (Nos)	3073	3183	4531	2477
4.	Consultancy services (Nos.)	5247	4187	4664	2645

**Statement I**

<i>Premium</i>	
Weavers Contribution	Rs. 80/-
GOI Contribution	Rs. 150/-
Contribution from social security fund	Rs. 100/-
<b>Total Premium</b>	<b>Rs. 330/-</b>

**Benefits**

(i) Natural Death	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii) Accidental Death	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iii) Permanent total disability due to accident	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iv) Permanent partial disability due to accident	Rs. 75,000/-

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	Location	State
1	2	3
1.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
2.	Madhavnagar	
3.	Solapur	
4.	Bhiwandi-I	
5.	Bhiwandi-II	
6.	Malegaon	
7.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
8.	Komorapalayam	
9.	Palladam	
10.	Salem	
11.	Rajapalayam	
12.	Somanur	
13.	Thiruchengode	
14.	Erode	

1	2	3
15.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
16.	Dholka	
17.	Pandesara	
18.	Sanchin	
19.	Surat	
20.	Umargaon	
21.	Bangalore	Karnataka
22.	Doddaballapur	
23.	Gadag-Betagiri	
24.	Belgaum	
25.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Nagarl	
27.	Kannur	Kerala
28.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Kanpur	
30.	Meerut	
31.	Tanda	
32.	Maunath Bhanjan	
33.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Jabalpur	
35.	Burhanpur	
36.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
37.	Kishnagarh	
38.	Ludhiana	Punjab
39.	Amritsar	
40.	Panipat	Haryana
41.	Ranaghat	West Bengal
42.	Cuttuck	Orissa
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
44.	Guwahati	Assam

*[Translation]*

**Production of Fruits**

2405. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for production of fruits in the country during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investment proposed to be made by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the said target?

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 Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (TMNE) and (ii) The National Horticulture Mission (NHM), during the current Five Year Plan for the development of horticultural crops including fruits. Since, production depends on various factors, no targets have been fixed for the production of fruits. However, based on the funds earmarked for implementation of the above mentioned schemes during the XI five year plan, an area of 9.59 lakh hectares has been targeted for fruit production through area expansion.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 8809.00 crore under National Horticulture Mission and Rs. 1500.00 crore under Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been earmarked for the development of horticulture sector in the country during the current Five Year Plan (2007-12). The budgetary support is meant for overall development of horticulture including fruits.

(d) The Annual Action Plans for the implementation of various horticulture development activities including fruits

production are prepared by the State implementing agencies keeping in view the overall targets prescribed by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. In order to ensure that the said targets are achieved in full, the Department undertakes monitoring of the schemes through progress reporting, field verification and review meetings at regular intervals.

*[English]*

**Production of Mangoes**

2406. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of mangoes produced in the country including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year State-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to boost the production of mango in the country; 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) The State-wise production of Mango including Karnataka during the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In order to boost the production of various horticulture crops in the country including Mango, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes on (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States (TMNE) including Sikkim since 2001-02 which has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the year 2003-04, and (ii) the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining States and Union Territories from the year 2005-06. The activities taken up under these schemes to boost the production of Mango include production of good quality planting material, area expansion, rejuvenation of old & senile orchards, adoption of organic farming, integrated nutrient management, Integrated pest management and training.



**Statement***State-wise Production of Mango during the years 2004-05 to 2007-08*

(Production in 000 MT)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2004-05 Production	2005-06 Production	2006-07 Production	2007-08 Production
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3135.2	3306.0	3865.2	3865.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Assam	34.7	48.1	48.7	46.3
5.	Bihar	865.6	1222.7	1306.9	1349.0
6.	Chandigarh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
7.	Chhattisgarh	143.8	113.1	136.4	119.0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Goa	18.7	27.1	19.3	22.5
12.	Gujarat	729.1	772.1	834.3	930.1
13.	Haryana	53.4	60.7	47.2	59.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	59.7	63.1	40.1	29.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.3	14.9	17.6	17.8
16.	Jharkhand	85.8	88.6	85.8	85.8
17.	Karnataka	1105.9	1236.8	1368.8	1337.7
18.	Kerala	384.2	511.1	445.4	445.4
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63.5	61.0	58.0	64.0
21.	Maharashtra	634.3	638.6	646.3	710.9
22.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
26.	Orissa	416.3	428.8	431.4	251.8
27.	Pondicherry	5.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
28.	Punjab	63.7	65.1	64.5	81.0
29.	Rajasthan	94.7	120.4	82.0	82.0
30.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	539.4	537.8	580.8	753.6
32.	Tripura	9.3	12.3	11.4	11.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2585.6	2673.3	2794.1	2876.5
34.	Uttarakhand	98.4	106.6	109.8	112.7
35.	West Bengal	460.8	513.3	549.8	623.3
Total		11603.0	12636.2	13558.4	13902.9

#### **Amendment in Laws Regarding Internet**

2407. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people are misusing the social networking sites on Internet by uploading offensive pictures and videos to these sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the relevant laws to include these activities under the criminal law to prevent such activities;

(d) if so, whether the Government has noticed a number of cases regarding Phishing/identity theft over the Internet;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Every infrastructure/service is vulnerable to misuse by a section of people and the same is applicable in this

case also. As per the crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 88, 69 and 99 cases of obscene publication/transmission in electronic form (under IT Act, 2000) were registered in the year 2005, 2006, 2007.

(c) No, Sir. However, publishing and transmission of information, which is obscene, in electronic form is an offence under Section 67 of Information Technology Act, 2000. Further amendments are proposed in IT Act, 2000 which provides punishment for publishing or transmitting in electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act or conduct, etc.

(d) and (e) NCRB maintains the cyber crime data for the country. No separate data is maintained under the crime head phishing/identity theft.

(f) The Government has introduced the Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2006 in the Parliament, which *inter alia* provides a legal framework for prevention of new forms of cyber crimes like publishing of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, video voyeurism, breach of confidentiality and leakage of data by service providers, e-commerce frauds through impersonation commonly known as phishing, identity theft and offensive messages through communication service.

[*Translation*]

**Violation of Labour Laws by ONGC**

2408. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the details regarding complaints of violation of various labour laws in respect of contract labourers engaged in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon by the concerned Labour Commissioner; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of labour laws by ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Funds for Drought**

2409. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per capita amount allocated by the Department of Agriculture to the drought prone areas in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the fund sought by the various States including Maharashtra alongwith the amount of money sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the purpose during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Financing of relief expenditure in the wake of natural calamities in the country including drought, is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of Finance Commission, from time to time. There are two schemes for providing assistance towards immediate relief in the wake of natural calamities viz. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). CRF has been constituted for each State and is contributed by the Government of India and State Governments concerned in the ratio of 3:1. The State Governments are required to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities out of the corpus of the CRF, in accordance with the extant items and norms. In case the natural calamity is of a severe nature and the funds available in the State's CRF account are not sufficient, additional assistance is considered from the NCCF, in accordance with an established procedure. State-wise details of assistance sought and assistance approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) from the NCCF, for drought relief, for the droughts of 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of assistance sought and approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of drought*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Drought of 2005-06		Drought of 2006-07		Drought of 2007-08	
		Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved*	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved*	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	823.13	76.27	—	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	377.00	39.02	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Jharkhand	869.70	107.37	—	—	—	—
4.	Karnataka	—	—	1439.81	78.96	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1883.81	42.09
6.	Rajasthan	1544.63	146.50	—	—	—	—
7.	Uttarakhand	287.80	38.99	—	—	220.04	27.78

\*Assistance approved from NCCF is subject to adjustment of available balances in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) account of the State, as determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **Barnar Reservoir Scheme**

2410. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the completion of Barnar Reservoir Scheme in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) New projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the ongoing irrigation projects are considered on the basis of the proposals submitted by the State Government in accordance with AIBP guidelines on year to year basis. No proposal for Barnar Reservoir Scheme in Bihar is received in the Ministry of Water Resources so far for the year 2008-09.

*[English]*

### **Livestock Policy**

2411. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to boost the capacity of the livestock sector to increase growth in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features of the National Livestock Policy *inter-alia* indicating the time-frame within which it is proposed to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c) The salient features of the Proposed National Livestock Policy are as under:

- (i) Enhancing productivity in Livestock and removal of constraints which hinder productivity;
- (ii) To double the availability of animal protein from the present level of 10 gm per capita per day to 20 gm per capita per day within a decade.
- (iii) To improve understanding of socio-economic problems relating to small holding systems and development of appropriate extension modules for transfer of technology for small farm production.
- (iv) Formulation of breeding policy for each Livestock species aiming at qualitative and quantitative improvement in livestock products.
- (v) To provide quality assurance in the entire food chain to meet international standards concerning quality, hygiene and food safety.
- (vi) Preparation of contingency plan concerning natural calamities and disease outbreaks which would also include appropriate insurance packages.
- (vii) Strengthening of education infrastructure for training and retraining of Veterinary graduates, auxiliary staff as well as farmers.

- (viii) Eradication and control of major animal diseases to improve productivity of animals and exploit export potential of livestock and livestock products.

The draft National Livestock Policy is under circulation before its presentation to the Cabinet. It is not possible to give time-frame by which it is proposed to be implemented. However, it is expected to be launched before the end of the current financial year.

The National Livestock Policy provides broad guidelines for holistic development of the entire livestock sector. Therefore, to meet its objectives various short, medium and long term programmes will have to be implemented over a period of time.

Since Livestock sector is a state subject, the States will have to adopt the policy and launch suitable programmes specific to their needs so as to meet the overall national objectives of livestock development in order to ensure food security of the nation and general welfare of rural and urban population.

#### **Additional Subsidy for Supply of Rice**

2412. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought any additional subsidy to supply rice to the poor sections in the State at Rs. 2/- per kg; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) The Department of Food and Public Distribution has not received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for additional subsidy to enable them to supply rice at Rs. 2/- per kg. to the poor sections in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Spurious Pesticides**

2413. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterated and spurious pesticides are being manufactured and sold in various seed centres in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken by the Government to stop the manufacture and sale of such pesticides?

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) There are reports of manufacture and sale of spurious pesticides, including two cases in Chikaballapur and one case in Davangere in Karnataka.

(c) The pesticide samples are drawn by Insecticide Inspectors and tested in 54 State Pesticide Testing Laboratories in 20 States and 1 Union Territory and also in the two Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur. The Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad performs referral analysis. Offenders are prosecuted under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The State Government of Karnataka has registered cases against the offenders in the three cases referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Insecticides Act, 1968.

#### **Water Technology Centre**

2414. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Water Technology Centres under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are unable to perform properly due to lack of staff;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in different Centres including Bhubaneswar;

(c) whether the Water Technology Centres are funded by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds generated by these Centres on their own during each of the last three years and the current year, Centre-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) The water technology centers WTCER, Bhubaneswar and

WTC, IARI, New Delhi are performing as per mandate of the center.

(b) Total of nine scientific, one technical and one administrative and four supporting staff posts are lying vacant at WTCER, Bhubaneswar. In WTC, IARI, there is no post lying vacant in Scientific cadre.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The total fund allocation for WTCER, Bhubaneswar during the current financial year is Rs. 180 lakhs under plan and Rs. 188 lakhs under non-plan.

The total fund allocation for WTC, IARI is Rs. 19 lakhs under plan and Rs. 17 lakhs under non-plan during the year 2007-08.

(e) The revenue generation of WTCER, Bhubaneswar is Rs. 32.88 lakhs during last three years and Rs. 13 lakhs during the current financial year.

The WTC, IARI generated funds of Rs. 1.73 lakhs during the last three years and Rs. 0.25 lakhs approx. during the current financial year.

#### **Contamination of Ground Water**

2415. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground water in several parts of the country has been found to be highly contaminated with lead and uranium;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of the places from where the samples were drawn and the level of contamination found therein, State-wise; and

(c) the action plan formulated to free ground water contamination alongwith the time-frame fixed therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) According to studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the presence of lead in ground water more than the permissible limit of 0.05 milligram/litre is reported in certain pockets in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, as per details is given in the enclosed Statement. The CGWB has not analysed the presence of uranium in ground water. The Union Ministry of Rural Development under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) provides technical and financial assistance to the State for tackling water quality problems.

#### **Statement**

##### *Parts of the districts affected by excess Lead contamination in ground water*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Districts Lead (>0.05 mg/litre)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy, Nalagonda
2.	Delhi	Along the Najafgarh drain in North, West and Southwest districts
3.	Haryana	Hissar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
6.	Maharashtra	Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal

1	2	3
7.	Punjab	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Muktsar
8.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
9.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Janpur, Kanpur, Raebareli.

### Impact of Climate Change

2416. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of climate change on rice cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said study has indicated that a four degree increase in temperature can reduce the yield by 10 percent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted modeling study on the impact of climate change on the cultivation of rice and wheat. Field and green house studies conducted at Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack indicate that higher temperature is not likely to affect rice productivity during the rainy season. However, in a study at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore, it was observed that rice production during the dry season may be reduced due to development of sterility as a consequence of high temperature during flowering and grain filling stages of the rice crop.

(c) and (d) The reports available from International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, indicated that every degree increase in the ambient night temperature result in an increase in sterility by 10%. However, studies

conducted at Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack indicated that the sterility of rice plants and consequential decrease in yield is related to the high temperature during the reproductive stages including grain filling. Efforts are on the course for screening of rice germplasm with an aim to develop varieties which can withstand high temperature at reproductive stage.

### Milk Production

2417. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target or formulated any plan to increase milk production by 2021;

(b) whether any plan has been formulated to enhance milk production by that year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant any incentive to States in this regard; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (e) A National Dairy Plan to meet the projected demand of 180 million tones of milk by 2021-22 is at a preliminary stage of formulation.

### Setting of Mobile Towers

2418. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued some guidelines for giving relaxation

to the Telecom companies to install more mobile towers in locations close to cantonments, defence areas and airports which have made complaints regarding drop in mobile signals in the areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not issued any guidelines on this issue.

*[Translation]*

#### Quality of Mobile Services

2419. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile services in rural areas of the country including in Maharashtra is highly unsatisfactory and not upto the mark;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the mobile services; and

(d) the number of towers installed in the country including in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)

based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is, in general, working satisfactorily in the rural areas of the country including in Maharashtra and is meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). BSNL is optimizing its network continuously for its performance. Monitoring of the network has also been strengthened to ensure performance as per the QoS parameters prescribed by TRAI. In addition, Government has taken and is contemplating following steps to further improve the mobile services in rural areas:

(i) To increase the wireless communication in rural areas, scheme for setting up of 7871 Shareable Infrastructure Sites in 500 districts in 27 States for provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas through subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) (Phase-I) has been launched. Mobile services from these towers are likely to commence in a phased manner.

(ii) Second phase of the Mobile Infrastructure Scheme for setting up 11,000 additional towers to cover the remaining uncovered rural and remote areas is likely to be launched shortly.

(iii) Sharing of infrastructure to reduce the capital as well as operation cost.

(d) A Statement indicating State-wise number of towers installed in the country including in the State of Maharashtra by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years and the current financial year upto 30.11.2008 is enclosed.

#### Statement

*State-wise number of towers installed in the country including in the State of Maharashtra by BSNL*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Towers provided during last three financial years			Number of Towers provided during current financial year upto 30.11.08
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	20	27	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	588	452	121	796



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	273	87	222	430
4.	Bihar	335	187	243	439
5.	Chhattisgarh	55	243	313	242
6.	Gujarat	206	853	479	188
7.	Haryana	446	219	76	81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	237	124	27	88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	266	107	34	104
10.	Jharkhand	207	110	50	130
11.	Karnataka	637	201	93	335
12.	Kerala	561	604	141	215
13.	Madhya Pradesh	49	566	384	455
14.	Maharashtra	451	1024	738	457
15.	Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura	79	52	72	20
16.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland	46	50	29	56
17.	Orissa	363	178	256	195
18.	Punjab	634	364	46	129
19.	Rajasthan	666	775	246	214
20.	Tamil Nadu	1090	426	176	538
21.	Uttaranchal	203	105	34	60
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1418	1484	388	437
23.	West Bengal	547	500	312	242
Total		9372	8731	4507	5871

*[English]***Smuggling of Apples**

2420. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantities of apples are reported to be smuggled from outside and sold in the country without phytosanitary certificates;

(b) if so, the number of incidents reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) There are no reports of smuggling of apples from outside the country without phytosanitary certificates.

(c) to (e) The import of apples is allowed after conducting Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) into India through notified points of entry specified in Schedules I & II of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 (P.Q. Order, 2003). The consignments arriving in India are inspected in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in the P.Q. Order, 2003 by the Indian Plant Quarantine Officers.

#### **Selection of National Rivers**

2421. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria evolved/proposed to be evolved for the selection of rivers to be declared as National Rivers;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a River Authority to upgrade the rivers as National Rivers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the rivers to be declared as National Rivers and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Central Government has initiated an exercise for revamping the river conservation strategy with an aim to promote a holistic and integrated approach of river basin planning. The process for setting up a River Basin Authority for River Ganga as an empowered, planning, implementing and monitoring Authority, vested with appropriate powers has been initiated in consultation with the Central Ministries and the State Governments.

#### **Safety of Dams**

2422. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Dams in the country which are more than ten years old, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the safety of these Dams;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per 'National Register of Large Dams-2002', there are 4013 large dams in India which are constructed upto 1998. The State-wise list giving the number of such dams in each State is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Since mainly State Governments are the owners of irrigation and multipurpose projects, the responsibility of dam safety largely rests with them. The role of Central Government is confined to giving advisory services with regard to safety and rehabilitation of such dams. As per the "Dam Safety Procedure" laid down by the Standing Committee for Dam Safety in India, all large dams (irrespective of their age) are required to be inspected twice a year during pre and post monsoon periods. These inspections are to be carried out by the "Dam Safety Organization" of respective states/owners of the dams; and the consolidated information is to be submitted in the form of annual reports to 'Dam Safety Monitoring Directorate' of Central Water Commission (CWC). As on date, the consolidated reports for the years 2007-08 have been received from 8 States and from NHPC and BBMB.

(c) From the consolidated reports made available to CWC by state governments/owners of dam, the major deficiencies observed in case of large dams are as under:

- (i) longitudinal cracks on top of dams,
- (ii) seepage of water through dam body,
- (iii) sweating of d/s slope,
- (iv) chocking of drainage holes,
- (v) erosion and damage of concrete in buckets stilling basins/end-seal wall, etc.,
- (vi) scouring d/s of bucket and end seal,
- (vii) erosion/damage to apron floor,
- (viii) opening of joints of abutments, transition walls, end-seal walls, etc.

(d) At the level of Central Government, a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, CWC

was constituted in August 1982. The Standing Committee finalized the Dam Safety Procedures in July 1986, for periodic inspection and monitoring of safety status of large dams. This Committee was reconstituted as the National Committee, on Dam Safety (NCDS) in October 1987. The main function of the committee is to monitor the implementation of action points on Dam Safety Procedures at the State level. The Committee also oversees dam safety activities in various States/Organizations and suggests improvements to bring these in line with the latest state-of-the-art consistent with the Indian conditions. It acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures for dams in distress by the dam owners.

**Statement**

*State-wise Distribution of Large Dams Completed upto 1998 Abstract*

Sl.No.	State	Total Number of Dams
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	161
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	247
7.	Goa	5
8.	Gujarat	470
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
12.	Jharkhand	48
13.	Karnataka	201
14.	Kerala	50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	790
16.	Maharashtra	1430
17.	Manipur	2
18.	Meghalaya	6

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Orissa	143
22.	Punjab	10
23.	Rajasthan	174
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	91
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	113
28.	Uttarakhand	11
29.	West Bengal	22
Grand Total		4013

**Computer Facility in Post Offices**

2423. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide E-Mail and computer facilities in all the important post offices in rural and tribal areas of the country within a stipulated time limit;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the number of post offices proposed to be cornered there under and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the number of post offices having such facilities in rural and tribal areas of the country at present, State-wise;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 for the said purposes;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any time bound programme to provide computer facility in the remaining post offices of the country during the eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a), (b), (e) and (f) Computerization of Post Offices is an ongoing process subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 for computerization of Post Offices including such facilities in rural and tribal areas as follows:

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2007-08	Rs. 100.26 Crores	Rs. 61.10 Crores
2008-09 (up to 10/2008)	Rs. 49.66 Crores	Rs. 32.66 Crores

#### Setting up of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges

2424. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic, digital trunk automatic and other types of telephone exchanges set up in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such exchanges set up in the rural areas during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such exchanges or upgrade the present exchanges during the ensuing year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, the number of electronic, digital trunk automatic and other types of telephone exchanges set up by BSNL in the country during the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The number of telephone exchanges (landline, mobile and WLL) set up by MTNL during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Delhi	Mumbai
2005-06	03	10
2006-07	Nil	16
2007-08	06	7

(b) The number of Electronic/Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges set up in rural areas are nil during the said period as these types of exchanges are set up at the Long Distance Charging Centers (LDCCs) only. The information about landline exchanges set up in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II includes information about landline exchanges set up in rural areas also.

(c) There are no plans to set up more Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges or upgrade the present exchanges during the ensuing year. However, IP TAXs are to be set up during 2009-10.

As far as landline exchanges are concerned enough landline switching capacity is available to provide telephone connections on demand in most of the cases. New exchanges are being opened on need basis and continuous augmentation is being done.

(d) Details of IP TAXs planned to be set up during 2009-10. are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### Statement I

*List of no. of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges set up during the last three years*

State	No. of exchanges
1	2

(a) Details of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges set up during 2005-06:

Assam	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Himachal Pradesh	3
Kerala	1
Karnataka	1

1	2
Maharashtra	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

## (B) Details of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges set up during 2006-07

Assam	1
Bihar	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Kerala	2
Maharashtra	2
Madhya Pradesh	1
Nagaland	1
Punjab	1

1	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

## (c) Details of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges set up during 2007-08

Andhra Pradesh	1
Delhi	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Statement II***Details of landline exchanges set up in the country during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	No. of landline exchanges set up during		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	109	326	56
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
6.	Gujarat	0	4	3
7.	Haryana	2	11	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	1
10.	Jharkhand	21	19	3
11.	Karnataka	3	15	12
12.	Kerala	13	13	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3
14.	Maharashtra	11	9	12
15.	North East-I	1	0	3
16.	North East-II	0	0	0
17.	Orissa	12	5	5
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	12	4	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	9	4	5
21.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	38	2	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	2	0	1
24.	West Bengal	0	0	0
25.	Calcutta	3	11	21
26.	Chennai	0	0	0
Total (BSNL)		252	436	141

**Statement III***[Translation]***Details of IP TAXs Planned during 2009-10****Irrigation Projects**

State	No. of IP TAXs Planned
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Andhra Pradesh	22
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7
Bihar	14
Chhattisgarh	6
Delhi	1
Gujarat	17
Haryana	9
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	6
Karnataka	18
Kerala	11
Madhya Pradesh	29
Maharashtra	28
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	11
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	21
Tamil Nadu	18
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	36
Uttarakhand	3
West Bengal	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>297</b>

2425. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation capacity of big and medium Irrigation Projects in the country alongwith the details of areas irrigated thereby, State-wise;

(b) the number of pending Irrigation Projects in the country alongwith the estimated time of completion of the said projects;

(c) the number of foreign-aided Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan;

(d) the targets for completion of the said projects alongwith the percentage progress made therein; and

(e) the area of land likely to be irrigated under the present and proposed Irrigation Projects?

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) Ultimate Irrigation Potential of major medium irrigation sector in the country is 58.47 million hectares, out of which 42.77 million hectares has been anticipated to be created by the end of Xth Plan. The details of State-wise achievement in Irrigation Potential Creation/Utilisation through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise number of ongoing irrigation projects in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The average time taken for execution of major projects is 10 to 15 years and that for medium irrigation projects 5 to 8 years. Accordingly, the major projects started during or before 1992 and medium projects started during or before VIIIth Plan which have been continuing as ongoing in the XIth Plan and can be considered as delayed projects. The Statement-III is the break up of such ongoing delayed projects. Irrigation is a state subject and the projects are implemented by the respective States according to their own priority which also depends on availability of funds and other resources.

(c) to (e) Government of Rajasthan is implementing Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project with the

assistance of World Bank. The project envisages rehabilitation of 90 (7 major, 37 medium and 46 minor) schemes covering an area of 6.2 lakh ha. and other allied activities. The Project also restores irrigation in an area of 95,670 ha. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project was accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in its meeting held on 29.3.2001 at an estimated cost of Rs. 749.59 crore. During December 2007, Government of Rajasthan proposed for inclusion of renovation work in Chambal canal system in Rajasthan territory in the ongoing Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project. Chambal Right Chanal system was

not covered in the original project proposal accepted by TAC. Central Water Commission had requested Government of Rajasthan to make available Chambal Canal Project of TAC acceptance. Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project with support from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Japan with closing date on 31st March, 2013 is also implemented.

Now a project report on Renovation Rehabilitation of Chambal Right Main Canal (Km 00 to Km 124.00) including distribution system costing Rs. 383.79 crore off taking from Kota Barrage has been received in CWC on 28.04.08 for examination.

### Statement I

#### State-wise likely Physical achievement in MMI Sector upto the end of X Plan

(Th. ha.)

Sl.No.	Name of States & UTs	Ultimate Ingn. Pot for Major & Medium IX Plan	Potential created till end of IX Plan	Potential utilised till end of IX Plan	Performance During X Plan										Cumulative Achievements upto X Plan					
					2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (Target)		Sub Total		PC	PU	PC	PU
					PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	3303.22	3051.59	94.24	61.26	112.98	73.44	78.03	50.72	11.74	7.83	142.45	92.19	439.44	285.84	3742.06	3337.23		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.8	0.62	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.07	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.79	1.20	0.79		
3.	Assam	970.00	243.92	174.37	5.6	3.68	8.62	8.4	47.81	30.97	2.6	1.63	12.71	2.16	68.91	44.84	312.50	219.21		
4.	Bihar	5223.50	2690.00	1714.83	27	17.85	45	29.28	45	29.26	37	24.06	126	81.28	278	181.35	2959.00	1896.18		
5.	Jharkhand	1276.80	354.47	230.45	68	57.7	47	78.62	59.5	38.68	5.0	32.6	35	22.75	249.5	210.28	603.97	440.70		
6.	Goa	62.00	21.17	15.33	1.72	1.12	3.16	2.88	2.22	1.44	4.29	2.65	5.1	3.32	16.48	19.68	37.65	25.91		
7.	Gujarat	3000.00	1430.37	1300.63	144	93.8	137.13	89.13	188	109.2	324	219.8	18	9.78	782.13	812.28	2218.50	1813.11		
8.	Haryana	3000.00	2099.49	1849.97	18.3	10.6	13.57	8.82	16.43	10.68	20.28	13.18	26.29	18.44	91.87	69.72	2191.36	1809.09		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	13.35	7.51	0.2	0.13	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1	0.85	2.1	1.38	15.45	8.89		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250.00	179.99	168.75	3.86	2.31	4.82	3.13	0	0	15.23	8.8			22.81	15.35	203.30	184.09		
11.	Karnataka	2500.00	2121.12	1844.82	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.88			2.83	2.2			8.82	5.00	2127.75	1849.91		
12.	Kerala	1000.00	608.48	568.87	57.12	37.13	68.21	44.34	74.67	29.87	134.09	17.64	148.88	98.48	480.96	224.36	1080.47	783.23		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	1385.90	875.63	10	6.6	16	5.76	16	9.76	10	6.5	16	9.76	66	42.25	1451.90	917.88		
14.	Chhattisgarh	1145.93	922.80	760.74	191.76	68.14	125.32	81.46	147.76	39.6	170.17	110.81	343.18	223.07	688.18	826.70	1816.56	1281.52		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.	Maharashtra	4100.00	3239.00	2147.24	24	16.4	1.15	74.76	118	74.75	1.18	0.76			256.16	166.86	3494.15	2313.09
16.	Manipur	135.00	91.15	72.91			8.18	4.5	6.29	4	0	0	1.6	0.18	11.9	9.48	103.05	82.39
17.	Meghalaya	20.00	0.00	0.00											0	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00													0	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	10.00	0.00	0.00									1	0.86	1	0.65	1.00	0.65
20.	Orissa	3600.00	1826.56	1794.17	28.92	19.46	67.4	43.81	27.76	18.00	0	3.26	35.34	21.67	163.41	106.22	1989.97	1800.39
21.	Punjab	3000.00	2542.48	2485.89	2.19	8.00					30	19.5	30	10.5	62.19	44.93	2604.67	2530.02
22.	Rajasthan	2750.00	2482.15	2313.87	44.8	29.12	68.85	44.95	92	92	71	46.16	131.56	96.51	408.2	287.73	2390.35	2611.80
23.	Sikkim	20.00	0.00	0.00											0	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1500.00	1549.31	1549.29	4.25	2.76	6.14	3.34	2.36	1.63					11.75	7.53	1561.06	1556.92
25.	Tripura	109.00	4.90	4.50					4.5	2.93	4.95	3.02	4.68	3.02	13.8	8.97	19.70	13.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	7910.09	6334.00	145.34	94.47	74.72	38.83	145.2	130	162	105.3	344	223.5	371.26	662	6781.35	6926.00
27.	Uttarakhand	348.00	290.30	185.41	1.24	0.81	2.48	1.51	2.48	1.81	2.48	1.61	0.67	4.44	3.38	8.95	289.85	191.40
28.	West Bengal	2300.00	1683.29	1527.12	39	25.36	7.62	4.89	15	9.75	10	6.5	18	9.76	88.82	56.24	1769.81	1683.38
	UTs	98.00	6.51	3.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	6.51	3.94
	Total	59465.00	36981.43	30972.13	812.33	531.91	922.26	638.95	1064.2	494.92	1068.51	425.28	1426.41	921.41	6295.63	3409.53	42277.86	34981.85

**Statement II***State-wise break up of Spilled Over Projects in XI Plan*

	Major	Medium	ERM	Total
	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	26	19	6	51
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	2	2	6
Bihar	10	2	5	17
Chhattisgarh	4	7	1	12
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	15	11	29
Haryana	1	0	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	0	4

	1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	6	4	10
Jharkhand	6	16	0	22
Karnataka	15	27	5	47
Kerala	3	4	2	9
Madhya Pradesh	18	8	5	31
Maharashtra	53	83	3	139
Manipur	2	1	4	7
Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	1
Orissa	7	10	14	31
Punjab	1	0	2	3
Rajasthan	2	7	2	11
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	2	3	5
Tripura	0	3	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	9	0	13	22
Uttaranchal	1	0	0	1
West Bengal	2	5	8	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>477</b>

**Statement III**

Plan of Start	Projects likely to be spilled over to XI Plan		
	Major	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4
I	0	0	0
II	2	0	2
III	5	1	6
AP 66-69	2	0	2

1	2	3	4
IV	8	3	11
V	33	23	56
AP-78-80	2	5	7
VI	25	21	46
VII	10	13	23
AP-90-92	2	2	4
VIII		48	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>205</b>

*[English]*

#### **Market Intervention Scheme**

2426. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government to include more crops in the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) and refund the loss suffered by the farmers through incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the State Governments have also requested the Union Government to enhance the central aid under the said scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the additional measures taken by the Government to give benefits and small farmers 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 DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of

horticultural and agricultural commodities on the request of a State/UT Government which are generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS) when the prices rule below the cost of production to avoid distress sale. Losses, if any incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North Eastern States). However, the amount of loss to be shared between Central and State Government is restricted to the 25% of procurement cost. Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them. These MIS guidelines are effective from 30.7.2001. Some State Governments have requested to reimburse the actual loss instead of 25% of procurement cost. The matter is being examined. Further, the MIS is applicable for all farmers including middle and small farmers.

