

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Metro Rail Projects

Tuesday, August 14, 2012/Sravana 23, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour.

Q. No. 61 — Shri Harin Pathak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You can say whatever you want to say during the zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Anandrao Adsul and Sk. Saidul Haque and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 61, Shri Harin Pathak.

*Not recorded.

+
*61. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing Metro Rail Projects under execution in different parts of the country;

(b) the present status of the Metro Rail Project proposed between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat along with the cost of the project and the share of the Union Government, the State Government and other agencies;

(c) whether there is any role of the Ministry of Railways in funding or implementation of the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) Presently, the Metro Rail Projects are under execution in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai and Kochi.

(b) and (e) This Ministry is yet to receive a formal proposal along with the Detailed Project Report from the State Government for Metro Rail Project between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat. However, the Government of Gujarat has informed that they have taken an "In Principle" decision to adopt the framework of 50:50 joint ownership Special Purpose Vehicle of Government of Gujarat and Government of India.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Railway has no direct role in funding and implementation of the project except for the approval of technical aspects like schedule of dimensions, track structure etc.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Pathak ji, you please ask your Question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, the House is not in order...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the Question. Ask your Question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Let the House be in order...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to ask supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh ji, you please ask your Question.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, I would urge Hon'ble Minister that it is very important to introduce Metro to facilitate the pilgrims visiting the holy shrine of Vaishno Devi from Jammu. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask your Question.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I would like to now form the Hon'ble Minister as to whether he proposes to run Metro from Jammu to Vaishno Devi...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, there is a policy for

Metro and that is, Metro can only be introduced in those cities which have a population of more than 20 Lakh. Hon'ble Member is talking about Jammu to Vaishno Devi, that does not come under city. Metro is only for cities, rest of the places are to be covered by railways. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, situation of drought has developed in the entire state. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister as to whether he can provide any solution to this problem? ...(Interruptions) What action is being taken by the Government in this regard...(Interruptions) Whether any Survey team is being constituted for this purpose?...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, will you please repeat your question...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Drought Relief

*62. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States/UTs are facing drought and/or drought like conditions due to failure of monsoon this season;

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

(c) whether Central teams have been deputed to assess the drought situation in these States/UTs; and

(d) if so, the details of their report and the financial assistance provided to these States/UTs by the Union Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) As per report of India Meteorological Department, as on 12th August 2012, overall rainfall deficit for the country as a whole was 16%. Out of 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 15 received deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and 3 received scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). Details of Met Sub Division-wise rainfall are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Against average area of 105.70 million hectare under kharif cultivation in the entire country, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. Statewise details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-a-vis* area normally covered upto this date are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Central teams are deputed to visit States to assess the situation and recommend assistance under National

Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after States declare drought and submit detailed memoranda to the Central Government. So far, Karnataka and Rajasthan have declared drought in 142 out of 176 talukas and in 5 out of 33 districts in the States respectively. Both the States have submitted memoranda seeking central assistance. Central Teams have been constituted to visit the States and assess the situation.

Government of India has proactively taken some decisions including introduction of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of seed subsidy, up-scaling the central sector scheme on feed and fodder, waiver of import duty on oil cakes, release of interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc. and would render required assistance to all States as may be necessary to mitigate the effects of deficiency in rainfall.

Statement-I

Subdivision-wise Rainfall Distribution

Sl. No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	Day: 12.08.2012 to 12.08.2012				Period: 01.06.2012 to 12.08.2012			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	East and North East India	10.8	12.7	-15%		808.2	925.6	-13%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.3	12.6	-82%	S	1067.8	1164.2	-8%	N
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	11.1	15.6	-29%	D	1198.8	1215.6	-1%	N
3.	N M M T	20.6	12.2	69%	E	660.3	977.2	-32%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	14.6	16.9	-14%	N	1375.1	1290.8	7%	N
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	16.7	11.0	52%	E	564.8	705.9	-20%	D
6.	Jharkhand	10.9	10.2	7%	N	563.7	667.9	-16%	N
7.	Bihar	5.2	11.8	-56%	D	473.4	624.8	-24%	D

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North West India		9.2	8.5	8%		267.9	382.0	-30%	
1.	East Uttar Pradesh	5.5	12.9	-57%	D	444.2	527.3	-16%	N
2.	West Uttar Pradesh	7.2	11.6	-38%	D	309.4	454.2	-32%	D
3.	Uttarakhand	12.9	15.9	-19%	N	644.2	780.3	-17%	N
4.	Haryana Chandigarh and Delhi	8.8	6.9	28%	E	99.6	284.4	-65%	S
5.	Punjab	0.4	5.4	-93%	S	98.1	310.6	-68%	S
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.4	11.3	-79%	S	327.2	532.2	-39%	D
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.9	7.2	-46%	D	249.0	348.4	-29%	D
8.	West Rajasthan	9.0	3.5	157%	E	80.0	169.0	-53%	D
9.	East Rajasthan	26.7	8.5	214%	E	300.1	382.6	-22%	D
Central India		11.4	9.8	16%		557.9	618.3	-10%	
1.	Odisha	12.1	12.0	1%	N	669.3	695.3	-4%	N
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	22.2	8.6	158%	E	633.3	527.8	20%	E
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	7.5	10.5	-29%	D	664.5	640.2	4%	N
4.	Gujarat Region	20.3	9.1	123%	E	266.6	590.1	-55%	D
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	0.2	6.0	-97%	S	59.2	330.7	-82%	S
6.	Konkan and Goa	23.5	31.3	-25%	D	1894.0	2164.9	-13%	N
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	8.9	6.4	39%	E	375.3	473.0	-21%	D
8.	Marathwada	0.9	5.8	-84%	S	252.1	400.1	-37%	D
9.	Vidarbha	6.6	7.9	-16%	N	590.6	612.8	-4%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	11.3	12.4	-9%	N	760.2	718.0	6%	N
South Peninsula		8.1	6.7	22%		376.5	451.3	-17%	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19.5	16.5	18%	N	840.9	1001.5	-16%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	7.2	6.7	7%	N	364.9	321.8	13%	N
3.	Telangana	6.5	9.0	-28%	D	470.3	461.3	2%	N
4.	Rayalaseema	0.7	3.1	-77%	S	181.4	199.0	-9%	N
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	2.5	2.6	-4%	N	99.5	141.0	-29%	D
6.	Coastal Karnataka	66.9	31.2	114%	E	2179.4	2380.2	-8%	N
7.	N.I. Karnataka	2.7	4.0	-33%	D	192.5	287.9	-33%	D
8.	S.I. Karnataka	8.6	5.5	56%	E	303.1	428.8	-29%	D
9.	Kerala	26.6	14.2	87%	E	990.1	1565.5	-37%	D
10.	Lakshadweep	34.0	7.9	330%	E	653.9	703.8	-7%	N
Country as a whole		10.0	9.2	8%		473.0	561.8	-16%	

Category-wise No. of Subdivisions and % Area of the Country

Category	Day: 12.08.2012 to 12.08.2012		Period: 01.06.2012 to 12.08.2012	
	No. of Subdivisions	% Area of Country	No. of Subdivisions	% Area of Country
Excess	12	32%	1	5%
Normal	9	24%	17	41%
Deficient	9	31%	15	48%
Scanty	6	13%	3	6%

Statement-II

State-wise increase/decrease in area coverage of kharif crops vis-a-vis normal area (As on 08.08.2012)

(Area in Lakh Ha.)

State	Rice	Coarse Cereal	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	All-Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	-1.0	-0.4	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	6.4	1.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	-0.2	-2.0	0.9	1.6	3.5	0.1	3.9
Uttarakhand	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
West Bengal	-4.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-3.9
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
All-India	-8.2	-40.4	-18.3	-1.6	6.2	9.3	-52.8

[Translation]

Violence in Assam

*63. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several persons have been killed in ethnic violence in Assam recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has made an assessment of the total loss of lives and property caused by the said violence;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard and also to check such incidents in future along with the financial assistance provided for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) to (e) As per reports received from the Government of Assam, there was tension between two communities

of Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) on various socio-political issues; which erupted into communal violence after the killing of four Bodo youths in Kokrajhar on the 20th July, 2012. The violence has resulted in deaths of 77 persons, 50 persons (including 14 police personnel) are injured and 7 persons are missing.

Sixty Five (65) additional Coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) were provided to the State of Assam to control the violence. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was deployed to assist the District Administration, Kokrajhar in relief operations. Flag March by Army and patrolling by Assam Police and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) is continuing in the affected areas.

Over 170 persons indulging in violence/arson, etc. have been arrested so far by security forces. 309 cases have been registered in connection with ethnic violence. The investigation of certain cases wherein conspiracy seems to be involved has been handed over to the CBI. The other cases will be investigated by Special Investigation Teams constituted by the State Government.

The State Government has set up 340 camps for people affected by the riots. Ex-gratia of Rs. 8 lakh will be provided to the Next of Kin of the persons who died in the violence and adequate compensation will be

provided to injured persons. Rehabilitation Grant (RG) of Rs. 30,000 for fully damaged houses and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged houses will also be provided to the affected families. Gratuitous relief is being provided to the affected persons.

The Cabinet Secretary took a meeting on the 27th July, 2012 and reviewed the arrangements in the camps in a video conference with Chief Secretary, Assam and other State Govt. officers. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister visited the affected areas on the 28th July, 2012 and 30-31 July, 2012 and reviewed the situation. The Prime Minister declared an assistance of Rs. 300 crore for rehabilitation of the displaced persons. Relief and Rehabilitation measures taken by the State Government were reviewed by the Union Home Secretary in a meeting held on 9.8.2012 through video conferencing with Chief Secretary, Assam and other senior officers and also the District Administrations. Additional doctors are being deputed to supplement the doctors and medical teams deployed by the State Government and dispatched earlier by the Central Government.

A total of 104 fixed police pickets have been established in the vulnerable villages for security.

Hoarding of Essential Commodities

*64. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the effects of hoarding and supply constraints on increase in the prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the raids carried out and the

number of cases registered across the country including Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and other legislations in order to check hoarding during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of persons actually convicted under the said legislations during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check hoarding and speculative activities in order to ensure smooth supply of essential commodities and check their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Rise in prices of essential commodities including foodstuffs are affected by several factors such as shortfall in domestic supplies relative to demand, hardening of international prices, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions, and improvement in income and living standards, change in dietary habits as well as insufficient logistics and shortage of storage facilities.

In its endeavor to ensure availability of essential commodities at affordable prices to the consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act, 1955) and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBMMSEC Act, 1980) have been enacted alongwith various fiscal and administrative measures undertaken by the Government of India.

The EC Act, 1955 was enacted for the control of production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in certain commodities in the interest of the general public. The powers under the said Act have been exercised by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government as also by the State Governments

to whom some of the powers have been formally delegated. In the exercise of these powers, various Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as the State Governments have issued control orders from time to time regulating production, distribution and other trading aspects in respect of commodities declared as essential.

The PBMMSEC Act, 1980 which is being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations for the prevention of unethical trade practices like hoarding and blackmarketing etc., empowers the State Governments to detain persons whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 had been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the above referred Acts. The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 08.08.2012) as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in the

enclosed Statement-I to IV.

The action taken under the PDS (Control) Order, 2001 by the State Governments/UT Administrations includes, inter-alia, issue of show cause notice, lodging of FIR, suspension/cancellation of FPS licenses, arrest/prosecution/conviction, etc. is enclosed at Statement-V.

Strengthening and streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments to take appropriate measures which includes, *inter-alia*, continuous review of lists of BPL Families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Steps taken by the Government to maintain smooth supply and for containing price rise of essential commodities which include, among others, action under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for violation of rules and other measures are as enumerated enclosed at Statement-VI.

The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) monitors the volatility in the movement of prices of all commodities traded on the Exchange platforms and makes use of various regulatory tools to control excessive volatility and to prevent excessive speculation in such a manner that no single individual/entity or group of individuals/entities acting in concert would be able to influence the price discovery process contrary to market fundamentals.

Apart from the above, as a matter of abundant caution, FMC had suspended futures trading in tur and urad w.e.f. 23.12.2007, wheat and rice were suspended for trading on 27.02.2007. The futures trading in wheat was resumed w.e.f. 15.05.2009 keeping in view favorable conditions.

Statement-I

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
for the year-2009 — Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2009*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated in Rs. lakh	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2.	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December\$
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6.	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7.	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December
8.	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14.	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December***
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November**
18.	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	* Nil	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Odisha	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22.	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26.	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29.	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35.	Puducherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
Total		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* — Except August and September

** — Except August and October

*** — Except October

\$ — Except August

Updated as on 7.4.2010

Statement-II

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)
Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	December-A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Assam	332	29	20	10	Nil	August-B
4.	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	October-C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August -D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	December
7.	Goa	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-E
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	December
9.	Harayana	167	49	5	Nil	361.62	October
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22353	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	November
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	October
14.	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	Nil	1139.46	November
17.	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	December
18.	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	November

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	November-F
20.	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	September
21.	Odisha	60155	6	258	Nil	5.29	November-G
22.	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	December
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	December
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	October
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	September
29.	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	December
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	October-H
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	December
33.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July-I
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December-J
35.	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	October
Total		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741	

A. — Except September, 2010

B. — Except February, April, May, 2010

C. — Except March, 2010

D. — Except January, February, June and July, 2010

E. — Except November, 2010

F. — Except July and August, 2010

G. — Except October, 2010

H. — Except August, 2010

I. — Only July, 2010

J. — Except July, September, October, November, 2010

Statement-III

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Relating to offences under E.C. Act — for other than violation of stock control orders/
for violation of stock control orders)*

Information Received from States/UTs for the Year 2011 (Upto 31.12.2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14901	32	21	0	614.51	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3.	Assam	269	4	131	Nil	71.25	June/Not Reported
4.	Bihar	38	16	—	—	—	May
5.	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported
6.	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	December/ April
7.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
8.	Gujarat	31463	137	81	—	315.93	December
9.	Harayana	120	162	41	—	26.73	December/ Not Reported
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1723	1	—	—	0.60	January/Not Reported
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1506	186	0	0	40.76	December/ Not Reported
14.	Kerala	32472	11	6	0	4.931	December
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	3953	3275	2587	Nil	4461.84	December/ August
17.	Manipur	10	10	4	4	3.64	December
18.	Meghalaya	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
19.	Mizoram	306	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Reported/ December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
21.	Odisha	61287	6	287	—	25.438	October/Not Reported
22.	Punjab	515	5	4	2	2.05	December/ Not Reported
23.	Rajasthan	34	4	0	0	4.42	January/Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	March/Not Reported
25.	Tamil Nadu						Not Reported
26.	Tripura	203	3	Nil	Nil	6.56	October/Not Reported
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30208	488	1264	—	1124.94	August/Not Reported
29.	West Bengal	188	102	23	—	421.58	December/ Not Reported
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
31.	Chandigarh	14	12	1	—	5.122	October
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	9	—	—	31.04	September/ December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	-					Not Reported/ November
35.	Puducherry	1230	21	31	23	3.3358	December
Total		180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068	

Updated as on 2.03.2012.

Statement-IV*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955*

*(Relating to offences under E.C. Act — for other than violation of stock control orders/
for violation of stock control orders)*

Information Received from States/UTs for the Year 2012

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6930	34	0	0	618.59	May
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3.	Assam	373	1	2	-	4.983	May
4.	Bihar						Not Reported
5.	Chhattisgarh	186	0	23	5	28.03	June/Not Reported
6.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May/Not Reported
7.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	June
8.	Gujarat	13285	29	17	-	116.05	June
9.	Harayana	45	38	14	3	30.61	May/July
10.	Himachal Pradesh						Not Reported
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	441	31	0	0	18.53	May/Not Reported
14.	Kerala	6926	0	0	0	0	May
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	667	991	712	0	648.60	June/Not Reported
17.	Manipur	6	8	2	2	9.348	May
18.	Meghalaya	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	January
19.	Mizoram	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Reported/ June
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
21.	Odisha	12224	—	20	—	2.143	March/Not Reported
22.	Punjab	46	1	1	1	0.09	February/Not Reported
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April/Not Reported
25.	Tamil Nadu	1207	360	206	—	35.48	April/Not Reported
26.	Tripura	97	1	1	Nil	1.91	April/Not Reported
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15206	168	569	6	606.71	May/Not Reported
29.	West Bengal	195	89	33	—	33.89	May/January
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	207	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	June

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigerh	-	6	-	-	0.05	May/March
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	10	-	-	13.509	Not Reported/ June
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Reported/ March
35.	Puducherry	840	40	55	2	6.136	June
Total		58999	1807	1655	19	2174.659	

Updated as on 3.08.2012.

Statement-V

*Results of Action Taken by the State/UT Governments under Clause 8 and 9 of the PDS (Control)
Order, 2001 from January, 2006 to June, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Year	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/ Show cause notice issued/ FIR lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	18929	5001	48	635
		2007	12484	3379	08	1415
		2008	9245	5852	02	1747
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006	120	37	00	139
		2007	81	09	00	51
		2008	50	25	00	39
		2009	63	00	06	15
		2010	111	00	00	07
		2011	21	151	0	01
		2012	0	12	0	00
3.	Assam	2006	322	309	24	22
		2007	2346	630	15	484
		2008	9879	607	29	577
		2009	6941	456	41	397
		2010	2363	349	05	89
		2011	820	226	49	08
		2012	*	*	*	*
4.	Bihar	2006	55996	233	20	3884
		2007	38220	41	04	1949
		2008	53305	23	10	4333
		2009	54934	19	08	4822
		2010	64332	81	31	7721
		2011	70927	51	49	8926
		2012	*	*	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	2006	9266	1370	14	1056
		2007	16719	913	90	862
		2008	33088	1510	108	961
		2009	25048	353	73	630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2010	31123	694	20	547
		2011	27503	285	07	215
		2012	*	*	*	*
6.	Delhi	2006	508	95	46	321
		2007	235	94	72	248
		2008	195	153	309	160
		2009	02	88	71	00
		2010	65	57	24	08
		2011	110	26	09	78
		2012	29	00	00	28
7.	Goa	2006	92	05	00	00
		2007	116	00	00	26
		2008	242	04	00	18
		2009	605	00	00	24
		2010	366	00	00	10
		2011	344	00	00	51
		2012	70	00	00	07
8.	Gujarat	2006	17440	12	225	82
		2007	15454	01	186	86
		2008	20788	06	59	358
		2009	18544	03	74	381
		2010	15508	00	143	338
		2011	20005	00	139	316
		2012	4666	00	02	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Haryana	2006	2373	491	12	2934
		2007	2443	615	37	3832
		2008	2254	635	80	3112
		2009	12320	1267	33	5084
		2010	5972	388	32	2160
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2006	19766	00	05	1339
		2007	29522	00	48	2548
		2008	27718	00	13	2220
		2009	22994	00	04	1849
		2010	24009	00	01	2458
		2011	26661	00	06	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.01.06 to 31.03.07	7532	1390	228	255
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
12.	Jharkhand	2006	*	*	*	*
		2007	17364	00	00	2777
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	00	00	00	1590

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
13.	Karnataka	2006	39762	3174	60	359
		2007	60552	3722	70	395
		2008	72311	3395	79	622
		2009	78503	1876	99	428
		2010	67671	23687	175	347
		2011	78030	1334	157	162
		2012	15490	303	24	15
14.	Kerala	2006	161010	8111	05	516
		2007	124433	43428	01	225
		2008	199694	97980	24	289
		2009	149222	51715	25	183
		2010	73985	21164	49	151
		2011	43568	4102	06	54
		2012	*	*	*	*
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2006	*	*	*	*
		2007	*	*	*	*
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	98115	2964	178	736
		2010	90172	2078	60	00
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Maharashtra	2006	47192	293	273	659
		2007	49013	162	413	778
		2008	*	*	*	*
		2009	*	*	*	*
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	45446	5054	116	907
		2012	*	*	*	*
17.	Manipur	2006	124	01	00	00
		2007	101	08	00	00
		2008	89	04	02	00
		2009	142	00	00	00
		2010	101	00	00	00
		2011	44	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
18.	Meghalaya	2006	900	208	07	66
		2007	2075	184	10	139
		2008	1082	80	05	79
		2009	1066	13	00	65
		2010	897	65	07	69
		2011	530	14	00	10
		2012	*	*	*	*
19.	Mizoram	2006	76	79	00	00
		2007	92	190	00	00
		2008	149	141	02	45
		2009	317	395	05	155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2010	353	246	00	24
		2011	366	340	02	10
		2012	92	67	00	00
20.	Nagaland	2006	101	00	00	00
		2007	129	00	00	00
		2008	284	01	00	01
		2009	185	00	00	00
		2010	197	08	00	00
		2011	234	10	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
21.	Odisha	2006	74384	1478	75	1560
		2007	76766	4885	161	2212
		2008	49925	1734	97	962
		2009	16006	60723	24	1007
		2010	00	56341	245	1643
		2011	00	73523	368	2722
		2012	*	*	*	*
22.	Punjab	2006	43363	7997	06	2487
		2007	49651	10550	08	2707
		2008	44769	8182	14	1621
		2009	32839	5073	14	1883
		2010	29157	5864	08	1335
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Rajasthan	2006	00	1033	211	00
		2007	00	490	197	00
		2008	00	813	296	00
		2009	00	814	154	00
		2010	00	359	214	00
		2011	00	489	283	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
24.	Sikkim	2006	00	00	00	00
		2007	00	43	43	00
		2008	00	00	00	00
		2009	00	00	00	00
		2010	87	00	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
25.	Tamil Nadu	2006	241483	9775	552	00
		2007	00	11584	854	00
		2008	271092	22268	1266	00
		2009	225803	12565	1650	00
		2010	239993	27485	3981	00
		2011	234103	13779	1290	00
		2012	61946	3674	724	00
26.	Tripura	2006	9501	79	04	210
		2007	9410	547	16	297
		2008	9790	540	14	572
		2009	10111	279	16	660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2010	12379	419	12	760
		2011	7027	186	42	590
		2012	*	*	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	2006	16979	16979	30	264
		2007	12523	12523	40	129
		2008	7732	4781	58	133
		2009	13059	6517	41	303
		2010	10853	5419	45	181
		2011	8513	4258	27	159
		2012	*	*	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2006	217992	12589	1303	13887
		2007	245258	34999	3586	17240
		2008	237377	39474	2781	15245
		2009	221076	39324	2398	15105
		2010	194259	40124	2375	10619
		2011	44152	11693	653	3523
		2012	*	*	*	*
29.	West Bengal	2006	2130	417	229	501
		2007	7996	338	160	1061
		2008	9815	348	60	963
		2009	7826	239	05	760
		2010	17257	415	05	894
		2011	15393	326	53	896
		2012	*	*	*	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2006	369	00	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2007	234	00	00	00
		2008	329	00	00	14
		2009	156	00	00	09
		2010	263	00	00	15
		2011	90	00	03	09
		2012	*	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	2006	98	01	03	63
		2007	42	00	00	07
		2008	20	00	00	03
		2009	42	00	00	10
		2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	14	03	03	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2006	73	00	00	02
		2007	40	00	00	00
		2008	20	21	01	00
		2009	72	01	00	09
		2010	43	00	00	04
		2011	72	40	08	03
		2012	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	2006	00	00	00	00
		2007	00	00	00	00
		2008	00	00	00	00
		2009	00	00	00	00
		2010	18	00	00	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	2006	00	00	00	00
		2007	24	00	00	00
		2008	12	00	00	00
		2009	12	00	00	00
		2010	02	02	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
35.	Puducherry	2006	2040	113	33	10
		2007	4788	982	76	00
		2008	5406	795	114	00
		2009	3150	449	67	01
		2010	646	337	09	03
		2011	496	615	22	01
		2012	*	*	*	*
	Total	2006	989921	71270	3413	31276
		2007	778111	130317	6095	39468
		2008	1066660	189372	5423	34074
		2009	999153	185133	5149	36016
		2010	882182	185582	7441	29402
		2011	624469	116505	3292	18641
		2012	82293	4056	750	105
	Grand Total = 2006+2007+ 2008+ 2009+2010+2011+2012		5422789	882235	31563	189072

*Information not provided.

Statement-VI

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are listed below

Short-term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero-for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) Permitted Sugar mills/merchant importers to import duty-free raw and white/refined sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended from time to time and was in force up to 30th June, 2012. Currently, the import duty for import of raw/white/refined sugar including raw sugar imported by bulk consumers has been kept at 10%.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana, organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- (ii) Imposed ban on export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iii) Prohibited export of milk powders (including casein and casein products, skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food). [The export of casein and casein products were moved from prohibited to restricted category w.e.f 1st May, 2012. Export of skimmed milk powder was made free w.e.f 8th June, 2012.
- (iv) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds and in the

case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.

- (v) Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.
- (vi) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (vii) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
- (viii) In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.
- (ix) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been approved for allocation to State/UT Governments for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012 under OMSS. Similarly, allocation of 50,000 MT of wheat and 50,000 MT of rice were approved for Co-operatives like NAFED, NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar. Allocation of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat for the period upto March, 2013 for tender sale to bulk consumers and sale to small private traders have been decided.
- (x) Under retail sale scheme of OMSS, wheat is allocated to States/UTs Government at a price of Rs.1 170 per quintal (MSP of wheat for RMS 2011-12 + bonus) uniformly across all the States/UTs and rice is allocated to States/UTs Government at a price of MSP + bonus derived cost for rice for KMS 2010-11 uniformly across all the States/UTs. The reserve price of sale

for bulk sale of wheat has been fixed at MSP + Bonus of wheat for RMS 2011-12 (Rs.1 170 per quintal) for all States/UTs upto the September, 2012. However, the reserve Price of Wheat for bulk sale has since been revised to Rs. 1285 per quintal.

- (xi) The scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg. for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg. per month was in operation up to 30.6.2012.
- (xii) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month up to 30.9.2012.

Additional Allocation of Foodgrains

*65. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the allocation and offtake of foodgrains made for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and to bulk consumers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase or make additional allocation under PDS and Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) to bulk consumers to meet the demand of some States and tackle storage crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of the said allocation, State-wise; and

(d) the additional burden to be borne by the Government for making the said allocation for BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The State-wise and category-wise details of the allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) (including additional allocations) made under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and under Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) (Domestic) for the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-I to V.

Considering the surplus stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and requests received from States/UTs for higher/additional allocation, Government has made an adhoc additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains to all the States/UTs in July, 2012 for distribution to the additional BPL families at BPL prices upto March, 2013. The estimated gross subsidy on account of the above additional allocation is Rs. 8411.248 crore. Further, in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and as per the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa, Government has also made additional allocation of 15.80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the current year for the additional Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the poorest districts in 16 States. This includes 11584 tons of rice for additional Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the two poorest districts of Andhra Pradesh. The estimated additional subsidy on the above allocation is Rs. 2681.978 crore. State-wise details of the above allocations are enclosed as Statements-III and IV.

Under OMSS (D), Government has also approved additional allocation of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers for the period July, 2012 to March, 2013. In addition, balance quantity from the wheat allocation of 15 lakh tonnes made for the period October, 2011 to September, 2012 has also been allowed to be sold to bulk consumers through tenders. Out of this, 13.20 lakh tonnes of wheat has been offered for sale in different States so far. State-wise details of allocation made to bulk consumers are enclosed as Statement-V.

Statement-I*Allocation and Off Take of Food Grains under TPDS for the Year 2009-10*

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2009-10							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	2,177.87	3,884.25	1,025.60	624.84	1,876.25	3,526.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	101.56	24.65	15.52	59.38	99.54
3.	Assam	475.22	295.69	715.05	1,485.97	472.79	294.94	632.50	1,400.23
4.	Bihar	1,719.80	1,019.99	687.69	3,437.48	1,128.74	917.65	227.63	2,274.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	304.32	1,091.95	483.38	297.85	224.67	1,005.90
6.	Delhi	108.70	63.08	420.77	592.55	83.29	51.46	442.52	577.28
7.	Goa	5.46	6.11	35.14	46.71	5.46	5.58	34.26	45.31
8.	Gujarat	481.97	340.08	796.44	1,618.49	436.23	309.73	279.50	1,025.46
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	649.08	980.47	194.96	111.56	195.15	501.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	281.59	497.47	125.31	81.90	254.61	461.81
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	447.72	756.80	198.38	100.64	459.84	758.85
12.	Jharkhand	619.96	385.54	306.30	1,311.79	585.28	377.56	75.45	1,038.28
13.	Karnataka	810.38	503.89	853.22	2,167.49	823.56	512.89	755.74	2,092.19
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	649.00	1,301.60	402.44	249.11	581.90	1,233.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	1,298.39	3,030.87	1,326.16	743.10	884.17	2,953.43
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	1,765.06	4,509.36	1,600.57	953.67	1,021.77	3,576.02
17.	Manipur	43.01	26.72	47.41	117.15	48.23	28.79	45.09	122.10
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	70.42	147.28	46.97	29.26	69.08	145.32
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	54.35	82.91	16.14	9.62	49.92	75.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	77.47	129.55	34.81	22.64	77.09	134.53
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	419.16	2,115.85	1,166.10	536.38	378.22	2,080.70
22.	Punjab	121.18	75.36	1,017.38	1,213.92	112.25	50.17	825.10	987.53
23.	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	924.44	1,945.46	627.41	384.71	907.22	1,919.34
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	25.98	44.22	11.30	7.00	25.91	44.21
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,725.46	3,767.83	1,214.76	781.25	1,955.10	3,951.11
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	178.10	302.00	74.00	48.24	156.94	279.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,554.71	7,039.89	2,633.11	1,664.27	2,157.64	6,455.01
28.	Uttarakhand	145.66	63.52	226.83	436.00	147.67	62.89	197.92	408.47
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,141.28	3,316.54	1,469.78	509.15	1,166.36	3,145.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.12	1.80	25.04	31.96	3.01	1.35	14.13	18.49
31.	Chandigarh	3.57	0.62	21.60	25.80	3.45	0.19	21.64	25.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.52	2.20	2.16	8.88	1.51	0.73	0.73	2.97
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	2.64	4.32	0.49	0.27	0.59	1.35
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	3.36	4.61	0.76	0.50	2.45	3.71
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	18.60	53.71	16.89	8.94	6.48	32.32
Total		17,413.03	10,195.58	19,994.09	47,602.70	16,545.42	9,794.36	16,062.90	42,402.69

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains under TPDS for the Year 2010-11

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2010-11							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	1,970.10	3,676.48	1,047.27	651.97	1,733.90	3,433.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	101.56	22.02	13.26	49.74	85.02
3.	Assam	475.22	295.69	902.21	1,673.13	467.05	292.28	832.31	1,591.64
4.	Bihar	1,691.91	1,047.88	803.40	3,543.19	1,578.66	990.20	400.29	2,969.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	380.40	1,168.03	488.85	290.28	355.99	1,135.11
6.	Delhi	108.70	63.08	423.95	595.73	102.83	47.69	456.78	607.30
7.	Goa	5.46	6.11	57.18	68.75	5.77	6.01	42.03	53.80
8.	Gujarat	550.37	340.08	995.55	1,886.00	566.84	329.71	636.34	1,532.88
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	353.85	685.24	208.28	119.62	285.20	613.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	293.11	508.99	119.52	82.49	284.46	486.46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	448.02	757.10	199.47	106.21	443.44	749.12
12.	Jharkhand	619.97	385.53	313.92	1,319.41	568.57	361.80	102.38	1,032.75
13.	Karnataka	810.38	503.89	946.20	2,260.48	820.16	455.47	856.40	2,132.04
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	747.04	1,399.65	410.89	256.36	705.90	1,373.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	877.98	2,610.45	1,321.08	593.13	793.65	2,707.86
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	1,746.11	4,490.41	1,657.24	943.95	1,085.98	3,687.17
17.	Manipur	43.01	26.72	72.11	141.84	25.88	17.70	27.63	71.21
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	106.07	182.93	45.89	29.02	81.69	156.61
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	41.58	70.14	16.44	9.94	38.13	64.50
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	74.80	126.88	34.87	20.83	82.43	138.13
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	525.10	2,221.79	1,118.94	521.00	412.15	2,052.09
22.	Punjab	121.18	75.36	589.81	786.35	114.96	51.85	513.89	680.71
23.	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	1,016.11	2,037.13	635.06	384.79	918.00	1,937.84
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	26.01	44.25	10.49	6.45	26.06	43.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,680.46	3,722.83	1,253.45	775.56	1,669.12	3,698.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	178.72	302.62	72.26	45.02	131.74	249.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,463.77	6,948.95	2,816.83	1,679.27	2,059.86	6,555.95
28.	Uttarakhand	140.10	69.07	264.95	474.12	153.83	67.54	234.48	455.84
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,426.60	3,601.86	1,535.43	491.69	1,298.50	3,325.62
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.34	1.80	26.88	34.02	3.17	0.91	13.84	17.92
31.	Chandigarh	3.76	0.62	27.00	31.38	3.52	0.14	22.32	25.98
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.03	2.20	2.70	9.92	1.46	0.37	0.63	2.46
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	3.30	4.98	0.37	0.14	0.65	1.16
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	3.36	4.62	0.99	0.50	4.90	6.39
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	21.00	56.11	20.48	12.39	15.57	48.44
Total		17,448.90	10,229.03	19,869.40	47,547.33	17,448.81	9,655.52	16,616.34	43,720.67

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains under TPDS for the Year 2011-12

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2011-12							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL*	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,031.876	3,738.252	1,011.733	632.317	1,421.424	3,065.474
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.214	13.687	47.688	83.589
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1,035.840	1,806.756	471.582	293.832	897.337	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	1,689.372	1050.420	910.520	3,650.312	1,474.024	950.358	332.968	2,757.350
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1,218.752	482.916	291.602	310.676	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	426.078	597.858	103.716	40.467	401.112	545.295
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	48.676	60.316	5.363	6.160	48.898	60.421

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Gujarat	550368	340.080	1,128.290	2,018.738	502.909	329.426	410.464	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422	223.970	116.173	246.288	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146	129.944	81365	301354	512.663
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107388	447.720	756.804	203.517	107.652	432316	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1339.032	591.889	376.440	53.709	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	816.903	497373	1,072.370	2386.646	787.186	490.513	956.913	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	779.066	1,431.674	402.063	249383	777361	1,428.807
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	948.260	2,680.736	1389.281	642.184	621.952	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1034.880	1,902.810	4,647.114	1,608.5%	913.181	1,017.468	3,539.245
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	54368	33.606	56.910	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	47.092	29.673	105.925	182.690
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.590	10.121	39.522	66.233
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.517	21.722	83.855	140.094
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	422.216	2,118.908	1,155.167	521.182	381.656	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100	115.518	54.871	515.966	686355
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,094.120	2,115.140	620.447	387.224	1,071.022	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.030	44.270	12.166	7.252	25318	44.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,247.254	770.227	1,683.153	3,700.634
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	77.571	47.465	150345	275381
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1719.480	2,629.410	7,114.590	2,924.158	1,711.989	2,009.186	6,645333
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702	125.013	76.354	255.509	456.876
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,588.490	3,763.754	1,428.508	484.786	1367.911	3,281.205
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	3.928	0.909	11.189	16.026
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980	3.492	0.125	30.599	34.216

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284	5.125	2.459	2.663	10.247
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430	1.748	0.571	2350	4.669
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3360	4.620	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912	18.716	12.759	16341	47.816
Total		17441.847	10236.153	21198.848	48,876.848	17303.037	9,708.539	16,090341	43,101.917

*Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 5000 thousand tons made on 30.6.2011.

Allocation and Off Take of Food Grains under TPDS for the Year 2012-13

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2012-13							
		Allotment				Offtake*			
		BPL	AAV	APL**	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	2,116.44	3,822.82	293.51	185.67	430.24	909.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	101.56	6.40	4.01	16.59	27.00
3.	Assam	475.22	295.69	1,115.94	1,886.86	118.00	73.59	243.55	435.13
4.	Bihar	1,689.37	1,050.42	964.08	3,703.87	424.36	285.60	53.38	763.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	456.48	1,244.11	116.68	75.49	95.30	287.47
6.	Delhi	108.70	63.08	427.14	598.92	29.69	12.19	109.38	151.26
7.	Goa	5.53	6.11	51.40	63.04	1.84	2.04	14.05	17.93
8.	Gujarat	550.37	340.08	1,194.66	2,085.11	134.64	90.39	151.60	376.62
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	424.62	756.01	52.09	27.46	53.32	132.86
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	312.06	527.94	32.40	21.36	79.02	132.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	448.32	757.40	51.95	27.78	125.63	205.36
12.	Jharkhand	619.97	385.52	353.16	1,358.65	152.64	95.79	2.77	251.20
13.	Karnataka	836.46	477.82	1,492.65	2,806.93	217.76	122.70	285.80	626.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	820.08	1,472.69	120.62	71.91	235.04	427.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	1,004.04	2,736.52	569.95	262.07	186.31	1,018.34
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	2,074.74	4,819.04	444.89	264.53	280.59	990.01
17.	Manipur	43.01	26.72	101.22	170.95	11.49	6.73	26.84	45.06
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	111.72	188.58	12.15	7.62	29.12	48.89
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	41.58	70.14	4.21	2.58	9.94	16.73
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	74.80	126.88	9.55	6.43	23.29	39.26
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	497.57	2,194.27	291.39	126.73	106.25	524.37
22.	Punjab	121.18	75.36	631.44	827.98	18.64	9.22	103.74	131.59
23.	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	1,158.48	2,179.50	155.46	95.30	288.87	539.63
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	26.04	44.28	3.27	1.73	6.36	11.37
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,680.46	3,722.83	335.19	218.34	394.81	948.35
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	179.34	303.24	21.01	11.95	45.86	78.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,783.34	7,268.52	680.02	438.53	490.45	1,609.00
28.	Uttarakhand	128.99	80.18	308.82	517.99	38.54	20.92	80.50	139.96
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,681.93	3,857.20	426.31	143.26	408.37	977.93
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.34	1.80	26.88	34.02	1.04	0.31	2.94	4.29
31.	Chandigarh	3.76	0.62	32.40	36.78	0.94	0.03	7.51	8.48
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.03	2.20	3.24	10.46	1.26	0.55	0.81	2.62
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	3.97	5.65	0.30	0.16	0.73	1.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	5.36	6.62	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	25.20	60.31	5.63	2.72	4.86	13.22
Total		17,461.40	10,216.60	22,689.66	50,367.66	4,783.80	2,715.68	4,394.92	11,894.40

*upto June, 2012.

**Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 60.00 lakh tonnes.

Statement-II

Allocation and offtake of Foodgrains of Special Adhoc Additional Allocations made during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under TPDS

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Date of Allocation January 2010@ MSP based/derived prices		Allocation for AAY/ BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/kg. and 11.85/kg.		APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/kg. and 11.85/kg*		BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	65.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.065
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.34	12.343
4.	Bihar	237.580	0	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	472.392	596.511	199.105
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	121.236
6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0	0
7.	Goa	6.400	0	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.68	0	0
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	161.914	51.502	40.793
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.024
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	10.329
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.651

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	92.442
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	20.903
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	118.951	5.068	3.298
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.812	20.916
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	12.73	1.215	0.899
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	1*819	1.719	1.035
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.159
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.510	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.315
21.	Odisha	135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	150.856	143.933	31.714
22.	Punjab	79.520	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	70.182
24.	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	10.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25.	Tamil Nadu	277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	372.918	378.43	40.948	40.359
26.	Tripura	14.440	0	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	1.449
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	108.236
28.	Uttarakhand	24.380	0	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.656	2.602	2.598
29.	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	40.145
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	0	1.377	0	1.150	0	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Chandigarh	4.060	0	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.230	0	0.230	0.230	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	6.442	8.492	0	0
Grand Total		3607.540	921.860	3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1185.023	5000.004#	3948.951	5000.004#	4268.724	2369.241	1013.550

*Position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4 2012 by FCI.

Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

f @Poorest District Offtake is upto June, 2012 as against the allocation for the whole year (Offtake validity is upto 31.10.2012).

#The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

Statement-III

Special Adhoc additional allocation made to all States/UTs for additional BPL families at BPL issue prices in July, 2012

(in 000' tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.413	31.157	311.570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.01	1.582	7.592
3.	Assam	126.715	14.079	140.794
4.	Bihar	334.12	166.093	500.213
5.	Chhattisgarh	121.061	22.723	143.784
6.	Delhi	8.617	22.747	31.364
7.	Goa	3.312	0.368	3.680
8.	Gujarat	46.217	116.355	162.572
9.	Haryana	0	60.504	60.504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.21	24.206	39.416
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.16	18.28	56.440
12.	Jharkhand	165.226	18.358	183.584
13.	Karnataka	178.499	61.447	239.946
14.	Kerala	84.978	34.19	119.168
15.	Madhya Pradesh	89.586	226.738	316.324
16.	Maharashtra	217.394	283.665	501.059
17.	Manipur	11.119	1.611	12.730
18.	Meghalaya	12.63	1.403	14.033
19.	Mizoram	4.693	0.521	5.214
20.	Nagaland	6.905	2.605	9.510

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	227.615	25.291	252.906
22.	Punjab	0	35.888	35.888
23.	Rajasthan	0	186.42@	186.420
24.	Sikkim	2.968	0.33	3.298
25.	Tamil Nadu	335.626	37.292	372.918
26.	Tripura	20.36	2.262	22.622
27.	Uttar Pradesh	491.509	327.37	818.879
28.	Uttarakhand	19.478	18.71	38.188
29.	West Bengal	220.061	177.091	397.152
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.667	0.479	2.146
31.	Chandigarh	1.364	0.4	1.764
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.172	0.21	1.382
33.	Daman and Diu	0.221	0.047	0.268
34.	Lakshadweep	0.207	0.023	0.230
35.	Puducherry	5.798	0.644	6.442
Grand Total		3078.911	1921.089	5000.000

Statement-IV

Adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains made for BPL families at BPL issue price for the poorest districts in 12 States on 7.5.2012 on recommendation of Wadhwa Committee

(Quantity in Tones)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	416023	179372	595395

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	123444	8508	131952
3.	Haryana	0	7164	7164
4.	Jammu and Kashmir			
(i)	Poorest Districts	2248	749	2997
(ii)	Nomadic Gujjars and Bakerwals	2475	825	3300
(iii)	Kashmiri Migrants	4095	1365	5460
Total		8818	2939	11757
5.	Karnataka	26013	5382	31395
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34231	136925	171156
7.	Mizoram	159	0	159
8.	Odisha	119901	0	119901
9.	Rajasthan	0	50538	50538
10.	Tripura	1746	0	1746

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	90422	69134	159556
12.	West Bengal	159651	99664	259315
Total		980408	559626	1540034

Adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains made at AAY/BPL issue prices to the poorest districts of 4 States on 31.7.2012 on recommendation of Wadhwa Committee

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11584		11584
2.	Assam	26273		26273
3.	Sikkim	440		440
4.	Uttarakhand	1155	526	1681
Total		39452	526	39978

Statement-V

Consolidated lifting position of Wheat released to the bulk consumers under OMSS (D)

For -October, 2009 — December, 2010

(in Tones)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/ State Government	Allotment	Qty. Lifted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North	Delhi	226608	215618
2.		Chandigarh	34318	21810
3.		Punjab	169508	148923

1	2	3	4	5
4.		Haryana	128099	87714
5.		Uttar Pradesh	91981	68206
6.		Uttarakhand	92330	53853
7.		Rajasthan	30221	22846
8.		Himachal Pradesh	2137	0
9.		Jammu and Kashmir	124791	94985
Zone Total			899993	713954
10.	South	Tamil Nadu	91102	90310
11.		Puducherry	5765	5265
12.		Kerala	126137	87736
13.		Andhra Pradesh	72717	58196
14.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-
15.		Lakshadweep	0	-
16.		Karnataka	219196	183034
Zone Total			514917	424541
17.	East	Bihar	8775	4600
18.		West Bengal	90659	54700
19.		Sikkim	292	0
20.		Odisha	45415	36370
21.		Jharkhand	17721	8346
Zone Total			162862	104016
22.	North-East	Assam	49683	14300
23.		Arunachal Pradesh	0	-
24.		Meghalaya	0	-

1	2	3	4	5
25.	North-East	Tripura	0	-
26.		Mizoram	0	-
27.		Nagaland	0	-
28.		Manipur	0	-
Zone Total			49683	14300
29.	West	Maharashtra	168410	148312
30.		Goa	12321	12268
31.		Madhya Pradesh	32612	22200
32.		Chhattisgarh	15286	6336
33.		Gujarat	15258	6776
34.		Daman and Diu	0	-
35.		Dadra and Nagar Haveii	0	-
Zone Total			243887	195892
Grand Total			1871342	1452703

*The State/UT-wise details of Wheat under OMSS(D)
Bulksale during January, 2011 to September, 2011*

(in tones)

Name of State	Allotment	Lifting
1	2	3
Bihar	6432.00	1300.00
Jharkhand	3928.00	0.00
Odisha	46051.00	24997.73
West Bengal	49000.00	34165.99

1	2	3
Sikkim	45.00	0.00
Total	105456.00	60463.72
Assam	36339.00	0.00
Arunachal	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00

1	2	3
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
Total	36339.00	0.00
Delhi	163786.00	114382.55
Haryana	55913.00	44212.50
Himachal Pradesh	1539.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	125773.00	124437.81
Punjab	97000.00	40065.00
Chandigarh	15385.00	0.00
Rajasthan	17268.00	3590.00
Uttar Pradesh	63001.00	10452.29
Uttarakhand	48000.00	800.00
Total	587665.00	337940.15
Andhra Pradesh	56090.00	21270.04
Kerala	64590.00	30249.55
Karnataka	159833.00	110886.00

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	91010.00	52057.23
Puducherry	7139.00	3971.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
Total	378662.00	218433.82
Gujarat	14143.00	9331.80
Maharashtra	116000.00	76985.92
Goa	8516.00	7029.00
Madhya Pradesh	18170.00	4289.00
Chhattisgarh	4057.00	850.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
Total	160886.00	98485.72
Grand Total	1269008.00	715323.41

State/UT-wise details of Wheat under OMSS(D) Bulk Sale during October, 2011 to March, 2012

(In Tones)

States/UT	Allotment			
	Initial Allotment	Additional Allotment	Total Allotment	Total Lifting
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	2034.13		2034.13	0.00
Jharkhand	1478.03		1478.03	0.00
Odisha	29900.96		29900.96	2350.01

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	36319.20		36319.20	1619.83
Sikkim	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	69732.32	0.00	69732.32	3969.84
Assam	13627.24		13627.24	7007.91
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00		0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00		0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00		0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00		0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	13627.24	0.00	13627.24	7007.91
Delhi	136451.37		136451.37	136445.01
Haryana	42235.28	20000.00	62235.28	55060.00
Himachal Pradesh	577.13		577.13	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	92075.36	55000.00	147075.36	128008.84
Punjab	53150.21	20000.00	73150.21	76751.00
Chandigarh	8585.73	9000.00	17585.73	13700.00
Rajasthan	8913.81		8913.81	2680.01
Uttar Pradesh	25823.07		25823.07	3511.39
Uttarakhand	16740.84		16740.84	500.00
Total	384552.80	104000.00	488552.80	416656.25
Andhra Pradesh	33264.79		33264.79	10749.99
Kerala	41764.19		41764.19	34600.00
Karnataka	105261.26	78000.00	183261.26	175800.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	57770.29	5000.00	62770.29	63705.78
Puducherry	5043.11	8000.00	13043.11	9855.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00		0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	243103.64	91000.00	334103.64	294710.77
Gujarat	4899.99	45000.00	49899.99	50177.00
Maharashtra	76685.16	40000.00	116685.16	117514.55
Goa	6056.68	19000.00	25056.68	16526.00
Madhya Pradesh	9315.31		9315.31	4405.00
Chhattisgarh	2010.02		2010.02	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00		0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	98967.16	104000.00	202967.16	188622.55
Grand Total	809983.16	299000.00	1108983.16	910967.32

The State/UT-wise details of Wheat under OMSS(D) Bulk Sale during April 2012 to July, 2012

(Figures in MT)

Name of State	Allocation for bulk consumers for the period April to June, 2012*	Allocation of bulk consumers (including re-allocations) for the period July, 2012 to September, 2012	Total Qty. approved for sale/Lifting
1	2	3	4
Delhi	53542.63	152436.12	126381.51
Andhra Pradesh	6063.79	19680.26	20777.93
Assam	1615.71	17799.47	7583.34

1	2	3	4
Bihar	0	551.58	0.00
Chandigarh	0	10823.73	5980.00
Chhattisgarh	196.81	4582.29	544.48
Goa	3753.08	14669.18	11075.74
Gujarat	0	78976.13	59156.00
Haryana	0	71479.64	41330.98
Himachal Pradesh	56.51	156.5	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	43370.05	64754.05	69274.17
Jharkhand	144.72	728.74	400.79
Karnataka	52173.16	135647.65	143651.00
Kerala	10624.56	49873.57	49465.69
Madhya Pradesh	0	53668.75	5146.92
Maharashtra	45082.59	147732.39	187349.51
Odisha	3796.91	18423.68	10631.41
Puducherry	1323.85	9743.18	1191.00
Punjab	0	100101.57	91195.89
Rajasthan	0	48741.45	5234.00
Tamil Nadu	24111.92	80212.3	89578.31
Uttar Pradesh	0	90407.83	3204.47
Uttarakhand	0	10572.6	3150.00
West Bengal	4142.04	54656.07	11563.80
Total	249998.33	1236418.73	943866.94

*Allocation includes allocation for sale to traders from FCI Godowns

Construction of Border Roads

*66. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road construction projects undertaken by the Government along the international borders of the country during each of the last three years, border-wise;

(b) the details of the target set and achieved and the expenditure incurred during the said period, border-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received a

proposal worth Rs. 2680 crores from the Uttar Pradesh Government for construction of road along the Indo-Nepal border;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to complete the construction of roads along the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) The details of new road construction projects undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs along the International borders of the country during last three years are as below:—

Border/State	Approx. length of roads (in km.)	Projected cost (Rs. in crore)	Remarks
(i) INDO-NEPAL:			
(a) Uttarakhand	173	530	Length includes improvement of existing road in 31 km.
(b) Uttar Pradesh	640	1621	Length includes 118.5 km of upgradation of existing roads
(c) Bihar	564	1702	Length includes 174 km of upgradation of existing roads
Total	1377	3853	
(ii) INDO-BHUTAN:			
(a) Assam	313	1259	
(iii) INDO-PAKISTAN:			
(a) Gujarat	255	550	Length includes 124.18 km of upgradation of existing roads
Grand Total	1945	5662	

Above projects were approved by the Government on 18.11.2010. A time frame of five years w.e.f. 1st April,

2011 has been set for completion of above roads through respective State Governments.