#### **ATM Facility at Post Offices**

2427. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide ATM facility to the account holders in the post office savings bank account;

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





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	0
Daman and Diu	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	*	*	2	11	—	—	*	*
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4895</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7189</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>918</b>

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

(P) = Provisional

A = Number of Units Closed

B = Number of Workers Affected

\* = Not Available

— = Nil.

### **Statement II**

*List of Industrial Units Declared Sick State-wise during last 3 years & Current Year (As on 25.8.2008)*

Sl.No.	State	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	7	6	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	1	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	19	9	9	2
7.	Goa	2	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	23	20	11	6
9.	Haryana	1	3	5	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	8	8	2	1
14.	Kerala	9	1	4	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	39	25	19	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	1	0	1	2
22.	Punjab	12	15	7	3
23.	Rajasthan	10	3	2	0
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	18	7	1	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	6	5	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0
29.	West Bengal	11	9	2	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	1	0	0	0

Source: Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

#### **Effect of Tsunami on Marine Fisheries**

2429. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government on the effect of Tsunami on marine fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create artificial cage in the sea to promote marine fishery growth; 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 TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Planning Commission has identified critical areas to study the impact of Tsunami on marine fisheries and requested all the Tsunami affected States/UTs to take up the studies.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Ministry of Agriculture has undertaken a pilot project entitled "Floating Cage Farm for Marine Fin Fish and Shellfish" through the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad has taken up the work for establishment of open sea cage

culture demonstration farms across the east and west coast of the country to promote mariculture.

*[Translation]*

#### Soil Erosion

2430. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on soil erosion in the country;

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

(c) the details of total soil erosion in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the soil erosion and the success achieved so far?

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. As per latest estimates, nearly 73 and 12 million ha. are under water erosion and wind erosion, respectively. The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI), Dehradun has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to control soil erosion.

(c) The average rate of soil erosion in the country is 16.4 t/ha/yr, removing approximately 1 millimeter layer of top soil each year. The average rates (t/ha/year) for twelve states are; Madhya Pradesh-18.6, Andhra Pradesh-13.1, Assam-22.6, Bihar-7.3, Chhattisgarh-19.4, Gujarat-8.2, Karnataka-12.2, Maharashtra-12.7, Orissa-11.3, Rajasthan-15.9, Tripura-15.1 and West Bengal-8.3.

(d) Based on the various location specific erosion control measures developed by CSWCRTI, Dehradun, the GOI has launched massive watershed development programmes in the country under various schemes during different Plan periods. The institute organized regular training courses for field functionaries and farmers on participatory watershed management.

Review of 311 completed watershed projects indicated benefits of increase in irrigated area (33%) and cropping intensity (63%), reduction of soil loss (to 0.8t/ha) and runoff (to 13%) with a benefit-cost ratio of 1:2.14 and internal rate of return of 22%.

#### Agricultural Production

2431. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to classify the cultivable land according to per acre agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the norms proposed to be followed for such classification?

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) No, Sir. At present nine-fold classification of land use data is compiled both State-wise and district-wise under the following categories:

- Forest area
- Area under non-agriculture use
- Barren and unculturable land
- Permanent pastures and other grazing land
- Land under miscellaneous tree crops
- Culturable waste land
- Current fallows
- Fallow land other than current fallows
- Net area sown.

*[English]*

#### Procurement of Cotton by CCI

2432. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to purchase more cotton from the farmers; and



(b) if so, the details of cotton purchased by the cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) With a view to safeguard the interest of the cotton farmers and in the wake of fall in prevailing kap prices, nominated agencies of the Government of India *viz.* Cotton

Corporation of Indian Ltd. (CCI) and NAFED intervene in the market to purchase entire quantity of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade kapas offered by cotton farmers in APMC markets without any quantitative limit at Minimum Support Prices (MSP) which are fixed by the Government of India every year for FAQ grade of various varieties/grades of kapas. State-wise details of cotton purchased by the CCI during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise purchases by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Commercial Price (CP) during last three years alongwith current year 2008-09 is as under*

Quantity in bales

State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	MSP	CP	Total	MSP	CP	Total	MSP	CP	Total	MSP	CP	Total
Punjab	52389	5779	58168	43201	43201		78976	78976	58859	1604	590463	
Haryana	4429	12549	16978	15010	15010		19441	19441	139525	3124	142640	
Rajasthan	70159	1526	71685	60153	60153		69653	69653	60630		57152	
Gujarat	293167	45400	338567	144764	144764		130058	130058	226230		209838	
Maharashtra	295206	29883	325089	539754	3990	543744	379320	379320	631247		600216	
Madhya Pradesh	118267	2361	120628	89844	1209	91053	37935	37935	262021		250510	
Andhra Pradesh	350058	489	350547	527646		527646	218694	29882	248576	783400		753293
Karnataka	62564	1879	64443	4954	7271	12225	17854	17854	44189	202	44391	
Tamil Nadu					90	90						
West Bengal	248		248	238	238		119	119				
Orissa	6064		6064	16257	489	16746	4611	6288	10899	26535		21154
Total	1252551	99866	1352417	1178455	276415	1454870	223305	789526	992831	2762636	4930	2669666

[Translation]

#### Pulses Production

2433. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the total production of pulses with respect to Rabi and Kharif crops in the country during 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-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. As per the 1st Advance Estimates released on 25.09.2008 the production of pulses during Kharif 2008 has been estimated to be 4.72 million tonnes. Since the sowing of Rabi crops is under progress, it is too early to assess production of pulses during Rabi 2008.

*[English]***Horticulture Production**

2434. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Horticulture sector is badly affected due to the lack of any incentive or support for marketing or value addition of agriculture products;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The horticulture sector, with a production of 202.70 million tonnes is having an average annual growth rate of 6.70%. Recognizing the potential for horticulture development, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely "National Horticulture Mission" and "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himanchal Pradesh and Uttarakhand", besides Schemes on (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through production and post harvest management and (ii) capital investment subsidy for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storages/ storage of horticultural produce of National Horticulture Board. Under the above mentioned schemes, assistance is being provided to State Governments and entrepreneurs for development of infrastructure for marketing and post harvest management including value addition of horticulture produce.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State Governments/Union Territories for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities. MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Procurement is made by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and State designated agencies.

In addition, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce has established Agri Export Zones in various parts of the country for promotion of export of horticulture produce.

**Research by ICAR**

2435. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reorient research and development activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, whether there is a need to revise the course curriculum of agricultural education to make it more relevant; and

(c) 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 KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The reorientation of research and development activities and their prioritization is a continuing process in ICAR. In order to address the emerging challenges faced by Indian Agriculture, ICAR has reoriented its research agenda initiating research projects on quality seed; climate change; organic farming; transgenics; insect bio-systematic; veterinary type cultures; gene pyramiding; allele mining; market assisted breeding, etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. ICAR constituted IVth Deans Committee to recommend need based changes in the course curriculum. All the Agricultural Universities have been advised to adopt the revised course curriculum as recommended by the said Committee.

**Per Hectare Cotton Production**

2436. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM:  
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per hectare production of cotton in India is much less than the top cotton producing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details regarding per hectare cotton production during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following table gives the per hectare production (yield) of cotton in India *vis-a-vis* other top cotton producing countries in the world:

Country	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Brazil	1480
China	1253
USA	938
Pakistan	670
India	591

Source: FAO.

State-wise per hectare cotton production for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise per hectare cotton production for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09*

States	Yield (Kg/Hect.)				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09\$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	316	347	381	518	390
Assam	170	73	102	170	170
Chhattisgarh	272	227	340		
Gujarat	421	604	625	581	600
Haryana	568	437	582	663	650
Karnataka	224	228	276	294	237
Kerala	277	220	170		
Madhya Pradesh	185	204	220	233	117
Maharashtra	176	187	253	373	373
Meghalaya	184	184	182	#	#
Mizoram	442	113	4420	#	#
Nagaland	23	289	170	#	#
Orissa	412	435	363	425	422
Punjab	697	731	750	663	699
Rajasthan	297	317	363	397	397
Tamil Nadu	256	258	374	362	294
Tripura	232	227	227	#	#

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	177	201	238	170	
West Bengal	255	510	438	476	
Pondicherry	704	128	128	#	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	216	238
All India	318	362	421	466	445

\*4th advance estimates released on 09.07.2008.

†1st advance estimates released on 25.09.2008.

\*Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assistance from World Bank for Milk Production**

2437. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposal seeking assistance from the Government and World Bank for increasing the production of milk as to bridge the gap between demand and supply of milk in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the present status of those proposals; and

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

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) Government has neither received any report on the gap between demand and supply of milk nor any proposal seeking assistance from the government and World Bank for increasing the production of milk to bridge the gap in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years. However, National Dairy Development Board has submitted a project proposal on increasing the milk production over the next 15 years, with the Government's and the World Bank's assistance in the entire country. It is at a preliminary stage of formulation.

#### **Theft of Imported Wheat**

2438. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether huge quantity of wheat imported during the last three years was reportedly not traceable at present;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of such untraceable wheat alongwith the places from where it was reported missing;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted to fix responsibilities in this case;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Rise in Input Costs of Cotton**

2439. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry has been affected due to the rise in input costs and shortage of cotton; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to protect the Textile Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Wage Parity

2440. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men and women workers working in organised and unorganised sectors, State-wise;

(b) whether there is wage parity between men and women workers in the said sectors;

(c) if not, the number of complaints received regarding non-compliance of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in the above sectors, during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the compliance of rules/laws related to wage parity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR

FERNANDES): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of workers in the country was 45.9 crore. Out of these, 43.3 crore (94%) were in the unorganized sector and the remaining 2.6 crore (6%) were in the organized sector. State-wise detail of labour force in organized sector is as per Statement enclosed. The breakup of number of men and women in unorganized sector is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for equal remuneration without discrimination between men and women workers in respect of wages and other amenities.

(c) and (d) No complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government regarding discrimination in wages on gender basis. The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Governments in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to find out the proper implementation of the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Whenever violations of the provisions of the Act are noticed, action as prescribed under the Act to secure legitimate wages to women workers is taken both in the organized and unorganized sectors by the appropriate authority.

#### Statement

*State-wise Employment in the Organised Sector as on 31.03.2005*

(In thousands)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Employment in Public Sector	Employment in Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	531.5	580.6	1112.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1395.8	647.0	2042.8
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	35.0	2.7	37.7
4.	Bihar	494.7	32.5	527.2
5.	Chandigarh	60.50	28.50	89.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	307.30	31.70	339.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	614.90	216.20	831.10
8.	Daman and Deiu	2.0	12.5	14.5
9.	Goa	70.0	41.9	111.9
10.	Gujarat	832.1	861.4	1693.5
11.	Haryana	389.90	258.00	647.90
12.	Himachal Pradesh	258.40	58.90	317.30
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.6	10.5	210.1
14.	Jharkhand	891.7	150.3	1042.0
15.	Karnataka	1059.3	802.8	1862.1
16.	Kerala	614.9	524.9	1139.8
17.	Meghalaya	72.6	9.3	81.9
18.	Manipur	77.9	2.7	80.6
19.	Mizoram	40.1	1.4	41.5
20.	Maharashtra	2137.6	1403.3	3540.9
21.	Madhya Pradesh	915.3	155.7	1071.0
22.	Nagaland	68.2	4.1	72.3
23.	Orissa	659.9	90.2	750.1
24.	Punjab	520.0	253.1	773.10
25.	Rajasthan	932.8	247.7	1180.5
26.	Tripura	110.4	12.9	123.3
27.	Pondicherry	40.4	17.6	58.0
28.	Tamil Nadu	1512.8	765.9	2278.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1650.4	437.5	2087.9
30.	Uttaranchal	224.0	37.30	261.3
31.	West Bengal	1286.4	752.4	2038.8
Total		18006.4	8451.5	26457.9

*[English]***Agricultural Extension Scheme**

2441. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up Agricultural Extension Schemes in the country including Karnataka with a view to increase agricultural production;

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

(c) the details regarding funds provided for such schemes, 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) Yes Please.

(b) The Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) Programme

was launched during 2005-06 and aims at making the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangement in the form of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). ATMA has active participation of farmers, farmer groups, NGOs, KVK, PRIs and other Stakeholders operating at the district level and below. 581 ATMAs have been established till date in 29 States and 2 UTs including Karnataka. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In order to assess, refine and demonstrate the agricultural technologies, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country. So far, 562 KVKs have been sanctioned for establishment in the country including 26 rural districts in Karnataka. The State-wise number of KVKs sanctioned and funds allocated during 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) An amount of Rs. 360.73 crore have been released to the States under the Extension Reforms scheme so far since 2005-06. State-wise and year-wise status of release of funds is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement I***State-wise List of ATMA Districts*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Nos.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Krishna, Ananthapur, Cuddapah, Nizamabad & Ranga Reddy, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Warangal,	18
		Vizilangaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godawari, West Godawari	4
2.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Patna, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Vaishali & West Champaran	15
		Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul	23

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja Bijapur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Korba, Korla, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, North Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, South Bastar, Dantewada	5
4.	Delhi	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	Entire Goa as one district	1
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Valsad Anand, Banaskanta, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehasana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	8 17
7.	Haryana	Hissar, Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh at Narnaul, Mewat at Nuh, Jhajjar, Jind and Bhiwani.	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Una Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour, Solan	7 5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh, Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur, Ramban & Kishatwar in Jammu Div., Srinagar, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Baramulla & Bandipora in Kashmir Division.	19
10.	Jharhand	Chatra, Dumka, Garhawa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Palamau, Saraikela, West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Deogarh, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Kodama, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Simdega,	22
11.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Koppal, Kolar, Kodagu (Coorg), Shimoga, Chikkaballapur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Mandya, Mysore, Udupi, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Tumkur, Davanagere, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Bangalkote	29
12.	Kerala	Alappuzha, Kasargod, Idukki, Palakkad, Trivanthapuram, Wayanad Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur	6 8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Dindori, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Kargone (West Nimar), Morena, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Ujjain Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa, Mandla, Mandasaur, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Raigarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Umari, Vidisha	15 33



1	2	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Sangli, Thane, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal, Raigarh, Beed, Dhule, Bhandara, Jalgaon, Nasik, Gondia, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Chandrapur, Satara, Nagpur	33
15.	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koaput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh,	13
		Cuttack, Puri, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Jaipur, Kendrapada, Nayagarh, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sonepur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Angul, Boudh	17
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar (Rup Nagar), Sangrur, Taran-Taran, Mohali	10
		Barnala, Bhatinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar	10
17.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Baran, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jalawar, Karauli, Nagpur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sriganga Nagar, Sirohi, Sikar, Swalmadhapur, Tonk	22
		Barmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjunu, Kota, Udaipur	10
18.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Sivagangai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Namakkal, Theni, Dindigal, Perambalur, Kanyakumari, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Karur	28
19.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi	8
		Bageshwar, Haridwar, Pithorgarh, Rudra Paryag and Tehri	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Auraiya, Barabanki, Bareilly, Baghpat, Basti, Baharalch, Badaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambhi, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Partapgarh, Saharanpur, Santkabir Nagar, Shravasti, Varanasi	32
		Gautambudh Nagar, Etah, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Deobaria, Unnav, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muradabad, Jyotibaphule Nagar, Chandosi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Santravidas Nagar, Ajamgarh, Mau, Balia, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, Lakhimpur Khiri, Bulandshar, Rampur, Mathura, Raibarelli, Hardoi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad, Kaushi Ram Nagar.	39

1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	Bankura, Cooch Behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore (East), North 24-Pargans	6
		Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Burdwan, Nadia, Hugli, Hawrah, South 24-Parganas, Purulia, West Medinipur	12
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Tirap, West Kameng	7
		Along, Anini, Anjaw, Changlang, Daporijo, Kurung Kumei, Seppa, Tawang, Yingkiong	
23.	Assam	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Golaghat, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, NC Hills, Sivasagar, Tinsukia	12
24.	Manipur	Imphal (E), Imphal (W), Senapati, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandrapur, Chandel, Ukhrul & Tamenglong	9
25.	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib & Lunglei	4
		Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Salha	4
26.	Meghalaya		0
27.	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima & Mokokchung	3
		Tuensang, Mon, Phek, Zunheboto, Wokha, Longleng, Kiphire, Peren	8
28.	Sikkim	East Distt., South Distt.	2
		North District, West District	2
29.	Tripura	North Tripura-Dharma Nagar, South Tripura-Udaipur, West Tripura & Dalahei	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Entire Andaman and Nicobar as one district	1
31.	Pondicherry	Puducherry, Karaikal	2
Total			581

Note: 14 left out rural districts—(Assam-4, Meghalaya-7, Lakshadweep-1, Dadra and Nagar Haveli-1, Daman and Diu-1).

**Statement II**

<i>State/Union Territory-wise Number of KVKs and funds allocated during 2008-09</i>				1	2	3	4
Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of KVKs	Funds allocated during 2008-09				
1	2	3	4				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			12		262.25	
4.	Assam			20		548.45	
5.	Bihar			38		1452.25	
6.	Chhattisgarh			16		665.65	
7.	Delhi			1		42.00	
8.	Goa			2		105.34	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	73.50				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1265.76				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
9.	Gujarat	24	1123.38	21.	Mizoram	8	229.75
10.	Haryana	18	834.05	22.	Nagaland	8	260.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	673.25	23.	Orissa	29	1426.03
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	738.65	24.	Pondicherry	2	71.75
13.	Jharkhand	21	1042.67	25.	Punjab	17	817.30
14.	Karnataka	26	1141.73	26.	Rajasthan	32	1472.80
15.	Kerala	14	659.51	27.	Sikkim	4	139.00
16.	Lakshadweep	1	22.75	28.	Tamil Nadu	29	1291.73
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47	1676.42	29.	Tripura	4	80.00
18.	Maharashtra	33	1957.29	30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	3032.04
19.	Manipur	9	344.20	31.	Uttarakhand	13	621.21
20.	Meghalaya	5	70.25	32.	West Bengal	17	847.30
				Total		562	24988.26

**Statement III**

*State-wise Release of Funds under Extension Reforms (A.T.M.A.) Scheme during last 3 years (w.e.f. 2005-06) and Current Year*

(Updated upto 11.12.2008)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Releases			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	223.00	467.00	2470.64	—
2.	Bihar	176.00	239.10	1483.00	2256.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	125.00	110.00	422.24	—
4.	Goa	27.00	00.00	18.76	—
5.	Gujarat	116.00	194.00	311.21	189.39
6.	Haryana	123.00	116.00	285.84	477.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	122.00	183.00	372.75	224.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.00	00.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	163.00	157.00	557.73	—
10.	Karnataka	180.00	155.00	339.00	452.00
11.	Kerala	80.00	117.00	125.00	—
12.	Maharashtra	231.00	383.00	1283.14	973.47
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	294.00	612.23	823.75
14.	Orissa	255.00	419.00	1233.16	887.56
15.	Punjab	159.00	133.00	427.60	55.86
16.	Rajasthan	231.00	242.00	1152.97	575.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	128.00	263.00	679.14	1006.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	547.00	601.00	2135.03	1586.00
19.	Uttarakhand	149.00	182.00	262.25	—
20.	West Bengal	92.00	193.00	635.10	1200.62
21.	Assam	160.00	00.00	—	—
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	126.00	142.25	39.00
23.	Manipur	59.00	00.00	93.58	—
24.	Mizoram	49.50	118.60	46.55	67.00
25.	Meghalaya	14.00	00.00	—	—
26.	Nagaland	61.00	50.00	—	133.36
27.	Tripura	22.00	00.00	94.66	143.00
28.	Sikkim	39.00	65.00	83.09	75.80
29.	Delhi	16.00	00.00	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	16.00	00.00	20.75	—
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.00	18.00	11.88	14.00
32.	Lakshadweep	16.00	00.00	—	—
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00	00.00	—	—
34.	Daman and Diu	16.00	00.00	—	—
35.	MANAGE	366.56	00.00	300.00	96.00
36.	DOE	00.00	01.00	01.21	00.39
Total		4390.06	4826.70	15580.76	11275.84

**Electronic International Money Order Service**

2442. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Electronic International Money Order Service between India and United Arab Emirates;

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

(c) whether the Government has proposed to expand the same with other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Post has launched Electronic International Money Order Service from United Arab Emirates to India from 26th April 2008.

(b) (i) The service has commenced in metro cities Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, and in the state of Kerala.

(ii) The remitter can send money orders to the address of beneficiary residing in metro cities Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, and in the state of Kerala from Post Offices in United Arab Estimates.

(iii) The maximum limit of a single inward money order is fixed at US Dollar 2500/- A maximum of 12 money orders may be sent in a calendar year to a payee.

(c) A few proposals received are under active consideration.

(d) The proposals received are at a conceptual stage and have not been finalized.

**Development of Software Package for e-Governance**

2443. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI DARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to develop a unique software package for its much acclaimed e-governance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to incorporate the free software developers in the development of software packages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to develop any "unique software package" for e-Governance.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Department of Information Technology (DIT) has taken steps towards promotion of Free and Open Source Software. DIT has set up a National Resource Centre for Free and Open Source Software (NRCFOSS) at Centre for Development Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Chennai. Anna University KBC Research Centre is also participating in the same. Apart from undertaking development of tools and HR programmes, the Centre is working towards setting up of support centres, promotion of Free/Open Source Software and use of same in various Initiatives jointly with Central and State Governments.

**Crop Insurance Scheme**

2444. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Joint Group constituted to study the improvements in the existing crop insurance scheme;

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

(c) whether the State Governments and experts in the field of agriculture have been consulted before finalising the new scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether complaints have been received regarding inordinate delay in sanction of the insurance amount to the farmers in the country; and

(f) 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) to (d) No, Sir. Recommendations of the joint Group on Crop Insurance Scheme have not yet been implemented. However, the report of the Group was circulated among the States/UTs and to other concerned i.e. Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC) etc. for their comments/views. Based on the recommendations of the joint Group and the comments/views received from various States/UTs and experts, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been prepared.

(e) and (f) No specific complaint has been received. Normally, AIC which is the Implementing Agency of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), settles the admissible claims within two months after the receipt of yield data from the concerned State Government provided the share of funds of the Central and State Government have been received by the AIC. Sometimes, due to discrepancies in yield data, legal cases etc. settlement of claims are delayed and requests from the States for early settlement of the claims are received. Under such circumstances the matters are promptly referred to the Implementing Agency (i.e. AIC) for taking urgent action.

### Setting up of Handicraft Complexes/Showrooms

2445. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing assistance for setting up of handicraft complexes/showrooms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the places where these complexes/showrooms have been set up during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the other places where new complexes/showrooms are proposed to be set up, State-wise;

(d) whether a number of complexes/showrooms running on loans or assistance from Handicraft Board have since-closed down; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme for providing assistance for setting up of Handicraft Complexes, however, assistance is provided for setting up of Urban Haat and showrooms in the country. The details of Urban Haat set up during the last three years and current year location-wise and State-wise is as under:

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Urban Haat:</b>			
Urban Haat at Srinagar	Urban Haat at Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	(1) Urban Haat at Ahmedabad and Bhuj (Gujarat) (2) Urban Haat at Mysore (Karnataka)	(1) Urban Haat at Raipur (Chhattisgarh) (2) Urban Haat at Dimapur (Nagaland) (3) Urban Haat at Pitampur (Delhi)
<b>Emporium:</b>			
NIL	NIL	(1) Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (2) Guntur, Andhra Pradesh (3) Rangia-Assam, (4) Jorhat-Assam	(1) Srinivasam, Tirupati-Andhra Pradesh (2) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (3) Khammam, Andhra Pradesh (4) Champhai, Mizoram (5) Vashi, Mumbai (Maharashtra) (6) Calicut (Kerala).

(c) It is proposed to set up Urban Haats at Jaipur and Ajmer in Rajasthan, Hazaribagh and Ranchi in Jharkhand, Puri in Orissa, Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Navi Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra, Rampur, Bareilly, Meerut, Varanasi, Jhansi, Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Guwahati in Assam, Agartala in Tripura, Dill Haat-II in Delhi, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and Durgapur in West Bengal.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

#### **Overhaul of PDS**

2446. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
 SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:  
 SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
 SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
 SHRI K.S. RAO:  
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
 SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
 SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace/overhaul the present Public Distribution System (PDS), Targeted Public Distribution System and Antyodaya Anna Yojana to improve their functioning in the light of the recommendations made by Justice Wadhwa and other Committees set up to evaluate these systems and suggest measures for improvement.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains to poor at cheap prices and make the above systems more transparent and accountable?

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) Targeted Public Distribution System

focused on Below Poverty Line Families has been under implementation since June, 1997. As a segment of TPDS, for better targeting of food subsidy at the poorest of the BPL families, Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been under implementation since December, 2000. TPDS is operated under joint responsibility of Government of India and State Governments & UT Administrations. For successful implementation of TPDS, responsibilities are shared by Government of India and State & UT Governments. To facilitate smooth functioning of TPDS to ensure that foodgrains allocated by Government of India to States and UTs are distributed properly to targeted BPL and AAY families, the required legal frame work and regulatory mechanisms have been put in place. Apart from the provisions under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Public Distribution (Control) Order, 2001 has been issued by Central Government in August, 2001. This frame work enables the States and UT Governments to take all required action to ensure proper functioning of TPDS.

To streamline functioning of TPDS, Government has taken a series of measures. Apart from regular monitoring and review with State & UT Governments, Government has been getting functioning of TPDS evaluated from time to time through independent agencies. Since earlier evaluation studies conducted by PEO, Planning Commission and ORG MARG reported in 2005 that there were diversions and leakages of foodgrains in many States and UTs, identification of targeted beneficiaries had exclusion and inclusion errors, and functioning of fair price shops was not financially viable, to streamline functioning of TPDS, steps taken by Government are of four categories:

- (i) For improving functioning of TPDS machinery, continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, door step delivery of foodgrains to fair price shops, timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, and training of staff as well as vigilance committee members are being emphasized.
- (ii) For greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, display of lists of BPL and AAY families at fair price shops, display of allocated quantities on web sites, adoption and implementation of revised Citizens' Charter, monthly certification of delivery of foodgrains to fair price shop and their distribution to ration card holders, and taking up publicity-cum-awareness campaign have been initiated.

- (iii) Improved vigilance at various levels and strict penal action against those involved in malpractices, including action against staff responsible for issuing ineligible ration cards and persons found in possession of such ration cards are being emphasized.
- (iv) Introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operation at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities, use of global positioning system on vehicles transporting TPDS commodities and bar coding of ration cards etc. is being piloted.

To assess impact of all these initiatives, concurrent evaluation of TPDS has been taken up in 26 States & UTs. With these measures, functioning of TPDS is getting streamlined. Central Vigilance Committee headed by Shri D.P. Wadhwa, a retired judge of the Supreme Court has been set up by the Supreme Court to study TPDS. So far this Committee has submitted to Supreme Court a report on TPDS in Delhi. The Court has asked CVC to study TPDS in other States and its recommendations would be considered by the Court only thereafter.

#### **Statutory Authority on Labour Issues in SEZs**

2447. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the various Trade Unions have requested the Union Government to set up a statutory authority to handle labour issues in Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Union Government to set up the said authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) No request from any Trade Union for setting up a statutory authority to handle labour issues in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has been received. According to the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), the nodal Department, all labour laws are applicable in SEZs and thus the rights of workers

are protected under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

#### **Illegal Routing of International Calls**

2448. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has taken any measures to control illegal routing of international calls through local lines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the revenue loss due to illegal routing of international calls through local lines during the last two years and the current year, year-wise, category-wise;
- (d) the details of firm/company which indulged in the illegal routing during the said period, category-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, the BSNL has issued the following instructions to control illegal routing of international calls through local lines:

- For periodical monitoring of incoming traffic to BSNL from private operators
- To prevent unauthorized diversion in routing of ILD (International Long Distance) calls
- To prevent operation of clandestine/illegal Telecom Centers/Telecom Exchanges.

(c) The details of the revenue loss due to illegal routing of international calls through local lines during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and category-wise is given below:



Year	Total notional loss for each category			Total (Rs.)
	ILL/ISP/IPLC/ISDN	Broad Band	VSAT	
2006-07	11,96,20,000	1,05,98,400	NIL	13,02,18,400
2007-08	NIL	6,92,35,000	NIL	6,92,35,000
2008-09	54,81,000	NIL	NIL	54,81,000

(d) The details of firm/company which indulged in the illegal routing during the last two years and the current year are as follows:

(i) Details, as per category of connectivity is given below:

Financial Year	Total Number of firm/company	Category of Connectivity Used		VSAT
		ILL/ISP/IPLC/ISDN	Broad Band	
2006-07	46	42	4	NIL
2007-08	4	NIL	4	NIL
2008-09	1	1	NIL	NIL

(ii) Name and address of the companies and individuals are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Action taken by the Government is mentioned below:

- 34 Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring Cells (formerly Vigilance Telecom Monitoring (VTM) Cells have been created under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in various Licensed Telecom Service Areas and Major Telecom Districts of the country. Term Cells, with the help of law enforcement agencies, constantly endeavour to check illegal routing of international calls with a view to curb illegal telephone exchange set up.
- Equipments used in the illegal set up are seized by law enforcement agencies and cases have been registered against offenders. Further action is taken by the agencies.
- Toll free public number 1800-110-420 has been opened, so that general public can help the department, in detection of set ups for illegal routing of international calls through local lines. Advertisements are given in the media and SMS are sent by mobile phone service operators to create awareness among public.

- Department of Telecom has issued instructions and guidelines to all licensed service providers for effective monitoring, detection and prevention of such illegal routing.

- Periodic interactions are made among the senior officers for better awareness regarding prevention of such illegal set ups.