Achievements upto 31st July 2012 are given as below:

Border/State	Achievements
(i) INDO-NEPAL:	
(a) Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Government has completed Survey for whole stretch of the road. One Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Rs. 12.30 crore submitted by the Uttarakhand Government for improvement of 12 km of road has been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 24.05.2011. Contract for construction of this road has been awarded by the State Government. 12 culverts and 1.5 km of earth work has been completed.
(b) Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted 9 DPRs for 186.34 km of the roads.
(c) Bihar	Bihar Government has submitted 15 DPRs for entire stretches of the roads. HLEC of MHA has approved 7 DPRs (on 11.04.2012) for construction of 244.67 km. of road at an estimated cost of Rs. 707.85 crore. Bihar Government has invited tenders for construction of these roads.
(ii) INDO-BHUTAN:	
(a) Assam	3 DPRs for 61.80 km of roads received from the Assam Government for Rs. 293.76 crore have been approved by the HLEC on 11.4.2012.
(iii) INDO-PAKISTAN:	
(a) Gujarat	On 24.5.2011, HLEC has approved the DPRs received from the Gujarat Government for the upgradation of 132.38 km of Gadhauli-Santalpur road at an estimated cost of Rs.124.34 crore. Gujarat Government has awarded the work of upgradation of this road on 22.11.2011 and the work is in progress. MHA has released Rs. 100 crore to Gujarat Government.

In addition, there are many ongoing road projects under implementation along different international borders.

Details of the targets and achievements of these road projects during the last three year's are as given below:—

Physical

(Length in km.)

Project	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
(i) INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER						
Phase-II (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)	418	309	409	290	450	69*
(ii) INDO-CHINA BORDER						
27 Roads (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh)	28.13	19.91	224.84	234.85	315.87	261.94
(iii) INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER						
Gujarat #	30	15	74	25	70	13

*The achievements are low as the balance works lies primarily in difficult stretches and involve issues like land acquisition, public habitation closer to border, forest/wildlife clearance, construction within 150 yards of international border etc.

#The achievements are low as the balance works involve the difficult areas of the Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat sector.

Expenditure on roads projects during the last three years along different international borders is given below:—

Financial (Rs. in crore)

Border	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Indo-Bangladesh	130.00	128.00	55.00
Indo-China	333.28	278.21	237.98
Indo-Pakistan	0.05	0.00	25.00
Indo-Nepal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indo-Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00

(c) and (d) A communication has been received from the Uttar Pradesh Government to enhance the project cost of Indo-Nepal Border Roads in Uttar Pradesh from Rs. 1621 crore to Rs. 2680 crore. In this regard, the

Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to send a revised proposal and estimates segregating the stretches which require cement-concreting due to continuous water flow/logging and those stretches which could be covered by Wet Bitumen Macadam (WBM) surface.

(e) For construction of these roads, provisions of sufficient funds have been made in the budget. The Government is monitoring the progress of the roads to be constructed by the State Governments from time to time at various levels.

[English]

Airport Metro Express Line

*67. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Airport Metro Express has been suspended from 8 July, 2012;

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

(c) whether safety issues and other serious irregularities have been reported in the Airport Metro Express line, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has constituted an inquiry committee to probe the matter, and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the inquiry committee has submitted its report;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(g) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) The operator for the Airport metro line M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL), who is responsible for safe running of trains, has suspended the operations w.e.f. 8.7.2012. The reasons for shutting down of airport metro line are due to highest importance to safety and thorough inspection of the viaduct to identify and rectify defects in civil works by following technically sound procedures.

(c) Prima facie, the investigations by the Joint Inspection Committee (JSC) comprising Ministry of Railways, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) and M/s SYSTRA, the design consultant, show that there are defects in civil works, such as crushing of grout material above and below bearings, deformation, cracks and shifting of bearings at many locations. In addition, certain cracks and twist in some of the girders have also been noticed.

(d) The Government has constituted a two — member Enquiry Committee on 24.07.2012, comprising Additional Member (Works), Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and Additional Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Ministry of Urban Development.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Enquiry Committee has been requested to give its report in 3 months.

Anti-Naxal Operations

*68. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of naxalites, civilians and paramilitary forces killed during the anti-naxal operations in the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether innocent civilians have been killed in June 2012 in Chhattisgarh during an encounter between the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the naxalites;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been initiated into the matter and responsibility fixed for the killing of innocent civilians; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The state-wise details of number of naxalites, civilians and security forces killed in anti-naxal operations during the last three years and in the current year, are annexed.

(b) to (e) On receipt of an intelligence report about congregation of top leaders of CPI (Maoist) at Silger in District Sukma, Chhattisgarh and presence of two Military

Companies of People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) of the CPI (Maoist) to provide security to the top Maoist leaders, an operation was planned on 28th June, 2012 by the joint forces of Chhattisgarh Police and the CRPF. Accordingly, three separate police parties from Basaguda, Chintalnar and Jagargunda were dispatched towards Silger. One party comprising personnel of CRPF and Chhattisgarh Police, which had proceeded from Basaguda, came under sudden fire while passing through the jungle area of Village Sarkeguda. The Security Forces took up positions and returned the fire. In the exchange of fire, a total number of 06 CRPF personnel and 07 others were injured and evacuated for medical treatment. Thereafter, search of the area resulted in recovery of 16 dead bodies. One injured person subsequently expired in the hospital taking the total toll to 17. The Security Forces also recovered three muzzle-loading guns, three detonators, one wireless set, one pipe bomb, one olive green uniform, naxal literature, spent ammunition of AK-47 and INSAS rifles etc.

In view of various allegations pertaining to this incident, the Government of Chhattisgarh has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Shri V.K. Aggarwal. The judicial inquiry is in progress.

The terms and conditions of the judicial inquiry are as under:—

- (i) Whether an encounter took place between the security forces and the naxalites in the intervening night of 28-29th June, 2012 in Village Silger, Sarkeguda and Chimla Penta.
- (ii) When and how did the said incident take place?
- (iii) Whether any person, other than security forces or naxalites, was injured or killed in the said incident?
- (iv) What were the circumstances under which the security forces had to carry out the operation on the said night?

- (v) Whether any precautions were taken by the security forces before starting the operation?
- (vi) What were the circumstances under which the security forces had to start firing? Could firing be avoided?
- (vii) Suggestions for the future.

Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission

*69. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to establish Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission to preserve Mahatma Gandhi's legacy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the sites identified so far for the purpose;
- (c) whether the Government is taking steps to conserve Gandhi-related heritage material, documents and objects within the country as well as abroad including those possessed by the Kallenbach family in South Africa;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the progress made by the Government for establishment of the said Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Culture had constituted a Gandhi Heritage Sites Panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, ex-Governor of West Bengal. The Panel was mandated to submit recommendations for the development of Gandhi Heritage Sites. The Gandhi Heritage Panel had identified 39 Core Sites and about 2000 other Sites which were associated with Mahatma Gandhi. The list of core sites identified as per the Report of the Panel is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Government has taken action to conserve Gandhi related heritage material, documents and objects through various Museums, the National Archives of India, the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and other Gandhi related organizations. Archival material pertaining to Kallenbach has also been recently acquired by the National Archives of India in July, 2012.

(e) The establishment of the Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission is presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Core Sites

1. Porbandar and Rajkot sites of the childhood period
 2. Tilak Ghat, Chennai
 3. The Cell in Sabarmati Jail where Gandhi was interned
 4. Vykom, Kerala
 5. Kausani, Uttarakhand
 6. 20, Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, London
 7. 11, Albemarle Street residence in Johannesburg
 8. 'Sarvoday' in Phoenix, South Africa
 9. Tolstoy Farm, South Africa.
 10. Mani Bhavan, Mumbai
 11. Sevagram Cottage, Maharashtra
 12. Courtroom in Motihari (Champaran, Bihar)
 13. Kochrab/Sabarmati venues, Gujarat
 14. Court Room in Ahmedabad
 15. Dr. Ansari's residence, Delhi
 16. St. Stephen's College, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi
 17. Maganwadi, Sevagram
 18. Kingsley Hall, London
 19. Valmiki Colony, Delhi
 20. Kingsway Camp, Delhi
 21. Bakhtiar Chisti's Dargah at Mehrauli
 22. Sodepur, Kolkata
 23. Beliaghata, Kolkata
 24. 'Step Aside', Darjeeling
 25. 'Natun Bari, Shyamoli' and 'Santiniketan Griho' in Santiniketan
 26. Building of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai
 27. The venue in Madurai where Gandhiji took to the loin-cloth
 28. The prison cell in Yeravda Jail, Pune
 29. Parna Kuti, Pune
 30. The prison room in Aga Khan Palace (Pune)
 31. Dr. Mehta's Nature Cure Clinic, Pune
 32. Juhu Cottage, Mumbai
 33. The Study in the Government House (Raj Bhavan, Kolkata — the venue of 10 meetings with the Governors)
 34. Manorville, Simla
 35. Bajajwadi, Wardha
 36. Sadaqat Ashram, Patna
 37. Navabharat Vidyalaya, Wardha
 38. The Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad (established by Gandhiji, especially its Bible Room.)
 39. Bhatgam in Sural District
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Damaged Foodgrains

*70. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government auctioned the damaged rice and wheat as cattle feed in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total quantity of damaged foodgrains auctioned and the revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to ascertain the actual end use of the foodgrains so auctioned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper utilisation of the foodgrains under various Welfare Schemes before they get damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells damaged wheat and rice as different feed categories through auction from time to time. A Statement-I showing the quantity of damaged foodgrains auctioned and the revenue earned during last three years is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Damaged foodgrains are sold by FCI only to registered bonafied direct users and manufacturers of animal/cattle feed. Such bonafied users and manufacturers of animal/cattle feed are registered with FCI for a period of two years at a time, after verification of their manufacturing plants by officers of FCI.

(e) Stocks available in the central pool are used for making allocations for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). During the year 2011-12, 244.12 lakh tonnes of wheat and

294.2 lakh tonnes of rice were allotted for TPDS and OWS. For the year 2012-13, 270.63 lakh tonnes of wheat and 328.28 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated for TPDS and OWS. The Government takes necessary steps to safely store the foodgrains after procurement. Details of steps taken to ensure safe storage and preservation of foodgrains are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year	Quantity of damaged foodgrains sold through tenders (in tonnes)	Value realized (in lakh Rs.)
2009-10	10512.398	886.326
2010-11	9111.31	674.406
2011-12	1416.782	49.017

Statement-II

Detailed steps taken by FCI for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.

- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

Sports Science Centres

*71. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of sports science centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the deficiencies identified in their functioning;
- (d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for revitalising the functioning of these centres; and
- (e) the number of sportspersons of international repute produced by each of these centres during each of the last three years?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up

four Sports Science Centres in the country for the purpose of training of sportspersons, details of which are as under:—

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

These SAI centres have sports science facilities in Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Anthropometry, Bio/Mechanics, Exercise physiology and training methods which are managed by highly qualified and experienced teams of Sports Scientists. Besides, fitness equipment and recovery methods facilities are also available at these centres. The scientific support to National Campers is an essential part of the system of preparation for international competitions. The facilities available at these centres are being provided to SAI trainees and National Campers.

In order to focus on the high quality of research study and targets of sports science and medicine for producing sports champions who could spearhead the Indian challenge on the world sporting arena, it was felt necessary to create a national hub which could contribute to the growing corpus of research, as seen in other developed and prominent countries like Australia and China. Accordingly, it has been proposed to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine (NISSM) at New Delhi. The proposed NISSM would be leading institute in the country to support high performance of sportspersons and integrate sciences and medicine into the training of elite sportspersons in the country as well as into the teaching curriculum of sport coaching in the country. The key functioning of the proposed institute would be:—

- (i) Performance enhancement research and teaching to promote sports excellence.

- (ii) Dissemination of information on Sports Science and Sports Medicine.
- (iii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries.
- (iv) Testing and certification of food supplements and nutraceuticals.
- (v) Accreditation services and training of specialised personnel.

There is acute shortage of qualified persons as sports physiotherapist, conditioning experts, sports nutritionist, sports psychologist, sports analysts who are an integral part of the coaching team of elite sports persons. The proposed NISSM would cater to all the deficiencies which have been identified for up-gradation of existing sports science and sports medicines in the country.

Further a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and China on cooperation in the field of sports between countries. Exchanges have taken place between sports administrations and sports scientists of SAI Centre and Lakshmi Bai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior with officers of Beijing Sports University and China Institute of Sports Science for academic collaboration and sharing experience with regard to Tai-Chi and Yoga. Training modules have also been discussed with China Institute of Sports Sciences, Beijing in the field of sports psychology, training methods, nutritional supplements for sportspersons, bio-chemistry, bio-mechanics, neurophysiology assessment of sportspersons, sports cardiopulmonary adjustments for performance enhancement, sports injuries management and rehabilitation.

The national athletes preparing for London Olympics, 2012 were provided necessary scientific back up by the sports scientist of SAI at Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) Patiala, Netaji Subhash Sothorn Centre, Bangalore and Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre, Kolkata.

Community Radio Stations

*72. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of operation of Community Radio Station (CRS) in the country;

(b) the number of players issued Letters of Intent to open CRS in the country during each of last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to permit more players to enter the field for opening of CRS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the existing licence fees for grant of licence to operate CRS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) Strengthening and facilitating expansion of Community Radio Stations (CRS) in India is a thrust area of the Ministry. Ministry has so far permitted 371 CR Stations in India. At present 135 CR Stations are operating in the country.

(b) Letters of Intent issued during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of letter of Intent Issued
2009	18
2010	78
2011	100
2012 (till date)	08

(c) and (d) Government is giving wide publicity to the Community Radio Scheme to mobilize organisations

to apply for grant of permission to set up community radio stations. Awareness workshops are being organized to sensitize people about the policy and create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about issues relating to setting up, operation and maintenance of Community Radios. So far 37 workshops have been organised across the country. Besides this, two National Sammelans of Community Radio Operators have been organised bringing together Community Radio operators, Government Ministries and Departments, UN organisations and other stakeholders for exchange of ideas and discussions.

(e) and (f) Community Radio Operators have to pay Spectrum charges as decided by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, which includes License Fee and Royalty. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has informed that representations received from various stakeholders relating to revision of existing spectrum charges are under examination.

[Translation]

Misleading Advertisement

*73. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a number of surrogate/misleading advertisements of different consumable products like food and beverages, cosmetics, health related etc. being shown on private/Doordarshan channels as well as in the print media;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received along with the action taken against the persons/media involved in issuing such advertisements during each of the last three years and the current year, electronic and print media-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban such advertisements to protect the interest of the common people;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the specific norms/guidelines formulated by the Government to regulate/check such advertisements; and

(e) the concrete measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such advertisements being issued by both the media?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) Some instances of surrogate/misleading advertisements shown on private satellite/cable television channels and published in print media have come to the notice of the Government. Details of action taken against private satellite TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during the current year and the last three years is annexed as Statement-I. The details of the complaints against misleading/surrogate advertisements in print media as received by the Press Council of India (PCI) during the last three years and the current year are also enclosed as Statement-II.

As regards Doordarshan, Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan does not telecast surrogate/misleading advertisements of different consumable products or advertisements which do not confirm to Doordarshan code for Commercial Advertisement. Only those advertisements are telecast which are approved by Doordarshan Commercial Service. The advertisements which are not in conformity with Commercial Code are dropped by Doordarshan.

Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Rule 7(2)(viii) of the Cable Television (Networks) Rules, 1994 provides that no advertisement shall be permitted on Television which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code further provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or

supernatural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

So far as print media is concerned, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of press and for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which covers the principles and ethics of journalism. The Norm 36 relating to the subject "Advertisements" is enclosed as Statement-III. These norms should be adhered to by the print media while accepting advertisements.

(e) The complaints of content in print media,

which are violative of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' are received and adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case may be.

As regards electronic media, the Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center to monitor private satellite TV channels with a view to monitor violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to consider cases of violations and make appropriate recommendations for action against those satellite TV channels which violate the provisions of the Advertisement Code. Moreover, complaints of violations in advertisements are also referred to the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), which is a Self Regulatory Body, for their advice/action.

Statement-I

The details of action taken against private satellite TV channels. for showing surrogate/misleading advertisements of consumable products like food and beverages, cosmetic, health related etc. during last three years and current year

Year 2009

Misleading/surrogate advertisements on private satellite TV channels

Nil

Year 2010

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of serious diseases claiming to have special/miraculous cure.	Warning was issued to IBN? TV channel on 16.4.2010.
2.	Advertisements of products having special or miraculous or supernatural cure.	An Advisory dated 13.5.2010 was issued to all the channels.
3.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel.

1	2	3
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| 4. Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'. | A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel. |
| 5. Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'. | A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. |
| 6. Advertisement of a product of 'Mcdowells Soda'. | A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, |
| 7. Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. | A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. |

Year 2011

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Petition was received from Shri Saurabh Joshi complaining against telecast of/illeged misleading advertisements of the products like 'Badha Mukti Yantra', 'Dhan Laxmi Yantra', etc. on TV channels claiming to release oneself from bad spell or give success in life, etc. | <p>The complaint was referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for their views. ASCI, vide its letters dated 11.10.2011, upheld the complaint against/allowing advertisements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji ii. Badha Mukti Yantra, iii. Sham Shubh Yantra, iv. Sai Darshan Pendant v. Maha Dhan Laxmi Yantra <p>Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) were called upon, vide letter dated 17.11.2011, to advise their channels not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.</p> |
| 2. Telecast of alleged misleading advertisements of (i) Gymmedine as remedy for diabetes and (ii) Power | ASCI intimated vide its letter dated 16.12.2011 and 23.1.2012 that the complaints against these advertisements |
-

1	2	3
Prash as remedy for sexual impotency on TV channels		were upheld. Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association were called upon, vide letter dated 12.3.2012, to advise their channels not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.
3. Telecast of an alleged misleading advertisement of 'Shri Dhan Laxmi Yantra' on 'Filmy' TV channel.		Under consideration.
4. Complaint from Pratibha Naithani against telecast of following alleged misleading advertisements on TV channels:		Under consideration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ratan Rahashya (ii) Lal Kitab Amrit (iii) Power Prash (iv) Madhu Muktam (v) Deemark Shakti Prash 		
5. Advertisement of FTV Vodka.		The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 8.03.2011 to furnish its views. ASCI informed that they have taken up the matter with FTV whose response in writing is awaited.
6. Advertisement of "Royal Stag" — Mega Cricket. The tag line being "It's your life. Make it large.		The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI responded that regarding advertisement of the Royal Stag-Mega Cricket aired on Aaj Tak, the Advertiser produced a certificate from the CBFC and hence, ASCI decided that it was outside its purview.
7. Advertisement of "Mcdowell's No.1 Platinum Soda" — The No. 1 Spirit of Leadership.		The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.

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| 8. | Advertisement of Signature Premier — World of 8 International Fashion Tour. | Under consideration |
| 9. | Advertisement of Bagpiper Club Soda. | -do- |
| 10. | Advertisement of Bacardi Together — Music CD. | -do- |
| 11. | Advertisements of Version-I — "Imperial Blue" — Super Hit Music CD.
Version-II "Imperial Blue" Super Hit Music CD.
Version-III "Imperial Blue" Super Hit Music CD. | -do- |
| 12. | Advertisement of Mc Dowell No. 1 Platinum Soda. | -do- |
| 13. | Advertisement of Mc Dowell No. 1 Platinum Soda. | -do- |
| 14. | Advertisements of Royal Stag (5 different versions). | -do- |
| 15. | Advertisements of Imperial Blue (2 versions). | -do- |
| 16. | Advertisement of Kingfisher Premium. | -do- |
| 17. | Advertisement of Mcdowell No. 1 Platinum. | -do- |
| 18. | Advertisement of Royal Challenge. | -do- |
| 19. | Advertisement of Blender's Pride. | -do- |
| 20. | Advertisement of Hayward 5000-2 versions. | -do- |
| 21. | Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer ad on ET NOW channel. | -do- |
| 22. | Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel. | -do- |

Year 2012

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Telecast of Advertorial 'Third Eye of Nirmal Baba' on TV channels. | The matter was referred to IBF and NBA. They advised their member channels to stop the programmes relating |
|----|--|--|

1	2	3
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- to Nirmal Baba. IBF and NBA also confirmed that their member channels have stopped the telecast of the programme relating to Nirmal Baba.
2. Petition from Shri V. Lal against an alleged misleading advertisement of Garnier Fructus Shampoo. Under consideration
3. Complaint from Pradeep Kumar Roy against an alleged misleading advertisement of Bhavishya Jeevan Amrit telecast on CNEB News channel. Under consideration
4. Advertisement of 'Carlsberg' beer. Under consideration
5. Advertisements of: Under consideration
- (1) Mc Dowell's No.1 Soda
 - (2) Seagram's Imperial Blue Superhits Music CDs
 - (3) Haywards 5000 Super Strong Soda
 - (4) Blenders Pride
 - (5) Signature
 - (6) Tuborg
 - (7) 100 Pipers Music CDs
 - (8) Seagram's Royal Stag Mega Cricket
 - (9) McDowell's Century Soda
 - (10) Kingfisher Premium Packaged Drinking Water
 - (11) Carlsberg
 - (12) Signature Natural Mineral Water
 - (13) ICE Music CD's
 - (14) Teacher's Music CDs
 - (15) Signature Parties (sponsored by Karbon Mobiles)
 - (16) Seagram's Royal Stag Mega Music
 - (17) Signature Natural Mineral Water
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Statement-II**Misleading Advertisements in Print Media — for the years 2009-2010**

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Sukh Dev Singh, Pankaj House, Charan Singh Nagar, Sikar (Rajasthan).	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika, Kesargarh, Nehru Marg, Jaipur	Publication of misleading/ objectionable advertisements for commercial gain	The Council rendered its decision on 30.7.2010. It, keeping in view the statement of respondent newspaper, opined that no further action was warranted in the matter.
2.	Shri Rajendra Prasad Tiwari, Village-Jamuniyan, Post-Hirdennagar, Mandala	The Editor, Nai Duniya	Publication of misleading advertisement	Matter has been treated as closed for being outside jurisdiction of the Council.
3.	Shri Kush Kalara, Standard Batteries, Shop No. 2, Ambala Road, Near Darpan Cinema, Saharanpur (UP)	The Editor, Hindustan Times	Publication of false advertisements	Closed for lack of sufficient ground for inquiry.
4-5.	Shri Khushai Singh, 426, IVth Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M.I. Road, Jaipur	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of fake advertisements	Closed for non-pursuance.

Misleading Advertisements in Print Media — for the years 2010-2011

1.	Dr. Gautam, Indore (M.P.)	Raj Express, Dainik haskaer, Nai Duniya and Patrika.	Publication of Misleading Advertisement	Counter comments has been received on 7.10.2010.
2.	Shri Iqbal Singh, Punjab	Media	-do-	Requirement letter has been sent on 15.04.2011.

Misleading Advertisements in Print Media — for the years 2011-2012

1.	Shri Suresh Chand, Thukral	Economic times	Regarding Publication of Advertisement of Wine	Closed for Non-pursuance.
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Shri Sumit Kumar Ray, Shakti Nagar Bhopal	Print Media	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.	Closed for Non-pursuance.
3.	Shri Ramdev, Vishunpur, Chaparan	Prabhat Khabar	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.	Under process.
4.	Shri V. Raju	Dinakaran	Regarding Publication of Advertisement.	Closed for non-pursuance.
5.	Md. Zahid, Dehleer Woman and Children Welfare Society, Jafrabad, Delhi- 53	Rajnama, Rashtriya Sahara	Regarding publication of false and misleading advertisement.	Closed for non-pursuance.
6.	Shri Zameer, 1110 Mohalla Kishan Ganj, Teliwara, Delhi-06	The Editor, Daily Rashtriya Sahara	Regarding of Publication of Malicious a defamatory Advertisement.	Under Process.
7.	Shri V.K. Thakkar, President of 'V' Care Right and Duty NGO, Keval Karodia Road, P.O. – Bajwa-391310	Media	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement.	Requirement sent.
8.	District Information Public Relation Inspector, Zgahar	Media	Regarding of Publication of false Advertisement.	Under Process.

Misleading Advertisements in Print Media — for the years 2012-2013

1.	Shri Madhuuranthakam Prabhaka Rao, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-72	The Hindu	Misleading advertise- ment and editorial regarding Mortien Nature Guard	Under Process.
2.	Office Secretary, Consumers India, E-7/16, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	Delhi Times	Publication of Misleading Advertisement	Under process.
3.	Shri A. Ahmed Sonali, Padir Hati, Kolkata-66 (W.B.)	Tathya Kendra	Publication of Mis- leading Advertisement	Under process.

Statement-III*Norms of Journalistic Conduct***36. Advertisements**

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.
- (iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.
- (iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text*
"Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom".
- (xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.
- (xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for 'entertaining' talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.

- (xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- (xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- (xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.
- (xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.
- (xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

*The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt Harjeet Kaur Vs Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers.

[English]

Affordable Houses

*74. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently assessed the housing requirement in the urban areas by 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the schemes launched/proposed to be launched to make available affordable houses to the inhabitants of urban areas by 2015; and
- (d) the number of houses made available in major cities during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated urban housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan as 24.71 million households in 2007 which was projected to increase to 26.53 million by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, the Ministry has constituted a Technical Group in September, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to estimate the housing shortage in urban areas of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(c) The details of schemes launched/proposed to be launched to make available affordable houses to the inhabitants of urban areas are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of number of houses approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal

Mission (JNNURM) in major cities during each of the last three years are as under:—

Year	Number of houses approved
2009-10	26180
2010-11	62036
2011-12	58692

Statement-I

The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29

1	2
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Odisha	0.5
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttarakhand	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	0.06
All India	24.71

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage.

Statement-II**(A) Details of schemes implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation:—**

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government grant to States/Union Territories under BSUP/IHSDP ranges from 50% to 90%. Mission Duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) launched in 2000 provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, launched in 2000, aims at supporting the construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% of the units for EWS category through provision of subsidy for infrastructure @ Rs. 50,000 per affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the infrastructure cost, whichever is less. The scheme aims at partnership between various

agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

- The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) launched on 02.06.2011 aims to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Funds have been released to States for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme (launched in 2010) — the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The schemes of ISHUP and AHP have been dovetailed with RAY.

(B) Details of schemes proposed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation:

- The Government proposes to launch a National Programme for Urban Homeless (NPUH) on the basis of recommendations of National Advisory Council (NAC). Its objective is to provide assistance to States for construction of shelters for urban homeless with basic amenities like community kitchen canteen, beds and bedding, toilets, potable drinking water, lockers, first aid, primary health, de-addiction and recreation facilities etc. as nominal charge as rent. This Ministry is in consultation with all concerned stakeholders for finalization of this programme.
-

Production and Export of Sugar

*75. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) the production, consumption, export and price of sugar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has decided to deregulate and allow export of sugar during the ensuing years;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum proposed/likely to be exported during 2012-13;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the production of sugar and the impact of export on the prices of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of production, domestic release for consumption, export and the range of all India average retail price of sugar season are given below:—

Sugar Season (October-September)	Production of Sugar (in Lac Tonnes)	Domestic Releases for Consumption (in Lac Tonnes)	Export of Sugar (in Lac Tonnes)*	All India Average Retail Price Range of Sugar (Rs. per Kg.)#
2008-09	147	230.80	2.165	19.50 – 31.43
2009-10	188	211.08	2.371	30.00 – 30.56
2010-11	243.50	208.00	28.14	30.24 – 33.40
2011-12	260 (Estimated)	220 (Estimated)	13.51 (Upto March, 2012)	32.08 – 37.85 upto 7th August, 2012)

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

#Price Monitoring Cell of M/o Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has decided in May, 2012 to allow export of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) without any restrictions subject to prior registration of quantity with Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. No decision has been taken to allow export of sugar for the ensuing sugar years including 2012-13.

(d) and (e) The Government has made estimates of sugar production of the current sugar season at about 260 lakh tonnes as against estimated consumption of

about 220 lakh tonnes. Keeping in view the closing stocks of preceding season, estimated production and demand of sugar during current sugar season, prices of sugar in domestic as well as international market, the Government has permitted export of sugar in the current sugar season. The market price of sugar depends upon various factors like domestic production and demand, opening stocks with sugar mills, market sentiments and international sugar prices etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the impact of export alone on the sugar prices.

[Translation]

Prices of Essential Commodities

*76. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the prices of essential commodities including food items have been increasing continuously;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three months along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the prospect of drought situation in the country has further aggravated the situation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the fresh steps/initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the problem of rising price of essential commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) that indicates the general price trend in the country shows that the rate of inflation

for Food Articles which was 10.92 percent in the month of April, 2012 declined to 10.74 percent in May, 2012 and marginally increased to 10.81 percent in June, 2012.

The retail price of certain essential items has shown increase in most of the reporting centres during the last three months. The retail prices commodities from select centres during the last three months (6.5.2012 to 6.8.2012) are at enclosed Statement-I. Rise in the prices of essential commodities is due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supplies relative to demand, hardening of international prices, adverse weather conditions as well as insufficient logistics and shortage of storage facilities.

(c) to (e) As per the India Meteorological Department data, for the country as a whole, rainfall deficit from normal was (-) 29% for the month of June, (-) 13% for the month of July and (-) 17% for the period 1st June to 5th August, 2012. The weather related factors including deficient rains could be one of the factors for price rise, as this would adversely affect farm output and their availability in the market.

The fresh steps initiated by the Government to tackle drought-related matters are at enclosed Statement-II. The steps taken by the Government to contain inflation of essential items are are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

	Commodity: Rice					Commodity: Wheat				
	Current Date	Last Week	1 Month Back	2 Month Back	3 Month Back	Current Date	Last Week	1 Month Back	2 Month Back	3 Month Back
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Centre	6.8.12	30.07.12	6.7.12	3.6.12	6.5.12	6.8.12	30.7.12	6.7.12	3.6.12	6.5.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	25	25	24	25	25	16	15	15	16	16
Shimla	30	30	28	28	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jammu	26	26	26	26	27	14	14	14	14	14
Lucknow	20	19	19	19	19	14	13	13	13	13
Dehradun	17	17	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	13
Ahmedabad	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	14	16	16
Bhopal	19	19	19	19	18	14	14	14	14	14
Mumbai	28	27	27	27	23	26	24	24	23	23
Jaipur	22	22	22	22	21	15	15	15	15	15
Patna	25	25	NR	25	25	15	15	NR	15	15
Bhubaneshwar	21	21	20	19	19	17	17	15	15	15
Kolkata	20	20	20	NR	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Guwahati	17	18	17	16	17	16	15	15	15	15
Shillong	NR	17	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	18	NR	19	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hyderabad	23	23	23	25	22	23	23	23	23	23
Bengaluru	27	27	27	25	25	20	20	19	19	19
T. Puram	26	26	26	NR	24	21	21	21	NR	17
Chennai	28	27	25	23	23	24	23	22	22	22
Centre	Commodity: Atta (Wheat)					Commodity: Gram Dal				
Delhi	17	17	17	17	17	67	68	59	61	53
Shimla	18	19	19	19	19	70	70	65	60	58
Jammu	15	15	15	15	15	67	66	56	55	53
Lucknow	16	15	15	15	14	74	71	62	58	57
Dehradun	17	17	16	16	15	66	66	54	53	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad	15	15	16	17	17	66	66	55	55	55
Bhopal	16	16	16	16	16	63	63	46	46	46
Mumbai	32	29	26	26	23	74	66	64	64	62
Jaipur	16	16	15	15	15	63	63	55	52	45
Patna	16	16	NR	16	16	62	62	NR	50	50
Bhubaneshwar	18	18	17	16	16	65	65	58	57	54
Kolkata	18	18	17	NR	16	72	72	62	NR	50
Guwahati	18	17	17	18	17	64	64	55	53	49
Shillong	NR	17	16	NR	NR	NR	66	63	NR	NR
Agartala	19	NR	21	21	NR	63	NR	61	51	NR
Hyderabad	20	20	20	20	19	68	66	60	58	50
Bengaluru	21	19	19	19	19	71	71	64	57	52
T. Puram	24	24	24	NR	22	65	60	52	NR	44
Chennai	26	26	26	26	26	70	72	64	60	56
Centre	Commodity: Tur/Arhar Dal					Commodity: Urad Dal				
Delhi	74	75	70	69	71	71	70	62	68	71
Shimla	72	72	70	65	65	65	65	62	62	62
Jammu	76	74	65	65	66	68	67	63	63	64
Lucknow	73	70	65	65	64	77	75	70	70	70
Dehradun	66	66	62	60	60	60	60	60	60	58
Ahmedabad	68	64	60	58	58	61	62	54	53	54
Bhopal	70	70	70	70	70	54	54	54	54	54
Mumbai	78	70	71	71	72	78	76	73	73	72
Jaipur	68	68	61	54	51	49	49	45	45	44
Patna	64	62	NR	59	59	52	49	NR	55	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Bhubaneshwar	65	65	56	55	55	58	56	48	48	50	
Kolkata	75	72	70	NR	64	65	62	60	NR	60	
Guwahati	57	59	51	51	47	58	59	53	55	55	
Shillong	NR	68	55	NR	NR	NR	66	66	NR	NR	
Agartala	58	NR	58	65	NR	54	NR	54	75	NR	
Hyderabad	67	64	62	60	57	62	64	61	61	60	
Bengaluru	76	77	75	73	71	75	76	72	70	68	
T.puram	64	64	64	NR	59	65	65	65	NR	69	
Chennai	75	75	70	64	64	68	68	58	58	58	
Centre		Commodity: Moong Dal					Commodity: Masoor Dal				
Delhi	73	73	68	69	70	61	62	57	55	53	
Shimla	75	75	63	63	63	55	60	55	55	55	
Jammu	66	66	62	64	65	56	56	54	53	52	
Lucknow	77	75	72	72	72	62	61	52	52	50	
Dehradun	75	75	72	72	72	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Abmedabad	70	70	60	58	58	46	46	45	42	42	
Bhopal	62	62	62	62	66	44	44	44	44	44	
Mumbai	77	72	69	72	73	60	60	60	60	66	
Jaipur	59	59	53	53	52	48	48	46	45	39	
Patna	60	60	NR	54	59	49	47	NR	42	42	
Bhubaneshwar	64	62	52	52	51	55	54	54	52	48	
Kolkata	80	75	72	NR	75	50	48	48	NR	47	
Guwahati	69	68	57	56	59	50	53	49	46	43	
Shillong	NR	71	66	NR	NR	NR	52	52	NR	NR	
Agartala	58	NR	56	57	NR	65	NR	64	62	NR	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad	68	66	63	63	63	50	50	48	43	40
Bengaluru	71	72	68	66	60	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
T.puram	65	65	65	NR	65	70	70	72	NR	58
Chennai	74	70	66	64	64	50	50	50	45	45
	Unit: (Rs./Kg.)					Unit: Rs./Ltr.				
Centre	Commodity: Sugar					Commodity: Milk @				
Delhi	39	37	34	35	35	29	29	29	29	29
Shimla	40	38	36	36	35	NR	28	26	26	26
Jammu	42	40	37	36	36	28	28	28	28	28
Lucknow	38	38	33	33	32	40	40	40	40	40
Dehradun	36	36	35	35	34	36	36	36	32	32
Ahmedabad	37	37	33	32	33	36	36	36	36	36
Bhopal	32	32	32	32	32	35	35	35	35	35
Mumbai	45	40	33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36
Jaipur	34	34	33	33	33	26	26	26	26	26
Patna	42	36	NR	33	33	30	30	NR	30	30
Bhubaneshwar	38	36	33	32	33	24	24	24	24	24
Kolkata	37	36	34	NR	33	28	28	28	NR	26
Guwahati	39	38	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	34
Shillong	NR	40	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	37	NR	36	36	NR	29	NR	29	29	NR
Hyderabad	37	37	33	33	32	34	34	34	34	34
Bengaluru	39	37	34	31	31	24	24	24	24	24
T. Puram	34	34	34	NR	32	27	27	27	NR	27
Chennai	39	37	32	32	32	27	27	27	27	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Centre	Commodity: Groundnut Oil (Packed)					Commodity: Mustard Oil (Packed)				
Delhi	167	166	166	168	171	103	103	101	103	112
Shimla	159	159	143	143	143	134	130	123	123	123
Jammu	NR	140	NR	143	138	NR	116	NR	119	123
Lucknow	145	130	126	128	128	110	102	98	98	98
Dehradun	91	91	90	90	90	93	93	90	90	90
Ahmedabad	142	142	1.38	138	143	91	91	86	84	82
Bhopal	120	120	120	120	120	74	74	74	74	74
Mumbai	136	136	134	130	129	98	99	96	95	99
Jaipur	132	132	132	132	132	88	89	89	89	90
atna	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	102	100	NR	94	99
Bhubaneshwar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	102	102	97	98	99
Kolkata	150	150	140	NR	130	106	105	105	NR	100
Guwahati	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	95	95	95	93	92
Shillong	NR	90	90	NR	NR	NR	106	105	NR	NR
Agartala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	109	NR	108	108	NR
Hyderabad	116	119	115	119	109	95	92	92	87	82
Bengaluru	85	85	85	89	89	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
T.puram	129	129	129	NR	129	120	120	120	NR	120
Chennai	141	141	138	138	138	108	108	108	108	108
Centre	Commodity: Vanaspati (Packed)					Commodity: Soyaoil (Packed)				
Delhi	87	87	84	86	88	95	95	92	94	94
Shimla	88	88	86	86	86	93	93	90	91	93
Jammu	75	76	75	77	80	101	93	90	93	96
Lucknow	78	75	77	76	76	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dehradun	72	72	72	72	72	95	93	90	91	91
Ahmedabad	75	75	73	73	74	82	82	80	79	82
Bhopal	58	58	58	58	58	72	72	72	72	72
Mumbai	96	96	92	86	88	88	90	84	81	84
Jaipur	65	65	63	63	63	86	NR	82	82	82
Patna	74	74	NR	75	77	95	94	NR	93	99
Bhubaneshwar	75	75	75	75	74	90	90	90	89	83
Kolkata	78	76	76	NR	76	88	86	86	NR	86
Guwahati	82	82	79	72	66	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Shillong	NR	90	77	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Agartala	56	NR	56	56	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hyderabad	75	77	77	76	71	78	80	80	80	76
Bengaluru	63	63	63	63	67	64	64	63	65	67
T.puram	95	95	95	NR	97	69	69	69	NR	69
Chennai	88	88	88	84	81	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Centre	Commodity: Sunflower Oil (Packed)					Commodity: Palm Oil (Packed)				
Delhi	107	107	105	108	108	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Shimla	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jammu	104	101	96	99	104	81	80	80	82	82
Lucknow	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dehradun	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ahmedabad	83	83	79	80	82	70	71	68	66	72
Bhopal	73	73	73	73	73	58	58	58	58	58
Mumbai	90	90	87	91	92	72	70	73	65	68
Jaipur	NR	NR	NR	80	80	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	91	89	NR	93	96	75	76	NR	75	78
Bhubaneshwar	93	93	93	93	93	75	75	76	74	79
Kolkata	100	100	100	NR	100	69	69	69	NR	70
Guwahati	97	97	95	93	93	77	77	76	76	74
Shillong	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	96	96	NR	NR
Agartala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hyderabad	76	79	79	79	76	63	66	66	66	63
Bengaluru	83	83	83	85	87	70	70	70	74	73
T.puram	93	93	93	NR	96	68	68	68	NR	69
Chennai	90	90	89 0	90	90	70	70	70	74	74
Centre	Commodity: Potato					Commodity: Onion				
Delhi	22	21	19	16	17	16	15	14	12	14
Shimla	30	30	24	15	16	15	14	14	12	12
Jammu	20	18	18	17	16	NR	14	15	12	13
Lucknow	20	20	16	15	15	10	10	10	10	10
Dehradun	18	18	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	12
Ahmedabad	15	15	13	13	15	14	14	12	10	10
Bhopal	15	15	12	12	12	10	6	6	6	10
Mumbai	23	21	20	18	16	15	14	15	16	13
Jaipur	16	16	12	12	12	10	10	8	8	8
Patna	15	15	NR	13	10	13	12	NR	9	9
Bhubaneshwar	15	14	15	13	13	12	12	12	10	10
Kolkata	15	14	14	NR	12	14	14	14	NR	12
Guwahati	17	18	18	16	12	14	15	13	12	10
Shillong	NR	18	18	NR	NR	NR	23	23	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agartala	25	NR	21	19	NR	17	NR	15	15	NR
Hyderabad	20	18	19	18	10	15	14	10	10	10
Benglaru	22	21	21	21	19	13	14	14	11	10
T.puram	26	24	17	NR	18	38	37	26	NR	16
Chennai	21	19	18	17	17	11	11	11	10	10

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Commodity: Tomato				
	Current Date	Last Week	1 Month Back	2 Month Back	3 Month Back
	6.8.12	30.07.12	6.7.12	3.6.12	6.5.12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	30	31	28	20	21
Shimla	30	25	20	20	20
Jammu	30	30	15	20	28
Lucknow	50	58	30	22	20
Dehradun	NR	NR	20	20	26
Ahmedabad	25	25	17	12	12
Bhopal	20	20	18	18	12
Mumbai	26	28	22	25	24
Jaipur	32	32	15	14	13
Patna	33	34	NR	18	10
Bhubaneshwar	20	24	24	20	20
Kolkata	35	36	28	NR	16
Guwahati	43	43	40	36	30
Shillong	NR	35	20	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
Agartala	22	NR	22	23	NR
Hyderabad	24	24	22	16	10
Bengaluru	13	22	15	11	19
T. Puram	26	28	28	NR	27
Chennai	12	19	21	18	15

NR — Not Reported.

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

Statement-II

Fresh Steps Initiated by the Government

The Government has been closely monitoring the drought situation in coordination with the State Governments to ensure timely availability of basic inputs like fertilizers, seeds etc. Government has prepared district contingency plans for 320 districts. States have been advised to prepare location specific alternatives based on these plans in consultation with respective State Agricultural Universities and arrange seeds of alternate crops/varieties to implement such plans.

Arrangement for adequate availability of seeds has been made to meet the requirements of these contingency plans. Schematic relaxations e.g. permitting use of Truthfully Labeled seeds, removing the age restriction on seeds, in order to ensure availability of seeds on account of re-sowing are considered. Ceiling on seed subsidy has been enhanced to partially recompense the farmer for the expenditure in re-sowing and/or purchasing drought tolerant variety of seeds.

An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has approved the proposal of Diesel subsidy scheme to save the standing crops to mitigate the hardships of farmers especially that of marginal and small scale farmers.

Statement-III

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities

- Reduced import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, crude palmolein and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- Allowed the import of 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and other milk products.
- Duty-free import of white and raw sugar was extended up to 30.6.2012; presently the import duty has been kept at 10%.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were

calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP).

- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg. for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg. for AAY) since 2002.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg. for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg. per month upto 30.6.2012 and scheme for subsidized imported edible oils with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month upto 30.9.2012.

[English]

Sustainable Livestock Policy

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated a study to formulate a strategy to fight the adverse impact of climate change on the livestock population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the veterinary and animal scientists had discussed this issue by involving several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to evolve a sustainable livestock policy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated studies including following projects to develop baseline information on various productive and reproductive, physiological parameters and performance traits of various livestock species in the context of impact of climate change on the livestock population:—

- (i) Network Project on "Impact adaptation and vulnerability assessment of Indian agriculture to climate change".
- (ii) National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)
- (iii) Network Project on adaptation and facilitation of Indian livestock to impending climatic changes through shelter management.

The veterinary and animal scientists of ICAR have not discussed this issue with the NGOs. Taking into account the fact that the livestock sector is one of the important sources of livelihood, the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 provides for various steps for sustainable development of the livestock sector, which include conservation of animal genetic resources, adoption of frontier technologies like bio-technology for improving productivity in a sustainable manner and promotion of crop-livestock mixed farming systems. Central Government supplements and complements the efforts of State Governments through various schemes and programmes for conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds to preserve biodiversity and to enhance productivity, for increasing availability of feed and fodder through sustainable land use and recycling of crop residues and by-products, and also for enhancing productivity of the livestock sector. The Government has also launched the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture with components like development of crop-livestock to cope

with biotic and abiotic stress levels, development of integrated farming systems to suit specific location needs and change in dietary practices of livestock to curb methane emission etc.

Exodus of Farm Labourers

*78. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to identify the reasons for large scale exodus of farm labourers to the urban areas;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether this migration has an impact on agricultural production in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the exodus of farm labourers to the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the NSSO Survey Report (No. 533 on Migration 2007-08) people leave their place of residence or origin due to poverty, high population pressure on land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care and education, natural disasters such as flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake and tsunami and better job opportunities for regular and remunerative work and relatively higher wages.

Migration of agricultural labour from rural to urban areas is not a new phenomenon. It is a natural part of the development process. Eleventh Plan document has clearly stated that "Migration itself is not an abnormal phenomenon and is common all over the world since growth centres which generate demand for labour often tend to concentrate in certain areas". What is pertinent

is the arrest of distress migration which is being addressed by various policy measures like implementation of MGNREGA and several other alternative employment and livelihood promotion activities in rural areas.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) Agriculture including allied activities is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58 percent (2001 census) of the population while it contributes around 14 percent to national GDP. Many of the workers engaged in agriculture are under-employed with low levels of productivity. Reducing the population pressure on agriculture will also contribute to increase in productivity of agriculture. Several alternative employment/livelihood generation programmes have been launched recently. Major initiative in this regard is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) which seeks to reduce distress migration by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Other programmes like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and initiatives under Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development are also aimed at improving alternative employment and livelihood opportunities both in rural and urban areas thus reducing the pressure on distress migration to urban areas.