**Statement**

*List of 46 Companies for 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Name & address of Company and Individuals
1	2
1.	Karuvadan Rasheed, 19/030, Veliyencherry Kakath House, Puthia palam road, Thali, Calicut-673002
2.	C.K. Subramanyan, Jaslu Centre, I Com Solutions, R.No. 1/970, D18, 3rd Floor, West Hill, Kozhikode, Kerala-673001
3.	Shoukath 4/66 near CP(M) office, Thekkveedu Lane, Nadakkavu, Kozhikode-1
4.	Lokesh Kiran, 15 J 3rd St, Brigade Road Cross, Ashoka Nagar, Bangalore

1	2
5.	P A Mohin Sreeraj Communications, Jameelas Building, Near Galaxy Hotel, Chembumukku, Ernakulam
6.	Mr. Vijayan Vijinet Home, 23/576 Panampilly Nagar
7.	Levin George Kochappilly Complex Apartments, Chembumukku, Ernakulam
8.	G Sukumar New No. 19, I St. Gopal Puram, Chennai
9.	Mr. Seyed Siddique, 98 Linghi Chetty St, Chennai-1
10.	M/s Sonic Technologies, A/127 (TC 15/1920/5) Forest Lane, Vazhuthucaud, Trivandrum Kerala (represented by Mohan Lal as per the ISP M/s Siti Cable)
11.	Mr Indu Kumar, III Floor, No. 640/128, III cross, Convent Road, Kammanahalli, Bangalore-560084
12.	N Sridhar, No. 184 8th cross, I main road, MSR Nagar, Bangalore-560054
13.	M/s Aruni Research and Technologies Pvt. Ltd, New 146, 2nd Floor, Arcot Road, Valsarawalkam, Chennai
14.	M/s Infotech Systems (Mr. P. Sasikumar) 66/1 Murugappa Mudali St, Purusawakkam Vepery, Chennai-7
15.	Mr Alavi, S/o Kunjoli Haji, VIII/46 Pullinjilil House, Panoor village, Elangod, Thalassery
16.	Mr. Vinod Thottassery, Room No. 7, II Floor, M T Complex, Ooty Road, Perinthalmanna, Kerala
17.	Arun Issac Haven, 3/170, Indian bank Colony, New Natham Road, Madurai-625016
18.	M/s Basics and Basics #2, I Floor, Green Leaf Extn, 80 ft. Rd, 4th Block, Peripheral Road, Koramangala, Bangalore
19.	M/s Selvam Infotek Pvt. Ltd, Old No: 22, New No:2, Kennet Lane, Egmore, Chennai
20.	Mr. Keshav Reddy First Floor, Opp Parmar Plaza, Above UCO Bank, Central Town Phagwara

1	2
21.	133, Ashok Nagar, Ludhiana
22.	M/s Sikkanet, M/s Gomti Cables Network Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Shine Technology
24.	49/C-13, Thondikaradu, Tiruchengode, Salem, T.N.
25.	H. No. 10-5-23/3/1, besides Garden towers, Masab Tank
26.	Flat 506, Major residency, Masab tank
27.	Flat 510, Block No. 1, Divya Shakti Commercial Complex, Ameerpet
28.	1-1-380/4, V.V. Nagar colony, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad
29.	Flat 103, I floor, Sai Balaji Nivas, Prashanth Nagar colony, A.S. Rao Nagar, Cybderabad
30.	3rd Floor, Venkata Sai Appts, Muntaz College Rd., New Malakpet, Hyderabad
31.	Plot No. 62/A, MLA Colony Rd. No. 12, Banjarahills, Hyderabad
32.	Flat B-2, Elgance Appts, Opp Police Officers Mess, Masabtank, Hyderabad
33.	Microsys Ltd, Plot No. 143/B, Sector-A, Zone-A, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
34.	Modern International Pvt. Ltd, B/2, Gunjan Palace, Bomikhal, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
35.	Bizcon Solutions, R-8/5, Budha Raja, Jagannath Colony, Sambalpur, Orissa
36.	Virtual Global Systems, Plot No. 19, B/H HP Gas Co., Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
37.	Metaphore Consultancy, LIG 159/C, I Floor, B/H S R Nagar E-Seva, Vengala Rao Nagar, Hyderabad
38.	7-1-400/25/A, II Floor, East Srinivasa Nagar, Amirpet, Hyderabad
39.	#8-3-234/30, Lakshmi Narasimha Nagar, Near Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy Stadium, Yousufguda, Hyderabad

1	2	1	2
40.	# 101, Green Park Residency, Plot 135, Rajeev Nagar, Mothi Nagar, Hyderabad-45	44.	Shri Sachin J Shah G-22, Maradia Complex, C G Road, Ahmedabad, and M/s Yamunaji Investments, No. 17/I Floor, ISCON ARCADE, Ahmedabad
41.	#2-2-1167/3/68/2, I Floor, Tilak Nagar, Nallakunta, Hyderabad	45.	H. No. 10-1-139/A, Flat No. 302, II Floor, Zain Complex, Opp Hakim Plaza, Chintal Basi, Khairatabad, Hyderabad
42.	# 15-15-114, 3rd floor, BR complex, Budhavarapu Gardens, RK beach Road, VSP	46.	D No. 1-11-252/1, II Floor, Jabbar Estate, Adj to Petrol Bunk, Near Airport Flyover, S.P. Road Begumpet, Hyderabad
43.	OM Sai Technologies, "Krishna", No. 11, Bettappa Lane, CT Street Cross, Bangalore-2		

*List of 5 Companies for 2007-08 & 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name & Address of Company and Individuals		
1.	Harshavandhan Agarwal	H. No. 3-4-308/9/1, Paravarsibagh, Bagh Lingampally, Kachiuguda, Hyderabad	2007-08
2.	P Narender Goud <i>alias</i> Rohit	Flat No. 3, SANA Apartments, H. No. 6,-3-252/A/P, Near back gate of Taj Residency, Erramanzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad	2007-08
3.	Rajesh Kumar, A Raju	# 1-8-271/14/A, Aurora Degree College Lane, Chikkad Pally, Hyderabad	2007-08
4.	G-Max Call Center,	410, Blue Chip Complex, Sayaji Guj, Vadodara,	2007-08
5.	K. Narishma Reddy and his associates	H No. 1-38/1, Prabhat Nagar, Chetainaya Puri, Dilsukh Nagar, Hyderabad	2008-09

**Revolving Fund for FCI**

2449. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any alternative scheme to replace the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system and create a revolving fund for Food Corporation of India (FCI) to expedite payment for procurement of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

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 Government is not considering

any alternative scheme to replace Minimum Support Price (MSP) system, and to create a revolving fund for Food Corporation of India (FCI) to expedite payment for procurement of foodgrains.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Special Scheme for Handloom Weavers/Artisans**

2450. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare any special scheme for handloom weavers/artisans affected by natural calamities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The

Government of India is providing assistance to artisans in handicrafts/handloom sector for repair/replacement of damaged equipments due to natural calamity under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) as under:

*Assistance to artisans in handicrafts/handloom sectors for repair/replacement of damaged equipments*

(a) For Traditional Crafts (Handicrafts)

- |      |   |                           |
|------|---|---------------------------|
| (i)  | For replacement of damaged tools/equipment                | > Rs. 2,000/- per artisan |
| (ii) | For loss of raw material/goods in process/finished goods. | >Rs. 2,000/- per artisan  |

(b) For Handloom Weavers

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| (i)  | Repair/replacement of loom equipments and accessories.                          | For repair of loom:<br>> Rs. 1000/- per loom<br>For replacement of looms:<br>> Rs. 2,000/- per loom |
| (ii) | Purchase of yarn and other materials like dyes & chemicals and finished stocks. | > Rs. 2,000/- per loom.   |

For availing assistance under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), damage/replacement/loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government.

The Government of India is implementing following schemes for the development of the handloom/handicrafts sectors and welfare of the weavers/artisans.

Sl.No.	Handloom Sector	Handicrafts Sector
1.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
2.	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)	Marketing Support and Services Scheme.
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	Design and Technology Up-gradation Scheme.
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)	Research and Development Scheme.
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)	Human Resource Development Scheme.
6.		Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Irrigation Projects**

2451. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored irrigation projects implemented by the Government in the country, especially in the tribal dominated areas of Maharashtra;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government to the State Governments for this purpose along with the progress made by each State Government in the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources is not implementing any centrally sponsored scheme in respect of irrigation projects. However, central assistance is provided to States under the States Sector Scheme

"Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP). The details of funds released so far to various State Governments during XI Plan under AIBP is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) grant released under AIBP during XIth Plan*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount		Total during XIth Plan
		2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	987.7692	422.8200	1410.5892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	7.5700	54.7500
3.	Assam	77.3380	229.9250	307.2630
4.	Bihar	62.2400	29.6200	91.8600
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.9640	89.9965	186.9605
6.	Goa	32.4800	15.1100	47.5900
7.	Gujarat	585.7200	251.9000	837.6200
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.0500	0.0000	114.0500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.2251	196.2300	395.4551
11.	Jharkhand	9.2244	3.7200	12.9444
12.	Karnataka	349.9000	318.0800	667.9800
13.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	500.3450	192.8516	693.1966
15.	Maharashtra	972.2500	1161.6473	2133.8973
16.	Manipur	103.9870	97.4600	201.4470
17.	Meghalaya	1.1600	1.2500	2.4100
18.	Mizoram	34.3434	28.1600	62.5034
19.	Nagaland	40.5100	21.3900	61.9000
20.	Orissa	624.3590	269.4200	893.7790

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	13.5000	0.000	13.5000
22.	Rajasthan	156.5300	178.6200	335.1500
23.	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	3.2400
24.	Tripura	8.1000	16.1600	24.2600
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150.6900	161.4900	312.1800
27.	Uttarakhand	265.6500	300.7700	566.4200
28.	West Bengal	8.9500	22.8100	31.7600
	Total	5445.7051	4017.0004	9462.7055

### **Increase in Unemployment**

2452. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the unemployment in the country has increased despite increasing economic growth rate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such growth is limited to certain sectors only;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase employment growth at par with economic growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per two most recent

quinquennial rounds of survey on employment and unemployment, unemployment rate on Current Daily Status basis has increased from 7.3% to 8.3% during 1999-2000 to 2004-05. This was due to the fact that the pace of growth in labour force at 2.84% per annum exceeded the rate of growth of work force at 2.62% per annum. The increase in labour force is mainly attributed to the fact that working age population grew faster than total population and labour force participation rate increased particularly, among women during 1999-2000 to 2004-05.

(c) and (d) Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product at 1999-2000 prices during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. The focus is also on productive employment at a faster pace than before, and target agriculture growth at 4% per annum in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. Government has also been implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes, some of the important ones are Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA).

**Statement**

*Annual Growth Rates (%) of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at 1999-2000 prices during 1999-2000 to 2004-05*

Sl.No.	Industry	1999-2000 to 2004-05
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.56
2.	Mining & quarrying	4.80
3.	Manufacturing	6.46
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	4.22
5.	Construction	9.18
6.	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.87
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.90
8.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	6.71
9.	Community, Social & Personal Services	5.00
10.	Gross Domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)	5.98

12.00 hrs.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 462(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2008 under sub-section(3) of Section 22 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9547/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela, beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9548/08]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9549/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri A.K. Antony, beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9550/08]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9551/08]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2006-2007.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9552/08]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2006-2007.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9553/08]
- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 43 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007:-
- (i) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure for investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 64 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2008.
- (ii) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure for appointment of Vice-Chairperson and other Members) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 65 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2008.
- (iii) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Financial and Administrative Powers) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 25(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008.
- (iv) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9554/08]
- (10) A copy of the Armed Forces Tribunal (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2008 under sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9555/08]



- (11) A copy of the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 49 in the weekly Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9556/08]

- (12) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9557/08]

- (13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9558/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9559/08]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco da Gama, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco da Gama, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9560/08]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9561/08]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9562/08]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9563/08]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9564/08]

- (14) A copy of the Annual Administrative Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Cantonment Boards for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9565/08]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9566/08]

- (ii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9567/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 6D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

- (i) The Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2008.

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 689(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2008.

- (iii) The Employees' Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2008.

- (iv) The Employees' Deposit Link Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2008.

- (v) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008.

- (vi) The Employees' Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 705(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008.

- (vii) The Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2008.

- (viii) The Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2008 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317(E) (in English version only) dated the 30th April, 2008.

- (ix) The Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2004 published in Notification No. S.O. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 2006 together with an amendment thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 1230 dated the 31st May, 2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ix) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9568/08]

- (5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Convention No. 188 and Recommendation No. 199 Concerning Work in the Fishing Sector, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 98th Session held in Geneva in June, 2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9569/08]

- (6) A copy of the Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2008 under Section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9570/08]

- (7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding action taken or proposed to be taken on the ILO Convention No. 142 and Recommendation No. 150 (Revised in 2004 by Recommendation No. 195) concerning Human Resource Development adopted at the 60th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1975.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9571/08]

- (8) A copy of the Other Beneficiaries and Members of their Families Medical Facilities Scheme, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 558(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2008 under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9572/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Kantilal Bhuria, beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9573/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Employees Provident Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9574/08]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9575/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (a) of (4) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9576/08]

- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the State Farms Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9577/08]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) The Rice (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 2302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008.

(ii) S.O. 2417(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2008 notifying the specification of customized fertilizers, mentioned therein, to be manufactured by the manufacturers mentioned in the notification.

(iii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 2007-2008 Production) Order, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707(E)/Ess. Com./ Sugar in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9578/08]

- (8) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 1991-1992 to 2007-2008 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9579/08]

- (9) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Bihar Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 1986-1987 to 2007-2008 within the stipulated period

of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9580/08]

- (10) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 2003-2004 to 2007-2008 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9581/08]

- (11) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 2003-2004 to 2007-2008 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9582/08]

- (12) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Assam Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9583/08]

- (13) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited for the years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9584/08]

- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:-

(i) The Amla Grading and Marking Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 644(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2008.

- (ii) The Tamarind (with seed) Grading and Marking Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 628(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9585/08]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9586/08]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9587/08]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Agricultural

Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9588/08]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9589/08]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9590/08]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9591/08]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9592/08]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9593/08]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9594/08]

*[Translation]*

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavaratti, for the year 2006-07.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited, Kavaratti, for the year 2006-07, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9595/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim, for the year 2005-06.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Meat Complex Limited, Panjim for the year 2005-06, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9596/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock Limits and Movement, Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 823(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 2008 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 895(E) (In Hindi version only) dated the 17th April, 2008.
- (ii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock Limits and Movement, Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Third Amendment) Order, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 2117 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2008.

- (iii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock Limits and Movement, Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 2118 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9597/08]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and other Posts) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270(E) Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2008.
- (ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Laboratory Technical Posts) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2008.
- (iii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 682 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9598/08]

- (5) A copy of the Veterinary Council of India-Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education—Degree Course (B.V.Sc., and A.H.) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. 12-5/2002-VCI in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2008 under sub-section (6) of Section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9599/08]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2007-08, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2007-08.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9600/08]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9601/08]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07.

- (9) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9602/08]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):  
Sir, I, on behalf of Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9603/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export

Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9604/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9605/08]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9606/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9607/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Textile Corporation and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9608/08]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the British India Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2008-2009.

- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (iii) and (iv) of (4) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9609/08]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Kolkata for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9610/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9611/08]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9612/08]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (7) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (a) to (c) of (6) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9613/08]



- (8) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2143(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2008 directing the commodities, mentioned therein, shall be packed in jute packaging material, for supply of distribution, in such minimum percentage as specified in the notification, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9614/08]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9615/08]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9616/08]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9617/08]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9618/08]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9619/08]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9620/08]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9621/08]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textile Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Textile Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9622/08]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9623/08]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9624/08]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9625/08]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9626/08]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9627/08]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9628/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia, beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9629/08]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9630/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the ITI Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9631/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9632/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9633/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc., New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc., New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9634/08]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9635/08]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9636/08]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I, on behalf of Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh, beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Sugar Development Fund (Third Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 388(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9637/08]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year

2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9638/08]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) S.O. 2483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2008 making certain amendments in Notification No. 1310(E) dated the 31st July, 2007.

(ii) S.O. 2709(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 2008 making certain amendments in Notification No. 1310(E) dated the 31st July, 2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9639/08]

MR. SPEAKER: Your junior colleague should have given a notice for this. However, I have permitted you.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-06.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-06, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9640/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. Annual Report of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 2001-02, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9641/08]

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 2002-03 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9642/08]

(iii) Annual Report of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvanthapuram for the year 2003-04 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 9643/08]

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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12.01 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS  
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE  
11th Report**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

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12.01½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE  
COMPLAINT MADE BY SOME MEMBERS  
REGARDING ALLEGED OFFER OF MONEY  
TO THEM IN CONNECTION WITH VOTING  
ON THE MOTION OF CONFIDENCE**

**Report**

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee to inquire into the complaint made by some Members regarding alleged offer of money to them in connection with voting on the motion of confidence.

12.02 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

**67th Report**

*[English]*

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2008-2009) on 'Television audience measurement in India' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.02½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

**14th and 15th Reports**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on MPLADS 2008-09.

(1) Fourteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on MPLAD Scheme.

(2) Fifteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "MPLAD Scheme—A Review".

12.03 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 21st and 23rd Reports of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2007-2008 and 2008-09, respectively) pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to lay the statement, on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-First and Twenty-Third Reports of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

The statement indicating the action taken/status of all the recommendations contained in respect of the above reports of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. Department of Food and Public Distribution is annexed separately. It may please be noted that the Twenty First Report contains 16 recommendations out of which 8 recommendations have been accepted and Twenty Third Report contains 31 recommendations out of which 27 recommendations have been accepted. These recommendations of the Committee have been examined carefully by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution. The details of recommendations which has been accepted/partially accepted/not accepted are laid on the Table.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9644/08.

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

- (II) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 37th Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2008-09) in pursuance of direction 73-A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha bulletin – part II, dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture examined the Demands for Grants of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) for the year 2008-09 and presented 37th Report to Lok Sabha on 16.04.2008. The Report contains 15 recommendations. Action Taken Replies of Government were sent to Committee on 1st August, 2008.

The status of Action Taken regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is indicated in the statement enclosed.

12.04 hrs.

- (III) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 29th Report of Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Defence\*\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri A.K. Antony, beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha contained in Lok Sabha Bulletin–Part II dated September 01, 2004.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9645/08.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9646/08.

The 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (14th Lok Sabha) relates to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2008-09. The Report was presented to the Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 16.04.2008.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 29th Report were sent to the Standing Committee on Defence on 14.10.2008.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in their 29th Report is indicated in the Annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that these may be considered as read.

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

- (IV) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 56th to 58th Reports of Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Departments of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology, respectively, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th, 57th and 58th Reports of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Departments of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology, respectively, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9647/08.

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

- (v) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 9th Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources\***

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated September 01, 2004.

The Ninth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) was presented in the Lok Sabha on 22nd April 2008. This Report related to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2008-09.

Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/ observations contained in the above said report of the Standing Committee had been sent to the Committee on 18th August 2008. There were 20 recommendation paragraphs in this report containing recommendations/ observations made by the Committee where action was called for on the part of Government. These recommendations/ observations mainly related to the issues like review of pace of plan expenditure, filling up of vacancies, implementation of National Projects, studies relating to the impact of climate change on water resources, improving water use efficiency, utilization of plan allocation under the budgetary head for "major and medium irrigation", putting a cap on the number of major and medium projects proposed by the State Governments, need for proper assessment of the reasons for the gap between the creation and utilization of irrigation potential, implementation of Hydrology Project-II, need to increase the the pace of activities under the scheme 'Development of Water Resources Information System', expeditious execution of the scheme 'Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells', boosting the pace of work of protection of Majuli Island, evaluation studies of flood sector schemes, restructuring of Brahmaputra Board, anti-

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9648/08.

erosion measures in the extended jurisdiction of Farraka Barrage Project, ensuring release of funds allocated under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and their full utilization by the States, need to review the policy for recognition of States under the special category in respect of AIBP project, etc.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

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

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4795 DATED 28.04.2008 REGARDING EXCAVATION OF BADAGARA-MAHE CANAL ALONG WITH GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY\*\***

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV) Sir, I beg to move a Statement correcting reply of part (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4795 dated 28.04.08 by Shrimati C.S. Sujatha, M.P. regarding Excavation of Badagara-Mahe canal.

Footnote for USQ No. 4795 dated 28.4.2008.

\*Part (a) to (c) of the reply was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 15.12.2008. Accordingly, the reply has been corrected as under.

(a) to (c) The State Government of Kerala has informed that as part of the development of the State Waterways, the State Government proposes to excavate the Badagara-Mahe Canal. Like wise, for the optimal utilization of National Waterway-III, the State Government propose to develop the feeder canals leading to the National Waterway. With the above objective, various

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9649/08.

[Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav]

proposals were prepared and submitted by the State Government before Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI)/Government of India seeking assistance under the 90:10 CSS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) for the Inland Water Transport (IWT) Sector.

Recently IWAI has informed that the CSS for IWT has been discontinued by the Planning Commission with effect from 1.4.07.

The Statement was delayed due to delay in receipt of necessary information from the Government of Kerala.

12.08 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do

proceed to elect, in such a manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, I express my gratitude to you.

Sir, Jainism is ancient religion in the country. It is practised not only in India but in other countries of the world also. The message of 'Ahimsa Parmo Dharma', 'live and let live' has been derived from Jainism. The message given by lord Mahavira 2900 years ago is still being followed by the people. There is an organization in Maharashtra called Anup Mandal. The people associated with this organization made objectionable speeches and distribute objectionable material against Jain Tirthankars in Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. I submit that whatever religion we practise, we have no right at all to create problems for those who practise other religion. It is happening at many places of North India. I, through you, would like to request the Government to write a letter to State Governments, respective Chief Ministers and Secretaries and apprise them of such incidents. There is resentment among followers of Jainism and they are expressing their anger at different places. The ban should be imposed on such organization which create disturbance in the society and hurt the feelings of followers of other religion. The stern action should be taken against such organizations which are engaged in such activities.

[English]

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI (Sivakasi): Sugarcane growers, in India in general, and of Tamil Nadu in particular, are facing problems due to lower price of sugarcane, which is far below the cost of production.

Due to increased cost of fertilizer and the scarcity of power, which is often cut in the State, the production cost of sugarcane has increased. In the present circumstances, both the Central and the State Governments have recommended a price of Rs. 1050/-



per tonne for sugarcane. At the same time, the Commission for Agriculture Cost and Price has recommended Rs. 1,550/- per tonne for sugarcane.

As the cost of production has increased manifold, on behalf of my Party, the MDMK and our leader, Thiru Valko, I urge upon the Government to immediately announce a price of Rs. 2,000/- for sugarcane in order to save the farmers from this critical situation.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): I want to associate with the matter raised by Thiru Ravichandran.

MR. SPEAKER: After somebody has taken the trouble of giving a notice, you want to associate. You have not given a notice. Please sit down.

Shri P. Mohan please.

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Sir, I have given notice to speak on the same matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan, that is why I called your name.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI P. MOHAN: Sugarcane growers all over the country are facing enormous hardship. The Minimum Support Price for sugarcane as announced by the Union Government is inadequate and does not meet even the cost of production after putting in hard labour through out. Commission for Agricultural Cost and Price has recommended a Minimum Support Price of Rs. 1550 per tonne. Even the Agricultural University have worked out the cost of inputs to be Rs. 880.70 at the crop cultivation stage. But the Union Government has again fixed the Minimum Support Price at Rs. 811.80 the same that was announced last year. In order to highlight the problems faced by the sugarcane growers, agriculturists from all over the country unitedly held a huge rally in front of Parliament on 10th of December this year to draw the attention of the Union Government to redress the grievances of the sugarcane cultivators.

Considering the fact that price rise situation has given rise to escalation in the production cost of sugarcane, the Minimum Support Price must be enhanced atleast to the level of Rs. 1550 per tonne as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Price.

\*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. C. Krishnan also associates with Shri Sippiparai Ravichandran.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Speaker Sir, today I want to raise an issue relating to spurious fertilizers in Kavardha village of Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh. A large number of complaints are being received from farmers during the current Rabi season. The complaints relating to adulteration of sand, ash and small pieces of stones at large scale in fertilizers procured by farmers from the Joint undertaking companies like IFFCO, KRIBHCO and NFL are received. I, through you, would like to attract the attention of hon'ble Minister of Agriculture towards it. Even otherwise, Chhattisgarh is facing famine like situation. There was already scarcity of fertilizer at the time of Rabi crops. Despite the scarcity of fertilizers, the complaints relating to adulteration in available fertilizers of national companies like IFFCO, KRIBHCO by their sellers are being received and at many places, crops have got damaged because the bag of fertilizer whatever received was found opened and the fertilizer therein was adulterated. The companies like IFFCO and KRIBHCO did not take any actions against the sellers of spurious fertilizer. It has certainly caused a huge loss to farmers.

*[English]*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter through you.

The coal-producing States are suffering a lot. Orissa is the first State in the country to undertake a comprehensive reforms in the power sector since 1995. But due to faulty policy of the Government of India, it is now deprived of the benefit of incentive of the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme and it has sustained substantial losses during both Tenth Five Year Plan as well as during the lapsed period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the last ten years, Orissa being the surplus State is providing power to other needy States. But, now as there is accelerated growth in the industrialisation of the State, it is facing the problem of, inadequate availability of power.

The Government of Orissa has requested the Ministry of Power for additional allocation of power from the unallocated share of NTPC stations and requested for implementation of comprehensive inter-State evacuation

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

plan. All coal-based States including Orissa are adversely affected due to the effect of environment on account of ash for mining and consumption of coal for generation of electricity, due to loss of forest, pollution of water bodies and displacement and rehabilitation problems.

Hence, the Union Government should concede the demand for power from pithead-based stations and also impose a certain levy on generation of electricity and pass on the benefit to the relevant States or may consider authorizing the State Government to collect and retain the same.

Sir, at the moment, there is no provision for the power generating States to get any revenue. However, they are adversely affected owing to pollution.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tripathy, you have made your point.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Secondly, the State of Orissa is suffering because it has accepted the power reforms. The Government in one way is requesting the States to go in for reforms but those States who have accepted the reforms are deprived of the benefit. The Government of India is implementing a dual policy. So, I would like to request that the Government should consider all these things and help the State of Orissa and other coal bearing States.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the unfortunate instances that have taken place.

Sir two persons from Kerala – one Abdul Jabbar in Uppalla in Kasrgod district, another one Shri Anup in Mattannur in Kannur district – were the workers of a ship. About two months or one and a half months' back, they were travelling in the ship. There is no information about them and it is not clear whether they are missing or not. It is understood that they have become the victims of the pirates. We came to know about such instances from the newspapers also. The families have given their representations to the State as well as to the Centre. However, no action has been taken so far in this case. The family members of these persons are in a very pathetic condition.

So, I request the Government to intervene in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Santosh Gangwar – not present.

12.18 hrs.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Problems being faced by students in Primary Teachers Training Institutes, West Bengal**

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, you are aware and the hon. Leader of the House is also aware of the fact that in West Bengal about 75,000 youths are in hardship because of the PTT Institute.

Sir, PTT Institute is one of the eight institutes and it is affiliated to the West Bengal Government. But they have not taken permission from the Central Government, the NCTE, resulting that the court recently gave a verdict that the Institute is totally illegal. The students are not responsible for the situation – maybe the State Government is responsible for the situation. There may be some coordination gap between the Central Government and the State Government. They maybe responsible for it, but the students are not responsible. The students have already undergone the training.

Sir, out of 75,000 youths about 32,000 youths are already on the job. They are working as Primary Teachers. Now, 32,000 students' cases are pending. It is also in the process. Firstly, there are employees, secondly, they are under process and thirdly, there are students also. The High Court has given a verdict that the students cannot continue their study because it is illegal.

Sir, the students are not responsible because it is the Government affiliated institute. How will the students know whether the Government have taken permission from the NCTE or not?

The hon. Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee belongs to that State and you as hon. Speaker are also concerned about this matter. I think this is a very important matter. Sir, when the world is already going to retrench the employees, these 32,000 out of 75,000 youths are already on the job. Their livelihood and their lives will be totally ruined. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I endorse your point and I am sure the Leader of the House will also take note of it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I am very grateful to you. I think the House must take a serious note of it and I am requesting the hon. Leader of the House to give one-time relaxation so that the Government must regularize it and these 75,000 students must get relief. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I associate with this very serious matter raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will allow the Chair also to associate with it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, this issue is, no doubt, agitating and a large number of young men and women are involved. During the recent visit of the hon. Prime Minister, his attention was also drawn to this matter. The hon. Prime Minister has already assured and he has also asked me to take it up with the Ministries concerned. I have already taken it up with the Ministry of HRD. We are trying to work out the mechanism. I am also in touch with the State Government and we are trying to work out a mechanism through which the future of these boys and girls can be saved.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Sir, I associate with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sujatha, are you associating with this?

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I associate with this matter.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): I associate with this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are associating with this. Very well, send the names and they will be noted. This is an important issue.

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ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, the price of rubber has fallen down sharply. The running price was Rs. 142 per kilogram. Now, it has gone down to Rs. 60 per kilogram. Since Kerala is the major rubber-producing

State, it has affected the economy of Kerala in a big way. About 95 per cent of the producers are small farmers having between 2 acres and 8 acres. The internal production and consumption of rubber in our country is almost balanced. The production projection for the year 2008-09 is 8,75,000 tonne and the consumption projection is 8,99,000 tonne. So, it is almost balanced. My request is that the Government should urgently intervene to stabilize the price of rubber. At any rate, no rubber should be imported. The import should be completely banned for the time being. Also, duty-free import should be suspended. I would also request the Government that immediate port restrictions should be effected. So, these three measures will help stabilize the price of rubber. This is a major issue. I would request the Government to urgently intervene and restore the confidence of the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, we all associate with it.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): I associate with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. MOHAN: I associate with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All hon. friends from Kerala and Tamil Nadu associate with it. Whoever is interested in it associates with it.

Next, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur. Let us hear the young Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I through you, would like to express my thanks to hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Minister of Railways for introduction of Jan Shatabdi between Una and New Delhi on 14th December, 2008. Besides, the Union Government had provided an industrial package for this hilly state *i.e.* Himachal Pradesh in 2003 so as to set up industries in the State and several industries were set up in the Himachal Pradesh due to this package. The State Government provided land and electricity at cheaper rates but today there is lack of rail route. I had requested earlier also that Baddi-Baruttiwala should be connected with rail-line and hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister of Railways had assured that the work thereon would be taken up in this year itself at the earliest but unfortunately the work could not be started. Therefore, I,

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

through you, would like to request hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister of Railways to take up the work on Baddi-Barauttiwala rail line at the earliest so that one more region of this hilly State could be connected with rail line. It is my request to you.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I compliment you. Well, you have raised it very well.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, in my Palani Parliamentary Constituency, in Palani Taluk, in Chinnagandhipuram, a bridge across Paychaiyar was washed away by flood during 1993 and a low-level bridge was constructed with the assistance of NABARD Bank. The same was also washed away in 2005 due to heavy rain and flood.

Later, a temporary bridge was constructed in the year 2007 and it was also washed away recently. Now the people belonging to Chinnagandhipuram, Pullampatti, Shanmugapuram and other villages are not able to reach their lands. There is no connectivity to take seeds, fertilisers and also to bring back the produced goods to the market. They have to travel more than 10 km. distance both to reach and return from their lands. They are facing a lot of hardships.