[Translation]

Utilization of Foreign Funds by NGOs

*79. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have received foreign funds

from abroad during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether foreign funds received by NGOs are allegedly being misused due to corruption prevailing in the monitoring of receipt and use of such funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to monitor the functioning of NGOs and utilisation of funds along with scrutiny of accounts and records of NGOs;

(d) the steps taken for ensuring filing of annual returns by NGOs; and

(e) the total number of cases of violation of guidelines by NGOs that have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the State Police for examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations that were granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 during the last 3 years are given below:—

Year	Total amount of foreign contribution received
2008-2009	Rs. 10993.58 Crore
2009-2010	Rs. 10430.59 Crore
2010-2011	Rs. 10303.59 Crore

As far as foreign contribution received in 2011-12 are concerned, the same are still under compilation as the last date for submission of annual accounts by the NGOs is 31.12.2012. Similarly, details about the current year cannot be finalized at this stage. State-wise details of foreign contribution received are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) As regards complaints of misuse of funds,

action has been taken from time to time against certain NGOs in case of violations of various types. The steps taken include (i) cancellation of registration of 4349 NGOs, (ii) placing 35 NGOs in 'prior permission' category, (iii) freezing accounts of 32 NGOs and (iv) prohibition on 72 NGOs from receiving foreign funds. Action has also been initiated in case of complaints of corruption in the monitoring mechanism.

The Government monitors the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organisations in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/ given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit annual accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required, physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

The organizations receiving foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from the closure of the financial year i.e. by 31st December. Such Annual Accounts are to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks.

Steps taken for ensuring filing of annual returns include sending of notices to defaulting organizations, cancellation of registration certificates and inspection of the accounts.

(e) On the basis of the complaints received in the past and enquiries made, 24 cases have so far been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation.

Statement*Foreign Contribution Received*

(Rs. in crores)

State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Delhi	2018.00	1817.99	2014.53
Tamil Nadu	1655.15	1666.56	1555.17
Andhra Pradesh	1290.02	1327.18	1169.97
Karnataka	1039.40	1049.78	997.30
Maharashtra	984.75	926.731	904.90
Kerala	995.22	892.91	873.03
West Bengal	602.71	560.63	647.19
Gujarat	469.93	394.26	362.01
Uttar Pradesh	230.45	218.37	257.18
Odisha	240.06	214.64	211.20
Madhya Pradesh	168.27	142.64	144.97
Bihar	164.70	141.71	144.09
Rajasthan	141.77	127.85	141.33
Jharkhand	158.92	159.65	134.54
Himachal Pradesh	128.62	145.07	128.74
Uttarakhand	109.52	107.38	116.31
Punjab	121.74	87.37	87.10
Assam	84.00	93.21	86.27
Chhattisgarh	79.81	64.98	57.23
Manipur	48.29	36.81	47.01
Meghalaya	53.30	65.45	40.29

	1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir		24.41	26.17	38.14
Puducherry		34.50	32.91	30.52
Nagaland		31.21	29.03	23.81
Haryana		33.93	28.07	22.30
Goa		29.26	24.39	18.71
Chandigarh		9.58	9.12	12.77
Arunachal Pradesh		12.52	9.04	9.96
Tripura		7.42	7.24	7.49
Sikkim		5.28	3.11	6.41
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11.79	10.72	6.27
Mizoram		6.50	8.38	5.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.51	1.09	1.65
Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.02
Total		10993.58	10430.59	10303.59

*[English]***Strengthening of PDS**

*80. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken for strengthening the Public Distribution System (PDS) after an evaluation in 2005 had indicated large scale diversion along with the success achieved therein;

(b) whether the Government has recently received

complaints of corruption in PDS including diversion and prevalence of fake cards;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to check corruption and strengthen the PDS;

(d) whether the Government has issued directives to the States for strengthening the PDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As the evaluation reports on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission and ORG MARG in 2005, indicated high levels of diversion/leakages of food grains under TPDS, exclusion and inclusion errors in identification of BPL and AAY families, a nine-point Action Plan was evolved in July, 2006. Details of the action taken by States/UTs under the nine point Action Plan as reported upto 30.06.2012 are enclosed as Statement.

Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter and improving the

efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

(b) to (e) There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS including diversion/leakages of foodgrains, prevalence of bogus/ineligible ration cards, etc. in some regions/States in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Further, to improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding conferences wherein State/UT Governments are requested for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS and improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, monthly certification of foodgrains at FPS etc.

Government has also requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. Some States/UTs have also reported issuance of smart cards, food coupons, bar-coded ration cards, etc. for the delivery of TPDS commodities to the beneficiaries, which will also help in checking leakages/diversion of foodgrains.

Statement

Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 30.06.2012 under the Nine Point Action Plan

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards | Implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 266.80 lakh bogus/ ineligible ration cards in 27 States/UTs. |
| 2. Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains | 33 States/UTs have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. For sake of transparency, involvement of elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members in distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to Self Help Groups (SHGs), Gram panchayats, Co-operatives etc. | There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/UTs. |
| 4. Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops | 31 States/UTs have reported FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, Cooperatives etc. Out of more than 5.09 lakh FPS in operation, over 1.31 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations. |
| 5. Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny | BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 31 States/UTs. |
| 6. Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops | Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of food grains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 21 States/UTs. |
| 7. Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and distribution of foodgrains by FPS | Door-step delivery of food grains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 18 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners. Matter is being pursued with other States for implementing door-step delivery. |
| 8. Training of Vigilance Committee Members | Action is being taken by 32 States in this regard. |
| 9. Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc. | 27 State/UT Govts have taken up training programmes for FPS level Vigilance Committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/officials. |
| | End-to-end computerisation including Supply chain computerisation, FPS automation, digitisation of ration card database, creation of transparency portal etc has been taken up. States/UTs have prepared their action plans regarding computerisation. Detailed guidelines and timelines for achieving specific milestones have been sent to States/UTs. |

Use of Organic Fertilisers

691. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is considering to

incentivise the use of organic fertilisers based on natural products like neem, tulsi and other plants so that large scale use of pesticides and insecticides could be minimised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government is already providing incentives on organic fertilizers under the following scheme:—

- (i) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), financial assistance and encouragement of production and use of organic inputs through Capital Investment Subsidy for setting up of Fruits and Vegetables Wastes/Agro-Wastes Compost Production Units is provided through NABARD in the form of credit-linked back ended subsidy @ 33% of total financial outlay or Rs. 60.00 lakh, whichever is less.
- (ii) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) financial assistance is provided for setting up vermin-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary.

Use of bio-pesticides based on natural products like Neem, Tulsi and other plants are also being encourage under Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Road Network in Border Areas

692. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

- (a) whether there is poor connectivity in the border areas of the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to build more roads for better connectivity between habitations in the border areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total habitations which are proposed to be connected with roads in the border areas; and

(e) the total estimated cost of building the said roads in the border areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) There is no special project under the consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for connectivity of the border areas with roads. However, Govt, of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Government as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management in 358 identified border blocks of 96 districts of 17 border States which constitutes international land border with neighbouring countries. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. The programme is a gap filling programme and supplemental in nature. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central Grant for supplementing the State efforts. While Government of India lays down the broad guidelines, the scheme/projects are finalized and executed by the State Governments.

In addition to the above, MHA has taken up construction of roads along various borders which are primarily meant for the operational convenience of the Border Guarding Forces.

Growth Rate of Food and Grocery Retail Sector

693. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a decline in the growth rate of the food and grocery retail sector in recent years;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Retail being a state subject no data for retail trade including food and grocery retail is centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Electric Fencing at Border

694. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electric fence installed along the line of control at the Indo-Pakistan border is proving to be ineffective due to unavailability of electricity; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity for the fences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A small stretch at South Pir Panjal Range being electrified by the Jammu and Kashmir State Electricity Board (JKSEB) is not fully effective due to low voltage at the user end. The problem of low voltage at the user end has been taken up by the local Army formation with the JKSEB. Additional surveillance means and other technical means have been adopted to maintain effective surveillance over the stretch.

Surveillance System at Border

695. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a patrolling management system to monitor the movement of human beings including security personnel deployed at the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same would be extended to other international borders of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Petrol Management System (PMS) has been undertaken on Pilot Project basis for better supervision of security personnel deployed on Indo-Nepal Border by Lucknow Frontier, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).

(c) and (d) No such proposal is pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

Export of Foodgrains by States

696. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed certain States to export rice and wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State of Punjab is facing a peculiar situation of holding huge stock of foodgrains, most of which are lying in the open and fast decaying;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow free export of rice and wheat out of Punjab; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 01.07.2012, 132.68 lakh MT wheat stocks are lying in Covered And Plinth (CAP) complexes

of FCI and State Agencies of Punjab Regions. An action plan on evacuation of stocks lying in Katcha complexes in various Regions including Punjab Region has been made by FCI to evacuate or shift these stocks to safe places.

(d) and (e) The Government vide DGFT notifications No. 71 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 and No. 72 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 9th September, 2011 has allowed export of non-basmati rice and wheat under Open General Licence (OGL). While reviewing the status of exports under OGL, the EGoM in its meeting held on 19.6.2012 has approved continued unrestricted export of non-basmati rice and wheat under OGL. Besides above, the Government vide the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) decision dated 3.7.2012 has allowed export of 2 million tons of wheat from Central Pool stocks through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of the Department of Commerce on commercial terms. The quantities shall be issued for export out of surplus wheat stocks stored in Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

Pacakage to Cotton Growers

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package to farmers to boost the production of cotton in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the cotton producing farmers are likely to be benefited by this special package; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to assist the cotton farmers in suicide prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The

Government of India is implementing Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 13 major cotton growing states to boost cotton production in the country since 2001-02. Under the scheme assistance is provided on various inputs like seeds, agriculture implements, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and protection technologies through demonstrations and training of farmers through Farmers Field Schools (FFS). These apart, activities like Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM), online pest surveillance and Front Line Demonstration are implemented by ICAR & SAU institutions.

(c) Mini Mission-II of TMC has benefited the cotton growers in terms of reducing cost of cultivation, reduction in pesticides use and in adoption of modern package and practices for increasing yield of the cotton.

(d) Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton is under operation in all districts of 13 cotton growing States.

Advance Payment to Sugarcane Growers

698. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperative sugar factories and farmers' organisations in some States including Maharashtra are at loggerheads over the first advance payment to sugarcane growers for the year, 2012-13;

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

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government of Maharashtra and other major sugarcane growing States have reported that no such demand has been received from cooperative sugar factories and

farmers' organisations for first advance payment to sugarcane growers for 2012-13 sugar season.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Milk

699. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any parameter to assess the growth in the production of milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details of production of milk in various States, State-wise;

(c) the increase registered in the production and demand of milk in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the production of milk has increased every year despite decrease in milch animals;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether milk selling companies are making huge profit by selling adulterated milk; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The growth in production of milk in the country is assessed based on the data collected through Integrated Sample Survey. The State-wise details of milk production is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The increase registered in the production of milk in the country during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Milk Production	Change in volume wrt previous year
2008-09	112.2	4.25
2009-10	116.4	4.24
2010-11*	121.8	5.42

*Latest available.

There is no authentic data on demand of milk in the country.

(d) and (e) The estimated number of milk yielding animals is continuously increasing. Details are as under:—

Year	Cross bred cow	Non-descript cow	Buffalo	Total in-milk animals
2008-09	10680	29842	35380	759.02
2009-10	11262	30199	36166	77627
2010-11	11807	30948	37131	79886

(f) and (g) This Department does not have any information regarding milk seller companies making huge profits by selling adulterated milk.

Statement

Estimate of Milk Production for 2010-11

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimates of Milk Production for the year 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11203

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28
3.	Assam	790
4.	Bihar	6517
5.	Chhattisgarh	1029
6.	Goa	60
7.	Gujarat	9321
8.	Haryana	6267
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1102
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1609
11.	Jharkhand	1555
12.	Karnataka	5114
13.	Kerala	2645
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7514
15.	Maharashtra	8044
16.	Manipur	78
17.	Meghalaya	79
18.	Mizoram	11
19.	Nagaland	76
20.	Odisha	1671
21.	Punjab	9423
22.	Rajasthan	13234
23.	Sikkim	43
24.	Tamil Nadu	6831
25.	Tripura	104
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21031

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	1383
28.	West Bengal	4471
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
30.	Chandigarh	45
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
32.	Daman and Diu	1
33.	Delhi	480
34.	Lakshadweep	2
35.	Puducherry	47
All India		121848

[English]

Irregularities in Releasing Financial Assistance

700. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel had reported about certain irregularities in the process of giving grants by the Ministry to institutions and individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some organisations which were blacklisted have also been included in the list of grants issued;

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

(e) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the meeting held on 17th August, 2011, some of the Expert Committee members brought certain irregularities to the notice of this Ministry in respect of 07 (seven) cases of Odisha seeking Production Grant under the Scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects' [short name: Salary and Production Grants Scheme].

The Expert Committee members pointed out that in the previous meeting held on 19th & 20th April, 2011, they had rejected six proposals for production grant received from Odisha which found place among the 07 (seven) recommended cases. They also pointed out that in the seventh case, an amount of Rs. 50,000/- only was recommended, while in the minutes it appeared as Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No Organisation (blacklist by the Ministry) has been included in the list of grantees.

(e) Necessary corrective and remedial action has been initiated to fix responsibility. The Ministry has also taken following steps to ensure better transparency in the sanction of grants:—

- (i) Grants are given only on the recommendation of an Expert Committee;
- (ii) Recommendations of the Expert Committee are placed on the Ministry's website, for public information;
- (iii) All the documentary requirements like registration details, indemnity bond, bank details, etc. are insisted upon at the application stage, itself;
- (iv) All the cases recommended in a particular meeting of the Expert Committee are processed together, for necessary approval; and
- (v) Sanctioned funds are transferred electronically direct into bank account of the beneficiary.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs

701. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government provides funds/ financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other Sports organisations for promoting sports and youth affairs under different schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the funds/grants provided during each of the last three years and the current year, organisation/NGO-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the work carried out by the said organisations/ NGOs;

(d) if so, the outcome of the said review;

(e) whether the Government has noticed that some NGOs and other sports organisations have been found to be involved in financial irregularities/misutilisation of the allocated funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the said period alongwith the action taken against each of such organisation/NGO?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides funds/ financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other Sports organizations for promoting sports and youth affairs under different scheme. The details of the funds/grants provided during each of the last three years and the current year, organisation/NGOs-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise are enclosed as Statement. No funds have so far been released to any NGOs during the current year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Under the Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), grants are released for five programme areas, such as Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of Adolescents and Technical and Resource Development by the Non-Governmental Organizations. The review of the work is done on the basis of the details submitted by the grantee organization, on completion of the programme/activities, along with performance report, list of participants indicating their age, gender, caste, funds utilization certificate and Accounts Statement duly signed by a Chartered Accountant, and an Inspection Report signed by either a State Govt. Officer or by a District Youth Coordinator of NYKS only. Based on the review, the scheme is modified from time to time to make it more meaningful.

The Government has requested the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities to arrange visits/inspections by the respective State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities of the concerned NGOs located in State and submit the reports to the Government. So far Government has received reports in respect of three States. The reports received show satisfactory implementation of the scheme.

(e) and (f) A report has been received by the Government regarding misappropriation of funds by an Ex-Secretary of Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development, Bhadrak, Odisha, which was sanctioned Rs. 2,36,250/- in 2010-11 under the scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities for which a report in the matter from the Government of Odisha has been sought.

Statement

A State-wise list showing details of funds provided to NGOs under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Grantee	Amount (in rupees)
1	2	3
Delhi		
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	27,13,500/-
2.	Spic Macay, New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	5,75,000/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,375/-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	20,63,750/-
6.	IMF, New Delhi	83,11,000/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi	36,50,000/-

1	2	3
8.	Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi	5,07,000/-
9.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi	6,31,40,850/-
Chandigarh		
10.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	3,17,500/
West Bengal		
11.	Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal	5,50,000/-
12.	HMI, Darjeeling	1,19,47,271/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
13.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	4,25,000/-
<i>State Level NGOs</i>		
Maharashtra		
1.	Shri Natraj Shaikshanik Sanskritik Wa Krida Sanstha, Amrawati District	64,000/-
2.	Sahiyadri Gramin Vikas Wa Bahu Uddeshiya Yuvak Kalyan Sanstha, Distt. Nagpur	32,500/-
3.	Shri Vaishnavi Mahila Wa Adiwasi Vikas Sanstha, Amrawati District	64,000/-
4.	Rasikashraya Sanskrutik Kala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Distt. Yavatmal	32,500/-
5.	Pragat Mahila Mandal, Distt. Latur	64,000/-
6.	Jan Seva Education Society, Distt. Latur	64,000/-
7.	Ekta Yuva Mandal, Distt. Latur	23,000/-
Madhya Pradesh		
8.	Pragati Manav Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Guna	1,76,875/-
9.	Maruti Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Distt. Morena	65,000/-
West Bengal		
10.	Nandikar, Shyampukur, Kolkata	2,15,000/-
11.	Narayanpur Mukti Sangha, Distt. South 24 Parganas	1,76,875/-

1	2	3
12.	Damdham Park Unnayani Samannay, Lake Town, Kolkata	10,350/-
13.	Mohammadpur Mahila Samiti, Durba Chakri, Distt. Purba Medinipur	2,28,000/-
14.	Kalptaru, Nutan Bazar, West Medinipur	2,28,000/-
15.	Community for Socfal Work, Rabindrapalli, 24 Parganas North	64,000/-
16.	Haripur Dr. Ambedkar Janseva Mission, Nabagram, Murshidabad	1,76,875/-
17.	Vibeknagar Initiative for Development and Emancipation, Vibeknagar, Kolkata	2,28,000/-
18.	Deepalaya, AK Paul Road, Kolkata	64,000/-
19.	SHOHAN, Shyam Bazar, Distt. Kolkata	65,000/-
20.	Durbachakri Peoples Welfare Association, Distt. Purba Medinipur	64,000/-
21.	Dam Dama Manab Kalyan Ashram (DMKA), South 24 Parganas	86,500/-
22.	Udairampur Nivedita Mahila Samiti, Distt. South 24 Parganas	65,000/-
Rajasthan		
23.	Nehru Yuvak Mandal, Kareda Buzurg, Distt. Tonk	1,76,875/-
24.	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Jodhpur	1,46,250/-
Tamil Nadu		
25.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Distt. Dindigul	86,500/-
26.	Mass Empowerment Growth Alternatives Trust, Kanchipuram, Chennai	86,500/-
27.	Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Distt. Kanchipuram, Chennai	1,46,250/-
28.	New Horizon, Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
29.	Centre for Better Living, Distt. Bishnupur	2,28,000/-
30.	Revival Foundation (Refound), Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
31.	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organization (IRDEO), Distt. Thoubal	2,28,000/-
32.	Out Reach Foundation, Distt. Thoubal	1,46,250/-

1	2	3
33.	Huyel Langlon Thang — Ta Association, Distt. Imphal West	1,46,250/-
34.	New Era Frontier Organization (NEFO), Distt. Imphal West	2,28,000/-
35.	Rural Upliftment and Development Organziation, Distt. Imphal East	2,28,000/-
36.	Mayai Lambi Integrated Development, Distt. Imphal West	2,28,000/-
37.	Islamic Social Educational and Cultural Development Organization (ISECDO), Bishnupur	1,17,000/-
Himachal Pradesh		
38.	MDV Jeev Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Solan	1,19,000/-
Bihar		
39.	Rapid Action for Human Advancement Tradition (RAHAT), Distt. Kishanganj	1,76,875/-
Meghalaya		
40.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, Shillong	32,500/-
Assam		
41.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Near Court Campus, Distt. Nagaon	86,500/-
42.	Institute of Management Resource Development, GNB Road, Distt. Nagaon	2,28,000/-
43.	Drishti Foundation, Distt. Nagaon	1,76,875/-
44.	Sur Sadhna, Natun Bazar, Distt. Nagaon	1,17,000/-
45.	Prahar, Distt. B.M. Road Nagaon	1,46,250/-
46.	Manglunia Charitable Trust, A.T. Road, Distt. Nagaon	2,28,000/-
47.	Adarsha Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Beluguri Nutan Bazar, Distt. Nagaon	1,76,875/-
48.	Jaluguti Aragami Mahila Samiti, Distt. Morigaon	86,500/-
49.	Cosmos Mission, Distt. Kamrup	86,500/-
50.	Sankalpa, Distt. Sivasagar	64,000/-
51.	Parivartan, Distt. Jorhat	2,28,000/-
52.	Ata Bhowkamari Society Development Association, Distt. Barpeta	86,500/-

1	2	3
Nagaland		
53.	Kuizin Women Society, Dungki, Distt. Paren	2,28,000/-
54.	Association for Development of Society, Distt. Kohima	1,17,000/-
55.	Tribal Farmers Association, Ngwalwa, Distt. Paren	64,000/-
2010-11		
Delhi		
1.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	25,00,000/-
2.	Spic Macay. New Delhi	17,50,000/-
3.	Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi	5,75,000/-
4.	Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi	27,09,5007-
5.	Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi	10,00,000/-
6.	IMF, New Delhi	40,00,000/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi	30,00,000/-
8.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, New Delhi	5,00,000/-
9.	The Energy and Resource Institute, New Delhi	2,50,000/-
10.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi	12,44,56,166/-
Bihar		
11.	Anuragh Narayan College. Boring Road, Distt. Patna	1,50,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir		
12.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir	4,25,000/-
Rajasthan		
13.	Foundation of Education and Development, Jaipur	22.80,000/-
Uttarakhand		
14.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi	5,80,000/-

1	2	3
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West Bengal

15. Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal 7,50,000/-

2011-12

Delhi

1. National Youth Project, New Delhi 11,37,500/-

2. Spic Macay, New Delhi 17,50,000/-

3. Rajyoga Foundation for Education and Research, New Delhi 13,00,000/-

4. Indian International Rural Cultural Centre (IIRCC), New Delhi 16,50,000/-

5. IMF, New Delhi 96,69,543/-

6. National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi 1,03,25,000/-

7. Delhi Adventure Sports Association, New Delhi 6,50,000/-

8. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi 10,52,14,950/-

9. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi 2,50,000/-

Chandigarh

10. National Adventure Club, Chandigarh 5,00,000/-

West Bengal

11. Sea Explorer's Institute, West Bengal 5,50,000/-

12. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute 1,04,74,000/-

Jammu and Kashmir

13. Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Jammu and Kashmir 4,25,000/-

Kerala

14. S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti 19,86,000/-

Rajasthan

15. Foundation for Education and Development 27,36,000/-

The grants released to the Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities, Scheme came into Effect w.e.f. 2009-10 and payment released w.e.f. 2010-11

Name of State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Grant released as per Scheme (In Rs.)		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped, W-127, HMT Colony/Township, Chintal, Hyderabad-500054.	122700	146250	Nil
Assam	1.	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped (Deaf and Dump) School and Training Centre, P.O. Gabharu Tunijan, Distt. Lakhimpur — Assam.	236250	196000	Nil
	2.	Bikalanga Kalyan Kendra, Telahi, Village Pahumaria, P.O. Panigaon Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam — Pin-787052.	236250	207890	Nil
	3.	Ashaddeep School for the Mentally Disabled, 1B Piya Apartments, Kanaklata Path, Lachitnagar, Guwahati, Assam -781007.	236250	248830	Nil
Bihar	1.	Child Concern (Institute for Child Development, Mental Health) 103 Sheela Complex, New Bahadurpur Bazaar, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar-800016.	236250	Nil	Nil
	2.	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Moinul Haq Stadium, New Bhadurpur, Bazar Samiti Raod, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar-800016.	236250	Nil	Nil
	3.	Buddham Sharnam, Chand Choura, Samir Takia, Gaya, Bihar-823001.	Nil	236250	Nil
	4.	Viklang Samman Sansthan, Siur, Kosi, Roh, Nawada, Bihar-805107.	Nil	236250	275000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5.	Umag Bal Vikas, Fairfield Colony, Digha Ghat, Patna, Bihar-800011.	Nil	236250	Nil
Chandigarh	1.	Society for the Blind, Chandigarh for Institute for the Blind, Sector-26 Chandigarh.	183750	309154	236250
Delhi	1.	Umrao Singh Education Society Koshish Special School, Kar Kar Dooma, Delhi.	230250	Nil	Nil
	2.	J.P.M Sr. Secondary School For the Blind, Lalbahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110003.	236250	Nil	175144
	3.	School for the Handicapped, Run by Handicapped Women Welfare Association PSP Institutional Area, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110085.	Nil	315000	Nil
Goa	1.	Peoples Education Trust, School for Appropriate Learning, Mala, Panaji, Goa.	146250	70000	Nil
	2.	Lokvishwas Pratishthan's, Virani-Isani High School for the Deaf and Dumb Children, Shantadurga, Krupashram, Kapileswari, Dhavali, Ponda-Goa-403401.	236250	Nil	Nil
	3.	Daddy's Home Special School, Gogol, P.O. Fatorda, Opp. Mutli Complex, Margao-Goa-403602.	236250	Nil	Nil
	4.	Gujarati Samaj Educational Trust for the Handicapped, Near Maruti Temple, Aquem, Margao-Goa-403601.	236250	101380	206250
	5.	Caritas-Goa for St. Xavier's Academy, C/o St. Francis Xavier's Training Centre for the Handicapped, Kadamba Road, Old Goa, Goa-403402.	236250	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	1	Khodiyar Education Trust, Mehsana, Panjarapol Building, Near Azad Chawk, Mehsana, Gujarat-384001.	Nil	275000	236250

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	1.	BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Ward No. 8 Opposite Gali Police Station, Kalanaur, Rohtak, Haryana-124113.	146250	Nil	Nil
	2.	Modern Education Society, "SAMARTH" Special School for Disabled 241 Gali No. 1, Ward No. 8, Gopalpur Road Kharkoda, Sonapat, Haryana-131403.	236250	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Sahyog Bal Shraavan Sahyog Bal Shraavan Vikalang Kalyan Samiti, Sahyog Special School, Nagchala, NH-21, Sadar Mandi, Distt. Mandi-HP.	236250	290960	236250
	2.	Nav-Chetna Parents Association for the Mentally challenged, Kullu HP, H. No. 140, Loran, P.O. Dhalpur-175101.	236250	Nil	307363
	3.	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD), VPO Sidhbari, Tehsil, Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra-176057.	236250	Nil	312335
	4.	Chander Abha Memorial School for Blind Chander Abha Mahila Kalyan Bhawan, Sarwari Bazar, Kullu HP.	Nil	236250	Nil
	5.	Prem Ashram, Institute of Sisters of Charity, Children's Home Post: UNA, (HP) — Pin-174303.	Nil	397750	236170
Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Prema Institute of Rehabilitation and Research, Sahyog India, 3/56 A, Daulat Bhawan R.S. Pura Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	236250	Nil
	2.	Humanity Welfare Organisation Help Line Near Deeni Masjit, NH Road Bijbehara, Distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	146250	Nil
Jharkhand	1.	Zila Vikalang Residential School, Jailhata, Medininagar, Palamau, Jharkhand-822101.	236250	40000	215000
	2.	Madhur Muskan, 4A — Om Shanti Apartment, Bangla School Lane, Main Road Ranchi, Jharkhand-834001.	Nil	146250	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.	Jharkhand Disabled Sports, Art, Craft, Culture and Youth Affairs Association, Indraprastha Colony, Briyatu, Ranchi-834001.	Nil	236250	Nil
Kerala	1.	Karuna Speech and Hearing School for the Deaf, Eranhipalam, Calicut-673006	236250	240076	275000
	2.	Ta'leemul Islam Trust, Kannur, (Karunya Nikethan School for the Deaf, Wadislam, Vilayancode, Kannur, Kerala-670501.	Nil	236250	108711
	3.	Wayanad Orphanage, Muttil, P.O. Mandad, TVia Kalpetta, Distt. Wayanad, Kerala-673122.	Nil	236250	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Sahyog Vishesh Aawasiya Vidhyalaya (Drastibandhitharth), Ginni Compound, Meenakshi Chowk, Hoshangabad, MP.	295000	236250	Nil
	2.	Chingari Trust, 44-Sant Kanwar Ram Nagar, Berasia Road, Bhopal MP-462001.	236250	Nil	220197
	3.	Sneh Shikha and Manav Seva Sansthan, Rewa, Sneh Mand Budhi Evam Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Reva MP-486001.	236250	78750	Nil
	4.	Vikalang Seva Bharti M.P. Banerji Bhawan, 321 Tilak Ward, Galgala, Jabalpur, MP-482002.	236250	Nil	Nil
	5.	Amar Jyothi School, 18, Koteswar Road, Gwalior 474012, MP.	236250	39000	Nil
Maharashtra	1.	Maji Vidyarthi Sangh, Pimpalgaon Deaf and Dump Residential School, Pimpalgaon (Hare), Tehsil Pachora, Distt. Jalgaon, Mahatrastra-424203.	146250	Nil	Nil
	2.	Institute of Rural Pediatrics, 6/269, Newase Road, Baramati Distt. Pune-413102.	236250	Nil	Nil
	3.	Sahyadri Adivasi Gramin Vikas Pratishthan Manchar, P.O. Manchar, Taluk Ambegaon, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra-410201.	Nil	195000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	1.	Bliss Island School, People Advance in Social Service, Churachandpur, Manipur.	236250	295000	315000
	2.	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP), Yairipok, Manipur-795149.	236250	121633	Nil
	3.	Achievement of Rising Maiden (ARM), Kwakeithel, (Institute of for Children with Disabilities) (ICD) Nganappi Thong, Imphal Manipur).	255000	236250	Nil
	4.	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled, Phiwangbam, Leikai, Bishnupur Distt. Moirang-795133 (Thangjing Special School for the Disabled) Manipur.	236250	Nil	315000
	5.	Spastic Society of Manipur, Ghari, Airport Road, P.O. Tulihal, Imphal, West Manipur.	236250	Nil	Nil
Meghalaya	1.	Dwar Jingkyrmen, School for Children in need of Special Education, Tony Land, Shillong, Meghalaya-793 003	Nil	236250	Nil
	2.	Bethani Society, Jyoti Sroat School, Bethani Society Campus, Lady Veronica Lane, Laitumkhrach, Shillong, Meghalaya-793003, Meghalaya-793 003.	Nil	236250	Nil
	3.	Lynti Jingkyrmen, School for Children in need of Special Education, Mawlangwir, Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills Distt. Mehalaya.	Nil	146250	Nil
	4.	Ferrando Speech and Hearing Centre, Umniuh-khwan, Distt. Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya-793122.	Nil	236250	Nil
Mizoram	1.	Spastics Society of Mizoram, Gilead Special School, Aizawl, Mizoram.	295000	236250	235000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.	Special Blind School (Samaritans Association for the blind), Durtlang Venglai, Mizoram.	137400	118125	185625
Odisha	1.	Mahasbir Trg and Research Centre-Mahabir School the Dea and Dump, Ichhapur, Bhadrak, Odisha.	236250	Nil	Nil
	2.	Open Learning Systems, Plot No.G-3/A/I Gadakana Mouza, P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhabaneswar, Distt. Khurda, Odisha.	236250	239900	Nil
	3.	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind and Deaf School, At-Bakilikana, P.O. Dengapadara Via: Burupada, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha-761146.	Nil	236250	Nil
	4.	Open Learning Systems, Special School for Children with Cerebral Palsy and Intellectual Disability, Plot 991 Kundheibenta Sahi, Old Sadar Thana Lane, Near SCS College, Puri, Odisha-752001.	Nil	236250	Nil
Punjab	1.	Umang School, Faridkot (Mentally retarded)	236250	128000	Nil
	2.	Ujala School, Faridkot (Visually handicapped)	146250	99000	Nil
	3.	Umeed Red Cross School, Faridkot (Deaf and Dumb)	146250	82300	Nil
	4.	Sant Educational and Welfare Society, 10, Pacca Bagh (Near Punjab and Sind Bank), Ropad, Punjab-140001.	236250	Nil	Nil
Puducherry	1.	Satya Special School, 59 — Muthiah Mudaliar Street, Muthialpet, Puducherry-605003.	225000	198000	Nil
	2.	Carunnai Society for Education, Research and Rehabilitation of the mentally challenged, 30, 5th Cross Road, Kamban Nagar, Reddiarpalayam, Puducherry.	236250	235000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.	Rainbow Foundation Trusr, No. 22-23, Balamurugan Nagar, (Via) Abdulkalam Nagar, Thengaithittu, Puducherry-605004.	118125	Nil	Nil
	4.	(SADAY School for Special Needs) Lions Complex Centre for Special Attention Deserving Adaptable Youngsters, Lions Club Street, Behind Yatri Niwas, Kennedy Nagar, Puducherry-6050001.	236250	235000	Nil
Rajasthan	1.	Society for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped, Jaipur for Nirmal Vivek School, Behind Dainik Bhaskar, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.	209290	Nil	Nil
	2.	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.	236250	295000	Nil
	3.	Asha Ka Jharna(Institute for Special Education), Nawalgarh, Rajasthan- 333 042.	205000	264580	Nil
	4.	Topovan Manovikas Vidyalaya NH 15, Surat Garh Road, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan-335001.	236250	201900	Nil
	5.	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal, (RMKM), Viswamitra Ashram, Vill Chachiyawas, Via. Gagwana, Distt. Ajmer Rajsthan-305023.	236250	Nil	307420
Tamil Nadu	1.	CSI Higher Secondary school for Deaf, Mylapore, Chennai-600004.	236250	Nil	Nil
	2.	CSI HS and Vocational Training Centre for Deaf, Satchiyapuram, Sivakasi	193200	227580	236250
	3.	Sivabakkiam Special School for the Mentally Challenged and Rehabilitation Centre, Elanagar, Thiruchencode-T.K.	275000	236250	235000
	4.	Colourful Children St. Annes School for the differently abled children, Trichy Main Road, Nailur Namakkal, Tamil Nadu-637020.	261750		Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5	Helen Keller School for the Hearing Impaired, Jayankondam Cross Road, P.O. Kollapuram, Taluk. Udayarpalayam, Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu-612901.	236250	175075	295691
Uttar Pradesh	1	Ingraham Institute Society – Asha Vidyalaya for the Deaf Ghaziabad.	236250	183000	Nil
	2	Sanchit Vikas Sansthan (Mansik Mand Vidyalaya) Madanapur, Hasanapur P.O. Bargadwa-Basti UP-172190 (P.O. Jhalani Distt. Gonda Uttar Pradesh.	236250	Nil	315000
	3	Margdarshan, D-Manaki, Distt. Hospital Campus, Jagdishpur, Ballia (UP)-277001.	Nil	236250	Nil
	4	Amethi Gram Vikas Sansthan, Jamaun, Distt. Chatrapathi Sahuji Maharaj Nagar, UP-227807.	Nil	146250	Nil
Uttarakhand	1	Samarth Sewa Samiti, Near Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Satikund, Kankal Hardwar.	148323	114100	Nil
West Bengal	1	Jnandwip Handicapped School and Training Centre, Kadamtala, Patlakhawa, Dist. Cooch Behar-736101.	228000	100859	253888
	2	Kenduadihi Bikash Society, Kenduadihi, Bankura West Bengal-722102.	226700	151800	168602
	3	Noble Mission of South Kolkotta, Pratibandhi Sammilani Village, Brakhola, Krishak Pally, Mukundapur, Kolkotta -700099.	236250	143750	Nil
	4	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity, Vill.: Nimtouri, P.O. Kulberia, Distt: Purba Medinipur, West Bengal Pin:721649.	Nil	236250	185888

Public Libraries

702. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public libraries in the country including Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to formulate any scheme for promoting libraries in the rural areas of the country including Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to improve and develop the libraries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Comprehensive data regarding the number of public libraries in the country is not available. However, the number of public libraries in the country as per the details furnished by the State Governments, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, is implementing several schemes to provide assistance to public libraries, including State Central libraries, district and rural libraries. These schemes cover, *inter alia*, aspects like increasing the stock of books, purchase of computers and infrastructural improvements.

A High Level Committee i.e. National Mission on Libraries has been set up by the Government of India to improve the library and information service sector in the country. The Mission will undertake projects for modernization and networking of libraries, skill development of library staff, expansion of library services in backward and rural areas etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Public Libraries	State Central Library	Divisional/District Library
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	16	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1842	1	29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	1	12
4.	Assam	199	1	22
5.	Bihar	2251	1	20
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	0	5
7.	Chandigarh	16	1	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	1
9.	Delhi	145	0	
10.	Goa	129	1	0
11.	Gujarat	4534	1	18
12.	Haryana	31	1	11
13.	Himachal Pradesh	105	1	12
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	1	12
15.	Jharkhand	23	0	7
16.	Karnataka	7407	1	20
17.	Kerala	4329	1	14
18.	Laksha, Minicoy and Amindivi Island	11	1	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3162	1	34

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	10768	0	37
21.	Manipur	121	1	7
22.	Meghalaya	8	1	4
23.	Mizoram	452	1	5
24.	Nagaland	259	1	8
25.	Odisha	900	1	30
26.	Puducherry	4	1	3
27.	Punjab	21	1	11
28.	Rajasthan	278	1	29
29.	Sikkim	18	1	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	1840	0	30
31.	Tripura	24	1	3
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1321	1	39
33.	Uttarakhand	47	0	3
34.	West Bengal	5071	1	19
Total		45578		

Requirement of Housing

703. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of urban population in the country during the last two decades;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the number of houses required commensurate with the rise in population of the cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate any scheme to meet the growing needs of housing or new townships so as to neutralise the pressure of migrants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The growth of urban population in the country during the last two decades as per the "Census of India 2011: Provisional Population Totals: Rural- Urban Distribution: Figures at a Glance" by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is as under:—

Urban Population as per Census (In million)			Growth in Urban Population (in Percentage)	
1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
217.57	286.12	377.11	31.5	31.8

(b) and (c) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated urban housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan as 24.71 million households in 2007 which was projected to increase to 26.53 million by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. Further, the Ministry has constituted a Technical Group in September, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to estimate the housing shortage in urban areas of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(d) and (e) Housing and colonisation being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to frame and implement programmes to meet the growing needs of housing or new townships in their respective States and to identify/engage/entrust the work of housing to agencies/parastatals depending on their priorities and availability of resources. However, Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06.

JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. In addition, Government has launched the scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) on 02.06.2011 with a vision to create 'slum-free India' by providing financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Statement

The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05

1	2
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Odisha	0.5
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttarakhand	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	0.06
All India	24.71

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage.

[English]

Distribution of Bt. Brinjal Seeds

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

(a) whether the Union Government has a scheme to distribute Bt. Brinjal seeds to the farmers;

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

(c) the extent to which the scheme is likely to be beneficial to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

DDA Housing Scheme, 2012

705. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is contemplating to launch a housing scheme in the year 2012 with a view to meet the housing requirements of the people of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed therein;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to bring this scheme exclusively for the residents of Delhi in view of the acute shortage of housing facilities in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that at present DDA is not contemplating to launch any new Housing Scheme in the year 2012.

(b) to (f) No comments in view of reply (a) above.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Endosulfan Victims

706. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to rehabilitate the endosulfan victims of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Steps taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for relief and rehabilitation of Endosulfan victims in Kerala are as follows:—

(i) A committee was constituted which visited the affected villages of Kerala and inter alia recommended regular monitoring to collect water, soil, human/animal blood samples and development of family focused community centered rehabilitation training programme.

(ii) All activities proposed by the State Government in the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Plan for Kasargod district have been approved.

(iii) The State Government was requested to consider taking up some additional activities in Kasargod district out of a cushion of Rs. 4.49 crore available in the resource envelop of Kerala for 2011-12.

(iv) Based on the proposal from State Government for the year 2012-13, Rs. 5.6 crores have been approved under NRHM for rehabilitation of Endosulfan victims.

FPIs in Andhra Pradesh

707. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of food processing industries functioning in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of items exported by these industries, industry-wise, quantity-wise and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to these industries to face the competition in the international market; and

(d) the details of upgradation and expansion works of food processing industries undertaken in Andhra Pradesh along with the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The data on number of food processing industries functioning in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh is not maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industries. As per Annual Survey of Industries (2007-08) there were 6127 registered food processing units in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The data on items exported by the industries are not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the country including Andhra Pradesh in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas to face the competition in the international market.

(d) The details of the financial assistance provided during the last three years to the agencies/entrepreneurs in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
No. of units approved	Amount released	No. of units approved	Amount released	No. of units approved	Amount released
41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726

[Translation]

Compensation to Security Personnel

708. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Para-Military Forces personnel killed during the last three years;

(b) whether compensation and other claims have been settled in the above cases;

(c) if so the details thereof alongwith the pending cases for settlement; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to

expedite the settlement of the pending cases, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 327 personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) were killed during the last three years.

(b) All compensation and other pensionary claims have been settled except in 03 cases of CRPF which are pending for want of succession certificate from the Court of Law.

(c) As per Government policy, Ex-gratia lump sum compensation have been paid to the Next of Kin as per provision given as under:—

- (i) Death due to accident while on duty Rs. 10 Lakh
- (ii) Death due to aft of violence by terrorist etc. Rs. 10 Lakh
- (iii) Death in action Rs. 15 Lakh
- (iv) Death in natural disasters Rs. 15 Lakh

In addition, Extra Ordinary Family Pension/Liberalized Pensionary Awards, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, Leave Encashment, Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, Deposit Link Insurance Scheme and General Provident Fund have been paid as per CCS (Pension) Rules.

(d) On receipt of succession certificates from Courts and on completion of other formalities pending claims will be settled on priority.

Hiring of Godowns

709. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the number and storage capacity of private godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other public agencies during each of the last three years and the current year along with the rent paid therefor and the norms followed for hiring the said godowns, State-wise;

(b) whether any action was taken to ensure reduction in rent at the time of hiring of these godowns;

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

(d) the storage capacity proposed/likely to be hired during the ensuing year along with the rent to be paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number

and capacity of covered godowns hired from private parties as on 31st March during the last three years and current year (upto 30.06.2012) are as under:—

Year	No. of covered godowns	Capacity hired (in LMT)
2010	178	17.08
2011	145	18.13
2012	130	18.41
Upto 30.6.2012	234	24.43

The State-wise details of number of godowns and its capacity hired from various sources including private parties is given in enclosed Statement-I and II. The rent paid by FCI for hiring of private godowns during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (in crores)
2008-09	85.76
2009-10	108.76
2010-11	126.80
2011-12	Accounts are yet to be finalized

The norms followed for hiring of godowns is enclosed as Statement-III.

(b) and (c) The godowns are hired as per operational needs by General Manager (Region) in a cost effective manner after assessing the condition/location/quality of godowns and prevalent market rent. All efforts are made to pay minimum rent. Hiring under Private Warehouse Scheme is made by floating open tender enquiry and hence, godowns are hired from the lowest bidders after fulfilling the formalities.

(d) Godowns from private parties are hired as per operational needs by the FCI. The rate of rent to be paid is also decided alongwith hiring.

Statement-1

State-wise Number of Storage Units available with FCI as on 30-June-2012

Zone: All Zones | Region: Not Applicable | District: Not Applicable

Note: All Districts in report are FCI Districts.

	Covered								Total Covered = 1+8	CAP		Total Units =9+12	Total Depots	
	FCI Owned	Hired								Owned	Hired			
	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Pvt. Parties	Total Hired = Sum (2 to 7)				Total CAP = 10+11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
East [E] Zone	65	5	32	54	0	0	20	111	176	18	0	18	194	177
Bihar [EC] Region	13	2	12	19	0	0	11	44	57	7	0	7	64	57
Jharkhand [ED] Region	6	1	3	10	0	0	1	15	21	2	0	2	23	21
Odisha [EE] Region	23	0	9	25	0	0	1	35	58	0	0	0	58	58
West Bengal [EF] Region	23	2	8	0	0	0	7	17	40	9	0	9	49	41
North East [F] Zone	42	7	6	6	0	0	16	35	77	0	0	0	77	77
Arunachal Pradesh [FC] Region	4	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	12	0	0	0	12	12
Assam [B] Region	18	1	3	4	0	0	10	18	36	0	0	0	36	36
N&M [FE] Region	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	9	9
NEF [FD] Region	13	2	2	2	0	0	1	7	20	0	0	0	20	20
North [N] Zone	267	151	114	361	44	0	77	747	1014	188	115	303	1317	1091
Delhi [NB] Region	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10	6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana [NC] Region	34	41	28	46	33	0	9	157	191	28	4	32	223	205
Himachal Pradesh [ND] Region	6	8	3	0	0	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17	17
Jammu and Kashmir [NE] Region	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	19	0	6	0	19	19
Punjab [NF] Region	117	22	19	76	9	0	14	140	257	105	25	130	387	276
Rajasthan [NG] Region	37	8	26	88	1	0	32	155	192	19	17	36	228	212
Uttar Pradesh [NH] Region	47	67	33	144	1	0	21	266	313	30	68	98	411	337
Uttarakhand [NI] Region	4	3	5	7	0	0	0	15	19	2	1	3	22	19
South [S] Zone	95	10	69	182	3	2	4	270	365	26	0	26	391	386
Andhra Pradesh [SB] Region	36	10	39	150	3	2	4	208	244	8	0	8	252	261
Karnataka [SD] Region	22	0	16	23	0	0	0	39	61	7	0	7	68	62
Kerala [SC] Region	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	0	6	29	23
Tamil Nadu [SE] Region	14	0	14	9	0	0	0	23	37	5	0	5	42	40
West [W] Zone	68	4	45	57	2	5	61	174	242	15	0	15	257	258
Chhattisgarh [WF] Region	20	0	9	23	0	0	6	38	58	0	0	0	58	61
Gujarat [WB] Region	15	3	11	0	0	0	5	19	34	5	0	5	39	34
Madhya Pradesh [WD] Region	21	0	9	2	0	0	38	49	70	6	0	6	76	82
Maharashtra [C] Region	12	1	16	32	2	5	12	68	80	4	0	4	84	81
Country Total	537	177	266	660	49	7	178	1337	1874	247	115	362	2236	1989

The State-wise number of Depot (Owned and Hired/Covered and Cap) available with FCI on 31.03.2010

Name of the Region/UT	Covered						Cap (Open)			Grand Total	
	F.C.I. Owned	Hired from				Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
		State Government	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	16	10	36	50	5	0	5	55
Jharkhand	6	1	1	8	2	12	18	1	0	1	19
Odisha	23	0	10	45	1	56	79	0	0	0	79
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	11	21	44	6	0	6	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	28	69	24	126	193	12	0	12	205
Assam	17	0	4	2	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	11
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of N.E.Z.	40	10	7	4	10	31	71	0	0	0	71
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	29	14	43	8	94	129	26	1	27	156
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	6	8	24	0	0	0	24
Punjab	108	5	12	92	18	127	235	84	19	103	338
Chandigarh	9	0	6	8	4	15	27	6	1	7	34
Rajasthan	36	1	17	51	22	91	127	18	6	24	151
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	18	29	6	55	107	32	1	33	140
Uttarakhand	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	2	4	24
Total of N.Z.	273	50	75	229	65	419	692	172	30	202	894
Andhra Pradesh	34	5	35	104	8	152	186	9	0	9	195
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	20	30	1	51	72	9	0	9	81
Tamil Nadu	11	0	9	9	3	21	32	3	0	3	35
Puducherry	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	5	65	143	12	225	319	29	0	29	348
Gujarat	15	2	10	0	0	12	27	6	0	6	33
Maharashtra	17	0	15	25	13	53	70	4	0	4	74
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	36	52	105	128	6	0	6	134
Chhattisgarh	20	2	9	27	2	40	60	0	0	0	60
Total of W.Z.	76	10	45	88	67	210	286	16	0	16	302
Grand Total	550	80	220	533	178	1011	1561	229	30	259	1820

The State-wise number of Depot (Owned and Hired/Covered and Cap) available with FCI on 31.03.2011