In the same manner, a bridge across Kuthiraiyar river between Andipatti and Pappampatti has also been washed away. A proposal was sent to NABARD. The fund was also allocated, but the work has not yet been implemented till date. Andipatti Panchayat is situated on both sides of Kuthiraiyar river. The people are not able to reach hospital, market and school children are also facing a problem in reaching school at Pappampatti and they are forced to take a longer route of 15 kms. through Coimbatore District to reach their destination.

In addition, in Ayyalur Town Panchayat in Vedasanthur Taluk in my constituency, Varattaru river is crossing Kodangipatti, Arasanpatti and Konniyanpatti. In all these places, during rainy season farmers are facing a lot of difficulties to reach their lands. Likewise, school children are also not able to reach schools and are not able to attend classes in time.

Hence I request the Government to take up all these bridges under NABARD Scheme and to allocate funds for the construction of the abovementioned bridges on priority basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharya—Not present.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sambalpur language in Orissa is spoken by more than one crore people in 10 districts in the western part of Orissa. A separate dictionary is there in this language and many epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata have been written in this language. Many beautiful songs have been composed and the Sambalpur song is very famous even outside Orissa also. Many novels have also been written and films have also been made in this language. There has been a consistent demand that this language should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. This is a very old demand and a movement was there in the past for this demand. Now also there is a movement amongst the people demanding that this language should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Government of India has recognized this language because a vast majority of people in the State of Orissa speak in this language. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to consider this demand, which is a very old demand, and include this language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Prasanna Acharya.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an issue concerning GDS employees who are postmen in rural areas. These postmen deliver letters and moneyorders to the rural people but they are paid only Rs. 3500 as salary. They have been in this service for the last 15 to 20 years. Now, a system has been put in place to pay them salary on the hourly basis. The Government has enacted a legislation to the effect that there past offices will remain open only for three hours. How much salary they will get on this basis. I request the Government that salary should be paid to GDS employees on the basis of salary being paid to the other Government servants. These people have not been given any bonus till date. They should be given bonus on the lines of bonus being given to employees of Central Civil Service and no cut should be effected in the postal services of rural area. The norms prescribed by Shri Natrajmurti Committee should be scrapped. The arrangements should be made to open rural postal service at least for four hours...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time for such long statement.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the pay-band prescribed by Sixth Pay Commission should be made applicable to them and 3 per cent annual increment should be fixed. I, through you, request the hon'ble Minister of Communications to take care of these employees and provide all postal related facilities to rural areas.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, the Government should respond to it. This issue is related to rural postal employees. They are petty employees of the society.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gangwar, I called your name. You should have lost your turn. But you are losing your Deputy Leader. In that consolation, I am permitting. Why are you sending my friend away?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you. I, through you, would like to inform the hon'ble Minister of Railways that elections were held for recognition of rail union in November, 2006 for the first time in the history of Railway on the directions issued by Supreme Court. Only three or four unions primarily participated in the election. There is a problem in Northern Railway that the union which secured maximum votes is exploiting the union which ranked second in the election in connivance of officers which is creating much problems. Particularly, in Delhi division, the main opposition Union is being discriminated on account of getting less voter than the recognized Union. The officials are not paying attention to it and they are unnecessarily being harassed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Railways that he should pay attention to it and the main opposition union, which has been formed, is functioning on the lines of the Northern Railway Employees Union, and also in a right manner. Employees think that this Union is doing good work, but due to a nexus of some officers, the recognized union is harassing

unnecessarily resulting in harassment of innocent employees. In spite of being certified by the officers in writing as a good performer and also an outstanding employee, harassment and transfers of such employees is a very common thing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Railways to pay attention to it and solve the problem on priority basis.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister of National Highways and Transport towards the two important highways i.e. N.H. 28 and NH. 29E in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, NH-28 connects Gorakhpur to the capital of the State and the capital of the country as well and N.H. 29E is a major highway that connects Uttar Pradesh with Nepal. Presently, due to the negligence of local officers of NHA and a nexus between local mafia and criminals, its condition becoming dilapidated. Both the highways have been in an extremely worst condition for the last one year. Traffic is jammed on these roads for hours. The NHA claims to develop the highways in the country on the lines of international standards. But these two highways are in extremely bad condition at present.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The NHA has already sanctioned Rs. 9.71 crore for NH-28. The work on the highway is yet to start, the traffic remains jammed for hours. Gorakhpur and Eastern Uttar Pradesh remains almost cut off from the capital of the country due to dilapidated condition of these highways. Similarly, the Government of India has also sanctioned funds for NH 29E. But despite sanctioning of Rs. 9.31 crore, six months have elapsed and the work is yet to be started. The local NHA officers as well as the local administration, in the nexus with local mafia, are taking no interest in these highways. The NHA seems to be fully determined to make its condition worst and earning a bad name to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to get it examined and take action against

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

the erring officers and strengthen the condition of both the highways so that the traffic is streamlined and passengers get rid of the traffic problem.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is a problem, I think, every hon. Member is facing in his area.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Thank you Sir. I have requested to give the permission to raise a very important issue of my parliamentary constituency.

The National Highway No. 9 which passes from Hyderabad to Vijaywada through Nalgonda district is being neglected for a long time.

Sir, for the last four years, I am continuously raising this issue. But, unfortunately, there is negligence on the part of National Highway Authority of India, and the concerned Minister is also not taking the issue seriously. So the real problem is this. According to the police, one vehicle is passing in every two seconds in this National Highway. This is a connecting road for the whole coastal districts and Khammam and Nalgonda districts to the State capital of Hyderabad.

In the last few years, 805 people were killed in the accidents, and more than 3000 accidents have taken place, but in the name of some tenders and the controversies in the tenders, this is continuously getting postponed. In fact, this road needs to be a six-lane road but even the four-lane road is not being made.

I feel ashamed that in spite of several efforts through the Parliament and private representations even to the Prime Minister, unfortunately the Government is not moving. The intervention of the Planning Commission on the process of the tenders has created more problems.

Sir, I would request through you that the Government should immediately respond for it. Generally, for the 'Zero Hour' there will not be replies...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no hour called 'Zero Hour'. It is time for taking up urgent matters after 'Question Hour'.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: I am requesting Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji that if they can

respond and instruct the concerned authorities to take up this issue immediately, it will be helpful not only to the poor people of my constituency but for the entire Andhra Pradesh it is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen – not present.

Shri Rupchand Pal – not present.

These were the 20 notices which were given in time. I have called each one of the hon. Members. Five Members have been absent. Now there are three notices given beyond time; but I will try to cooperate.

Shri Khagen Das – not present.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am highly obliged to you for giving me this opportunity.

Rice is the staple food of Kerala. But, unfortunately, only 15 per cent of the rice is cultivated, produced in Kerala. Kerala is more than 85 per cent deficient in production of foodgrains and the requirements are met by Public Distribution System (PDS). PDS in Kerala is an effective instrument in checking the price of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Kerala has a population of 3.5 crore. There are about 70.25 lakh ration card-holders in the State with around 50 lakh APL card-holders. The Central allotment of APL rice was 1,13,420 MT per month till March 2007. This has been reduced to merely 17,056 MT from April, 2008 onwards leaving a shortage of 96,364 MT, that is about 85 per cent.

Sir, the present allotment of foodgrains is only 29,000 MT. The total requirement of foodgrains for APL card-holders alone is 1,73,005 MT. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate, Dr. Manoj. Yes, please.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: I would request the hon. Food and Agriculture Minister here to restore the PDS allotment quota of Kerala, rice quota as well as wheat quota of Kerala, so that during the times of inflation and price rise it will be very beneficial to the people of Kerala. Nowadays more and more people are approaching the Public Distribution System. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the matter and restore the PDS quota at the earliest. Thank you.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Manoj.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, I would also like to associate myself with Dr. Manoj.

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): Sir, I would also like to associate with this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members from Kerala are associating with him on this issue.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise this matter.

There are above three lakh employees dependent on the cashew industry in Kerala. The overwhelming majority of the workers are women belonging to SC/ST and economically backward sections. Presently, the processed cashew is mainly operated to developed countries and the economic recession has adversely affected the prospects of the international market. Hence, to sustain the industry it is imperative to increase the internal consumption and develop indigenous market and also to improve the domestic production of cashew.

For the comprehensive development of this industry, a Central Cashew Board is created for scientific research in the field and increasing the plantation area. It is a longstanding demand that a Central Cashew Board with its headquarters at Kollam in Kerala be created.

I would like to urge upon the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Sir, I would like to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati C.S. Sujatha.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the Matters under Rule 377. There is some time now. I would allow some Members to raise their Matters under Rule 377.

Now, Shri Nikhil Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, please allow me to raise an important matter. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I called your name, you were not there. Since then you are coming and sitting here, you have not even said that you want to raise it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have raised my hand.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it in sign language. Okay, you can speak now.

Shri Acharia, I have been waiting for you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the flight was delayed because of fog. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not my fault. What can I do? Parliament cannot stop functioning because there is fog in Kolkata.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the manner in which 2G spectrum was allegedly allocated by the Ministry of Communications has led to a huge scandal. It is now clear from the sale of shares by SWAN and Unitech that there has been a loss of more than Rs. 60,000 crore to the national exchequer by giving away scarce spectrum at a fraction of the market price.

Sir, for the release of this fourth licence under spectrum required, the Communication Ministry adopted a completely inexplicable principle of 'first come first served' for allocating the licence as well as the licence fee based on 2001 price.

These 2G licences were priced at 2001 levels allegedly to keep the cost low for the consumers. However, this was not ensured through licence terms and conditions. As a result, those who had secured this licence have sold and they have not used. Rather they are also selling their share at a huge profit. Sir, it has become an open scandal, and because of which there has been a loss of Rs. 60,000 crore to the national exchequer by giving away 2G GSM spectrum including to the CDMA operators. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not give so many details, Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this has landed into one of the biggest financial scams of all times in the

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

country. Sir, instead of addressing what has become an open scandal, the Government has ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you can raise this matter but I cannot allow allegations of nature which are not permitted to be raised.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is not listening to me. Please bring it to my notice.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what is required today is a thorough independent inquiry and investigation as to how the allotment of 2G spectrum had been done in 2007 on the basis of the price which was decided much earlier.

Sir, I demand that there should be a thorough discussion in the House in regard to this scandal, and a Parliamentary Committee be constituted.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told there are no quorums in those meetings.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A Parliamentary Committee be constituted to inquire into all these questions, to find out who is responsible for this and how such a scandal has taken place because of which there has been a loss of Rs. 60,000 crore to the Government exchequer.

I demand a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into this biggest scandal of the time.

*(Translation)*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the illegal mining of sand in Uttar Pradesh State. Despite a stay granted by the High Court in Uttar Pradesh, illegal mining of sand is taking place through personal lease on the land of Forest Deptt. In this illegal mining MM11 whatever revenue is being raised by the Government an amount of Rs. 400-500 is being collected therefrom but...*(Interruptions)*.

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: How does it relate to the Central Government?

*(Translation)*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Sir, this illegal mining is taking place on the land of Forest Deptt. which is under the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The mining is taking place on Forest Deptt. land. O.K. Go ahead.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rs. 1800/- are being taken from a six-wheel truck and Rs. 2700/- from a ten wheel truck. Today, the poor people in the State, who want to construct their homes, are facing great difficulty due to high cost of sand. Earlier, cost of one truck load sand was Rs. 2000 or 2500, but now it costs Rs. 5000/- Earlier, the sand which hardly used to cost Rs. 4000, now costs Rs. 10,000 or 12,000. Such illegal mining of sand may result into some mishappening there. The money is being collected in the name of a syndicate. We demand that the Central Government should conduct a CBI inquiry in the matter, and the tax being collected in the name of the Government should also be examined and action be taken against the erring persons.

12.47 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

### **(I) Need to ameliorate the service conditions of village postal employees**

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, I bring to the notice of the Ministry of Communications, Department of Posts the sorry plight of Village Postal Employees. The institution of Village Postal Employees is nearly one hundred and fifty years old. They work in Village Post Offices delivering post to addresses often across the entire beat of a number of villages. In this regard though their duties are similar to the Postal employees who work in post offices located in urban areas, in some ways, their work load poses greater inconvenience to them than to their urban counterparts. The Village Postal Employees go around performing their duties serving a



larger area and they manage to do this without the benefit of free and speedy transport. These employees, therefore, deserve to be treated on par with their urban counterparts but, to their misfortune, there is a wide difference between their pay, emoluments and other facilities. While the urban employees are entitled to and are paid a salary and emoluments, the Village Postal employees are only paid what is essentially daily allowance and are not entitled to any other emoluments. This is an unfair disparity. It causes them entirely avoidable hardship and great inconvenience besides being highly demoralizing. This naturally impacts adversely on the performance of their duties. This cannot be a condition conducive to promotion of public interest while, on the other hand, it is undisputed that high morale is essential for securing efficient performance of such duties.

The Ministry of Communications is, therefore, requested to kindly look into and redress this justified grievance of the Village Postal Employees so as to provide them much needed relief.

**(ii) Need to ameliorate the condition of sick sugar mills and reconstitute the sugarcane cooperatives in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand**

*[Translation]*

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister towards the re-organisation/delimitation/merger of cooperative sugarcane/sugar mill societies and sick sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Sir, a number of sugar mills are in the State of sickness due to lack of decision in regard to the reorganisation and delimitation/merger of cooperative sugarcane/sugar mill societies and sugarcane society Board in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. For example, Majhola Cooperative Sugarcane Development Society which is situated in Uttar Pradesh and the cooperative society of this mill is located in Uttarakhand. This mill is in the sugarcane area of both Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Today, it is sick. There are many more such mills in the State. It is required to reorganise the cooperative societies and sugarcane society board so that these sick mills can be revived.

I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to ensure issuing of order by the Central Government on

reorganisation of cooperative societies and Majhola cooperative sugarcane development society and also forward instructions to the cooperative societies so that the farmers of the Majhola cooperative development society area can send their sugarcane to other sugar mills this year.

Sir, a special financial package should be given to revive the financial position of sick sugar mills. The reorganisation of sugarcane/sugar cooperative societies and Majhola cooperative sugarcane development society will enable the sugar mill employees and sugarcane growers to earn their livelihood smoothly as well as to make their future secured.

**(iii) Need to revamp the legal education system and prevent the recurrence of violent incidents in law colleges**

*[English]*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, Bar Council of India is the statutory body constituted under the provisions of Advocates Act, 1961 to monitor the legal education and legal profession in the country. The Ministry of Law and Justice is providing funds to the Bar Council of India for the promotion of Legal Education. The recent incident, which has happened in Chennai at Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College on 12.11.2008, has thrown up many questions about the very existence of Law Colleges and Bar Councils in the country. In the presence of 100 policemen, caste-based violence erupted between two student groups in the college campus and led to brutal attack which left four students with fatal injuries. It is a pity to note that the age old institution is not having any academic atmosphere. There is no updated library. Four of the 20 permanent posts of teachers and 22 part-time teacher posts are lying vacant. As per the provisions of Bar Council of India, for minimum of five hours, the classes are to be conducted everyday but the classes are not conducted even for two hours a day. Moreover, there are no strict attendance rules for students. There are no facilities for sports and cultural activities for the participation of students. Hostels are also not maintained properly. The Bar Council of India is the Central Agency to approve the Law Colleges throughout the country. The Chennai Law College is not having approval after 2006-07. In Tamil Nadu and other States so many Government and Private Law Colleges are functioning like this. Today, the situation is like that without attending single day, anybody can obtain a Law Degree from the

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

few Law Colleges located in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Legal Education in this country is deteriorating day by day.

Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Law and Justice to take immediate necessary action to revamp the legal education in this country and prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents in the Law Colleges in future.

Sir, further I am requesting the Government of India to establish one National Law School in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: These are private colleges. Why are they making money and not doing things?

**(iv) Need to provide appointments to the people on compassionate grounds in Kakrapar Atomic Power Station, Gujarat**

DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY (Mandvi): Sir, I want to draw your kind attention towards the delay in giving appointment on compassionate grounds in Kakrapar Atomic Power Station, P.O. Anumala, District Tapi (Gujarat) which is under the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, a Government of India enterprise. Since 2002 no appointment has been done on compassionate ground in this organization. There are total nine cases for compassionate appointments. Out of these seven cases are of Scheduled Tribes of which five cases are of such persons who are also land-losers because their lands have been acquired for establishment of Kakrapar Atomic Power Station. All these families are very poor and they do not have any source of income for their livelihood. They are in dire need of appointment on compassionate grounds.

It has come to my notice that the company wants to give them one-time cash compensation in place of the appointment which is not justified because they need a regular source of income through service. But the Government has not been giving them appointment on compassionate grounds for the last so many years.

I, therefore, request the Government to give them due consideration by appointing them in Kakrapar Atomic Power Station on compassionate grounds so that these affected families may get their source of income to live.

**(v) Need to include Muslim and Christian Dalits in the list of Scheduled Castes**

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government ...

MR. SPEAKER: You just read out what has been permitted.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, by a Government Order in 1936, the Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist Dalits were declared as Scheduled Castes. In 1950, by a Presidential Order, only Hindu Dalits were declared as Dalits. In 1956 the Sikh Dalits were re-entered in the Scheduled Castes' list. In 1990 neo-Buddhists were re-included in the Scheduled Castes' list. So, para 3 of the 1950 Order recognizes Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists as Dalits. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anwar Hussain, do not read anything outside the statement. Anything said beyond the permitted text will be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, there is only 0.8 per cent of Indian Muslim Dalit population according to the Sachar Committee Report. The Union Cabinet, the Ranganath Misra Commission Report submitted to the hon. Prime Minister and the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes have all strongly recommended for declaring the Dalit Muslims as Scheduled Castes.

I urge upon the Government to recognise the Muslim and Christian Dalits as Scheduled Castes within the tenure of Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

**(vi) Need to enforce the rules of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities in a uniform and transparent manner**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMSWAROOP KOLI (Bayana): Sir, as per my knowledge the facility of CSD is also available to former and working civilian employees.

As per my knowledge former soldiers and civilian employees of defence services in Meerut are told to come to canteen after 10th of every month and by then the stock gets over. If the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard, the same should be published or circulated.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The rest of the matters under Rule 377 are treated as laid on the Table of the House.

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\*Not recorded.

**(vii) Need to take emergent steps to clear huge backlog of pending cases in various courts**

\*SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): It is high time we take immediate initiative to clear the colossal number of pending cases in various courts.

It is not that the Government is not making efforts to clear the pending cases. There is certainly a sincere effort on the part of the Government to reduce the pending cases in the courts. But the fact of the matter is that with each passing day we see more and more cases piling up in the courts of the country.

It would not be out of place to mention here that at the hearings in the court, we see adjournments on various grounds with the result that the justice is delayed. We should not forget the dictum—justice delayed is justice denied. We often come across reports in the Press as regards time taken by the court in giving the verdict. It sometimes takes decades in deciding a case by which time most of the parties leave the world.

I would request the Law Ministry, through you, to take emergent steps to ensure that huge backlog of pending cases is reduced considerably in the near future and also ensure that no adjournment is given without reasonable and genuine reason.

**(viii) Need to relax the norm of 'opium content' for the opium growers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**

*[Translation]*

\*DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): In Mandsaur, Neemach and Ratlam districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chittorgarh and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan where opium is grown in abundance during the degree of opium content in opium produce which is expected to be 55 degree, has come down in the recent past due to fury of the nature like untimely rains and powerful storms. Objection regarding this has been registered by hundreds of opium growers at opium weighing centres. All opium producers have produced more opium than the minimum prescribed ceiling, which has been 60 to 62 kilograms.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

But under the above circumstances opium growers have an apprehension that this will have adverse impact on their licenses. In the last 2 years also a similar situation arose. Narcotics department of Ministry of Finance had also given relaxation in this regard.

I want to make a request the Finance Minister keeping in view the above mentioned circumstances as has also been accepted by officers of Narcotics department and officers of the department have themselves taken stock of the situation on the spot on many places. Therefore, it is requested that necessary directions for giving relaxation to the norm of 'opium content' for the opium growers may be issued so that opium growers can be saved from unprecedented loss.

**(ix) Need to augment rail services in Sholapur Railway Division, Maharashtra**

\*SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH (Sholapur): In my parliamentary constituency under Sholapur division which is the oldest railway division of the country near the home signal of Pune side of Jeur and Sholapur stations, great difficulty is being faced in the absence of a flyover. There are 400 such railway crossings in this division where no Railway employee has been posted due to which frequent and serious rail accidents take place. There is a need to post railway employee at these railway crossings at least during night.

There is a long pending demand to start Sholapur-Poona-Sholapur Intercity Train from both sides, to start an express train between Sholapur and Nagpur via Hyderabad and to construct double rail line from Bhigwan to Sholapur and to undertake electrification work from Sholapur to Pune. However, till now no steps have been taken in this regard.

Various zones of railway in the country, especially in the Sholapur zone gangmen have not been posted in proportion to the length of rail track. These gangmen are not provided the proper facility related to security and communication for commuting in rural areas especially during night. This causes much difficulty in commuting.

I would like to request to the government to take necessary steps for quick implementation of these works on priority basis.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

- (x) **Need to bring forth a legislation providing reservation in jobs and other welfare measures for DNTs/VJNTs in the country**

*[English]*

\*SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): The National Commission for Denotified and Nomadic Commission (Renke Commission) has submitted its report to the Union Government on 2nd July, 2008 recommending various measures for upliftment of 15 crores De-notified Nomadic Tribes. The report is to be implemented immediately on the following lines. DNT people who come under OBC category are being granted 27% reservation, as per the recommendation of Mandal Commission but they do not want 27% reservation, in fact they require only 7% reservation and for providing this 7% reservation an amendment to the Constitution is to be made so that all the benefits which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting from Government can also be extended to De-notified Nomadic Tribes/Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes of above mentioned category (DNTs/VJNTs which come under OBC). Various Organisations/Associations of DNTs suggested that 7% reservation should be provided to the DNTs/VJNTs not touching/disturbing them who are already in SC/ST list on the pattern of Maharashtra Government. Also, 7% reservation should be provided to the DNTs/VJNTs who are not SC or ST defining them as a separate category as "Scheduled Denotified Tribes" out of the 27% quota of OBC. This demand is logically correct, and with this formula the Renke Commission report can be implemented easily without affecting the 50% reservation limit directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Government should take necessary steps to implement the main recommendations of the Commission, such as reservation in service, promotion, education; political representation in Parliament, Assemblies, Local Civic Bodies, Panchayats; separate budget for development of DNTs; constitution of DNT Development Corporation, residential schools; loans from financial corporation; scholarship for higher education; earmarking a separate fund and 7% reservation for DNTs in various Governments' Housing Schemes, such as Indira Awaas Yojana, Ambedkar Awaas Yojana, recognition of DNT Tandras (Inhabitants) as revenue village, etc. immediately without wasting further time.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

- (xi) **Need to Set up a railway station near Gate No. 31 C of Central Railway in Akola, Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): There is a demand for the last three four years of more than 25,000 villagers of Gram Panchayat Manarkhed, Kasura, Kolasa, Mandoli, Songiri, Kalamba, Kalamvi. Mahagaon and Donthargaon under Balapur Tehsil of Akola District that a D-class station be constructed near Gate No. 31 C of Central Railway.

There has been a constant demand from all these Gram Panchayats that there is an urgent need to construct a D-class station near Gate No. 31C of Central Railway from Bhusawal station to Akola station. Wards of more than 25000 people of these areas daily go to schools and colleges in big cities. Besides, daily wagers also have to travel on foot. Some students go by cycle or scooter. But the poor children travel this 15-20 miles distance on foot only. The situation is worse in winter and rainy seasons. If a D-class station is constructed near Gate No. 31 C, then all these difficulties will be solved.

I would like to request the Hon'ble Rail Minister that if D-class station is constructed in view of above mentioned conditions then people of these gram panchayats, especially students and daily wagers will find it easier in commuting to nearby cities with the passenger train and problem continuing for so many years will come to an end.

Kindly grant necessary permission in this regard.

- (xii) **Need to set up a Central Cashew Board with its Headquarters at Kollam, Kerala**

*[English]*

\*SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): There are above three lakh employees dependent on the cashew industry in Kerala. Overwhelming majority of the workers are women belonging to SCs/STs and economically backward sections. Presently the processed cashew is mainly exported to developed countries but the economic recession has adversely affected the prospects of the international market. Hence to sustain the industry it is imperative to increase the internal consumption and develop indigenous market and also to improve the domestic

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

production of cashew. For the comprehensive development of this industry a Central Cashew Board is to be created for scientific research in the field and increasing the plantation area. It is a long standing demand that a Central Cashew Board with its headquarters at Kollam, Kerala be set up.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

**(xiii) Need to take immediate steps to protect the traditional Handloom Industry functioning in the co-operative sector in Kerala**

\*SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): There are about 755 primary Cooperative-Handloom Societies functioning in Kerala, which provide job facility to thousands of workers majority of them being poor women. The functioning of these societies is very badly affected due to financial crisis. So emergent debt relief measures should be implemented by writing off the debt of these societies. Further, rebate should be provided in all festival seasons including Onam, Ramzan, Vishu, Deepawali and Christmas. Measures should also be taken to promote export of handloom products through strict procedure of affixing handloom seal to the goods exported. Traditional types of yarns should be made available to the spinning mills of Kerala in order to protect this traditional industry.

**(xiv) Need to restore rail services on Mailani-Dudhwa-Gonda Railway Section in Uttar Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Railways towards Mailani-Dudhwa-Gonda rail section.

Passenger rail traffic beyond Mailani has been stopped on this rail-section. This area is inhabited by about 10 lakh Adivasis. About 18 trains were plying on this section earlier which have now been discontinued causing indignation among the people of the area.

In the absence of passenger trains bus operators are charging fares arbitrarily. I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to restore the passenger rail traffic on the Mailani-Dudhwa-Gonda rail section to facilitate the poor masses.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

**(xv) Need to expedite the construction work on Jhansi-Mirzapur and Kanpur-Sagar National Highways as per the specified norms in Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

\*SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, the sanctioned construction work on Jhansi-Mirzapur national highway and Kanpur-Sagar national highway under my parliamentary constituency Hamirpur-Mahoba, is going at a slow pace and it is not being done as per the specified norms and an early sanction for construction of the remaining part of the highway is needed.

I request the Central Government through the House to expedite the construction work according to the specified norms taking into account the heavy traffic on these two highways and to accord early sanction and issue necessary direction for construction of the unfinished works on the stretches from Hamirpur to Chhatarpur and Dewari dam to Banda under Kanpur-Sagar national highway including all bridges and culverts falling en route under my parliamentary constituency.

**(xvi) Need to expedite construction of Kusha dam on India-Nepal Border for preventing recurring floods in Bihar**

\*SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, in August last, due to collapse of Kusha dam on the Indo-Nepal border, the Koshi river deluged the six districts in Bihar. The Centre declared it as a national calamity and sanctioned a huge amount as assistance, but the assistance of both money and food grains provided by the Centre was not distributed properly among the affected people. Apart from that, relief camps were closed without making the arrangement for re-settlement. Lakhs of people are still homeless. Neither the list of dead persons was prepared properly nor their dependents were given compensation. It is essential to mend the collapsed dam. If the same is not done, after the six months' gap the Koshi river will hit them badly again.

Hence, I urge that all the points raised by me should be examined by a parliamentary team and the work should be completed under the supervision of the local member of Parliament.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

**(xvii) Need to safeguard the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka and provide funds for giving succour to Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

\*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): There was an unprecedented Human Chain held impressively and emphatically to a length of about fifty-six kilometers from Chennai Collectorate to Chingleput and beyond. Concerned Indian Citizens gathered in Tarhil Nadu cutting across party lines from various walks of life braving heavy rains showed their sympathy for the Sri Lankan Tamils who are currently facing untold miseries leading to increased influx of refugees to India. It was rather unique that the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly unanimously passed resolution urging upon the Union Government to take effective steps to create a conducive atmosphere to enable Tamils not to remain refugees anymore either in India or in their own homeland. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu personally led an all party team to the Prime Minister of India requesting him to ensure normalcy ending clashes between the Armed Forces and the insurgents of the Island Nation.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to take all possible steps to ensure that our Defence Ministry do not equip Sri Lankan Military and to ensure that our External Affairs Ministry help them see reason to end attack on civilian areas violating UN Human Rights Charter and also to ensure that our Finance Ministry allocate more funds for providing assistance to the teeming Tamil refugees thereby obviating heavy burden on Tamil Nadu.

**(xviii) Need to provide special economic package for Development of Infrastructure in Jharkhand**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Sir, a demand was made to the Central Government in July, 2008 to grant a package for the development of different areas of Jharkhand especially the construction of rail, roads, bridges etc., and construction of power plant particularly in Sahibganj district in Santhal Pargana and development work in naxalite affected area and work for flood control. In this regard the Government had given an assurance that necessary action would be taken by constituting a high level committee, but in the light of the memorandum

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

given to the Government, the action assured to be taken by it, would be inadequate.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested that in the light of 13 points demands submitted to the Central Government by several honourable members of Parliament on 19.7.2008, necessary action by every department be ensured.

**(xix) Need to safeguard the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka**

*[English]*

\*SHRI L. GANESAN (Tiruchirappalli): There is a need for the Government of India to take effective steps to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to still explore without any further delay the possibilities of negotiated political settlement within the framework of their constitution as the rebels have expressed more than once very recently their willingness to uphold the Ceasefire Agreement entered into by both the parties.

The neighbouring island nation needs to have peace and tranquility maintained in the interests of our Indian nation and its security concerns.

This is necessary because it is an emotive issue in the light of the fact that the pathetic plight of Tamils there and the influx of refugees here are causing great anguish and agitation in the minds of the Tamils in India.

This is essential because India has extended on several occasions its good will gesture like handing over of Katcha Tivu Island and agreeing to take back thousands of stateless Tamils of Indian origin though they were living in that Island nation for more than 50 and even 100 years right from the British colonial days when both India and Sri Lanka were under the clutches of the British Empire.

It is also necessary for India to prevail upon the neighbouring Sri Lankan Government that quelling a rebel must not end up in wiping out a national race and an ethnic group that are the original people of the soil, however, bitter the rivalry be between their national races impressing upon them that their national Government must be bipartisan.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

- (xx) **Need to take steps to provide separate data of various castes in Census and provide reservation of jobs in private sector**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, only the data of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made available in the census of the country, no data is given in the Census about other castes. So, I demand that a concrete step should be taken to collect separate figures of all the castes of the country in the coming 2011 Census which can be advanced to be held in 2009 itself, so that the percentage-wise demographic profile of the country may become evident. Providing reservation in the private sector has been included in the Common Minimum Programme. But, two years have already elapsed and no reservation has been implemented in the private sector. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should take measures to implement this public interest policy of reservation in the private sector as part of the Common Minimum Programme.