Name of the Region/UT	Covered						Cap (Open)			Grand Total	
	F.C.I. Owned	Hired from				Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
		State Government	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	11	15	10	37	51	7	0	7	58
Jharkhand	6	1	2	9	2	14	20	2	0	2	22
Odisha	23	0	8	28	1	37	60	0	0	0	60
West Bengal	23	2	9	0	7	18	41	9	0	9	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	30	52	20	107	174	18	0	18	192
Assam	17	0	3	3	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of N.E.Z.	40	12	6	5	10	33	73	0	0	0	73
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	37	26	51	8	122	157	30	2	32	189
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	1	3	19	0	0	0	19
Punjab	108	8	14	91	18	131	239	92	22	114	353
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	2	11	35
Rajasthan	36	0	22	67	19	108	144	20	9	29	173
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	23	75	5	105	157	33	0	33	190
Uttarakhand	5	3	5	7	1	16	21	2	2	4	25
Total of N.Z.	273	62	99	298	52	511	784	190	37	227	1011
Andhra Pradesh	34	12	41	128	6	187	221	15	0	15	236
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	21	35	1	57	78	9	0	9	87
Tamil Nadu	11	0	11	8	3	22	33	4	0	4	37
Puducherry	4	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	12	73	172	10	267	361	36	0	36	397
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	0	13	28	5	0	5	33
Maharashtra	18	0	16	29	12	57	75	5	1	6	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	5	11	26	38	80	103	6	0	6	109
Chhattisgarh	19	2	6	24	3	35	54	0	0	0	54
Total of W.Z.	76	9	44	79	53	185	261	16	1	17	278
Grand Total	550	100	252	606	145	1103	1653	1 260	38	298	1951

The State-wise number of Depot (Owned and Hired/Covered and Cap) available with FCI on 31.03.2012

Name of the Region/UT	Covered						Cap (Open)			Grand Total	
	F.C.I. Owned	Hired from				Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired		Total
		State Government	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	12	17	11	41	55	7	0	7	62
Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	1	15	21	2	0	2	23
Odisha	23	0	8	25	1	34	57	0	0	0	57
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	7	17	40	9	0	9	49
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	31	52	20	108	175	18	0	18	193
Assam	18	0	3	3	9	15	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	6	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	7
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of N.E.Z.	42	12	6	5	9	32	74	0	0	0	74
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	38	25	57	7	127	162	30	3	33	195
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu and Kashmir	15	3	0	0	1	4	19	0	0	0	19
Punjab	107	6	15	93	15	129	236	92	17	109	345
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	2	11	35
Rajasthan	36	0	26	71	17	1 14	150	20	13	33	183
Uttar Pradesh	53	1	25	139	3	168	221	33	4	37	258
Uttarakhand	5	3	4	7	0	14	19	2	2	4	23
Total of N.Z.	272	61	104	374	43	582	854	190	41	231	1085
Andhra Pradesh	34	8	40	143	8	199	233	15	0	15	248
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	22	0	16	23	1	40	62	9	0	9	71
Tamil Nadu	11	0	12	8	3	23	34	4	0	4	38
Puducherry	4	0	2	2	0	4	8	3	0	3	11
Total of S.Z.	95	8	70	176	12	266	361	36	0	36	397
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	1	14	29	5	0	5	34
Maharashtra	18	0	16	31	11	58	76	5	0	5	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	1	9	2	30	42	65	6	0	6	71
Chhattisgarh	19	1	6	22	4	33	52	1	0	1	53
Total of W.Z.	76	4	42	55	46	147	223	17	0	17	240
Grand Total	552	90	253	662	130	1135	1687	261	41	302	1989

Statement-II*The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2010*

(Figure in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)
			FCI Owned	Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total			
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.47	2.09	5.75	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.72	4.62	69
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.19	1.04	87
	3.	Odisha	2.93	0.00	0.67	2.68	0.15	3.50	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.43	3.41	53
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.92	1.96	10.55	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.06	9.07	82
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73
		Total (East Zone)	15.94	0.26	2.27	3.80	1.74	8.07	24.01	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.51	18.22	71
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.66	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.00	73
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.09	41
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.40	78
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.32	94
	Total (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.10	0.56	0.16	0.37	1.19	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.30	73
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	3.38	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.32	63
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.07	2.22	4.96	2.18	13.43	21.11	3.33	0.50	3.34	24.48	17.37	71
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.20	80
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.68	52
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.34	3.45	34.74	4.31	42.84	64.01	6.38	2.97	9.32	73.33	58.14	79
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.16	0.34	2.96	2.39	81
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.32	2.69	1.88	5.89	12.95	1.82	1.31	3.13	16.08	17.13	107
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.26	4.06	0.23	6.62	21.57	5.20	0.10	5.30	26.87	15.62	58
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.18	0.14	0.30	2.37	2.01	85
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	4.99	10.51	47.85	8.78	72.13	129.25	17.35	4.69	22.04	151.29	115.86	77
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.07	5.30	16.39	1.07	22.88	35.49	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.11	35.65	94
	23.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.24	79
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.42	0.25	3.43	7.24	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.83	82
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.08	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	8.28	85
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.59	0.56	95
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.07	9.38	18.36	1.89	29.70	57.62	4.59	0.00	4.59	62.21	55.59	89
	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.3	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.53	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.80	6.80	100
	29.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	2.41	2.42	2.23	7.19	18.96	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.98	12.51	63
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.12	80
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.41	1.63	1.79	1.95	5.78	9.15	0.35	0.00	0.35	9.50	7.70	81
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.70	2.31	0.12	3.33	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	5.55	66
	Total (W.Z.)		25.41	0.86	8.13	6.52	4.39	17.81	43.22	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.86	32.68	73
	Grand Total		129.69	8.28	28.85	76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.36	225.65	78

The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2011

(Figure in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered						Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Total effective storage capacity as per region	Utiliza- tion (%age) on effective capacity	
			F.C.I. Owned	Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired						Total
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	4.06	58.00	6.60	62
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.63	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.72	54.00	1.34	54
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.19	0.15	3.14	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	2.75	45.00	6.16	45
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.90	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	5.43	49.00	10.49	52
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	9.00	10.49	52
	Total (East Zone)		16.03	0.26	2.70	3.42	1.72	8.10	24.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.69	12.97	50.00	24.59	53
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.15	41.00	2.72	42
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	30.00	0.23	30
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	27.00	0.26	27
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00	0.23	57
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.29	60.00	0.48	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.08	38.00	0.21	38
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00	0.33	39
	Total (N.E.Z)		3.0	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.92	42.00	4.46	43
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.16	32.00	2.86	41
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.08	5.60	2.27	15.12	22.80	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.24	20.04	76.00	26.24	76
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	48.00	0.25	48
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.75	57.00	1.12	67
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.59	4.72	38.61	4.27	48.19	69.36	7.14	3.28	10.42	79.78	63.60	80.00	83.22	79
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.17	0.83	1.08	0.00	2.08	3.15	0.17	0.12	0.29	3.44	2.22	65.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.12	1.89	6.69	13.75	1.85	1.72	3.57	17.32	15.82	91.00	17.26	92
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.71	12.30	0.22	17.30	32.25	5.19	0.00	5.19	37.44	24.94	67.00	35.35	71
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.05	1.38	2.04	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.36	1.99	84.00	2.30	87
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	5.48	15.53	61.31	8.73	91.05	148.17	18.30	5.34	23.64	171.81	130.64	76.00	168.60	77
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	7.08	19.98	2.09	29.20	41.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	44.48	39.67	89.00	43.85	91
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.50	65.00	5.37	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.58	1.61	0.25	3.44	7.22	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.38	6.50	78.00	8.38	78
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.56	3.42	9.22	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.83	5.21	53.00	9.94	56
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.64	0.33	52.00		
	Total (S.Z.)		27.92	0.05	11.09	22.16	2.90	36.20	64.12	4.65	0.00	4.65	68.77	55.26	80.00	67.54	82
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.76	6.76	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.03	5.44	77.00	6.96	78
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.63	3.17	2.31	8.11	20.01	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.13	13.36	63.00	17.72	76
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00	17.72	76
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.07	1.36	0.98	1.87	4.28	7.65	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.01	5.87	73.00	7.88	74
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.87	2.71	0.23	3.87	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	7.90	88.00	8.99	88
	Total (W.Z.)		25.54	0.27	6.48	6.86	4.41	18.02	43.56	1.65	0.10	1.75	45.31	32.67	72.00	41.55	79
	Grand Total		129.91	6.18	36.37	93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10	233.46	74.00	306.74	76

Effective Capacity — Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

(Figure in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%)	Total effective storage capacity as per region	Utilization (%) on effective capacity
			F.C.I. Owned	Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total					
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.11	0.51	2.49	6.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.15	355	50.00	6.79	52
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.66	1.33	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.38	1.21	88.00	1.38	88
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.97	0.15	2.94	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	368	62.00	5.94	62
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.11	6.55	59.00	10.51	63
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00		
		Total (East Zone)	16.04	0.26	2.88	3.29	1.68	8.11	24.15	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.71	15.05	59.00	24.62	61
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.11	74.00	2.78	76
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	23.00	0.22	23
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58.00	0.26	58
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00	0.26	65
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.31	65.00	0.48	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	11. Manipur		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	70.00	0.20	70
	12. Nagaland		0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.16	48.00	0.33	48
	Total (N.E.Z.)		3.38	0.10	0.54	0.21	0.36	1.21	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	3.09	67.00	4.53	68
North	13. Delhi		3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.81	49.00	2.95	61
	14. Haryana		7.68	4.20	3.22	6.17	2.34	15.93	23.61	3.33	0.16	3.49	27.10	22.92	85.00	27.10	85
	15. Himachal Pradesh		0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	0.26	54
	16. Jammu and Kashmir		1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.82	63.00	0.94	87
	17. Punjab		21.17	0.28	4.99	40.14	4.03	49.44	70.61	7.14	2.59	9.73	80.34	67.60	84.00	83.96	84
	18. Chandigarh		1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00		
	19. Rajasthan		7.06	0.00	2.25	4.53	1.88	8.66	15.72	1.85	4.27	6.12	21.84	19.36	89.00	21.55	90
	20. Uttar Pradesh		14.95	0.15	6.17	20.74	0.12	27.18	42.13	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.53	36.73	77.00	45.39	81
	21. Uttarakhand		0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.05	0.26	2.01	1.73	86.00	1.92	90
	Total (N.Z.)		57.12	5.22	17.94	73.20	8.40	104.76	161.88	18.30	7.51	25.81	187.69	154.18	82.00	184.07	84
South	22. Andhra Pradesh		12.66	0.10	8.16	22.38	3.54	34.18	46.84	2.62	0.00	2.62	49.46	49.47	100.00	48.93	101
	23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24. Kerala		5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.76	70.00	5.33	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	25	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.50	1.59	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	7.48	88.00	8.32	90
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.56	0.52	0.50	3.58	9.38	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.99	8.35	84.00	10.15	87
	27	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00		
	Total (S.Z.)		27.95	0.10	12.35	24.60	4.29	41.34	69.29	4.85	0.00	4.85	74.14	69.62	94.00	72.73	96
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	5.35	75.00	7.11	75
	29	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.62	3.46	2.08	8.16	20.06	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.08	15.87	75.00	17.53	91
	30	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00		
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.01	0.90	1.87	5.24	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.60	3.34	60.00	5.37	62
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.10	3.22	0.42	4.77	9.89	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.90	9.44	95.00	9.90	95
	Total (W.Z.)		25.54	0.17	6.17	6.69	3.68	16.71	42.25	1.66	0.00	1.66	43.91	34.09	78.00	39.91	85
	Grand Total		130.03	5.85	39.88	107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04	276.03	82.00	325.86	85

Effective Capacity — Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 30.06.2012

(Figure in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utiliza- tion (%age)	Total effective storage capacity as per region	Utiliza- tion (%age) on effective capacity
			F.C.I. Owned	Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total					
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.04	0.84	1.15	0.51	2.54	6.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.20	3.80	53.00	6.77	56
	2.	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.20	0.21	0.15	0.59	1.26	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.31	0.98	75.00	1.26	78
	3.	Odisha	3.02	0.00	1.04	1.85	0.15	3.04	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.06	5.16	85.00	6.05	85
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.96	0.00	0.87	2.02	10.61	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.12	6.20	56.00	10.01	63
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00		
		Total (East Zone)	16.04	0.27	3.04	3.21	1.68	8.20	24.24	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.80	16.20	63.00	24.09	67
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.34	82.00	2.78	84
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.13	59.00	0.22	59
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	100.00	0.26	100
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.20	77.00	0.26	77
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.36	75.00	0.48	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.23	85 00	0.27	85
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	100.00	0.32	103
	Total (N.E.Z)		3.38	0.10	0.61	0.21	0.36	1.28	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.66	3.85	83.00	4.59	84
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	265	72.00	2.86	93
	14.	Haryana	7.68	8.54	3.22	6.27	2.65	20.68	28.36	3.33	0.49	382	32.18	33.36	104.00	3218	104
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.13	50.00	0.26	50
	16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	1.02	78.00	1.22	84
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.54	5.33	40.28	7.06	53.21	74.38	7.14	3.32	10.46	84.84	84.49	100.00	88.43	99
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.92	6.27	2.65	11.84	18.90	1.84	5.55	7.39	26.29	31.72	121.00	26.29	121
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	7.47	26.73	0.00	34.35	49.30	5.19	2.72	7.91	57.21	61.50	107.00	55.21	111
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.04	0.25	2.00	1.77	89.00	1.91	93
	Total (N.Z.)		57 12	9.82	20 25	81.17	12.39	123.63	180.75	18.29	12.35	30.64	211.39	219.71	104.00	208.36	105
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.31	8.28	23.72	3.15	35.46	48.12	2.62	0.00	2.62	50.74	50.87	100.00	50.21	101
	23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	5.19	97.00	5.35	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	25.	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.53	1.62	0.25	3.40	7.21	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.57	7.88	92.00	8.37	94
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.59	0.50	0.50	3.59	9.39	0.61	0.00	0.61	10.00	9.77	98.00	10.16	101
	27.	Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00		
	Total (S.Z.)		27.95	0.31	12.53	25.95	3.90	42.69	70.64	4.85	0.00	4.85	75.49	74.27	98.00	74.09	100
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.17	1.49	0.00	0.50	2.16	7.16	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.43	7.02	94.00	7.35	96
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.71	3.70	2.39	8.86	20.76	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.78	16.95	78.00	18.24	93
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00		
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	1.09	0.01	2.69	3.79	7.16	0.36	0.00	0.36	7.52	7.04	94.00	7.29	97
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.20	3.28	0.52	5.03	10.15	0.01	0.00	0.01	10.16	9.78	96.00	10.16	96
	Total (W.Z.)		25.54	0.20	6.49	7.05	6.10	19.84	45.38	1.66	0.00	1.66	47.04	40.88	87.00	43.04	95
	Grand Total		130.03	10.70	42.92	117.59	24.43	195.64	325.67	26.36	12.35	38.71	364.38	354.91	97.00	354.17	100

Effective Capacity — Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

2. In respect of Shillong Region, the data of storage capacity/stock has been taken as on the last day of the month.

Statement-III**A. Norms for Hiring of godowns from State Government/Public Enterprises:**

1. Before considering any proposal for hiring the godowns, the suitability of the structure for storage of foodgrains, etc. is examined and the godowns are got inspected by the quality control staff also to determine their fitness for storage.
2. In all these cases, the terms and conditions of lease should be settled before the occupation of the premises.

B. Hiring of Private godowns

Before hiring covered storage space from private sources and on non-guaranteed basis a preliminary report is obtained about the name of the owner, area, capacity, minimum rent acceptable, storage worthiness, distance from railway goods-shed and following broad guidelines are kept in view:—

- (i) roof may be of cement or sheets, it should be leak-proof;
- (ii) flooring must be cement plastered and/or bricks with cement pointing and at least about one and half feet high so as to be moisture/rodent proof;
- (iii) walls must also be cement plastered and/or of bricks with cement pointing so as to provide adequate protection against seepage of moisture;
- (iv) the godowns should have ventilators and opposite doors so as to provide adequate light and cross ventilation;
- (v) site conditions should be such which provide adequate drainage higher than the flood level; and

- (vi) godowns must be fixed with proper doors which could be adequately secured.

Production of Onion

710. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been bumper production of onions tomato, potato etc. in various parts of the country during the current season;

(b) if so, the total production of these commodities in each State/Union Territory during the current season in comparison to the previous year;

(c) whether incidents of distress sale and throwing away of produce, including tomato, potato, onions and other such commodities has been reported from the various parts of the country;

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

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure that farmers got minimum price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per present estimates, there is no significant variation in the production of onions, tomato, potato etc. in various parts of the country during the current season. A statement showing production of onions, tomato, potato etc. in each State/Union Territory during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, upon receipt of proposals from State Governments

implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. During the current year, MIS proposals from Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh for procurement of 54,000 MT of onion @ Rs. 6000 per MT and 100,000 MT of potato @ Rs. 3280 per MT, respectively, was agreed to.

(e) Government of India provides assistance under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

schemes for development of infrastructure for post harvest management including establishment of cold storages and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale market and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. In addition, National Horticulture Board (NHB) provides assistance for establishment of cold storages. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is a Central Agency implementing MIS operations of agricultural commodities including onion, tomato and potato.

Statement

State-wise Production of Onions, Tomato and Potato during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Provisional)

States/UTs	Onion		Tomato		Potato	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1.08	1.15		
Andhra Pradesh	812.58	824.77	5926.21	6015.10	96.93	98.38
Arunchal Pradesh					31.70	40.00
Assam	22.07	23.97	387.24	397.74	737.59	783.40
Bihar	1082.03	1134.00	1056.24	1085.60	5784.30	6104.28
Chandigarh						
Chhattisgarh	174.15	222.21	627.87	718.54	526.30	579.18
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1.80	1.80		
Daman and Diu						
Delhi	27.29	18.58	30.95	23.58	18.45	18.96
Goa						
Gujarat	1514.09	1562.20	978.44	1092.48	1881.81	2395.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	453.86	434.70	392.36	387.60	598.16	550.10
Himachal Pradesh	35.90		388.43	392.96	206.00	
Jammu and Kashmir	63.55	63.27	136.59	77.80	150.73	159.22
Jharkhand	305.00	318.19	401.56	247.59	655.50	652.79
Karnataka	2592.24	2721.85	1756.70	1844.54	400.81	424.74
Kerala					0.01	5.44
Lakshadweep						
Madhya Pradesh	1021.52	1298.44	346.91	440.95	743.00	944.39
Maharashtra	4905.00	5036.00	738.00	1064.00	318.00	400.00
Manipur			28.57	22.57	15.20	
Meghalaya		3.74			162.40	163.49
Mizoram	0.65	4.38	6.18	6.42	2.25	2.52
Nagaland		3.10	4.00	8.50	10.00	20.15
Odisha	385.91	418.99	1367.17	1378.39	191.39	20.15
Puducherry	0.39	0.39	0.07	0.07		
Punjab	182.27	182.44	154.46	154.59	2088.36	2101.68
Rajasthan	494.21	80.00	67.47	170.00	75.75	200.00
Sikkim	1.60	1.63	8.05	8.36	45.70	47.09
Tamil Nadu	338.90	333.87	580.59	363.26	97.12	62.94
Tripura			30.15	38.66	109.79	122.96
Uttar Pradesh	368.57	363.47	248.63	258.67	13576.57	14125.08
Uttarakhand	37.99	38.20	97.08	97.67	424.34	424.99
West Bengal	297.98	304.56	1063.65	1104.50	13391.24	10700.00
Total	15117.75	15392.95	16826	17403.08	42339.40	41328.32

Source: NHRDF

[English]

**Allotment of Accommodation on
Medical Ground**

711. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised/modified the guidelines for allotment of accommodation in Central area of New Delhi only to the needy Government servants on medical grounds;

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

(c) the details of applications pending with the Ministry of Urban Development for allotment of accommodation in central area of New Delhi only to the needy Government servants on medical ground, applicant-wise;

(d) the time since when these applications are pending along with the reasons therefor, applicant-wise; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government in this direction and the time by which all these pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A copy of existing guidelines is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details of pending applications are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) After finalization of new format for medical/disability certificate, all the applicants will be requested to furnish their respective medical/disability certificate in the new format. Thereafter, pending applications will be placed before the Accommodation Committee for consideration/recommendation and will be disposed of after the approval of the Competent Authority.

Statement-I

No. 12035/2/97-Pol.II

**Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
Directorate of Estates
(Policy Division)**

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the, 7th December, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Guidelines for discretionary allotment of General Pool accommodation.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Directorate's O.M. of even number dated 17.11.1997 on the above mentioned subject and to state that the competent authority has decided that modifications; in the guidelines for allotment on medical grounds be made as under:—

1. The sub-para-(iii) of para-3 of the O.M. dated 17.11.1997 will be read as under:

"The Committee will recommend to the Competent Authority i.e. Minister in charge for allotments in central areas in all cases of allotment on medical grounds unless requested otherwise within the ceiling of 5%. Where the Minister defers from the recommendations of the Committee, he will also record the reasons therefor in writing."

2. The caption 'medical grounds' under Para-1 of Annexure-I, the following will be substituted:

"The allotment on medical grounds in the case of the Government servants and their spouses, dependent children and dependent parents shall be made in the central area, unless otherwise requested. The list of diseases explained in sub-paras (a), (b), (c), (d)(i)(ii)(iii) (iv) and also the note thereunder shall remain unchanged."

* This revision of guidelines issues with the approval of Hon'ble UDM and shall be subject to ex-post-facto approval of CCA.

-Sd/
(R.N. Yadav)
Deputy Director
Phone 23062816

To

1. The Ministries/Departments of Govt, of India (As per list).
2. All Officers/Sections in Directorate of Estates.

Copy to:

1. PS to UDM MOS(UD)
2. PPS to Secretary (UD)
3. PS to A.S.(UD)
4. PS to DE/DE-II
5. NIC, for placing on the web portal

-Sd/
(R.N. Yadav)
Deputy Director

No. 12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt.II)

Government of India
Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi,
dated the 17th November, 1997

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Guidelines for discretionary allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation in Delhi.

Under the provisions of the SR 317-B-25, the Government for reasons to the recorded in writing, may relax all or any of the provisions of the Allotment Rules in case of any officer or residence or class of officers or type of residences. Under these provisions, allotments

have been made in the past in relaxation of rules, depending upon the merits of each case, with the approval of the competent authority. However, in view of the increasingly large number of out-of turn allotments, a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 585/94 (S.S. Tiwari Vs Union of India) was filed by way of Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its final order dated 23.12.96, directed the Govt, that discretionary/out of turn allotments be regulated and transparency maintained by framing appropriate rules in this regard which may also be duly notified. The Supreme Court also directed that the ceiling of discretionary allotments shall be 5% of the total number of vacancies occurring in each type of houses in a year.

2. Accordingly, the matter has been considered by the Government and it has been decided to lay down detailed guidelines which will regulate the discretionary allotments of Government accommodation in future. Discretionary allotments to serving Government officials shall be permitted only on medical, security and functional grounds. Such allotments on medical, security and functional grounds which are not covered under general policy instructions (Appendix-III), shall be made through two Committees of officers, duly constituted for the purpose, which shall consider each request within laid down policy guidelines. The composition of two Committees shall be as under:—

(A) Allotment of Type-IV(Spl.) and above type of accommodation (including hostels).

(i) Secretary, Urban Development Chairman

(ii) Secretary, Personnel Member

(where the proposal involve Addl. Secretaries and equivalent or above)

OR

Establishment Officer

where proposals involve Deputy Secretaries/Directors, Joint Secretaries and equivalent or Tenure Pool Officers).