12.59 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### 51st Report

*[English]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m. when we take up the Assam matter. Thank you for your kind cooperation.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### **Situation arising out of Bomb Blasts in various parts of North-Eastern States with particular reference to Assam**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 24, namely, discussion under Rule 193. I would request Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary to start the discussion.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to initiate in the discussion under 193, relating to the incidents of serial bomb blasts that took place in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta Road and in some places within Guwahati in Assam on 30th October, 2008. It pains me to speak about the gory incident of serial bomb blasts. I condemn this dastardly act of violence in which eighty seven innocent people lost their lives, while more than five hundred people were seriously injured. A serial bomb blast of such a magnitude has not happened anywhere else in the country before.

The blast at Kokrajhar town's vegetable market took place at 17.25 AM followed by the blast at fish market at 11.28 AM and the third blast took place in the northern part of the town near railway station at 11.26 AM. In these horrific incidents of bomb explosions twenty people lost their lives and one hundred and sixty four people were injured. Another blast took place at Khubchand Chowk which is also known as Karmapatty at 11.28 AM followed by a powerful explosion at 11.30 AM, in Ganeshguri area of Guwahati. Around 11.27 AM, the blast near the District Magistrates Court in Guwahati took place. Altogether, in these diabolical incidents of serial bomb blasts eighty seven people lost their lives and more than five hundred people were crippled for life. Now the vital question is how could such dastardly acts of killing of

\*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Assamese.

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

innocent people happen? The people of Assam are surprised as to what the police force was doing. Did they have any prior information that such incidents might take place? I would like to state that the present Chief Minister of Assam Mr. Tarun Gogoi while talking to the journalists on 2nd November had stated that the cops had information on the blast but failed to act on it due to lack of coordination.

According to the information which we have gathered now, the Intelligence Bureau of the Central Government have had inputs of possible blasts and the GOC, 4 corps, Lt. General Mr. B.S. Jaiswal also while briefing the Prime Minister during his visit to Assam on 1st November stated that "Army had received information from one of its sister intelligence agencies, of possible blasts. We had only received and not intercepted any message."

If the Central Intelligence agencies, Indian army and the SSB had provided prior information to Assam police, then why didn't they act upon it? Their inaction has led to the loss of several lives.

According to the investigating team of National Security Guards, Ammonium nitrate, T&T P&TN and RDX were used. According to the NSG investigating team six kg. of RDX explosives were used in the three blasts that rocked Kokrajhar town. Another six kg. RDX was used in Bongaigaon blast. In Barpeta road the amount of RDX used was 2 kg. In Ganeshguri and in the blast near Kamrup district Magistrate's Office 3 kg. of RDX were used for each blast. About one hundred and sixty eight vehicles were damaged and property worth five hundred crore rupees were destroyed. Let me mention, that a muslim fundamentalist organization - Islamic Security Force - Indian Mujahideen sent an SMS to a news Channel 'News Live' owning responsibility for the blasts. But unfortunately, the Government has not been able to trace out the owner of that mobile phone from which the SMS was sent. Assam Government has been saying it repeatedly that in these incidents of bomb blasts, Pakistan and Bangladesh sponsored Jihadis and terrorist outfits are involved. We urge upon the Government to punish the culprits involved in these incidents. I also demand a CBI enquiry. Following the resolution adopted in an all party meeting held on 12th November in Guwahati, the Assam Chief Minister has decided to request the Central Government to institute a CBI inquiry into these incidents. You must be aware that various intelligence agencies of the Government revealed that ISI and some Jihadis were involved in these incidents, the official spokesman of the Bangladesh Government refuted the claim. But we know

the truth. In the recent Mumbai terror attack on 26th November, ten Pakistan trained militants were involved. But surprisingly, the Government of Pakistan is denying involvement of any Pakistani national in this attack. Recently, the visiting Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Gordon Brown while talking to our Prime Minister said, "We know that the group responsible for Mumbai attack is LeT. And they have a great deal to answer for." This is the brilliant statement made by the British Prime Minister Mr. Gordon Brown. While in Pakistan, Mr. Brown also told the Pakistani President Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, "It was time for action, not words". This was a brilliant statement made by the British Prime Minister in front of Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, the President of Pakistan. In the same way, the US senator and the Chairman of Foreign Relations committee, Mr. John Kerry, who visited Delhi recently said, "They formed the LeT. The ISI has to be reformed. There are people in official position in Pakistan who are aware of the Government's relation with LeT."

If the Government of Pakistan can deny the involvement of any Pakistan trained militants in the Mumbai terror attack, then why Bangladesh Government can not deny the role of Bangladeshi Jihadis in Assam blast? Now it is the responsibility of our Government to find out the truth as to who are the real culprits and the Government must punish the perpetrators of such ghastly acts. It is very unfortunate that such incidents are repeatedly happening in our country. On the 3rd and 4th of November Jehadi elements attacked some Bodo villages in Udalguri and Darrang districts of Assam. They not only burnt down houses of Bodo people, but also hoisted Pakistani flags at several places in these two districts. Pakistani flags were hoisted in four villages in Udalguri district on the 3rd and 4th of October. The names of the Bodo villages where Pakistani flags were hoisted are Rangagarah, Sonaripara, Sumliguri and Sapmari. Being a patriotic Indian we are shocked and pained to see such incidents happening in our country. We are much surprised to see that despite occurrence of such incidents, Government didn't react the way it should have reacted. It is all the more unfortunate that some officials are saying that the flags were not Pakistani flags. According to them, the flags hoisted were of Id festival. Be it a Pakistani flag or flag of Id, the Government should have instituted a thorough inquiry into the incident. But this was not done. Today, I demand a CBI probe to find out the truth. I also appeal to the Government to order a CBI inquiry into the incidents that had taken place in Udalguri and Darrang districts.



[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Why such incidents are happening in Assam? It is only because of the utter failure on the part of the Government of India and the successive Assam Governments to check infiltration of lakhs of illegal Bangladeshi migrants that such incident are happening. Today, our indigenous Bodo and other ethnic groups of people of the State are on the verge of losing their identity and their safety and security and also their survival and existence as well as threatened to a great extent.

Therefore, I would like to demand a CBI probe to inquire into the serial blasts that took place in various parts of our State and those responsible should be brought to book immediately. Secondly, Sir, I would like to request for an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10 lakh to the families of the victims. The Government of Assam has already paid Rs. 3 lakh each to the bereaved families of the victims. Whereas the announcement made by the Hon. Prime Minister to give a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh each for the families of the victims is yet to be fulfilled. Hon. Home Minister had also promised to give a compensation of Rs. 3 lakh to the victims. But he also has failed to keep his promise. I would like to also demand that the Government of Bodoland should be vested with the power of maintaining law and order. The Bodoland Government should also be empowered to raise Bodoland Territorial Police Battalion. The Government should create a separate Police Commissionerate for Bodoland to deal with the Law and Order within Bodoland, *i.e.* Government should also take steps to detect and deport the illegal Bangladeshi migrants. However, extreme care should be taken so that in the name of detecting foreigners, no genuine Indian citizen is harassed. Steps should also be taken to raise new battalions of National Security Guards and Anti-Terrorist Squad which may be stationed in all the States. It is a matter of serious concern that in Assam the total strength of police personnel is only 65,630. More than 8000 posts are still lying vacant. Presently, we have only 57,190 police personnel in our State. That is why sir, I would like to demand for recruiting at least one lakh constables in our State at the earliest possible.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Government should take necessary steps for

modernization of our police force and intelligence network. There should be a separate police intelligence agency for all the States of the N.E. region. At the end, I would like to appeal to the Government to take strong measures so that such dastardly acts of violence do not take place in our country in future. We should never compromise with any of the anti-India forces. Our Government should protect the lives of our people, particularly the Bodo people.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, on behalf of my colleague, I would like to make a request. I have a long list of Members who want to participate in this discussion. Hon. Minister has to go to some meeting. I would request the Members to be brief so that I am able to complete the discussion before 1730 hours.

I would now call Shri Adhir Chowdhury and request him to be brief. I do not think I would need to repeat this.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I rise to participate in the Discussion Under Rule 193 on terrorism in the North-Eastern region with special reference to Assam. Hon. Member, Shri Bwiswmuthiary has initiated the debate on this issue. We are well aware that terrorism has become a menace for the democratic country of India.

A few days ago, not only the people of India but the world got benumbed, surprised and pained by the depredation of the terrorists in the commercial Capital of Mumbai.

Already the entire country has been agitating over the terrorist activities and has also participated in the discussion on how to deal with this menace. So already the entire country has been participating in the debate in relation to the terrorism in our country. We all hope that the Home Minister who has taken the charge of this sensitive Ministry will strike a great blow to the terrorist activities in India.

Since the day of freedom, the Indian people are witnessing the spectre of insurgency, terrorism, extremism and so on, especially in the North-Eastern region which is geographically strategic to our country has been witnessing insurgency since partition. The national Government has been persuading the carrot and stick policy to tame the insurgent activities in the North-Eastern region. Therefore, we have made Mizoram Peace Accord. We have succeeded in accomplishing Assam Accord and

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

Bodo Accord. However, if we observe the entire North-Eastern region, we will find that barring Mizoram, all the North-Eastern States have been under constant terrorist threat.

After the partition, the entire North-Eastern region has been rendered in a land-locked region of our country. Around 98 per cent of our North-Eastern region is bordering the countries, namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar etc. and only two per cent land of the North-Eastern region is linked to the mainland, India which is only 27 kilometres wide. It is in Siliguri. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that in view of the objectives of our hostile neighbours, we should be very careful in protecting the chicken neck, that is called Siliguri corridor because if the Siliguri corridor is snapped off, then the entire North-Eastern region will be dislocated and isolated from the mainland, India. That is the objective of our hostile neighbour. So the terrorist activities in the North-Eastern region should not be viewed in isolation. Rather the entire North-Eastern region including the northern part of West Bengal should be taken cognizance of before formulating any long term measure.

Sir, it is true that this Government has been pouring in huge sums to the North-Eastern region for the development of that area which is called as a rainbow country.

Already the Shukla Commission has recommended to invest more than Rs. 22,000 crore to wipe out the regional imbalance, to generate employment and to bridge the gap which has been existing there between various ethnic communities. North-Eastern region is a very complex and complicated area where ethnic division and communal divide are very much palpable. To deal with the situation in the North-Eastern region, we should be very careful so that our hostile neighbour cannot reap any dividend from any fault at our end.

Sir, it is easy to raise an accusing finger to anybody else but being an Indian we should view the entire episode from our national perspective. We have already had information regarding the security situation in Assam where on 30th October, serial bomb blasts had taken place which took a toll of a number of innocent people who do not have any particular religion because the deceased belonged to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Bodos, etc.

Insofar as security situation in Assam is concerned, there were 474 incidents resulting in killings of 27 security

personnel and 287 civilians. The corresponding figures of 2006 are, 413 incidents – 32 security personnel and 164 civilians killed. The terrorist incidents have been increasing in Assam and in the entire North-Eastern region which is clear from the account given by the Home Ministry statement earlier also. In a statement released by the Home Ministry where violence in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States was compared indicates that the incidents of the entire North-Eastern region have been numbered more than the incidents in Jammu and Kashmir.

It is widely believed that the focus of ISI has been shifting from the western sector of our country to the eastern part of our country and Bangladesh has become a safe heavens and a sanctuary for harbouring the insurgent elements who are based in the North-Eastern region. The entire border is porous and it has become a safe corridor for the insurgents and terrorists. Even in pursuance to the Mumbai investigations, we have found that the SIM-cards are being collected from the eastern part, from Kolkata also. So, now border fencing must be pursued vigorously. Secondly, the intelligence infrastructure should be revamped. It has been widely acknowledged and accepted by all sections of our people. I would propose to the hon. Home Minister that he should introduce bare-footed intelligence so that the intelligence from grass-root could be collected because the objective of the terrorists is to destabilise the North-Eastern region.

It has been witnessing economic growth in the recent past. When the Congress Government took over the reins of power at the Centre at that time this Region was in an economic mess. The Region has been recuperating economically and has woken up from its economic slumber. The objective of the terrorists is to destabilise the economic growth of that particular region. Secondly, I would like to suggest to the Home Ministry that apart from having the intelligence infrastructure in place, I propose that we should pursue an ideological campaign against terrorist activities. It is because India is a country which is known as a country of composite culture. People from all walks of life, the saner elements of the society should be persuaded so that they carry out the ideological campaign against the terrorists who are trying to destabilise and destroy this country.

Sir, I hope under the leadership of our new Home Minister we will be able to, if not, wipe out, at least diminish the threat of insurgency, terrorism and such other anti-national activities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to remind the hon. Members that I have a list of more than 23 Members to speak on this subject. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Sir, I am happy in a sense that the issue of terrorism in the North Eastern Region has been taken up separately. We were a little agitated when the hon. Home Minister was making a statement on the bomb blasts but ultimately we agreed to have a discussion on this issue today. I would like to thank the Chair for this.

The hon. Home Minister is having a big challenge before him. At the same time I feel it is an historic opportunity for him that his tenure starts with a common single voice from the Lok Sabha, from all political parties condemning terrorism. This is the right mood for the Home Minister to tackle the challenges posed by terrorism in the country.

Sir, today we are discussing about bomb blasts in Assam and in other parts of the North Eastern region. Let me, at the outset, make a remark that had it not been for the attack on hotels Oberoi and Taj in Mumbai, this galvanization of the mood of the nation would never have taken place. The attack by terrorists and the bomb blasts in Assam are not isolated cases and have not taken place once or twice. Such incidents in the North Eastern Region are taking place throughout the year, but unfortunately it could neither draw the attention of this House, nor the nation. There have been mention of such incidents, but not at this scale. However, better late than never, we have today taken up this issue for discussion. I am standing here to support the efforts of the Home Minister to contain terrorism and other insurgent activities in the country, particularly in the North Eastern Region. There have been a series of bomb blasts not only in Guwahati but in places like Udalgiri, Dimapur, Kokrajhar and also in Tripura. There were many instances. I will not go into those incidents and would also not count on the number of people who lost their lives in those incidents. I would only like to discuss the problem and the probable solutions to the problem.

Sir, we must admit and the Government has admitted that there has been a failure on the part of the Government. There had been inputs from the intelligence agencies prior to the attacks. There had been many more information which the Government could have taken note of to initiate precautionary measures to prevent such

incidents. But unfortunately, the Government failed to do so. With the new Home Minister we have a new hope.

If we were to go to the root of the incident which took place in the North Eastern Region I cannot stop but have to point a finger to Bangladesh. We have been trying to corner Pakistan through diplomatic channels, through our own efforts and through bilateral international means. But I do not think the Government is doing anything to tackle the problem emanating from Bangladesh. It is more complex.

I would like to quote one report here. Brig. (Retd.) D.P. Sinha who had served the North Eastern Region for many decades has said that ISI had set up camps in Bangladesh to carry out anti-India operations. In one of his books he has mentioned that 200 terrorist training camps from PoK have been shifted to Bangladesh. This is no less a threat. Along with Bangladesh there have been cases of attacks coming from Bhutan, from Myanmar and also there have been reports of involvement of the Chinese territory. We have to take care of all these issues very seriously. Co-ordination with the Ministry of External Affairs is also very important. It is because we have to have a very concerted effort from all angles to tackle this menace. I would like to point out one instance here.

One ISI operative was arrested by the Assam police. His name was identified as Alam *alias* Mujibullah Alam Asfi Alam. He was hailing from Ajampur village under the Utara police station in Dhaka. He has been recognised as an important functionary of the ISI in charge of Assam and the North Eastern Region. These are pointed instances. Let us take the recent case of hoisting of Bangladeshi flag in Assam during the communal violence in Udalgiri. I was very sad when the Government of Assam did try to defend this incident. Rather than going in for an inquiry into this, they started defending it. One source of the Government said that it is not a Pakistani flag; one Minister said that it looked like a Pakistani flag; another said that it is a Pakistani flag and another said that we will see the video footage of the incident. Now, why are people in Government speaking in double voice on such a serious issue? A Pakistani or a Bangladeshi flag being hoisted on Indian soil is a serious issue. Why no action or no inquiry has been initiated on such a serious matter? I fail to understand this. It is a very serious issue. It is a serious lapse. The Government has to instil a sense of confidence in the minds of the people. How can the Government, without the co-operation of the political parties, without the cooperation of the people

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

act on such issue, tackle such a serious issue? The foremost thing is to instil a sense of confidence in the minds of the people. Though some steps could have been taken initially, yet now also it is not too late and I would like to request the Government to act when they receive such reports and information. This is a serious issue.

Sir, the Bodo people are indigenous people of our territory. They have been segregated; they have been isolated in their own homeland. By whom have they been dislodged? They have been dislodged by the so called illegal migrants from Bangladesh. Today their numbers are very large. One of the former Ministers of State of the Home Ministry made a statement in the Rajya Sabha that so many Bangladeshis today are staying in Assam illegally. But a few days later he withdrew his statement. Why was it so? Under whose pressure did he withdraw that statement? Let the people of this country know it. On the one hand, by making a false statement one is denigrating the status of this august House and on the other, the Government is losing the seriousness of the matter in its nature and character. It is a very serious issue.

Sir, let us also discuss the incident of blasts in Manipur where 26 people were killed. After the blasts when the Home Minister was asked about his comments on the incident in which a blast exploded near the house of the Chief Minister in Imphal where 26 people were killed, his response was that the Government had instructed the State Government to take action and that Central Government cannot act upon this as it is a law and order problem and it is a State subject.

It is not a State issue. Terrorism is not a State issue. It is a national issue. We have to combat terrorism with national perspective in our mind. If you feel that North East is an isolated territory, I am sorry, you are going to lose it. You are going to pay a heavy price for it in future. Sir, I cannot afford to accuse that your intention is not a serious one. I cannot accuse them but the casual approach must be done away. The approach of the Government has never been a serious one. I am not questioning your intention. You should seem to be taking action. It should be perceptible and it should be visible. Only talking about action is not enough.

Sir, as regards the killings of North Indians in Assam and Manipur, I am not even happy about the reaction of the whole House about this issue. Initially, Shri Devendra

Prasad Yadav and Shri Ram Kripal Yadav could have put much pressure on the Government on this issue. It is your coalition Governments in Assam and Manipur. For a few days, you raised those issues in the House and later on, you have forgotten them. We have constantly raised this issue as it concerns our country, whether it is in Mumbai or Manipur or Assam. Why? When Bangladeshis are given shelter, Indians are being threatened and killed. This is a very serious issue. We must fight against them and we must survive as one nation.

Sir, let us go to its roots now. How to tackle this problem? What is preventing the Government from finishing the job of fencing? If you can complete fencing of the entire mountain area of Jammu and Kashmir in three years, what stops you from completing fencing in the Indo-Bangladesh border for the last so many years since the Assam Accord? It is more than 20 years now. What prevents you from completing it? I was leading a parliamentary delegation to that area and I have myself seen those border areas. Fencing is there just for name sake. It does not exist actually. You erect a post here and there. But it does not protect your country. Let us finish the border fencing on a time bound basis. Otherwise, you cannot protect our territory. This must be taken up on priority basis.

Sir, once again I demand that the Assam Accord must be implemented in toto.

*[Translation]*

Why there is delay? We have not done anything regarding detection, deletion and deportation. We have talked about national registration. At least we can maintain the register of our citizens. Indigenous population of Assam is continuously decreasing. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Home Minister to initiate steps to implement the Assam Accord immediately after discussing the matter with all the political parties.

Sir, I have taken notice of your indication. I am cutting short my speech.

*[English]*

How to fight terrorism? Let us modernise our police forces. Let us modernise our para-military forces. Today, in the North-East, I can tell you.

*[Translation]*

Neither do we have good transport facility nor a sound intelligence network. Our police officers are using the same old Jeeps and Gypsies.

*[English]*

How can you fight this menace? Sir, you have been the Finance Minister. I hope you can convince the hon. Prime Minister in a much better way on how to get better financial allocation and better budgetary provision for strengthening and modernising our police and paramilitary forces. Then, on the lines of the North-Eastern Council, we can think of having North-East Security Council. If you feel that the North-East problem has to be tackled in a very coordinated manner taking into account the typical circumstances and situation prevailing there, you can always formulate a North-East Security Council whereby you can make a very concerted effort, have a committed group of officers, commandoes and forces to tackle the problems of the North-East separately.

*[Translation]*

I am a politician. I don't find pleasure in saying this. What have been done in the case of politicians and Ultras' news?

*[English]*

There has been a report and complaint—and even the Army Chief has said—that Manipur Chief Minister had paid Rs. 50 crore to the underground elements.

*[Translation]*

I am not saying this. It has been stated by the Army Chief.

*[English]*

What action has the Government taken? If politicians – irrespective of their political affiliations – are found to be having any kind of nexus or understanding with the ultras, then the Government must constitute a judicial commission and punish them.

*[Translation]*

We should first improve ourselves.

*[English]*

The image of a clean politician should start with us. We should be clean first before we talk about tackling these problems. The nexus of politicians and the terrorist bodies is a serious matter.

If proper steps are not taken, then the North-East will be a bigger problem than the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. North-East is burning. I would like to appeal by saying "Save North-East to Save India".

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. 61 years has been passed since India became Independent. Blasts and terrorism are becoming more prevalent in our country. I think that these two issues have over-shadowed all other issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on one side we have been coming across the fact that South Asia is on the verge of having maximum number of youngsters in the coming ten years. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other adjoining countries have about 85 per cent population of young girls and boys. After some time this ratio will be reversed. More than 55 per cent people will become old and 45 per cent will be young. On such occasion our youngsters should think about coming out of homes and do something for the service of humanity instead we are experiencing blasts in the country. This conveys their frustration. I would like to warn the Government to pay heed to these blasts, and try to understand their hidden meaning so that it won't be too late to take any action.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our learned colleagues have put forward their views and alongwith them I would like to say that two main issues emerged during the discussion and these are blasts and corruption. I think the main issue is corruption vs. terrorism. Both of them are linked somewhere and also compensate each other. They are becoming a part of our life. As earlier a speaker was telling that the major incident of Mumbai became a National issue but it has become a common place in North-East. It happens there daily and one seems to be affected by that. Tolerance to the terrorist activities is equally as dangerous as tolerance for corruption which is widely prevalent in India. I think that we should deeply

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma ]

analyse this. These two are the main factors which are making the democracy inert, the same democracy for which the Indians had to fight and struggle a lot.

We had decided to bring equality in India, make every Indian Independent and provide help for the needy.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we will try to form a better country. However, even after 60 years it is obvious from the facts that the benefits of the progress have not reached to a large part of the society. This section of the society has been kept outside the progress and prosperity achieved by India increased literacy rates and opportunities of employment available here, and economic growth of 9.5 per cent sustained by India. Certain section of the society is not aware about such qualities of India. It is not even aware of the development made by India. This is locking mechanism. We are not able to bring them out of social, economic and political locking and as a result we are facing this new language.

Sir, last year, Hon'ble Shivraj Patil gave a statement here that in India out of 580 districts of rural areas, in 230 districts, young girls and boys are revolting against the systems raising their guns. Organisations like "Praja Rajyam", 'People's War', 'Naxal', 'Mao', Maale, and the likes have been constituted. Definitely it is very late. Our Judicial system is such that common people cannot get justice and rate of conviction is very low, guilty is seldom punished. It gave birth to a new politics of casteism and identity which is converting into militant politics.

Sir, I don't have any qualm in saying that we have lost precious time as the 7200 castes of India are losing their faith, as they are not getting the due justice. We are discussing terrorism and bomb blasts but did we ever try to notice the prosecution rate in India. I know about my district which is a border district. There the prosecution rate is 8 per cent. i.e., the convict will never go to jail only the people who are victims of the special act whether they are convicted under dowry law or Harijan Act, will go to the jails. I can claim that Indian jails are full of the people convicted under such cases but the real culprits are roaming outside as they have so many people to help them. It is unfortunate that a new tendency of saving the influential criminals on the basis of money power is cropping up.

Sir, we have gone through the Vohra Committee Report which is yet to be discussed in this House. No one knows for how long it has been shelved. It categorically states how organized economic offences in India have formed a colossal chain but the Government are not aware of it at all. That report has been licking the dust for the last 12-13 years but no debate has been held over it. Sir, something should have been done to meet new objectives of metamorphosing Indian society into a modern State but we have not been able to do that as yet. The matter of fact is that we are demanding extradition of criminals from Pakistan. Our Central Government and our State Governments are not able to put criminals of our country behind the bars. Recently there were terrorist strikes in Mumbai. The entire country is stunned. Look at how Indians and our own brothers are being subjected to atrocities and are being murdered not only in Uttar Pradesh but in almost all the States. Assam and Maharashtra could be cited as examples. Shall we ever be able to bolster the courage to put our criminals behind bars whether it be the Delhi riots, the Gujarat Carnage or the riots in Maharashtra? We are demanding extradition of our criminals from Pakistan while in our own country we do not dare to nab our own criminals. It seems to me it is a very serious matter. I shall take my seat after speaking very briefly. Kindly give me some more time.

Sir, we shall have to think over it very deeply and we cannot address the problem by symptomatic treatment only; we hope to make people internally immune and plug those loopholes which we have used to reach this stage. Objective of our democracy has not been fulfilled. Our policies have deepened the chasm between the rich and poor. We are spending an amount to the tune of Rs. 7 lakh and 50 thousand crores on the Budget. We have an external debt liability worth about Rs. 25 lakh crores. The Prime Minister had once spoken that we need an inclusive growth. How shall we have inclusive growth while farmers are committing suicides and people in the service sector are earning huge profits? The economic divide and social gap between the rich and poor has widened so much that it requires to be addressed in an innovative way. I would like to say one thing in view of the above divide it is high time that a statutory provision that specified economic growth has to be sustained by all was made by the Government irrespective of which party is in power. Every Government whether it be the Central Government or the State Government should be constitutionally warned if the same achieves below the specified growth rate.

At present people are playing politics on emotional issues. One brother is pitted against the other. The society is being divided, distorted and dragged behind. Do such people have the right to rule? Today, the whole of India is reacting to it. I was witnessing the incidents of Mumbai. It were the terrorists who had struck but the people were hurling abuses on leaders, why? Where was the fault line? Where was the lapse? It is definitely a matter of worry. I have repeated it quite often.

I want to conclude. The Government are heading for the economic reforms. It may do so. We don't have any objections but what was the sense in implementing the economic reforms without bringing about comprehensive judicial and administrative reforms? This is the chasm. It is the main thing which has caused this gap. Today the common man is denied justice but the rich people can easily get away even if they commit the gravest of crimes. The Press, the Media have informed us and this message has spread to whole of India. We had suggested that trio was required to mitigate the impact of this message from every angle. Apart from economic reforms administrative and judicial reforms are required to be launched.

Now, I come to another issue concerning sponsored terrorism in India from across the border. India cannot make progress alone, our political leaders, our statesmen had talked about forming political economic group in whole of the South-East Asia. We had started the SAARC. In this regard, they are definitely making us pay their prices. Furthermore, I would like to say that the administrative machinery involved in the whole process is not philosophically updated. We have just seen how insurgency and bomb-blasts are becoming a new idiom and these are becoming one of the most heard voices in India. It is incumbent upon all State Governments and the Government of India to chalk out a massive master plan at a large scale to eliminate the causes of insurgency and this problem can be solved through philosophical updating of the machinery or the public involved in it. It is also a challenge. We hope that India will forge ahead by overcoming this challenge and restore its dignity.

This very parliament has taken a resolve to wage a long battle against terrorism but the weapons to be used are not exclusively in the hands of the Government. Those weapons or tools will also have to be given to the people. The people will have to be made vigilant and empowered then only can we fight this battle. I hope a good future for us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, please speak in brief as many other speakers have to speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary has raised the matter about bomb explosion in Assam and North-East States under rule 193. I would like to thank him.

Today's subject about which we are discussing here is so important and sensitive being national and international level. I think that in each session there has been a discussion about militancy or naxalite violence but most of the discussion we have been making about terrorism.

This has posed a challenge before the whole country being a subject related to the unity, integrity, security and identity of the nation. The target of the terrorists is to make the whole country unstable through terrorist activities. I am mentioning this thing because we discuss about problems and reasons a lot but we do not reach at any consensus about solution to the problem. Day before yesterday when a discussion about Mumbai was going on, the entire House took the pledge with one voice. It was the pledge taken by the whole nation. The Government as well as we all are bounded by that pledge. The entire nation as well as we all are mentally shocked at the incidents of bomb blasts which occurred in Guwahati, the capital of Assam, Korajhar, Barpeta, Bogai village on 30th of October one after one serials. But now there is a sole question in the minds of the people as to when we will ultimately get rid of such incidences. I was listening to Shri Kiren Rijju. He had said a very good thing. When will the internal security system be all right or when will terrorism be controlled? The whole country is facing it as a million dollar question. That is why we will have to give answer of these questions to the people. This is the question. The same thing is being discussed in the August House. Whether they are common people, people sitting in the Government or public representatives. They all talk about it. It is unfortunate that military had already an apprehension of this terrorist attack because this kind of information was provided and also brought to the notice through media. In this connection intelligence report was also there. The information about such terrorist attack was also given to the Government of Assam and Assam police Missionary. All right, we cannot solve this problem by criticizing any body. The Chief Ministers are the heads of the

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

Government and they have the special responsibility to have a control over this because law and order is also the subject of the State. To my mind, the present state of affairs has caused dozens of serial bomb blasts in four cities of the State, innocent people's death due to them and so much so the incidents occurring to the North-East States in a traditional way at a stretch. We are not able to control such incidences. It means we are not able to make concerted efforts in the country. There is a lack of anti-terrorism force or there is a weak intelligence mechanism. We will not find out any solution to the problem through this discussion though how many times it is made. What should be the appropriate solution? Today's subject leads us to the appropriate solution. Whatever discussion we make about it, criticize terrorist activities, we cannot find out any solution to the problem because a political trend gets started, the leaders begin to criticize and express their concern and sentiments and distribution of regards is made in the name of deceased and injured people and thus the work pertaining to the liability of higher officers of Government towards their duties comes to an end. This is the question that we are not able to find out any solution to the problem despite strict action against militant and terrorist outfits.

I will not speak much about this. But I would like to say only, as Kirenji had rightly said, we raised this matter in the last session, whether be it a matter pertaining to bomb blasts or terrorist activities in Assam and north-east States. There was terrorist attack on Bihari labourers, people of Uttar Pradesh, Hindi speaking people and the labourers of West Bengal. Ultimately, what is the solution to the problem whether be it ULFA outfit or HUI or any other terrorist outfit. Why should not we discuss about our failure. Whether be it about our Intelligence Mechanism or the State Government or not being equipped with the state of the art arms and weapons by the police? After all these discussions we are not able to find out any solution to the problem. Therefore, today there should be discussion about the solution to the problem as to why this national-international problem is not taken seriously. The Prime Minister and his team comes and goes but the bureaucrats in this country are permanent. Permanent means the time period by which they are in the office.

Lately, incident occurred in Mumbai. When it became a national issue, the Chief Minister and Home Minister were sacked from their offices. Did we thereby find out the solution to this problem? As the Bureaucrats are not changed or transferred but they keep on holding their offices. When we have to get our work done by the

same machinery as to how that machinery will be able to take action against the terrorism? So, I would like to say that terrorists are anti-nation and Militants are anti-system. There is a difference between these two. Those who are terrorists, they are anti-nation and those who are militants, they are extremists or naxalites are anti-system. So, in the largest interest of the democracy and law and order, there is a question of law and order in North-East States and security of life and property of the living there. When there is a question of development of North-East States or Assam and of their largest interest. The largest interests of the entire country get blunted and jammed due to this and the entire progress comes to halt. Therefore, I think we should collectively ponder over security and instability of the country by taking it seriously whether be it ruling party or opposition or any small party. Persons who are expert in anti-terrorists activities and persons having knowledge about terrorism or security experts should also be called in the meeting and any strategy be devised by the Government by considering it seriously because every time incidents will be repeated and criticism will be made and the people will continue to get assistance and people will forget about them.

The honourable Member had rightly said. What he said, I was heartened to hear him because today bureaucrats who rule remain the same. By changing the Minister mechanism does not change and it remains the same. As long as they have not any efficiency, will-power, pledge and action-plan, they will not be able to find out the solution to this problem. We cannot solve this problem only by way of its criticism and discussion about its failure. So, I would like to request that today we all should consider this things and make up our minds because this is the apex body. We fulfill our duties by saying the failure of the Government. We won't find out its solution by discussing about its failure and criticism. There should be a serious deliberations about this to find out its appropriate solution and after a lot of deliberations we should devise a strategy. There should be a meeting of experts and border management should be strengthened. Some concrete measures should be taken to check the infiltration of trained terrorists in our country from across the border. There should be clear directions and guidelines to maintain special coordination between intelligence agencies of Centre and State Governments. Arrangement of hi-tech training should be made available for police forces of States and Central security forces to tackle terrorism and extremism.



Fourthly, the State Governments had raised the issue of increasing the number of police personnel. They say that strength of police is less in States. How they will face the challenges if strength of police force is not adequate. Entire north-eastern States are fighting against terrorism either it is Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Guwahati or Assam and everywhere some incidents are taking place one after another.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I want to say that naxalism and extremists raise the question to change the system. I think the financial package given to these States, is not utilized on the ground level. Now how it should be utilized on ground level? You provide special financial assistance to north eastern regions, backward States but whether these funds reached to the ground level? These funds are not utilized on this level. How people of north eastern States would come in mainstream of the nation? Unless these people are not associate with the mainstream of the nation, these people succeeded in confusing unemployed youth. So it is also a basic question? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise some basic question. Financial assistance given to north eastern States but is not utilized in real sense on the ground level. So it is also one of the cause of violence. It is also true that terrorists do not belong to any nation. Those people want to disintegrate the nation by spreading disturbances. So it is necessary to pay attention on it. Whenever any central investigating agency investigate, they have to take permission from State Governments. Central investigating agencies should have freedom to investigate into case of terrorist activities where extremists are terrorizing and it should not be necessary for them to take permission from States. Honourable Member have rightly said that they should not require to take permission. In addition to it, attention must be paid on the informations of the State Governments regarding Army. If any amendment is necessary in section 355 for this purpose, it must be carried out.

Our Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has taken over the charge of this post recently. He has accepted intelligence failure on Mumbai incident. He has said honestly. Honourable Home Minister has started a new tradition by giving clear statement like this. We welcome this.

It is true that law and order is a state subject and it is the responsibility of State Government and the Central Investigating Agency should not take permission from State Government in those areas where terrorist activities, naxal violence and extremist violence takes place. It is necessary to amend section 355, then basic amendment should be made. So this Bill should be introduced at once. As the Government have said to establish a special investigating agency, I think it is necessary. So therefore, attention must be paid at once on this issue.

In the end, I would like to say one more thing. The most important thing is that we must united. Communal harmony should not be disturbed in the country then only we can fight against terrorists and extremist violence. If communal harmony will disturb in the country, it will be difficult to face them. So we fight against terrorism unitedly and oppose them in a single voice. I think we shall overcome it.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last week, we discussed the horrific incident that took place in Mumbai. Today, we are discussing what happened in the four places of Assam. Assam continuously is facing terrorist activities. Assam and entire North Eastern Region is facing continuously for several years the attack from terrorist as well as militant forces.

We can remember that there was a conspiracy to balkanize the entire North Eastern Region, the seven sisters we call. We have not forgotten 'Operation Brahmaputra' which was the conspiracy by US imperialism.

On 30th October, during daytime, they selected a time when a large number of people assembled, may be in Fancy Bazar, may be in the places in front of Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, or in Ganeshguri.

Sir, in Assam, there had been more than 700 incidents in the last ten years, and in these incidents a large number of people were killed. This serial bomb blast took place at the same time on the 30th October in four places – Guwahati, Barpeta Road, Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon. It was a well planned action. If it was not a well planned action, how can the same type of incident take place at the same time in these places?

Sir, I had visited myself the Pan Bazar. the compound wall of the Chief Judicial Magistrate's court and

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Ganeshguri. Both myself and our Rajya Sabha Member, Comrade Brinda Karat went to Guwahati next day and visited Fancy Bazar and also Chief Judicial Magistrate's court. We had also visited the hospitals where the injured were admitted. More than 100 people were killed in these four places. A police station is only a few meters away from Fancy Bazar, where this bomb blast took place. There is also a women police station very close to that place. Most of these victims are common people. They were small shop owners, vegetable vendors, daily wage earners, Kokrajhar tribals, Bengalls, Muslims, and Biharis, and most of them belong to the poorer sections of the society.

Sir, there was a protest. As result of this protest, curfew was to be imposed in Ganeshguri. When there was a need for united action in such an incident of terrorism, when there was a need for unity among the people, there was an attempt to divide the people and there was an attempt to communalize the situation. We had seen how one Vice-President of BJP, who was also the former Minister, inciting the people. She took out a procession with a dead body in order to incite the people and in order to communally divide the people.

Sir, terrorist has no religion. Terrorist has no caste. When there was a need for united action, concerted action, there was an attempt by certain sections, certain groups and certain organisations like the BJP, RSS and Bajrang Dal to communalise the situation. They tried to divide the people. But I would congratulate the people of Assam who did not fall prey to such provocation.

Sir, I saw the statement of the Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani. The day he visited, we were also there in Guwahati. He told that 'the people of Assam should give reply to such incidents in the next Lok Sabha election.' It is a shameless action. When such a situation is there, if any political party tries to exploit the situation, tries to gain out of it, it is an unpardonable action. When Advanji visited the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, we found the slogan was raised: "Advaniji go back." The people of Assam, the people of Gawahati did not fall prey to such provocation.

There was an agitation. I know, there was an intelligence failure. When we met the Chief Minister in that evening, we also discussed all these aspects as to whether the Administration was aware of such incidents or not. We have seen in the newspapers that there was information with the Administration that such types of

action, such types of incidents would take place in Guwahati. Though this was not the first incident, but it was a horrific incident. In the past also, a number of such incidents had occurred, where the death toll was not high. But this time, about 100 people were killed. A number of such incidents had taken place three years back also. I had been to Guwahati when there was a bomb blast, where 12 persons belonging to Bihar, who were very poor people, *rikshawalas* and vegetable vendors, were killed by the ULFA.

Sir, it is most alarming to know that a link has been established between the ULFA and *Jehadis* as also KLO. There was also an attempt to have a link with Maoists.

Therefore, the Government should seriously think over the situation prevailing in the entire North-Eastern Region. The progress of the entire Region is hampered. I know about the one railway project. Sontoshda is very much aware of it. It is because of his efforts that this project was sanctioned and the work was started.

But construction has been stopped now because 11 RPF personnel were killed in a place two years back. The people are afraid of going there. Such is the situation. The Central Government should seriously think over it.

We have the report. The man-police ratio is the lowest in the State of Assam. If in Tripura that project could be completed on schedule, why not in the State of Assam? Lumding-Badarpur-Silchar gauge conversion project is hampered. There is no progress.

I cannot forget this. I still remember the face of the lady, Sunita. She lost her husband. When we visited Guwahati Medical College Hospital, we saw her weeping just sitting beside her little child, little son. Sir, 80 per cent was burnt. What she said, "Where will I go now; where will I stay? I have lost my husband." Her husband was bringing home their little child from school in the Ganeshgudi area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is because of bomb blast, her husband lost his life. She could not find out even her husband's dead body. She could not recognize the body. This is not one incident. There are such several incidents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: So, what is required is this. We have discussed this issue at length in this House last week. But the Central Government should treat these activities in the State of Assam and other parts of the North-East separately.

There was an incident in the State of Tripura. Tripura is constantly and continuously under threat. There are certain anti-national organizations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What we find is that in order to gain in election, during election, the Congress has its alliance with such groups which are anti-nationals. Their demand is for a separate State of Tripura. They have alliance with such divisive forces in order to gain in election. If a Party like Congress follows a narrow political opportunism, whether the problem of terrorism, the problem of militancy in the North-Eastern region can be tackled? There is a need for concerted action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Now, Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Central Government will bring a law. But what we demand is this.

Whenever there is any terrorist incident in our country, the BJP's demand is to restore POTA. Sir, POTA was a draconian Act. That was repealed by the UPA Government which was the demand of a large section of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Under the changed name, if the Government tries to bring in those stringent and draconian provisions which were in the POTA in the new Bill, we will not support. There is a need for a law. But a stringent and draconian law like POTA will not be able to help to tackle the problem of terrorism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: So, there is a need for a concerted effort, a united action. By uniting the people we will be able to tackle the problem of terrorism. I sincerely hope that in the interest of progress and development of the North-East, in the interest of peace in that region, the Government will take action. Sir, there

is a problem in Nagaland and Mizoram. In each of these States, there are problems. The Central Government should seriously think over it and unite the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very difficult. Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They should try to tackle this problem with the help of the people and by having unity of the people but not by dividing the people. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have tried my level best. Shri Mitrasen Yadav to speak now. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, please give me a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have tried my level best.

*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, they are two sides of the same coin. Whenever there is such an incident, there are certain sections, some political parties, some groups who try to communalise the situation and divide the people. ...(*Interruptions*) There is a need to isolate those groups with a concerted effort. I demand that the Government of India should seriously think over the incidents which are taking place for years together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Nothing else will go on record. Shri Mitrasen Yadav, you can start speaking. He will not stop.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, just one minute. Some concrete measures are to be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not reporting your speech. Only Shri Mitrasen Yadav's speech will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: With these words, I conclude. Thank you for giving me the time.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in serious discussion prevailing in Assam, presented by Hon. Member. The person who has to review the situation, is a very senior Minister of the Government and is in charge of Home Affairs. Hon. Chidambaramji is a very respected person across the country and I think his ability will play a great role to tackle this problem. Actually, we discuss about incidents and its causes happened in a particular state but we never discuss about incidents and its causes happened in a particular state but we never discuss about their remedies as to what is the solution of this problem. What is the reason of extremism and terrorist incidents in Assam or in the country. What is the root causes and whether these causes are social, economical and political or global, terrorism, we did not arrived at our destination. If there is economical reason, the Government should pay attention. Our responsibility was to bring equality in irrigation, transportation, education and health sectors by implementing five years plan in different States of the country but our Government had not fulfilled its responsibility. The reality is that we resolved to make democratic, secular and socialist state in the constitution. Hon. Minister is a very responsible Minister. So I would like to hear from him that the people of country had taken a resolution to march ahead as per preamble of the constitution by sacrificing themselves for the independence of the country, but how much step we have moved in that direction. Is your democracy not derailed? Do you have achieved the ability to make a secular state? The true spirit of preamble of the constitution is still not safe. So the question is that extremism and terrorism will increase in their country in the same way as gap between rich and poor and inequality will increase, as our friends said.

We have seen the political scenario. We produced Bhindrawal to counter Akali Dal in Punjab and we lost leader like Indira Gandhi and simultaneously we lost Rajiv Gandhi by adopting wrong policies. Today also, we are loosing so many persons. We did not even try to find out the reasons. Therefore, terrorism is the most biggest problem in the country and for common citizens. Today the most important question before the public of this

country as to why terrorism is increasing day by day? Do we not know the reasons of naxalism? Therefore, unless we do not identify the root causes and find out their solution, merely discussion on such incidents and law making will not solve the problem. If the public is hungry, there is resentment among them, they have double standards and if you are creating disparity then the people will not follow the law. No law can check the hunger. What is your definition of poverty? According to that definition, what you did in the country? Poverty, unemployment and price rise is increasing in all the states. Monopoly and privatization has taken place in almost all sections. They are grabbing the means of production. People are neither getting bread nor employment, in such a situation what the public will do, the public will break the law. Even the public will resort to terrorism or extremism. Why we shy away over this issue? Why we try to save ourselves? Hence, the major problem is extremism and terrorism and if we have to solve these problems, we have to analyse their root cause and find out their solution. Therefore, we would like the hon. Ministers to convene all party meeting to find out solution of extremism or internal resentment. The country may unite on this issue. The country has united against terrorism. The public and political parties of country may unite to find out solution to the problem of terrorism. Today, there is need to mobilize public opinion in this regard.

The major responsibility of the government is to mobilize public opinion to solve the problem of terrorism and extremism which is very dangerous for the security of the country. Unless we do not find solutions to the problems like poverty, unemployment and various other injustices at political level, we won't be able to solve this problem, as our colleagues have also said in this regard. Therefore, I demand from the government that keeping in view the seriousness of the issue, convene a meeting of the leaders and senior officers of the country to find out the solution to the problem to check resentment, disparity and able to check the gap between poors and rich so that this resentment may not turn into naxalism and extremism. We would have to apply a basic method in this regard. If not, then we can not solve this problem with the help of law only.

*[English]*

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): Thank you, Sir. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the blasts in Assam.

Terrorist activities are taking place throughout India and elsewhere in the world also, and it has become an international problem creating menace and causing greatest havoc to humanity. It is indeed an act against the humanity.

In Assam, particularly, in October, car and motor bombs had exploded in four districts; about 80 persons were killed; and more than one hundred were injured when bomb blasts took place in Assam and elsewhere. The immediate accusation is made against Muslims and the Muslim community, and at times it is described as Islamic terrorism. Terrorism has no religion as terrorism itself is its own religion. We cannot call anyone as a Muslim terrorist or a Hindu terrorist or a Christian terrorist or a Sikh terrorist. Terrorism itself is a new caste, and terrorist himself belongs to a new religion, namely, the religion of criminals; a religion of inhumanity; and a religion of Satan. Therefore, terrorism could not be equated with any religion, any caste or any community in this country.

Malegaon terrorist acts took place, and some Hindu *sanyasis* and *sanyasinis* were suspected and arrested. We should not call them as Hindu terrorists because of this reason. Therefore, I strongly object to the use of the phrase Hindu terrorist or Muslim terrorist or Christian terrorist or Sikh terrorist.

As far as Assam is concerned, more than 1,500 incidents had taken place last year, and it is not that one or two incidents took place there. A series of blasts had taken place.

As a culmination of all that, the incidents of October had taken place. Recently one paper called *Milli Gazette* quoted the South Asian Terrorism Portal saying that there are 174 terrorist groups in our country. There are 32 terrorist groups in Jammu and Kashmir; 12 in Punjab; 40 in Manipur; 36 in Assam; 30 in Tripura; 3 in Nagpur; 4 in Meghalaya; 2 in Mizoram; and 1 in Arunachal Pradesh. These terrorist groups have been identified.

The hon. Home Minister has, all these years and days, been working for the uplift of *aam aadmi*. Now we are confident that he will uproot the 'bomb *aadmi*' in this country. I would request him to issue a white paper on the terror groups in the country giving details of all the terror groups, who are their leaders, what are their ideas, what they have been doing in this country. If that is known to the people of this country, they will be able to understand who is who, what is what.

The very word Assam, an Arabic word, means death. But now it has become a den of death for such people because of these bomb blasts. These bomb blasts should be uprooted from the soil of India. India is a land where all communities live in a pluralistic society. We are benefited by the confluence of cultures in this country. Every religion, every community living in this country is contributing to the greatness and glory of this great nation.

In Assam particularly the Muslims are considered to be foreigners. Those who speak Bengali language are treated and considered to be the people who have migrated from Bangladesh. Here in this House also for the last four years I have been listening that Muslims in Assam are all the time said to be the people of Bangladesh. They are here from the very inception of the country. ...(*Interruptions*) They are people of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: They should be treated as people of this country. ...(*Interruptions*) They are not treated as the citizens. These people should be considered not as aliens, not as outsiders, and not as foreigner. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything is objectionable, it will not be on record. I will expunge it. Do not worry.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: I would like to tell you that those people should not be differentiated from others. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: Those who indulge in terrorist acts should be separated, isolated. ...(*Interruptions*) A distinction should be made. But all Muslims living in Assam should not be considered as foreigners. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything objectionable will not be on record.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): This is a very important thing. I have been listening to that. Everyone, every citizen of the country, is treated as foreigner or alien. It is the duty of the Government to identify who is a foreigner, who is an alien. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, my appeal is that India's sovereignty, India's glory and greatness should be made known to the entire world. ...(*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day we were discussing the terrorists' attack on Mumbai and today, we are discussing the serial bomb blasts that took place in Assam and the terrorist activities in the North East.

It seems the entire country is afflicted with the terrorist activities and the Union Government is completely helpless because in other States also the naxal activities are going on. This is the position of the country now.

The entire country is shocked with the news of the heinous terrorist outrage like the serial bomb blasts of 30th October 2008 in Assam. This incident speaks about the helplessness of the Union Government and the Government of Assam and their intelligence failure. Once again, the terrorists have sent a chilling reminder that they can strike anywhere in the country at their will. It is now established that any one can slap people around in India. This is the situation in the country now.

The terror in Assam is not just tragic, but it is a malignant devastation that has visited a place where the people who are known, until comparatively recently, for their hospitality, calm, peace-loving nature and kindness, are victims of this ugly act.

Serial bomb blasts have rocked Assam on 30th October 2008, killing 66 persons including 33 in Guwahati City, while more than 350 others were injured. The State had witnessed as many as nine blasts at 11.30 a.m. and all the bombs were well-planned and fitted with timer devices. The minds that had planned this carnage had obviously set themselves a series of tasks. It had intended to inflict the maximum damage in a short space of time and in high visibility area, and to show that terrorists can strike at will.

Assam's steady descent into darkness has been happening over a period of time, with armed uprisings against the country and Assam itself, with proliferation of ethnic divisions and communal divides over the past years.

It is really interesting that various persons supposedly in charge of security are still bickering about who has

done it. The hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Assam have lamented divisive forces; the State's IGP had blamed fundamentalists; the State Health Minister had felt that it was the work of the ULFA; and the intelligence agencies had said that it was the work of the breakaway ULFA group in cahoots with the HUJI. So, those who are responsible for security are speaking in different languages because they are not sure who has done it.

In 2007, Assam was the State with the second highest number of terrorist incident-related deaths in India. Something is terribly wrong and no one seems to know how to fix it. It is now very much necessary to know what is going wrong in Assam. Assam is completely on turmoil mostly since 2004. There were about 267 terror-related incidents in 2004. In 2005 the number of terror-related incidents was 398; 413 in 2006, 474 in 2007 and we are now in 2008 and we have witnessed this Assam bomb blast. The situation is worse now in Assam.

Similarly, the number of civilians killed in these incidents are; 194, 173, 164 and 287 from 2004 to 2007 respectively. Security forces killed in such incidents are 17, 7, 32 and 27 from 2004 to 2007 respectively. We have observed what has happened in 2008. I think the number of the persons killed will be much more.

If we take account of the entire North-East, the situation is worse. As per the Report of the Home Ministry, there has been an increase in the overall terrorists' violence in the North-East in 2007. Outfits like ULFA, KLNLF and DHD(J) account for the majority of the incidents in Assam. Manipur and Nagaland continue to be affected by the insurgent activities of a large number of militant outfits. Arunachal Pradesh has witnessed increase in incidents as compared to the previous year.

As per the report of the Home Ministry, the number of incidents in North-East alone is 1234, 1332, 1366 and 1489 from 2004 to 2007 respectively. The number of civilians killed in 2004 was 414 and in 2007 the number has increased to 498. So, the situation in the entire North-East is very bad. I am one with hon. Member Shri Kiren Rijiju when he was narrating how the Government has completely failed. The Assam Accord has been there for the last 20 years but there is no progress. North-East is a very sensitive area and for the security of our country it is very much necessary that we

must keep North-East in good health. The Government had decided to fence the entire North-East. But I think the Union Government has no money as it could not complete fencing for the last 20 years. It is the question of will. It seems that the Government is not very much serious. The whole of North-east always apprehends tension. We have observed what has happened in Mumbai. This raises serious concern for the coastal States. The Government of India seems to be not very much serious to tackle terrorism. There should be a political will to combat terrorism which is completely lacking with this Government. The Government is not very much serious. The Assam Government has politicised it. I do not want to mention all these things as already Members belonging to North-East have expressed their serious concern. The ruling party is interested in outsiders coming to the State. Their number is on the increase.

Some Members wanted to know why the Government is not issuing the Identity Card. What is the problem with the Union Government or the State Government to issue the Identity Card? They are not doing it deliberately. I would say that they are not doing it with ulterior motives behind it. All these problems need to be tackled to combat terrorism. If we are not able to do so, ultimately the country will suffer.

One very serious thing is the intelligence information was there. The Border Security Force had passed the information one or two months back about the possibility of an attack. I do not know if there was some intelligence information available with the Border Security Force. What is the difficulty with the Union Government? Why have they not shared this information with the State Government? If at all it was shared with the State Government, why had they not taken precautionary measures?

Today, all the people of this country are suffering and they are in a helpless position because of this callous attitude of both the Union Government and the State Government of Assam. So, we expect that the Union Government will take necessary steps to rectify the situation, otherwise, the country will suffer.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we severely condemned Mumbai attack and called it an attack on the country. Entire House expressed unanimity on this issue and on the same day when we assembled here to discuss the terrorist attack

on Mumbai, hon. Members from Assam and North East expressed their excitement as they were also very excited over serial blasts in Assam.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during that discussion some speakers said that terror does not have any religion, terrorists do not have any caste and religion. We also agreed with those things. Terrorists are terrorists and terror is terror. If terror is danger to our country, attacks are repeatedly taking place on our country through terrorism. There is need of political will to combat terrorism. Do we really want to fight against terrorism, the public of the country want to ask this question?

Sir, we discussed Mumbai attack. Our Hon. Home Minister severely condemned Mumbai attack. He categorically said that its roots are in Pakistan. First time, our Foreign Minister spoke harsh words and he also condemned the attack and said that its roots are in Pakistan. Sir, there is no need to conduct inquiry into Assam serial blasts as to where the militants came from because all those terrorists are Bangladeshi. Terrorists attacks are taking place in north-east especially in Assam for the last many days, all these attacks are being carried out by Bangladeshi terrorists. There is no need of an inquiry agency to prove it. It is a fact and entire Hindustan admit that the terrorists who carry out attacks in Assam are all Bangladeshi they are spreading terror in our country, carrying out serial blasts and killing the innocent people. Even after that we do not take any action, how the country can bear it?

Sir, the state government failed in checking these terrorist attacks. No only the government of Assam but the other state governments also failed in checking the attacks where these attacks have taken place and they are categorically saying that they are not in a position to fight against terrorism. When the states are not in a position, then it is the direct responsibility of the government of India. A number of times I have said in the House that Bangladeshi people have infiltrated into our country in a large number and when we say so we are told that we are linking those Bangladeshi with Muslims. Bangladesh is our neighbouring country and we must act against any one who infiltrates in our country from neighbourhood. Entire country should get united on this issue. It is alleged that we are targeting Muslims in the name of Bangladeshis. We do not understand it. It is not a dispute between Hindu and Muslim but it is a problem. Today, there are so many Bangladeshis in Delhi and Mumbai.

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

As a member of Urban and Rural Development Committee, I visited Assam ten years back. Then Shri Mohan Dev Ji was the chairman of the Committee, who is a Minister in the Union Cabinet nowadays. Under his leadership the members of Parliament conducted a visit. Then, we visited Silchar in Assam. There is Karimganj city near Silchar and a small river flows in Karimganj. Karimganj is situated on the both sides of the river.

On the one side of the river this city is part of India and on the other side of the river it is part of Bangladesh. Name of both cities is Karimganj. There is close relationship between the people of these two cities...*(Interruptions)* I am telling the name of that city. I may be wrong, you please correct it. When we visited Karimganj we found a river there and that is our border. There is no fencing and there is close relationship between the people of that area. The Bangladeshi people living on the other side of the river come to our Karimganj area for trade and go back to their country in the evening. What type of our border is this? There is only one gate. The people of Karimganj from Bangladesh visit our Karimganj which is part of Assam. Once when they enter in Assam they can go anywhere in India. Our borders are open and the foreigners infiltrate into our country. If we say that these infiltrators should be ousted, it is alleged that we are criticizing the Muslims in the name of Bangladeshis.

The question is not about Bangla or any other language, but it is a fact and people are coming here daily. I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs, to the danger is looming large day-by-day. Today serial blasts are going off in Assam. Today not a single Parliamentary Standing Committee can go on tour to the North East and if they have to go on tour an entire battalion of army has to accompany them. In India, in our country if we want to visit any North East State we have to take army along with us. It is said that without their support...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not alone in voicing this opinion, all our Members are attached to one or other Committees—without security cover, we cannot travel to any place there. This is the ground reality and in such a scenario, we should not allow us to be get involved in dispute. If we want to fight terrorism, if we want to do away with terrorism, then the most important thing is political will, we need to proclaim that from now on we will not allow any Bangladeshi infiltrators to set their foot on the soil of our country. Those who are already in the

country, we will deport them, Government should muster courage to take this bold step, make its stand clear otherwise we can't fight terrorism. Precious lives are lost, civilians are getting killed, we are merely paying last tributes to them, the House is adjourned for a day. We have become a butt of joke in the entire world. A few number of terrorists come and pose challenges to the entire country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not take more time, but I would like to say that after conducting an inquiry all the Bangladeshi infiltrators and foreigners in the country should be identified and deported.

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, this is a very important discussion that is taking place in this House. Only on the other day we discussed about terrorism in our country in the context of Mumbai blasts. These acts of terrorism, whether they happen in Mumbai or in Assam, are of the same nature. It is all part of an international conspiracy to destabilise our country; to dismember our nation; to wreck our economy; and to attack our sovereignty. There is no doubt about it.

Twenty-three years ago the famous Assam Accord was signed. Along with that, many more Accords were signed for bringing peace in that region of North-East. But, today, when we are discussing this problem, I would like to say that the Governments, headed by various parties, both in the Centre and in the States, during the last 23 years, did not show any political will to implement the Assam Accord. The political will was not shown by either, those who are sitting here today in the Opposition and those who are sitting there as ruling party, when they had a chance to show their political will and implement the Assam Accord. I must say sadly they failed. This is the reality.

What was the Assam Accord all about? In short, it was to detect and deport all those who are foreigners who infiltrated into our country after 1971. This is the thing which was not done. So, today we are reaping the harvest. Today, when the conditions are right for that conspiracy, which is hatched against India, it happens in Mumbai and it happens in Assam. It may happen elsewhere also.

In this situation, what is the most important problem in the North-East? It is a very beautiful region. It



showcases the diversity of our nation with so many beautiful tribes and so many nationalities there. But they are backward. One of the most backward regions in this country is that region. It is not that there are no packages. There are many packages. What we hear is that packages are implemented. But on the ground, people are not benefited. Probably, somebody was mentioning here, and it is not a lie, that considerable part of the money that goes to the North-East, goes to the insurgents. Is it not a very shameful thing to happen in a country where money spent by the Central Government and the State Government, insurgents are taking their share and strengthening themselves? In this way, we cannot administer this country. We have to take stringent actions so that things are set right. Now, the time has come that we cannot wait anymore.

Sir, the National Integration Council was meeting. The hon. Prime Minister addressed it and he expressed his concern about the happenings in Assam several months ago. The Chief Minister of Assam also said that the situation is very serious. Is just expressing concern enough? Now, I hope that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will reply that.

There was an All-Party meeting held in Assam after the blasts and the All-Party meeting unanimously decided that a Central investigation should be done and the culprits should be identified and a CBI inquiry was demanded. It was demanded a long time ago. However, no action in this regard has been taken by the Centre. Now, I would request the new hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take urgent steps since he has assured the House that important steps will be taken, legislative measures and also administrative measures will be taken to put an end to terrorism.

Sir, the Assam people wanted a CBI inquiry into the developments, and into the terrorists' incidents that took place there. I do not know what is the difficulty. I would expect that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will make a firm commitment that All-Party meeting demands would be acceded to and action will be taken immediately. That is an important thing and the people will understand that the Centre is moving.

Secondly, we have to ensure that the economic condition of the whole region is improved. If that requires a lot of money to be spent and in a time-frame, that has to be done and only then we can ensure that peace will prevail there.

Sir, that is an area where maximum unemployment is there. What is the solution to that? They do not have any industry. You might be knowing it and you might have visited there. That is one of the richest areas in our nation – rich with minerals, rich with water resources, but that is the poorest area where all these mineral and material wealth that we have and water resources that we have is hardly exploited. So, a crash plan should be there and should be implemented with such determination so that we will be able to see that that part is developed along with other parts of the nation. Otherwise, sensex development and *per capita* income will not work. Their lives should be changed. Therefore, in that line, I would expect the Government to take some action.

Now, everybody told here that the conspiracy is being hatched in Bangladesh. It is no more a secret. If conspiracy is being hatched in Bangladesh, then we have to take up with Bangladesh this issue and see that it is settled. It may not be that easy to settle it. If that is not settled, then we have to put up such measures that our borders are well protected. I know it is an area where lots of countries are bordering India. But we cannot just say that it is a curse, it is a geographical reality. So, if in this part of the country, we try to put a fence on the border on that side, it will help. In the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, the explanation given was that it is a marshy place. Well, in the marshy place, we have to put up a fence or other thing, whatever it is, I do not know. *...(Interruptions)* I will not take much of your time. We have to take action so that our border is well-protected. That action is an immediate thing.

Lastly, I would like to say that public opinion should be created. Terrorism cannot be fought only with arms. Terrorism can be fought only if we succeed in uniting the people. Unitedly, if they decide that we are against terrorism, then, terrorism will be defeated. This has to be ensured. Economic development should be ensured. Political will should be shown so that the country's borders are protected. Diplomatic skill should be shown so that the neighbours are taken to our side. Public opinion should be created internationally so that India's case stands out an exemplary case where we have something to say that the country's interest is being attacked; it is being attempted to torpedo by the enemies of the people, the enemies of the nation. So, in this context, I would expect the Government to take immediate step. The immediate step is immediately ordering a CBI inquiry which was the demand of all the parties in the All-Party Meeting. Then, the Government should strengthen the

[Shri C.K. Chandrapan]

border by taking whatever measures which are immediately required. Government should be taking the case to the world forum and see that we get support to our side from them. Bangladesh should be told that we are not going to tolerate if that is going to become a den of conspiracy against India.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the House to cooperate with me. There are about 14 speakers remaining to speak. The time allotted is very little. Kindly help me. Cut short your speech within five minutes each. There are Members taking ten minutes. Please be brief because almost all the points have been covered. Any point which is not mentioned already can be made. So, in that perspective, my request is that you have to cut short your speech limited to five minutes or less.

Now, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma to speak.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this occasion. While we discussed about the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, we were agitated why the Assam bomb last was not clubbed with the Mumbai issue. There was a feeling that terrorist attack in Mumbai is an attack on India but the terrorist attack in Assam is an isolated case and a law and order problem of the State or the North-Eastern Region. What I feel is that it was done to give a clear message to Pakistan. I would also appeal to the hon. Home Minister through this august House, through our discussion to give a clear message to Bangladesh. There should be a clear message to Bangladesh through another Resolution so that it will do in an appropriate manner.

Sir, we hailed the creation of Bangladesh. But, subsequently, it is creating problem for India a number of times. Many of the militant outfits are being sheltered, being trained and also presently they are now sheltering the ISI activities. They are sheltering various internationally active terrorist organizations along with Bangladesh corridor to use it against India, to destabilize India through the North-Eastern Region. I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to strongly have a message on this issue and have a political will to deal with Bangladesh because we are already having more than 50 lakh Bangladeshis in the North-Eastern Region.

We have made another historical blunder there of allowing them voting rights. Historically it was a necessity

for the creation of Bangladesh. But what is the necessity of allowing large number of Bangladeshis to have voting rights and giving them equal rights with other citizens, marginalising the indigenous people of Assam. For that blunder, we now have to pay the price. Many of the incidents that are taking place in Assam and in various other parts of the country are linked to Bangladesh migrants. So, it is a very serious issue.

Sir, the Northeast problem cannot be equated with terrorist activities taking place in other parts of the country. There is ethnic violence in the Northeast, a large number of militant outfits are working in the region and there is a porous border – 98 per cent of the border of the North Eastern Region with the neighbouring countries like China, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar are porous and because of the porous border all the activities are being perpetrated from Pakistan through ISI. Many of the ISI activists who were apprehended 7 years ago are being released now because the Government of Assam could not frame appropriate charges against them and so the court has released them. Then, one of the ISI activists has fled from the hospital. It is a shame that we are undermining the security threat posed to our country's sovereignty and integrity from Bangladesh.

This is a very serious issue. I hope the Government of India will come out with a specific action plan for the Northeast to curb the violence and to have a reasonable strategy for the entire region and for the creation of a number of battalions and task forces who can really deal with the situation. Presently, the Central Government is shifting its responsibility to the Government of Assam and the Government of Assam has, so far, failed to deliver the goods on this particular issue. On many occasions, the intelligence agencies have alerted the Government of Assam, but the Government failed to take action. So far more than 600 bomb blasts have taken place in Assam, but not a single culprit has been caught till date. How is it that such culprits are caught in other parts of the country? There is something very fishy and we have to take note of this also.

I would like to make one more point. Many Pakistani terrorists are able to come and take shelter in hotels and in rented houses now because we do not have National Identity Cards and because of that, anybody can come and claim to be Indians. It is very difficult for the security forces to identify them. That is why, when there was an agitation on the illegal migrants issue in Assam, there was a demand for updating the National Registry of

Citizens and on that basis, all the citizens should be given identity cards. Only then probably we can detect the terrorists.

This is another serious issue. An hon. Member mentioned here that we treat Indian Muslims and Bangladeshi Muslims differently and it is because the Bangladesh Muslims have taken all the powers, they have destroyed our culture and they have influenced our political identity. That is the main threat to Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, we have to take care of another very important issue. When the Chinese aggression took place in 1962 and when the Indian Army abandoned Assam, Indian currencies were burnt there. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had made a statement: "My heart goes out to the people of Assam." From that time onwards, the international terrorist forces have started working in the Northeast. We have neglected the region. The Government of India did not give adequate emphasis to the development of the Northeast and extortion has become a main source of income to militants in the region. So, if we really want to handle the issue properly, we should consider the region as an integral part of India and Northeast should be treated equally with the other parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. There is one more speaker from your party.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, you are a very liberal person. I am from the Northeast and so I should be allowed to speak about the root cause of the problem for a few more minutes.

Sir, why did I give a reference to the Chinese aggression? It is because from that time onwards, the intelligence agencies, the bureaucracy and the political class have all started to consider the issue in isolation and there is no proper emphasis on adequate development of the Northeast. The area has become a dumping ground of terrorists, a dumping ground of illegal arms from neighbouring countries and a dumping ground of lakhs and lakhs of Bangladesh nationals jeopardizing the integrity and sovereignty of the country. It is a very serious issue. The Government of Assam has failed to

detect the culprits of any of the incidents. There was an incident before the bomb blast on 30th of October. The security forces have gunned down seven numbers of HUJI militants. The message was given to the Government of Assam, but there was no adequate action. The Pakistani flag was hoisted, but the Government of Assam tried to cover it taking it as a flag to be hoisted on the Eid Festival. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I am concluding with a request that it is a very serious issue and the international ramification of the entire issue of the North-East should be taken care of. The Government of India should take special care on the issue of the North-East. North-East should not be neglected in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not stop. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, there is a discrimination. Why the borders of North-East are not being sealed? Why are we keeping the Bangladesh as a friendly country and allowing these incidents to continue? What is the motive behind it? This is a very serious matter. We hope that the national register will be updated and the foreigners' issue will be solved in an adequate manner keeping the North-East in the top priority of the agenda of the Government of India.

Sir, I have full confidence in Mr. Chidambaram. He has a long experience and I have confidence in him that he will take appropriate strategy to curb the violence in the North-East and to remove the disparity against the North-East and bring the North-East at par with any of the developed parts of the country.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY (Mangaldoi): Thank you very much, Sir. The situation in Assam presently is, I should say, that the State is on the top of a living volcano.

You all know that Assam is a peaceful State; people are amiable, peace-loving doctronised by Vaish navite Westernised philosophy and way of life and at the same time they are very courageous also.

Sometimes, I feel that this discussion perhaps would not have come here had the incidents not taken place in Mumbai. After the incidents took place in Mumbai and when the hon. Home Minister had discussed that matter in Parliament, somehow the North-East matter, particularly, the Assam issue is being discussed today. I thank him also that he has at least given us this opportunity to speak out our sentiments on this issue in this august House.

Sir, I am worried whether Assam will remain as a part of India because if these sorts of things are allowed to happen, ultimately it will be annexed to Bangladesh. On 30th of October serial bomb blasts have taken place. Before that also lot many bomb blasts have taken place in Assam. Then the black Friday carnage that took place in Udalguri and Darrang, there was a communal tension and ethnic people have been forced to come to relief camps; hundreds of people died, countless injured and more than one lakh people are staying in camps even now.

These sort of things are going on in Assam and the Government of India is a mute spectator and the State Government is not taking any serious steps to curb violence there. Many of my colleagues have told that the border is completely open. I have been to the border and I have seen it. Anybody can come in any time. So, along with the infiltrators (illegal immigrants) terrorists also sneak in. As has just been referred that seven HUJI militants were gunned in Dhubri, no proper action was taken. Different statements have been given by different people. The military people have killed them. After the incident of Udalguri and Darrang and then again the serial bomb blasts, I am worried whether the Government of India wants to stop such incidents or allow it to happen in Assam again.

I think, the root cause of this present volcanic situation is porous border and large-scale illegal immigrants coming into the State of Assam. Slowly, they are also sneaking to different parts of the country. In around six districts in Assam, the indigenous people have

already become minorities. As some people might be thinking, we are not against Indian Muslims. Assam is a secular State. But if this sort of illegal immigrants are allowed to come in a large number, the very structure of the demography is going to be disturbed. Now the indigenous Assamese people are minorities in six districts, and in another six districts they are going to be minority in the same way. People have lost faith in the Government. This is the biggest concern that they do not have any faith in the Government.

The recent riots of Udalguri and Darrang districts of Assam, which started on 3rd September, 2008, left about 100 dead, countless injured and more than 1,20,000 belonging to ethnic communities had to take shelter in relief camps. The ethnic riots, popularly known as Black Friday Carnage, started with attacks on a number of people of Bodo and other indigenous communities by suspected Bangladeshi immigrants. Even Pakistani Flag was hoisted by illegal immigrants and Jehadi forces at some villages in Udalguri district. But the Chief Minister of Assam and the Government spokesman denied this incident of flag hoisting. The Government spokesman claimed that the Eid flags were mistaken to be Pakistani Flag, though AUF President Hafiz Rashid Choudhury states that there is no tradition of hoisting of 'Eid Flag'. The Central Government should take cognisance of this episode and order for an independent probe and deal with the perpetrators adequately.

On the above communal riots, versions of the Chief Minister, spokesman of the Government and DGP are different. DGP Shri R.N. Mathur told that there was no evidence of NDFB's involvement in the riots....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay it on the Table so that time can be saved.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: I will lay it, Sir.

In view of my submission, I would like to say that the entire border along Bangladesh border is to be totally sealed at the earliest. Assam Accord should be fully implemented, merely tripartite meeting from time to time will not help. Insurgency should be dealt with administratively and also through political negotiations. Talks with insurgent outfits should also be initiated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: To prevent ISI activities, intelligence agencies should be made more efficient and meaningful. There should be development of border areas. People living in the border areas should be involved in different developmental programmes so that they feel proud as an Indian citizen.

People residing in border areas namely Dhubri and Karimganj in Assam, Garo hills and Shella in Meghalaya are influenced by publicity of Bangladeshi Radio and TV Networks. This sort of cross-border international publicity should be banned. At the same time, our electronic media should be made strong by replacing the present weak transmitters.

The 10 per cent funds of all the Departments earmarked for the development of NER should be spent only for the development of NE Region. This dream project of former Prime Minister Shri A.B. Vajpayee, if implemented in letter and spirit, the development will take place rapidly and insurgency can also be curbed in a significant way because due to lack of developmental activities, unemployment has grown rapidly and youths become easy prey in the hands of insurgent outfits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you can place it on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: People like you do not realize the situation. You place it on the table. It will save time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Sir, I am just concluding. Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, a learned Member of the House, has tried to raise an issue today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody will listen.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: What is wrong in hon. Advaniji's appeal to the people of Assam to be politically conscious ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

\*SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Sir the present volcanic situation can be attributed mainly to the following causes:-

Porous Border with the neighbouring Bangladesh causing large scale influx of illegal foreigners leading to change of demography. For instance in 6 districts of Assam population of religious minority has outnumbered the local Hindu population and became majority. After few years another 6 districts will become victim of this circumstances. The feeling of losing identity became so strong in the minds of the youth that an agitation under the leadership of AASU was started which continued for six years and more than 850 persons became martyrs.

As a result Historic Assam Accord was signed amongst Central Government, Government of Assam and AASU. But saddest part is the Accord has not been fully implemented till now even after lapse of more than two decades.

The incident of serial bomb blast on 30th October, 2008 had rocked Assam killing around 90 persons, 350 hurt in Guwahati, Kokrajhar, Barpeta Road & Bongaigaon out of the dead 33 died in Guwahati alone. More than 10 bombs exploded almost simultaneously in Assam. Chief Minister said it was done by divisive forces, the state IGP blamed fundamentalist, the Health Minister felt that the ULFA was behind the incident and intelligence agencies said that the breakaway ULFA group in collusion with Huji did the bomb blast.

Thus it is seen that Government in Assam have totally failed to give protection to the people of Assam and opposition parties demanded President Rule in the State of Assam.

In view of the above submission, I urge the Central Government through you to immediately take the following hard decision and implement to save Assam for becoming an extended part of Bangladesh in near future.

- (i) The entire border along Bangladesh to be totally sealed at the earliest.
- (ii) Assam Accord to be fully implemented, merely tri-party meeting from time to time will not help.
- (iii) Insurgency to be dealt with administratively and also through political negotiations. Talk with insurgent outfits to be also initiated.

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\*.....\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky]

- (iv) To prevent ISI activities intelligence agencies should be made more efficient and meaningful.
- (v) Development of Border Areas: People leaving in the Border areas should be involved in different developmental programs so that they feel proud as Indian Citizen.\*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 30th of October, in the bomb blast that had taken place, which had taken 89 an odd lives and injured 545 people, 52 of them died in my constituency.

I have taken the trouble of visiting almost every family where death occurred within my constituency. As I speak now, I remember the faces of those people who have lost their family members, who have lost perhaps their only son, who have lost perhaps their only earning member. I take this opportunity to pay my homage to the families of the departed souls not only of my constituency but also of all those who have died in a bomb blast on 30th of October and on other occasions.

I also join my voice to pay homage to those who have laid down their lives in Mumbai. Sir, a common saying in Assam is:

"Bandukar gulir sabdat rati puwai, kuli ketekir matot ketia rati puwab?"

[*Translation*]

Dawn arrives with gunshots and bomb explosions, when will we witness the dawn accompanied by the sweet songs of nightingale and cuckoo."

[*English*]

The morning comes with a sound of gunshots. When will the morning come with the sweet song of nightingale and cuckoo?

16.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is really unfortunate that in spite of all kinds of efforts from all sections, the green fields of Assam have become killing fields. There are places where deaths occur as a constant ritual. Cruel deaths and lonely deaths are

leaving a trail of tragedy. We are still not in a position to say that these deaths will come to an end. We, the polity as a whole, have to shoulder our responsibility in this. There cannot be any place for political recrimination in this.

Sir, as I start this debate as a representative of my constituency where deaths occurred, I remember that a few days back we have discussed about a similar situation taking place in Mumbai on 26th November.

There are differences between the incident in Mumbai and the incident in Guwahati. I was thinking whether I should emphasize on the differences or on the similarities. But, I think, both are equally relevant to understand the issues involved.

There were differences. Mumbai is the commercial Capital of India, where the leading cultural events, cinema has its headquarters and where cricket, the leading sports has its hub.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has to start the reply at 1730 hours.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, I have understood it.

There are three Cs - Commerce, Cinema and Cricket. Bomb blasts took place in Assam in places unknown to the national media, in smaller towns. People totally unknown, lost their lives. Sir, thanks to you, you are giving some opportunity to discuss about those lives.

Sir, it was also a case of cross border terrorism. Actually foreigners did not come to Guwahati to plant the bombs. At least we know that the bombs were planted by local extremists but they have their sanctuary in another neighbouring country, Bangladesh. Most of the extremists in Assam have their haven in Bangladesh. I do not have to tell my Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, who has been one of those brilliant Indian politicians and who has been giving a lot of attention to the development of the Region to say that Sir, a time has come now to point an accusing finger strongly at Bangladesh. That is the need of the hour. That is the voice of all sections of the people. Bangladesh must not be allowed to get away by becoming a safe haven for all kinds of terrorist attacks in the North-East.

Yes, we have been talking about Pakistan. But Bangladesh also needs to be tamed, and we want

Mr. P. Chidambaram to tame Bangladesh as fast as possible. They cannot allow the extremists from the North-East to do their businesses there; they cannot allow their banks to be the depositors of illegal money, which they get from Assam or the North-East as extortions.

Sir, since the time is short, I would just emphasise two or three points because I had a discussion with all the leading intellectuals in Guwahati after the bomb blast. Cutting across party-lines, cutting across party affiliations, all these intellectuals have told me to convey a few things to the Indian Government, to the national leadership.

Sir, now that you have become the Home Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Not me.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, I am speaking naturally through the hon. Speaker.

Now, Sir, that we have the new Home Minister, would the Home Minister send his emissary and start getting the opinion of all the leading citizens in Guwahati, at least, for one day to tackle the problems of terrorism and insurgency there?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, resume your seat, please.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Secondly, should we not have a pre-disaster mechanism to deal with the new situation? Should we not have a uniform post disaster mechanism to tackle terrorist victimization and the trauma that comes later on?

Sir, the time is short.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, there is a time constraint.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Since the time is short, I would just like to end by once again raising the same question, the question that the people of Assam raised: When will the morning come with the songs of the cuckoo and nightingale? Will it ever come? The onus is on the new Home Minister and I want to convey it through you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Now, Kumari Agatha Sangma. You may come forward. Come here.

KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA (Tura): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

When the hon. Home Minister concluded his speech on the recent terrorist attacks in Mumbai, myself and my fellow colleagues found us as agitated by the fact that the Assam blasts incident was not even mentioned. But I also understand the concern of the hon. Home Minister in discussing the Assam blasts separately.

The North-East Region is a very complex region, and there exist commonalities as well as the differences in the problems that affect different parts of the North-East. I am glad that we have been given this opportunity by the hon. House to discuss and find solutions for the grave issues that lie before us.

When Mumbai was attacked on the 26/11, there is no doubt that it was carried out solely by external elements. The 30th October attack in Assam, on the other hand, is a part of a series of bomb blasts, which has been a regular feature of insurgent groups and terrorists who have established a nexus with underground elements to destabilize peace in the North-East, and this is what deeply concerns me.

Sir, I would not like to go into the details of the attacks or any of the previous attacks. In order to be brief, I would simply like to continue with the reasons for the present situation. Firstly, the North-East of India shares 4500 kilometre long international border with four countries. This provides for an unrestricted trans-border movement of the cadres of such extremist groups.

Sir, as pointed out by my colleague Mr. Kiren Rijju, I too would like to state that it is essential to expedite the border fencing and strengthen the border security. This would not only help in ensuring that the access by the militant groups to the safe haven that support anti-India forces are stopped, but it will also help in stopping the illegal immigration from our neighbouring country, that is, Bangladesh, which happens to be the second issue.

The illegal immigrants from our neighbouring country Bangladesh are threatening the status of the original inhabitants causing conflicts among the people.

17.00 hrs.

A system addressing this illegal immigration must be established.

Finally, I would like to state that the lack of development and the Centre's neglect has aided the

[Kumari Agatha K. Sangma]

insurgent and the separatist organisations to take roots in the North-East. A vicious circle has now been created. Though Assam and the rest of North-East are very rich in natural resources, it is suffering because of insurgency. No industrial house is willing to set up development projects which will provide employment to the thousands of unemployed youth who have instead become easy prey for the recruitment of terrorist organisations.

By ensuring that the North-East Region is economically uplifted, I believe that the insurgency problem will itself be destroyed.

I would like to conclude by saying that though I represent Garro Hills, and would like to lay my concern for my region, today I stand here as an Indian, as a citizen of this beautiful earth, as a person who believes that every life is sacred and worth fighting for. We, as a nation, stand here united and it is an honour for me that I have an opportunity to show solidarity with the House and stand against and win the fight against terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I compliment you for your maiden speech. Well, I am sure my friend will be happy.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, we are very much concerned about the North-Eastern Region. I belong to West Bengal but it belongs to India, of course. Ours is the gateway of North-Eastern Region and North-Eastern Region is the gateway of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. Arunachal Pradesh is the gateway of China also.

It is because of the cross-border terrorism and all these things, in the North-Eastern Region always there have been some problems. We were really shocked. We had seen the bomb blasts in different areas, especially in Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Guwahati, Silchar, Karimganj and in other places. Sir, what we feel is that only security forces cannot give the protection to the people of North-Eastern Region because insurgency problem is there. Cross-border terrorism is there. Foreign currency is in circulation there. There are some other smuggling centers. This is also an illegal operation. So, I think in Manipur, they have their insurgency problem. They have their separate problem. In Mizoram, they have their different problem. In Nagaland, they have their underground Nagas problem. Even in Tripura and Assam, they have their different types of problem. If you take the North-East, it is an eight-sister State now. Sikkim is also a gateway of this. Sikkim is now with this North-Eastern Region.

I do not think that because of Bangladeshi people, these bomb blasts and all these things are going on. We have to be broad-based. About Bangladeshi, yes, all our people's language is Bengali. It does not mean that all the Bengali-speaking people are the infiltrated people. That is not there. It is because according to the Indira-Mujib Agreement, whoever the people who came from Bangladesh up to March, 1971, they are very much Indians. Only speaking a language may not be the curse of the society.

[*Translation*]

As there is an affinity between the languages spoken by the people of Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka, or the language spoken by the people of Kerala is shared by other people.

[*English*]

I think there it is the same language and same culture. Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka have the same language and same culture. It is same in the case of Bangladesh and West Bengal. Regarding my originality, I am from West Bengal. So, what? Our language, our culture and their culture are the same. So, we should not identify a particular language speaking people only in this matter. Then the matter would not be solved.

I think, yes the matter is very serious. The Home Ministry must set up a broad-based Council there. It is not in the name of Security Council. You can include the Ministry of Finance because smuggling operations, drug and what not—everything is going on from there. There are some centers. So, I think the Council should consist of the RAW, CBI, Customs, the different agencies of the Home Ministry, including the intelligence branch of the CBI and the Ministry of External Affairs. Then, you can set up a broad-based Council there. Already, the North-Eastern Development Council is there. My brother says from BJP that it should be a North-Eastern Security Council. But if there is a broad-based Council, we can include the economic problems too, administrative problems—everything. Then, in this matter, we can at least give some life.

Then, at least, you can get some light. Of course, the Central Government is giving more funds for the North-Eastern region. We know it from the beginning. But the problem, Sir, is that these are border areas and sensitive areas and the extremists get the geographical advantage from there. I have visited all the parts of the



North-Eastern region. When I was in the Congress Party, they used to send me everywhere – from Mizoram to Nagaland to Manipur etc. We are also an organised Party. If you see, both the communities there are in trouble. Before the day of Eid, Ramzan – I was there at the Tippu Sultan Mosque – I heard that there was a bomb blast in Agartala, Tripura. So many persons have died. They had been killed because of bomb blast. At the time of Puja, I have seen that so many minority people have been killed also. It happened at the time of Puja. We were really shocked. Even the Assamese brothers and sisters have also been tortured and killed.

The extremists cannot belong to a community or caste or creed or anything. I think the Government, not only taking our views but sit with all the political parties. I think Bangladesh is going to election on 29th of December. Let us welcome the democratic system in Bangladesh also. We cannot say that Maldives is our enemy because they are encouraging these people, Pakistan is our enemy as they are encouraging these people or Bangladesh is our enemy etc. If we say that every neighbouring country is our enemy, then who will be our friends? We have to create a sense of friendship also. We have to strengthen it. I think that it is better that the Government must take up the matter with Bangladesh, Pakistan etc. in a normal way.

Your total line is open on Arunachal border. It is open for Chinese. Even from the economic point of view, I feel that the Government must investigate this. There are so many areas where the Chinese market has dominated our markets also. You see this problem also.

I think the situation is more serious. Whatever we are talking here is important. I feel that within these two-three words or in four-five minutes, we cannot discuss it in detail. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs was earlier the Finance Minister. He knows how the foreign currency was operating from Siliguri or from Manipur or Nagaland or Mizoram. You please take some proper care, take some time but do it. You take initiative to the foreign countries also and also take initiative within our country also. The cancer is within; inside and outside. We have to look into this very seriously. I think the problem may be solved if we are together. We have to speak only one language. We cannot condemn any language. We should condemn terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon. Members, I have got the names of six hon. Members from the North-East.

We have to conclude by 5.35 p.m. I am making an inroad of five minutes. That means only five minutes will be available for each hon. Member. If you are willing to cooperate I will call you. Otherwise, you may rest content with your silence.

Shri Anwar Hussain to speak now. Please conclude within five minutes.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Thank you, Sir. I will try.

The serial bomb blast of 30th October is undoubtedly the most dangerous and devastating in comparison to other blasts in the North-Eastern region. There are two types of insurgent forces acting in Assam and North-East. Some are external and some are internal. We know that the external forces are the ISI, HUZU etc. As regards the internal insurgents there are as many as eight active insurgent organizations and nine other units in dormant conditions.

The Government of India has also recognised the main cause of the insurgency in Assam in respect of internal insurgency. It is nothing but the regional imbalance. The regional imbalance or under-development or slow pace of development is the main cause and the extremist forces have a campaign that – 'come, take money, be an insurgent, get Assam a free country and you will have everything and they fall prey.' Sir, that is the reason.

Sir, in the meantime, the investigating agencies have pointed out that NDFB and ULFA backed by ISI and DGFI are behind the blast of 30th October. Bangladesh has been giving safe shelter and help in establishing and running of training camps of Indian insurgent outfits. In the flag meeting held about one and a half years ago of between BDR and BSF, BSF had submitted a list of 76 insurgent leaders of North-Eastern region living in Bangladesh and as many as 70 camps running there along with a list of six Bangladeshi nationals who were helping the Indian insurgents. A period of one and a half years has elapsed, but they have not taken any action. On our part also, in the case of Mumbai, we have seen that the Government is monitoring actions every day and every minute, but in the case of Assam, one and a half years have elapsed and nothing has been done.

I would request the hon. Home Minister to put diplomatic pressure on Bangladesh and also raise the

[Shri Anwar Hussain]

issue in international forum. I would also suggest that if they do not cooperate with us, then we should strike the points in the soil of Bangladesh immediately. On the other hand, they should be compelled to hand over 76 insurgent leaders living in Bangladesh.

Another important point is that the Home Minister has repeatedly assured us that foolproof fencing will be there in the border areas of Assam and North-Eastern regions. Every time we get this assurance, but the work has not been completed. There are open and unguarded riverine borders which act as points of free access for intruders, terrorists and black-marketeers. Arms and ammunition are being brought and cattle are being sent every day.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please cooperate so that we can have the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister to visit and take action immediately so that the border is fully guarded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajen Gohain.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, I am aware of the time constraint.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I do not feel happy at all while limiting the time.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: In the meantime, the hon. Chief Minister of Assam had talks with the Central Government. Various persons, the Press and organizations had demanded about creating a national investigating agency for terror-related violence, setting up National Security Guard hub in the State and that 50 per cent of the maintenance cost of IRB should be borne by the Union Government for the next ten years.

Sir, my last point is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your last point has been there for the last ten minutes. You have only the last point.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, I am a Bengali.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter.

[English]

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, I am a Bengali Muslim and we are always alleged ....

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very hon. Member of the House. To me, that is the most important thing.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, my contention is that we always want that no Bangladeshi national should be there and every effort should be made to expel all Bangladeshi nationals.

\*The serial bomb-blast of 30 Oct. in Assam is undoubtedly the most dangerous and divesting incident as compared to earliest ones.

ULFA, NDFB, DHD, KLNL, UPDS etc. are very much active in Assam. ULFA wants sovereign country of Assam, and NDFB want sovereign country of Bodoland. The people of the autonomous districts of Karbi-Ang long and North Cachar hills demand an autonomous state, within the state of Assam.

People of Assam specially the whole of the youth generation of Assam appear to be totally disillusioned and frustrated for the very-very slow pace of development and total absence of development avenues. There is a strong campaign and propaganda by the preaches of insurgent outfits to the effect that the only way out for fast development and employment to all is nothing but an independent country. The helpless and unemployed teenagers are being recruited at the cost of few hundred rupees per month.

I urge upon the parliament and the government, entrust itself with the speedy development and creating employment opportunities for the unemployed youths.

Is this Assam's problem alone or N. E. R.s problem alone? No, it is not even the problem of India, it is international problem. The question is who and how this problem would be solved. Union Government must speak out.

As reported NDFB/ULFA backed by ISI and DGFI of Bangladesh, ISI, HUI, etc. are patronizing ULFA, NDFB etc. Everyone knows Bangladesh is the safe heaven for shelter, and establishing and running Training Camps of Indian insurgent outfits. About one and a half year ago, in the flag meeting between India and Bangladesh, BSF

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\*...This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

handed over a list of 76 leaders of India insurgent outfits. Living in Bangladesh, a list of 71 training camps in Bangladesh and a list of few Bangladeshi nationals giving full support to the outfits with full details to Bangladesh Rifles BDR. BDR promised that actions would be taken. But nothing was done

Government of Assam and people of Assam have been pressing hard on the Union Government to put diplomatic pressure on Bangladesh and also to raise the issue in the international forum. If Bangladesh do not co-operate, I must say that India should strike on the training camps and sheltering places of these outfits in the soil of Bangladesh immediately for self defence only. They must be compelled to hand over the Indian culprits whom they offered safe shelter.

Repeated assurances are given by the Union Government that border fencing would be completed within an stipulated time but in vain. Some Portion of open border specially the open and unguarded revirine border are the points of free access of the intruders terrorists, and black marketers. Arms and ammunitions being brought and at least 1000 cattle are being sent every day. How can we talk about solving of insurgent problem without meeting the above points? Let Government tell frankly about it.

Bangladesh nationals are being identified. But we can not deport them. Because Bangladesh is not accepting them. Let Government speak out how would it handle and solve the problem.

Internationally, Pakistan and Bangladesh are regarded as our friendly countries. But, they are the most dangerous enemies of Indian Muslims. And we are with false nation that they are our friends. Now, I want to ask what are the Deccan Muzahideen and Indian Muzahideen? Do these organizations really exist, or are they constituted with Indian terrorist Muslim? Government is the best authority to answer this question. But from the circumstances it appears that these are fake organizations put up by Pakistan terrorists. When Indian muslim refuses to cooperate with them, Pakistani terrorist conspire against Indian muslims In the context of Mumbai blasts, government should investigate all earlier incidents and check up if innocent Indian muslims are made victims in the earlier blasts.

Take the case of Huzi of Bangladesh. About two months ago, 7 Huzi people were reported to have been

killed in my constituency. Print and electronic media, some political parties, and organizations started propaganda that the Muslims of Assam, whom they brand them Bangladeshi, have become Huzi. In the ethnical clash of 3rd to 5th October and the blast of 30th October the Muslims of Assam, whom they brand as Bangladeshi were suspected and wide and loud publicity were given, The CO. of army Mr. Shekhawat told that the 7 killed persons were not Huzis. During both the incident, it was only Shri Tarun Gogai, Hon'ble CM, who refuted all charges brought against the muslims of Assam and told clearly that NDFB was behind the 30th October blast with the help of some foreign terrorists.

Talks should be held immediately in peaceful atmosphere. If and when coming to talk they must surrender their arms and must remain confined in designated camps. The Cease fire with NDFB expires on 31.12.08 Government must examine, the sincerely, trust worthiness of NDFB if Government think of about extending cease fire limit.

Cutting across political line sacrificing vested political interest let us be united to regard it as national problem and make the hands of the Government strong to solve the problem permanently. Central Government should support the proposal of the hon'ble CM. Assam (i) to create a National Investigating agency for terror related violence (ii) to set up a National Security guard hub in the state (iii) Union Government should bear 50% of the maintenance cost of IRB for next 10 years."

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nagaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me with an opportunity to speak. Discussion took place in this House about Mumbai blasts also. In that discussion, all the political parties by setting aside their differences of opinion, vioced the spirit to fight terrorism in unison which I feel is a good omen for the country.

If security arrangements are put in place keeping in view only the Mumbai incidents and if we do not bring the issue of Assam to the fore, then I feel that our country cannot become secure in the real sense. Hence, today I would like to briefly point out that security arrangements should be put in place keeping in view the incidents of Assam as the incident of Assam is somewhat different, it is quite different from the Mumbai incidents. We treat Pakistan as an enemy state, however, we do not adopt

[Shri Rajen Gohain]

the same criterion in the case of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is inflicting no less harm to our country than Pakistan, perhaps they are causing more harm than them. All of our friends in their respective speeches have mentioned that Bangladesh has provided assistance to all the extremist groups of North-East. ISI is controlling all the extremist groups of north-east and other foreign groups by operating from Bangladesh. Despite witnessing all these things, if we do not teach Bangladesh a lesson then I feel that even if we manage to exercise some control over Pakistan, Bangladesh will turn out to be another state which provides encouragement to the extremists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell this House that whatever principle we adopt for the safety of the country it will not bear results unless we shun the vote bank politics. The movement launched by AASU in Assam in the year 1979 went on for six years. In that agitation, the demand made by the people of Assam was that the people from neighbouring countries are usurping their rights, they are being left homeless in their own country, therefore they should be protected. Today we are facing the effect of the political conspiracy hatched by this House against Assam during the period of that agitation. Instead of identifying the Bangladeshi people or the foreigners according to the law of the land at that time, new laws were formulated by suppressing the existing movement. Whom did you help by formulating the said law, perhaps through that law you did not help the nation. Such type of laws were formulated from here to please the Bangladeshi people as a result of which the people of Assam is losing its identity. The incumbent Government in Assam has till date failed to unravel the perpetrators behind this incident. My friend Kirip Chalinha has stated that local insurgence groups were involved in that bomb blast. The name of the person apprehended as the prime suspect by the present Assam Government is...\*

He is an activist of the Congress Sewadal. ...*(Interruptions)* I have his photograph. ...*(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, how can he take names here? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow that name, Mr. Gohain. Strike out the name.

...*(Interruptions)*

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not uttered anything wrong. It is very evident. ...*(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gohain, the time allotted to you is over. Now, I would request Shri Khagen Das to start speaking on the subject before us.

...*(Interruptions)*

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me speak for a minute.

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gohain, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura-West): Sir, at the outset ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, the name should be deleted from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: The name has been deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not said anything wrong, I have stated the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: I had made an appeal to all the hon. Members to conclude within five minutes each. Otherwise, I will have to restrict other Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Sir, kindly allow me to speak for a couple of minutes, and then I would ask your permission to lay my speech.

Sir, I will straight way put the question as to why the North-Eastern States are categorised as special category States. Why are North-Eastern States most economically backward even after 61 years of Independence? The people of the North-Eastern States raised their voice against terrorists time and again and appealed to the Central Government to take appropriate action, not to save the Left Front Government of Tripura or any other State but, for the unity and integrity of the country. However, that was not properly addressed. We also told the Central Government, while I was a member of the other House, that if the Central Government chose to remain indifferent to the situation of the North-Eastern States the result was sure to be disastrous for the entire country.

The serial blasts in Assam and Tripura are a continuation of the anti-national acts which were witnessed in other parts of the country in the recent past. Tripura, which earlier had witnessed a severe spell of insurgency and violence, had never witnessed such type of explosions. We feel very much disturbed by this act of savagery by the anti-national forces. Time has come to identify those forces and take stern action against those who have committed this dastardly act.

It is a matter of great concern that the two major national parties made electoral adjustments in Parliament and Assembly elections with the front organisations of banned outfits in Tripura. This is unfortunate. Time and again it was brought to the notice of the central leaders of both the parties, it is on record, that there can be no long-term solution to militancy in the North-Eastern States unless the terrorist infrastructure in Bangladesh is demolished. As per reports available, 25 camps of ATTF and NLTF terrorists are operating in Bangladesh. Immediate and intensive diplomatic pressure is required to be mounted for immediate neutralisation of all the terrorist camps located in Bangladesh.

I would urge upon the Government to rise to the occasion to meet the demands, genuine and urgent demands, of the North-Eastern States without any further loss of time for strengthening the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, I would request you to please allow me to lay the rest of my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, of course.

\*SHRI KHAGEN DAS: I strongly condemn the recent serial blasts that have taken place in Assam and Tripura killing over eighty people in Assam and injuring many others in both the States. These blasts are a continuation of the anti-national terror acts witnessed in various parts of the country in the recent past.

I convey my heartfelt sympathies to those who lost their family members in this dastardly attack.

Tripura which earlier had witnessed severe spell of insurgency and violence, had never in the past been targeted with such type of explosions. So the people of Tripura felt very much concerned for this act of savage by the anti-national forces.

Time has come to identify and take steps against the forces who have perpetrated these heinous crimes.

Here we can re-collect that more than four decades, the North-East States have become the breeding grounds of terrorists at the behest of ISI and other external forces as well as anti-national elements in the country.

Coming to Tripura situation, I would like to apprise the House that when the Left front Government for the first time came to power in Tripura in 1978, a serious communal violence took place in 1980.

The background of this violence was that a "Regional Tribal party" of the State held a Conference in Taidu, South Tripura in March 1980 where a top most Congress leader was also present.

In the Conference, a Resolution was adopted to the effect that "those who came to Tripura after 15th September, 1949, they must leave the State. They raised the slogan for "deportation of foreigners" and gave "a call for continuous Bazar boycott for seven days" in the month of June 1980.

The Congress leader which addressing the Conference said that "Tripura should be made free from foreigners".

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\*...This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Khagen Das]

Subsequently "Bazar boycott call" turned into a serious communal violence.

In that violence-several hundred tribals and non-tribals were killed. Thousands of houses were burnt and thousands of people of both communities took shelter in relief camps. The left parties along with secular democratic and peace loving people had been campaigning continuously for maintaining peace and harmony which was the need of the hour. On the other hand the main opposition parties demanded "President's Rule" in the State.

At the same time, one of the top most leaders of the said "Regional Party" had gone in hiding and took shelter in Bangladesh. He formed a terrorist organization *viz*, TNV and started giving arms training to a section of tribal youth with a view to create terror in the State and de-stabilize the Left Front Government

He also raised the slogan for 'Independent Tripura' and resorted to barbaric and mindless killing.

In the same period, a movement was launched in some parts of North-East States by some organizations for so-called deportation of foreigners to separate North-East Region from India which was the game plan of CIA "Operation Brahmaputra".

In 1988, the said TNV leader surrendered to the Government. Subsequently, two terrorist outfits *viz*. ATTF and NLFT were formed.

They also raised the slogan for Independent Tripura. Operating from Bangladesh, these outfits had been indulging in killings, kidnappings extortions and all sorts of anti-social and anti-national activities.

Hundreds of CPI(M) leaders, workers and supporters including Minister, MLA, ADC member were killed by the terrorists.

Many security personnel also sacrificed their lives in counter insurgency operation. Later on, these two outfits were banned. It is a matter of great concern that both the major national parties made electoral adjustments in Parliament and Assembly elections in Tripura with the frontal organization of banned outfit.

There has been a significant success in containing the level of terrorism in the State. But it also shows a

sign of resilience largely because of this network in Bangladesh and due to link among the North-East terrorist groups; interrogations reports continue to suggest that the elements of Pak ISI are active in Bangladesh and attempt is being made to bring different anti-India elements of North East States under one umbrella.

There can be no long term solution to militancy in North East States unless terrorist infrastructure in Bangladesh is demolished.

As per reports available, 25 camps of ATTF and NLFT terrorist outfits are in Bangladesh. Immediate and intensive diplomatic pressure is required to be mounted for immediate neutralization of all the terrorist camps of North East States in Bangladesh.

Another disturbing trend is also being notified. It is reported that many leaders of terrorist groups of North East States have taken to Pakistan and Afganistan for training particularly in explosives.

Reports of arrested terrorists in connection with the serial blasts in Agartala on 1.10.2008 revealed that ISI modules in Bangladesh are involved in persuading and motivating Indian terrorists groups for bomb blasts in their area of influence. Training on explosives was given to Indian terrorist groups in Bangladesh. Explosives were brought into Agartala from Bangladesh.

In the context of bomb blasts at Agartala, I strongly demand that there is an immediate need for deployment of more BSF base in Tripura and other North-East States for proper guarding of long international border.

The Bomb explosion at Agartala must be seen as an attempt to de-stabilise the situation in the State and undermine the success of the Left Front Government in tackling terrorism.

Time has come for all sections of the people and political circles to raise against any sectarian and narrow interest and ensure that the unity and integrity of the country is safeguarded by curbing all sorts of terrorism.

I would also urge upon the Union Government to rise to meet the genuine and urgent demands of the North-East States without any further loss of time for strengthening the unity and integrity of the country."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suklabaidya, if you have written speech, you can lay it on the Table also.

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): As there is time constraint, I would complete my speech within two or three minutes.

A few days back, we witnessed a long discussion here in this House on terrorism. We condemned all sorts of terrorism and killing by terrorists and paid our homage to the innocent people who had been killed. Sir, a positive outcome was that we are united in the House and we resolved that we should remain united to fight against the menace of terrorism. And also by that, we are enabled to rebuild our national character which is required to enable us to attain peace and prosperity in the country following the principle of unity in diversity.

Regarding terrorism, we have had a discussion earlier and since there is no time, my only appeal is that let us be united in the House once again and serial blasts in Assam and other places should be condemned by all. We should at least gear up our intelligence agencies so that the people and terrorists from Bangladesh cannot come to our country to attack us because the Mumbai blasts were an external aggression. Similarly, serial blasts in Assam are also an external aggression and that should be resisted by us and that should be done unitedly. So, what is our duty? We have to, rather create awareness among the people about the menace of terrorist and at the same time, we have to request all concerned to live in peace for prosperity and without quarreling among ourselves. I am telling this point for this reason because in the House, it is also pointed out that Bengali-speaking people sometimes in many places are called Bangladeshi. But people of a State for economic reasons migrate from one place to another. He may be Hindu or Muslim for his livelihood. This type of people who are the citizens of the country should not be harassed. Otherwise, this will ignite another trouble.

I request once again everybody to let us be united to fight all these things.

\*During the discussion on the terrorists attack in Mumbai almost all aspects of terrorism were discussed. The design of terrorist act in Mumbai clearly establish that is nothing but external aggression directly on sovereignty.

Similarly terrorists in the serial blasts in Assam are people from neighbouring county, where they are camping and being trained as Jihadis.

The insurgency that we witnessed in North East is completely different that the one experienced today because of its nature of attack. The nature of attack of the extremists earlier was a particular target.

Now the terrorists have become just instruments to operate on instructions and cause destruction.

But now the nature of attack is to kill maximum number of people, to create maximum terror and to damage maximum property. in order to shatter the economy and discredit the Government.

The serial blasts in Assam last October bombs were planted in very busy market places. NE, particularly Assam has experienced terrorism since last three decades which caused enormous harm to the development of the State. The then Government during which period the terrorism started in the State did not give enough thought to the repeating incidents. As a result all development was stopped and the rate of growth came down to 3 per cent, unemployment rate rose very high. About eight years back when the present Chief Minister took over, the Government had no Means to pay salaries to the employees and it was almost in a state of bankruptcy. The present Chief Minister made earnest efforts and has become successful in getting some groups of militants back to the mainstream and expedite the rate of growth by overcoming a lot of hurdles. In collaboration with the Central Government, the present Government has been able to bring the situation to a certain level of control and as such we find the number of extremist organizations in NE came down from 3 dozens to eight only, some of the extremists have let down their arms, some declared unilateral cease fire.

Since today's discussion is on the situation arising out of bomb blasts in various parts of North Eastern States, with particular reference to Assam, it is matter of regret that people, in this three decades of insurgency, did not consider this to be a serious matter, we did not stand united rather regarded them to be isolated incidents.

Now, we stand united to fight all sorts of terrorism. This is a very good sign for the State of Assam.

The incidents of clashes between Bodo and Muslims in Udalguri resulted from the issue of deportation of some persons declared by the Hon'ble High Court as Bangladeshi. These clashes took many lives of Hindus and Muslims.

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\*...\*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya]

In dealing with a situation like this one must keep in mind that all Muslims and all Hindus are not Bangladeshi. They have the right to purchase properties and work. For economic reason people can move from one part to other and settle down for their livelihood. So, the harassment of the people of any sort will ignite troubles like this. We condemn whatever happened in Udalguri district. The Government has promptly acted by deploying additional force, firing on the unruly mobs and declaring curfew and controlled the situation. But this Government has also its limitation because the average number of police is less than all India average and there is also huge number of vacancies in Police Department which could not be filled up for different court cases.

However, the present Government has increased the police force by about ten thousand from 2006 to 2008—still there are vacancies of eight thousand.

My request to all – let us stand united forgetting out Party affiliation to create awareness among the people about the menace of Terrorism and help the Government jointly to eradicate Terrorism from the State and the Country as well\*.

[*Translation*]

◉SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to discuss the incidents of bomb blast that took place on the 30th October in Assam. I would also like to thank Hon. Home Minister for openly admitting Government's failure to curb Terrorist's attack in Mumbai. But today we hoped that our Hon. Prime Minister who represents Assam as well as the Chairperson of the UPA Mrs. Sonia Gandhi would also participate in the discussion to express their concern. But their conspicuous absence has really demoralized us.

Hon. Speaker Sir, today all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion have expressed that, because of Bangladesh, we are facing such incidents. Hon. Home Minister Sir, while being the Home Minister of our country, you are also a well-known jurist. I feel that we must pressurise Bangladesh diplomatically to prevent inflow of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants to our country. They are taking advantage because of the non-implementation of Assam accord.

Hon. Minister of State for Home Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal has already given details in Rajya Sabha about

\*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Assamese.

the existence of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. He has stated that due to the presence of about fifty lakhs of Bangladeshi nationals in Assam, the demographic pattern of the state has changed. This has created serious problem for the indigenous people of the state and the genuine Indian citizens are living in a state of insecurity. The Indian Mujahideen has claimed responsibility for the incidents that had taken place on 30th October. This is an international issue. This issue should not be brushed aside as an issue of Assam only. The bomb blasts of Assam should invite the same amount of Government/Media attention as the Mumbai incident. Through you, hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that 'Assam Accord' was signed in the presence of late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Because of his strong will this accord was signed and the people of Assam were given assurance in 1985, from the ramparts of the Red Fort that they should not worry about their future. Illegal Bangladeshi migrants would be detected and deported to Bangladesh and the interests of the indigenous Assamese people would be protected. It was assured that the Secular Assamese Society would be protected at any cost. People belonging to every caste, creed and religion would be given rights to live with dignity. But unfortunately due to the non-implementation of Assam Accord the situation has assumed dangerous proportion. We have not been able even to seal the border. Many of our Hon. Members have said that it is a serious administrative flaw on the part of the Government of India, that has led to the failure to protect our border. The Government should take this issue very seriously. I take this opportunity to invite our Hon. Minister for Home to visit our border areas at the earliest. You will definitely realise the situation. One more thing I would like to say sir, we consider Bangladesh as a friendly country. But you would be surprised to know that our request for stationing a ship as a floating border outpost in Brahmaputra was turned down by Bangladesh. We are yet to have any riverine patrolling.

So we should not consider Bangladesh as an economically weak country. It has posed a serious threat to our nation. That is why I appeal you to grant due respect to the Assam accord and implement it at the earliest.

[*English*]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to join the discussion on the situation arising out of the bomb blasts in various parts of North Eastern States with particular reference to Assam.



It was on 26th November when we have all declared that there was a war on Mumbai; it was actually a war on humanity. That led to this discussion. Indeed we are very happy that the House was unanimous to condemn terror. At that time, we remembered 30th October, when there was a series of blasts in various parts of Assam.

Going back to that, we always condemned this. We know that there are forces from within and from outside. I would not dwell into those details because all my friends have discussed about them. I will come directly to the State to which I belong, Manipur, which is also having the same problem as this. The root cause of the problem of my State is this and I would like to put that in a very short form.

There are two reasons – one is insurgency problem. Of course, in Manipur, bomb blasts took place on three occasions this year. One happened in a very secured area where all the Ministers stay; even the house of the Chief Minister was not spared. On October 21st, in a place known as Ragailong, 17 persons were killed on the spot, in one blast. This is a very sad happening. We all condemn this; we are very sorry for this; we respect the souls that are no more.

In Manipur, daily killings have become an appetite for them; we read in daily newspapers and we simply say sorry for them. There are many groups in insurgents. We have been trying to solve this problem. The Government of India, rightfully started doing something for solving the insurgency problem by promulgating the very infamous Act, Special Armed Forces Act of 1958, right from Nagaland. Now, it is extended to other parts of the country including Jammu and Kashmir, but it is not the solution to the problem so far.

In the beginning of the tenure of this UPA Government, it had formed a Committee under Justice Jeevan Reddy. It had clearly recommended for the repeal of the Act. We always recommend that this Act should be repealed because there are many other laws to tackle the situation.

Another reason for the insurgent movement in Manipur is because of our territorial integrity. I have been telling right through the tenure of this Lok Sabha that Manipur and Tripura were sovereign States. So, when we joined India in 1949, we had got very clear geographical boundaries.

This cannot be compromised at any cost. Many times a number of Members here in the House have tried to disturb this particular philosophy. We are against it. There shall be no compromise at all on the territorial integrity of Manipur. When we join the Union of India, we were a sovereign State. These are the basic two reasons as to why the problem has not been solved so far. We cannot solve it unless we address it properly. A lot of money is going to the State but no work could be done properly because of the insurgent problem there. Once this problem is solved, perhaps Manipur will return to its bright future.

I always feel that killings or violence cannot solve any problem. However, difficult a problem may be, it always has a solution. The best solution can be through peaceful negotiation, sitting across the table and finding the solution by non-violent means. Today the whole world is a small global village and in this age we are thinking of killing each other. This will never solve the problem.

With the new Hon. Home Minister here, we have got high hopes that he will be able to tackle this problem. At the very beginning of his assuming Office, we have joined him in apologising to the nation that perhaps there had been some lapses and these lapses should not continue and these things would not recur in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, all political parties have spoken and all the Members from the North-East, who wanted to speak, have been accommodated.

Now, I call the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, I have just one small request to make....(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Bwiswmuthiary ji, it is you who have initiated the debate in the list of speakers, yours was the first name.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister speak first. If there is any clarification needed, you can seek it later on. Let us not establish a new procedure.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be also allowed to speak for a minute...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We have given you full sympathy as you are coming from Mumbai and that has been recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Bwismuthiary and 21 other hon. Members who have participated in this debate. My first debate as Home Minister was on the Mumbai blasts and my second debate as Home Minister is on the Assam blasts. It is not a very happy circumstance but I want to assure all hon. Members, especially those from North-East, that Assam and North-East problems are as important to me as the problems that we have found in Mumbai and other parts of India. The fact that we discussed Mumbai blasts first and Assam blasts second does not mean that we are relegating the problems of Assam or North-East.

MR. SPEAKER: That was also agreed in the meeting of the Leaders of Parties.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are very much concerned about this. In the last couple of days while preparing for this debate, I have reasonably familiarized myself with the issues and I will presently tell you what I intend to do about these issues.

Firstly, to set the record straight on fact, I just want to state a few facts about the blasts that took place in Assam on October 30, 2008 and in Manipur and Tripura around that period.

Sir, on the morning of October 30, 2008, bomb blasts occurred in Guwahati and some other places in Assam. Following the blasts, the Central Government and the State Government were in constant touch with each other and the Central Government offered assistance to the State Government. The Army authorities were also immediately alerted, requested to assist the State Government and to hold flag marches wherever required. In addition to the Central Security Forces already deployed on a permanent basis, 14 companies of the Central Security Forces were provided to the Government of

Assam. Teams from the National Security Guards and post blast investigation experts of IB were immediately made available to the State Government.

Blasts took place in Guwahati city, Kokrajhar, Barpeta and Bongaigaon. A number of hon. Members have spoken about the deaths and injured. These are the correct numbers. On that day, 89 persons died and 545 persons were injured.

In Guwahati, it was 54 killed and 215 injured; in Kokrajhar, 20 killed and 155 injured; in Barpeta, 15 lost their lives and 164 were injured; and in Bongaigaon, 11 persons were injured. It is deeply regrettable that so many precious lives should have been lost and so many more were injured in these horrific bomb blasts.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister visited Guwahati. The Home Minister also visited Barpeta and Kokrajhar on the very next day.

A Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been formed by the State Government. Twenty-five persons suspected to be involved in the conspiracy and in the facilitation and execution of the blasts have been arrested so far. The main culprits who are suspected to have perpetrated the crime have been identified and a determined drive has been launched to apprehend them.

Based on the evidence gathered during the course of the investigation, Government suspects the involvement of members of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). As hon. Members are aware, these two organisations have been banned. There are also inputs to suggest the involvement of the Bangladesh based terrorist outfit Harkat-ul-Jehad-Islami (HUJI). Investigations are continuing and the progress is being closely reviewed and monitored.

ULFA is a banned organisation. Counter insurgency operations against ULFA are being carried out in a sustained and coordinated manner. Cadres of 2 companies of the so-called 28th Battalion of ULFA have unilaterally declared suspension of violence. Some cadres have also come into designated camps. NDFB is also a banned organisation. There is a Suspension of Operations Agreement concluded in June 2005 and which has been renewed from time to time and is currently valid till December 31, 2008. The security forces and agencies have been asked to take strict action against NDFB cadres who are found to indulge in violent activities.

Sir, there was a reference to why a CBI inquiry has not been ordered so far. It is true that an all-party meeting recommended a CBI inquiry. On the 28th of November, 2008, the Government of Assam made a reference to the Central Government but they have not yet furnished the list of cases and the case numbers. I have given instructions that the Government of Assam should furnish all the particulars of cases by tomorrow, *i.e.*, 16th of December, 2008. Once that is received in the Government of India, I have instructed that orders should issue transferring the cases to the CBI by the 18th of December. So, by 6 p.m. of 18th of December, I expect to be able to complete this exercise.

Sir, there were also bomb blasts in Tripura and Manipur. Bomb blasts took place in Tripura at different places in East and West Agartala on October 1, 2008 in which 76 persons were injured, four of them critically. Additional forces were deployed in Agartala city. Teams from the National Security Guards and other agencies visited the blast sites to gather evidence. The investigation has been taken over by the CID of the Government of Tripura. The identities of the accused have been established and two of them have been arrested while efforts are being made to apprehend the remaining three. A vehicle had also been seized. No group has so far taken responsibility for the bomb blasts. However, evidence collected in the course of investigations indicates that the bomb blasts were planned by the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF). There is evidence to show that three of the accused received training on assembling IEDs. As hon. Members are aware, ATTF is also a banned organisation. Its headquarters are located in Satchari in Bangladesh. Three of the accused are reported to be in Bangladesh.

In Manipur, on October 21, 2008, an explosion took place at Ragailong Bazaar in Imphal West District. Eleven persons died on the spot and four more succumbed to their injuries later, besides, 31 persons were injured. The State Government has announced compensation to the next of kin of those killed as well as to those injured. The Central Government has also offered compensation under our extant Scheme.

Patrolling has been intensified and, apart from regular forces, Police Commandos have also been deployed at vulnerable crossings. Kangleipak Communist Party KCP/MC (Lalhaba group) has claimed responsibility for the blast and the justification given was that the crowd that had gathered in the Bazaar had been indulging in "lagao"

which was not good for Manipur society. In the on-going operations against KCP/MC, the State Police of Manipur has neutralized a number of cadres belonging to that group.

A meeting of the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all the States in the North Eastern Region was convened on November 5, 2008. After reviewing the security situation, it was decided that a regional mechanism would be established for sharing intelligence and coordinating the operations. I intend to conduct a comprehensive review of the security situation in the North East, especially Assam, Tripura and Manipur. In the course of the review, we shall also review our approach to deal with various insurgent groups and banned organizations including ULFA, NDFB and ATTF and KCP/MC.

We continue to be concerned that the territory of our neighbour, Bangladesh is being used by Indian Insurgent Groups to plan and execute terrorist acts against India and the Indian people. The Government of Bangladesh has repeatedly assured that they would not allow their territory to be used by the Indian Insurgent Groups. However, the regrettable fact is that many leaders of the Indian Insurgent Groups continue to use Bangladesh as a safe haven. It is our expectation that Bangladesh will implement its commitments and assurances not to permit the use of its territory for such actions or allow sanctuary to such militant groups.

The activities of HUJI are also a matter of concern. HUJI has sponsored and supported terrorist activities in India. The Government of Bangladesh has a duty to control the activities of HUJI and to apprehend its leaders who are responsible for the terrorist activities. There are intelligence inputs to believe that HUJI is coordinating its activities with ULFA, NDFB and some other organizations.

I recognise that there is a need to periodically review our policy to deal with the Indian Insurgent Groups that have been responsible for the numerous acts of violence and terrorism in the North East. I welcome suggestions from hon. Members that would help Government in this regard. I wish to say that we intend to act resolutely in implementing the policy to deal with and put an end to the activities of the Indian Insurgent Groups.

Sir, there are only three to four issues on which I wish to offer some answers. Firstly, I do not think we should allow any partisan element to be injected in a

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

debate on the North East. As Shri Chandrappan rightly pointed out, different political parties have held the reins both in the Centre and in the concerned State Governments. If at the end of 10 or 20 years of our experience dealing with militancy in the North East, it is our collective judgment that we have failed, it is a collective failure. If there has been some measure of success in some areas, especially, largely in Arunachal Pradesh, almost completely in Mizoram and Meghalaya, it is a collective success. I completely endorse what comrade Chandrappan said. There is no reason or justification to introduce any partisanship in the matter. There has been limited collective success. There have been many collective failures. The question is, what is the path forward?

Sir, firstly, on insurgency I wish to make one thing clear. Notwithstanding other problems, which I will deal with presently, let us not forget that Indian Insurgent Groups are present and active in the North East.

These are Indians belonging to one tribe or the other and one State or the other but they are nevertheless Indians. They are not foreigners. They are Indian insurgent groups. They are misguided, misdirected Indian insurgent groups carrying on insurgent activities. As long as there is insurgency, let me make this clear, security forces will be deployed and they will fight these insurgent groups. Lives will be lost on the side of the insurgents and on the side of the security forces. But in order to defend India's sovereignty and integrity, as long as there is insurgency, we have to deploy security forces and the security forces will fight these insurgents.

Now, coming to larger issues, hon. Members have rightly identified the issues. These are tardy progress and not completing border fencing, illegal immigration from Bangladesh, lack of development for a variety of reasons, the perception that there is pervasive corruption and finally, tardiness in implementing the national identity card scheme. These are broadly the issues which all hon. Members have identified. These issues have no party colour. These are issues on which all of us are agreed. We are all agreed that border fencing should be completed as quickly as possible, that we must pay attention to development, we must stamp out corruption, we must quicken the process of issuing the national identity card and finally, we must find a solution to the problem of illegal immigration and incomplete implementation of the Assam Accord.

Hon. Members, I hope, will concede that, at this stage, I am at least aware of the problems. I have identified the problems and I will deal with them with the best of my ability. When I was the Minister of State, I started border fencing in Punjab and we completed the bulk of it. That paid rich dividends and helped us control militancy in Punjab. We have just initiated border fencing in the North-East. I can give you numbers but that is not important today. What I need to come up with is a comprehensive plan to deal with these five issues which the hon. Members have identified.

Finally, there is the issue of Bangladesh. I do not wish to say more than what I have said in my statement. I have chosen my words carefully. The message must go to Bangladesh that it is duty bound to honour its commitments and assurances. Bangladesh cannot allow its territory to be used as a safe haven for Indian insurgent groups. Bangladesh must realise that in the long run, it is hurting itself if it does not enjoy good relations with India and if the borders between India and Bangladesh are not secure and free from insurgency and militancy. I will deal with these issues in the next weeks and months with the help of my colleagues in the Government and the directions of the Prime Minister. But I wish to assure all sections of the House, especially hon. Members from the North-East, that the issues there are quite grave, they are engaging my attention and we will deal with them taking into account the valuable suggestions made by the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everyone cannot put a question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is unstoppable and so, I will ask him to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I have a suggestion. On the lines of the motion unaminously passed by us after the Mumbai incidents asking Pakistan not to allow terrorists from operating from their land, we should also pass a similar motion regarding Bangladesh and also issue a warning to Bangladesh Government not to allow the use of their territory for the purpose of terrorist activities against India.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has made abundantly clear the stand of the Government and his own stand of the Ministry. Therefore, your concern has been more than addressed.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJU (Arunachal West): I had raised one important point. ...(*Interruptions*) I made one important point in my intervention. We are happy with all the assurances made by the Home Minister in his reply.

One important issue is the nexus between the politicians and the ultras. It is being reported from time to time and it is in the knowledge of the Government also. What is the intention of the hon. Minister with regard to this important point?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, regarding the hoisting of Pakistani flag in Assam, what is the stand of the Government of India?

MR. SPEAKER: Who can support that?

Shri Ramdas Athawale.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, where are you sitting?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I want to come forward. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What did Shri Athawale say?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Shri Athawale says that he wants to come forward. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I hope people send you again. Take permission from me. Otherwise, I would not allow this.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, can I speak from this seat?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it is ok.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mumbai was attacked and an ultimatum was issued to the Government of Pakistan. The attacks being carried out in Assam and North-East regions, be it nexalite attacks, maoist attacks or the ones in which internal people are involved, we have got information that terrorist come here from Bangladesh also, hence on the lines of the ultimatum issued to Pakistan, there is a need to issue an ultimatum to Bangladesh also by the Government.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: The Government of Bangladesh should undertake the task of intercepting the terrorists coming here from their territory, otherwise there is a need to issue ultimatum to Bangladesh Government also. Government of India has provided assistance to Bangladesh. Many a times India had helped China and on the contrary China attacked us...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Ok, you have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up item no. 23. Shri Oscar Fernandes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No more discussion on this subject. I have already taken up the next item.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister will deal with it. Not everytime questions and answers can be given like this. Do not introduce new systems.

17.58 hrs.

## UNORGANISED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot support the Bill in its present form. It is because this Bill is devoid of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Standing Committee on Labour. Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee had

recommended a comprehensive legislation for the benefit of the unorganized workers. That also has not got proper attention in this Bill. The Bill has been brought in this House at the fag end of the Fourteenth Session, for which the term is going to expire within four or five months.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue this discussion tomorrow.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on 16th December, 2008 at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 16, 2008/ Agrahayana 25, 1930 (Saka).*

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