(iii)	Joint/Addl. Secretary (in-charge of Estate matters)	Member
(iv)	Two Medical Experts (for medical cases only)	Members
(v)	One Secretary/Addl. Secretary level officer Co-opted from other ministries*	Member
(vi)	Director of Estates	Member Secretary

(B) Allotment of type-IV and below type of accommodation

(i)	Joint Secretary (dealing with the subject)	Chairman
(ii)	Joint Secretary (Staff Welfare) (Ministry of Personnel and Training)	Member
(iii)	Two Medical Experts (for medical cases only)	Members
(iv)	Director of Estates	Member
(v)	One Joint Secretary level officer co-opted from other ministries.*	Member
(vi)	Addl. Director of Estates/ Director of Estates-II	Member Secretary

3. Procedure/guidelines to be followed:

- (i) The Committee shall meet at least once in three months to consider all applications received through proper channel. The requests in the case of Dy. Secretaries and above should be specifically recommended by the Secretary of the Department concerned and by the Joint Secretary (Administration)/Head of the Department in all other cases.
- (ii) The Committee shall consider discretionary allotments in the next below type of the entitlement of the officials concerned.
- (iii) The committees, while recommending allotment to the competent authority (i.e. Minister in-charge) shall make a speaking recommendation in each case, giving specific reasons for discretionary allotment. Where the Minister differs from the recommendations of the Committee, he will also record the reasons therefore in writing.
- (iv) The Detailed guidelines for priority allotment of Govt, accommodation on **medical** grounds within the overall ceiling of 5% of all types of discretionary allotments in each type in a year are in Annexure-I.
- (v) The discretionary allotment on **security** grounds may be made within the overall ceiling of 5% on fulfilment of terms and conditions given in Annexure-II.
- (vi) The Priority allotment on **functional** grounds, as specified in Annexure-III, shall be made by the Directorate of Estates within the quota prescribed for each category of dignitaries and the overall ceiling of 5% without referring them to the committees constituted in para 2 above as no discretion in such cases is involved.
- (vii) The committees may also consider and recommend for allotment of residential

*Note: One officer of appropriate rank, such as Secretary/Addl Secretary/Joint Secretary to the Government of India from Ministries other than Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment or Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions shall be specifically invited. While extending such invitation, it will be ensured that the representative of those Ministries/Departments whose proposals are on the agenda of the meetings are not invited. Such a member shall be co-opted from various ministries by following a principles of rotation.

accommodation to any other case of serving Government officials, not Jailing under any of the categories mentioned above, on extreme compassionate grounds. Such allotments shall, however, be restricted to a total of not more than 5 houses in each type (Type-I to V only) in a year, within the overall ceiling of 5% of each such type in a year.

4. Allotment to private individuals/non-governmental organisations:

The allotments made to **private persons such as eminent artists, persons of outstanding merit engaged in works of national standing or national award winners in the field of science, sports or social services and non-governmental organisations/institutions** will be valid only upto the end of the current allotment period. The non-governmental organisations will not be eligible for allotment of govt, residential accommodation nor will any proposal for extension in the present allotment period be considered, except in national interest or to meet international obligations with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. Similarly, discretionary allotment to private individuals/non-government persons, including freedom fighters, shall be allowed only with the approval of the CCA, if it is considered necessary in national interest or for meeting international obligations. The widows of freedom fighters will be allowed to retain Govt, accommodation only for a period of six months after the demise of the allottees.

5. All the aforesaid types of discretionary allotments shall be made by the Govt, within the overall ceiling of 5% of vacancies occurring in each type of houses in a calendar year and, under no circumstances, such allotments shall exceed such ceiling.

6. The Directorate of Estates shall circulate the list of all such allottees to the various Government Deptts. on a quarterly basis and an yearly statement of such allotments would be laid on the Table of each House of

Parliament in the light of the Supreme Court's directions.

7. These orders supersede all previous orders issued by the Govt, regarding out-of- turn/ad-hoc/discretionary allotments on medical, functional and security grounds and for allotment to non-government persons such as freedom fighters, eminent artists, social workers etc., and non-governmental organisations/institutions.

8. These orders shall come into force with immediate effect.

-Sd/-

(R.D. Sahay)

Dy. Director of Estates (Policy)

To,

1. All Ministeris/Departments.
2. All Sections and officers in Directorate of Estates.
3. All Regional offices in the Directorate of Estates,
4. Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariats.

Copy to:

1. PStoMOS(UAE)
2. PPS to Secretary (UD)
3. PS to Addl. Secretary (UD)
4. PS to JS(UD)/DE/DE-II

-Sd/-

(Mahendera Singh)

Asstt. Director of Estates (Policy II)

Annexure-I

Medical Grounds:

The allotment on medical grounds including ground floor/central area shall be made in the case of the

Government Servants and their spouses, dependent children and dependent parents, suffering from any of the following diseases:—

- (a) **Tuberculosis:** Pulmonary tuberculosis (serious cases only).
- (b) **Cancer Cases:** Malignant neoplasm.
- (c) **Heart ailments:** Of an exceptionally serious nature and in need of urgent treatment.
- (d) **Disabled persons:**
 - (i) **Blind-** Those who suffer from either of the following conditions:
 - (1) Total absence of sight.
 - (2) Visual Acuity not exceeding 6/90 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses.
 - (3) Impression of the field of vision subtending an angle of 20 degrees or worse.
 - (ii) **Deaf:** Those having hearing loss of more than 90 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.
 - (iii) **Orthopedically handicapped:** To the extent of 40% and above disability.
 - (iv) **Mentally handicapped/spastic dependents.**

Note:

- (1) The list of diseases, on the basis of which discretionary allotment may be considered as above, is not an exhaustive one. The Committees may consider any other life threatening diseases or other serious disabilities causing permanent impairment, for this purpose.
- (2) In cases where disability of depended parents is the sole ground for asking for discretionary allotment, the Committees

should consider the facts and circumstances along with merits of each case carefully, before making their recommendations.

Annexure-II

Security Grounds:

Discretionary allotment on Security ground may be made subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The general pool accommodation shall be allotted to only those persons who are in the Z+ (Z Plus) or higher security category:
- (ii) There must be a clear nexus with the public interest to justify the allotment of general pool accommodation to such persons. Ministry of Home Affairs would examine in each case that allotment of Government accommodation to a person in the Z+ or higher security category is in public interest and the security threat to the person has emanated from the duties performed in public office held by him in the past. Ministry of Home Affairs should also opine whether it is absolutely necessary to provide the person concerned a house in Delhi.
- (iii) On receipt of a request from the persons concerned for allotment of Government accommodation on security grounds, Ministry of Home Affairs will carry out an exercise to ascertain whether a person in the Z+ security category owns a house in Delhi in his or spouse's name and whether security arrangements can be provided in that house itself.
- (iv) Further action to provide a Government accommodation to the protectees in Delhi shall be taken by the Dte. of Estates, based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The allotment shall be for a period of one year and can be extended for a further

period of one year at a time; subject to CCA being satisfied about the need for extension, based on the threat perception to be reviewed by Ministry of Home Affairs at least once in every year.

- (v) Not higher than Type-VI accommodation shall be allotted to such protectees and it could be even lower depending upon the category of the protectee and the threat perception in individual cases:
- (vi) The applicant shall confirm his willingness/capacity to pay the market rent/special licence fee in advance and continuous default in payment of prescribed rent for three months or more would render him liable for eviction.
- (vii) **Market rate of licence fee** shall be charged for the Government accommodation so allotted to a protectee. **In case the protectee has a house in Delhi, he must surrender the same to the Government for the period of his occupation of Government accommodation.** In such cases special licence fee shall be charged for the period of occupation of Government accommodation instead of market rent.

Annexure-III

Functional Grounds:

The personal Staff working with the Ministers and with other dignitaries as specified below shall be allotted accommodation one type below their entitlement on the basis of the emoluments prescribed on the crucial date in the relevant allotment year. However, PS to Prime Minister/Minister shall be eligible for allotment of Government accommodation as per their entitlement on the crucial date subject to availability. The allotment of accommodation to the personal staff of the various dignitaries shall be made within the overall ceiling of 5% of vacancies in respect of each type of houses occurring in a year. The personal staff working with

the following authorities shall be eligible for priority allotments:—

- (1) **Key personnel in Prime Minister's Office** based on the recommendations made at a level not below the Jt. Secretary in-charge of Administration in the Prime Minister's Office.
- (2) **Personal Staff attached to Ministers:—**
 - (i) **Cabinet Ministers/Ministers of State:-** Three members of the personal staff (other than Gr. 'D') and one Jamadar/Peon. In addition, one Group 'D' may be given change of accommodation as recommended by the Minister.
 - (ii) **Dy. Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries** Two members of personal staff (other than Gr. (D') and one Jamadar/Peon. In addition, one Group 'D' may be given change of accommodation as recommended by the Minister.

Such allotments would be subject further to the following conditions:—

- (a) Such priority allotments have not already been made to the personal staff on the recommendations of the Minister, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary.
- (b) No fresh sanction for such allotment would be made with the change in the portfolio of the Minister, etc; if those members of the staff who have been allotted general pool quarters on the above basis on his recommendation, continue to be with the Minister.
- (c) In case of a new Minister, if none of the members of his personal staff have been allotted accommodation on his recommen-

dation, irrespective of whether some members of his personal staff are in occupation of general pool accommodation, priority allotments may be made on his recommendation restricting the numbers as prescribed above.

- (d) If the portfolio of the Minister is changed or if the Minister demits office and is thereafter appointed as Minister in the same Ministry or in another Ministry in case those members of his personal staff who have been allotted general pool accommodation earlier continue to be in his personal staff and the quota indicated above has been exhausted, no further priority allotment or change of allotment is to be made.

- (3) **Key personnel in Cabinet Sectt. :-** Key officials of Cabinet Sectt. (Main) with responsibility relating to meeting of the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees/Committee of Secretaries as recommended by the Joint Secretary in-charge of Administration in the Cabinet Sectt.
- (4) **Leaders of Opposition in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha:** Three members of personal staff (other than Grade 'D') and one Jamadar/Peon.
- (5) **Chairman/Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Speaker/Dy. Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chief Justice of India/Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission:** Three members of personal Staff (other than Grade 'D') and one unit for Jamadar/Peon.
- (6) **Judges of Supreme Court/Members of Planning Commission:** Two units for personal staff (other than Grade 'D') and one unit for Jamadar/Peon.

- (7) **Chief Election Commissioner/Election Commissioners/Secretaries to Government of India:** Two units for personal staff (other than Gr. 'D') and one unit for Jamadar/Peon.
- (8) A maximum of two persons from personal staff of each of the former Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers may be provided with discretionary residential allotments from the General Pool in Delhi, provided the dignitaries are residing in Delhi.

Note: The allotment of accommodation may be made in a central area, subject to availability. However, no personal staff shall be entitled to more than one change, which would form part of "in-turn change" allotment after due enlistment on the change waiting list.

Statement-II

Details of pending application

Sl. No.	Name of applicant (Shri/Smt./Km.)	Date since	Reasons pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Ran Bijay Singh	26.9.11	Perform a of the medical/disability certificate is under review
2.	Khalid Akhtar	15.9.11	-do-
3.	Bhajan Lal	26.9.11	-do-
4.	Madan Pal	10.10.11	-do-
5.	Vinod Kumar Sharma	17.11.11	-do-
6.	Sahil Rastogi	08.11.11	-do-
7.	Krishan Kumar	06.01.12	-do-
8.	Rajender Singh	05.11.11	-do-
9.	Jamuna Prasad Verman	30.11.11	-do-

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10.	Ashok Kumar	05.12.11	Perform a of the medical/ disability certificate is under review	34.	Arvind Kumar	24.01.12	Perform a of the medical/ disability certificate is under review
11.	Amrish Kumar	14.12.11	-do-	35.	Gaurav Sharma	06.01.12	-do-
12.	Dharmendra Singh Rathore	15.12.11	-do-	36.	Sita Ram Badoni	04.01.12	-do-
13.	Aslam Miyan	14.12.11	-do-	37.	Tejpal Sharma	03.01.12	-do-
14.	Geeta Dubey	27.12.11	-do-	38.	Sudhir Ravindran	24.01.12	-do-
15.	Girish Chander	20.12.11	-do-	39.	Parvesh Mehra	05.01.12	-do-
16.	Nemjahat Touthang	03.01.12	-do-	40.	Srikara Naik	24.01.12	-do-
17.	Manish Rajput	26.12.11	-do-	41.	S.K. Misra	11.01.12	-do-
18.	Ram Chander Meena	26.12.11	-do-	42.	Udayan Bannerjee	15.02.12	-do-
19.	Jitendera Kumar	19.01.12	-do-	43.	Jaya Dubey	29.02.12	-do-
20.	Shadi Lal	24.01.12	-do-	44.	Dharpal S. Gavai	19.01.12	-do-
21.	Ashok Kumar	16.01.12	-do-	45.	Kishan Kumar	21.02.12	-do-
22.	Vinod Kumar	24.01.12	-do-	46.	Madan Pal Singh	06.03.12	-do-
23.	Md. Sajid	06.02.12	-do-	47.	Sitesh Kumar	27.02.12	-do-
24.	Washington Narzary	28.12.11	-do-	48.	Kashif Imran	29.03.12	-do-
25.	Ram Pratap Sinha	08.02.12	-do-	49.	Sanjay Kumar	13.06.12	-do-
26.	Savitri Devi	01.02.12	-do-	50.	Praveen Nagar	18.4.12	-do-
27.	Gopi Chand Sharma	15.02.12	-do-	51.	Shyla Varghese	27.3.12	-do-
28.	Mahesh Singh	19.01.12	-do-	52.	Sher Singh	19.7.12	-do-
29.	Sarita Bhardwaj	05.02.12	-do-	53.	Shailendra Bahuguna	28.6.12	-do-
30.	Anil Kumar	19.12.11	-do-	54.	Ram Niwas	23.5.12	-do-
31.	Promod Kumar	06.01.12	-do-	55.	Sohan Lal Verma	24.11.11	-do-
32.	Vandana Kain	14.12.11	-do-	56.	Ashok Kumar	11.7.12	-do-
33.	D.B. Pandey	24.01.12	-do-	57.	Manisha Pant	01.5.12	-do-
				58.	Ajeet Kumar Goel	11.5.12	-do-

1	2	3	4
59.	Arun Kumar Rathore	10.5.12	Perform a of the medical/ disability certificate is under review
60.	Liloo	05.7.12	-do-
61.	A.B. Sundriyal	04.7.12	-do-

Amendment in Explosives Act

712. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Explosives Act to restrict the use of material like ammonium nitrate in making explosives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of theft/disappearance of ammonium nitrate during the course of transportation;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for safe transportation of such material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Ammonium Nitrate has been included as an explosive in the Explosives Act, 1884 vide Notification No. 1678 (E) dated 21 July, 2011 issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

(c) to (e) There are some input suggesting incidents of possible theft/disappearance of Ammonium Nitrate during transportation, the details of which are under investigation. As a regulatory measure, Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 have been notified vide Notification No. G.S.R 553 (E) dated 11th July, 2012 by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. In these Rules provisions have been made for control over manufacture, restriction on transport/delivery etc of Ammonium Nitrate.

More Battalions for CPMF

713. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create more battalions for all the Central Para-military Forces (CPMF) to deal with the law and order situation in the country;

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

(c) whether many forces are facing shortage of Personnel/Staff due to large scale retirement from services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As on date, there is no proposal to create more battalions for the Central Para-military Forces to deal with the law and order situation in the country. However, Government of India has in recent years issued sanctions for raising of battalions in Central Para-military Forces, as per details given below:—

Name of Force	Date of Sanction Order	No. of Battalions	Period of Raising
1	2	3	4
ITBP	17.02.2011	13	5 years starting from 2012-13
SSB	25.06.2010	32	5 years starting from 2010-11
CRPF	01.09.2009	38	10 years starting from 2009-10

1	2	3	4
BSF	22.01.2009	29	5 years starting from 2009-10
Commando Bn for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in CRPF	12.09.2008	10	Already raised in 3 years from 2008-09 to 2010-11
Total		122	

(c) and (d) Forces are not facing shortage of Personnel/Staff due to large scale retirement from services. However, regular vacancies due to normal wastage like superannuation, voluntary retirement, etc. are filled through promotion and direct recruitment from time to time.

Grants for Performing Artists

714. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to hike the grants for performing artists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of artists likely to be benefited therefrom;

(c) whether any monitoring committee is likely to be set up by the Government to grade the artists and cultural organizations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 'The scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects' has two components viz. (i) salary grant and (ii) production grant. The Government has taken up a proposal to hike the grant under the "salary component" as under:—

(i) The amount of salary grant for the Guru from Rs. 10,000/- per month to Rs. 20,000/- per month and for the Artists from Rs. 6,000/- per month to Rs. 10,000/- per month. The maximum number of Artists supported as part of a Group under the salary component is 25.

(ii) The maximum amount of production grant

stands already enhanced from Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs. 5,00,000/- per project w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Development Works in Urban Areas

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

(a) whether some development works in urban areas of some States and Union Territories have been undertaken with financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of each of the projects, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that it provides loan to State Governments and their implementing agencies up to 75% of project cost for implementing infrastructure development projects. These schemes/projects are prepared and implemented by respective states and their implementing agencies.

(b) NCRPB has also informed that it has till date provided financial assistance to 264 Infrastructure development projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 118044 crore out of which an amount of Rs. 8020 crore has been sanctioned as loan. Out of the sanctioned loan, an amount of Rs. 6092 crore has been released till June, 2012.

Among the 264 projects financed by the Board, 182 projects have been reported completed and 82 are at various stages of implementation. List of ongoing and completed projects is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

List of Ongoing Infrastructure projects with loan assistance from NCRPB (June, 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Implementing Agency	Date of sanction	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Actual Loan Amount released (till June, 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana Sub Region						
Transport Sector project (19 nos.)						
1.	Improvement of MAM NH 10 road by providing widening of carriageway, footpath and drainage from Km. 70.100 to 79.200 in MC limit Rohtak	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Oct.-07	32.08	24.06	19.50
2.	Improvement by way of four laning of Rewari Kot Kasim Road upto NH-8, Shahjahanpur Rewan road upto 6 km., Rewari Narnaul Road (SH-26), Rewari Mohindergarh Road, Rewari Dadri road upto proposed bypass	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	106.07	79.55	67.55
3.	Improvement by way of four laning of Jhajjar Dhaur Beri road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	29.34	22.00	17.50
4.	Improvement by way of four laning of Dighal Beri Jhazgarh road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	42.86	32.14	24.17
5.	New construction of roads from Kaluka to NH-8, Sheoraj Majra to Sangwari, Barriawas to NH-8, Rojka to Asadpur, Bikaner to Gurukawas, Rewari Jhajjar road to Rewari Narnaul road via Rewari Dadri road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	41.4	31.05	25.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Two land ROB at Railway crossing no. 19-C on Subana Kosli Nahar Kanina road near Kosli Railway Station at Rewari Hisar Bhatinda Railway line km. 28 1/2 in Rewan District	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	19.47	7.97	7.97
7.	Proposed 2 lane ROB at level crossing no. 42 at Samalkha Chullana road at RD 1.00 km. in Panipat District	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	21.24	8.75	8.75
8.	Improvement of roads from BKP road upto GA road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	53.58	40.26	32.01
9.	Improvement of roads from Palwal Hathin road to Uttawar Sikrawa to Bhadas road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	60.02	45.01	1.52
10.	Improvement of Hodal Punjana Nagina Road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	82.12	61.59	45.84
11.	Project for improvement and construction of road in Jhajjar Circle of NCR sub Region — Bahadurgarh Chhara Dujana Beri Kalanur road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov.-08	128.65	96.49	76.44
12.	Improvement of Other District Roads (ODRs) in Jhajjar district in Haryana Sub region	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	169.98	127.48	43.22
13.	Improvement of 5 Roads in Gurgaon Distt. (reduced by 10 crore from August)	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	90.36	67.77	23.72
14.	Improvement of Other District Roads (ODRs) in Gurgaon district in Haryana Sub region	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	31.57	23.68	9.47
15.	Provision of Service lane and drains on Gurgaon-Nuh-Alwar Road (SH-13)	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	36.24	27.18	6.79
16.	Improvement (Four Lanning) of Rohtak Bhiwani Road in Haryana Sub region	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	81.74	61.31	45.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Improvement (Four Laning) of Rohtak Hissar Road from Drain No. 8 to Bahujamalpur (km. 79 200 to km. 86.800) in Haryana Sub region	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	31.95	23.96	23.96
18.	Improvement and Widening of Five Roads in Sonapat Distt. in Haryana	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	Nov.-09	125.54	94.15	36.32
19.	Badli By-pass 0 to 5.68 (new construction along-with strengthening of existing 2 km. stretch)	PWD (B&R), Governemnt of Haryana	May-10	62.92	39.45	13.81
Total				1247.13	913.85	536.32
Sewerage Sector Projects (20 nos.)						
20.	Solid Waste Disposal and Repair of Roads in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clerance Board	March-01	56.56	42.42	21.21
21.	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewage Treatment Works in Fandabad, Haryana	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb.-07	103.83	23.36	23.36
22.	Development of Sewerage System and Construction of two STPs at Rohtak town	PHED Haryana	Feb.-07	44.25	33.20	33.20
23.	Providing sewerage system and STP for Samalkha Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb.-06	8.10	6.08	1.22
24.	Providing Sewerage facilities in Rewari Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb.-06	12.24	9.18	5.51
25.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bahdurgarh. Distt. Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	17.21	12.91	9.76
26.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bawal, Distt. Rewari	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	6.29	4.71	3.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Extension of sewerage scheme and treatment of sewage in Meham Town, District Rohtak	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	9.65	7.24	5.45
28.	Providing sewerage facilities in village Kosli Bhakli and Railway station area of Kosli, Distt. Rewari	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	8.70	6.53	5.22
29.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Ganaur, Distt. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Feb.-08	15.08	11.31	11.31
30.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Kharkhoda Town, Distt. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Feb.-08	6.50	4.88	4.00
31.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Gohana Town District Sonipat	PHED Haryana	June-09	16.00	9.18	5.97
32.	Providing sewerage scheme for various colonies in Sonipat Town	PHED Haryana	June-09	8.29	6.22	6.22
33.	Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Pataudi and Haily Mandi Town (Phase-1), Gurgaon District	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	14.50	10.87	0.00
34.	Providing sewerage scheme for Pjnhana Town in Mewat District	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	12.50	9.37	2.81
35.	Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Nuh Town, Mewat District	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	10.27	7.71	2.31
36.	Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Hathin Town, Palwal District	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	12.3	9.23	2.77
37.	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone, Faridabad	MCF	June-09	30.65	6.90	6.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project, Faridabad	MCF	June-09	76.50	17.20	17.20
39.	Providing Sewerage Scheme and Treatment Plant for Farrukh Nagar Town, Gurgaon District	PHED	Nov.-11	11.48	8.61	0.00
				480.89	247.08	168.18
Water Sector Projects (14 nos.)						
40.	Providing Master Water Supply Scheme of distribution main Zone-3 (Ph-III) Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Sep.-02	23.80	17.85	50
41.	Augmentation of rural drinking water supply for Mewat region — Phase-I, Haryana, revised in November, 09	PHED Haryana	Nov.-04 rev in Nov.-09	300.49	225.36	21.58
42.	Ind water works newly developed area in wester side of Rewari Town, Distt. Rewari	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	16.65	12.49	9.99
43.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Ganaur, Distt. Sonipat	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	27.74	20.80	20.80
44.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kharkhoda Town, Distt. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	13.91	10.43	3.50
45.	Augmentation of drinking water supply scheme for villages Kosli, Bhakli and Railway Station area of Distt. Rewari @ 110 LPCD	PHED Haryana	Oct.-07	3.72	2.79	2.79
46.	Augnentation of water supply in Gohana Town	PHED Haryana	Nov.-08	42.45	25.84	23.63
47.	Water Suply at Sohna Town and Rojka Meo Industrial Area	PHED Haryana	Nov.-08	65.34	24.50	24.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Water Supply System in Panipat (ADB Funded)	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	230.8	173.13	0.00
49.	Water Supply scheme for Nalhar Medical College and Nuh Town	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	105.61	79.21	0.00
50.	Providing Water Supply Scheme for Samalkha Town Distt. Panipat	PHED Haryana	Aug.-11	11.94	8.96	2.69
51.	Providing distribution pipeline in various approved colonies of Sonapat Town in District Sonapat	PHED, Government of Haryana	Nov.-09	8.51	6.38	5.25
52.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Pataudi and adjoining Town of Haily Mandi alongwith surrounding sever villages	PHED, Government of Haryana	Nov.-11	75.10	56.32	
53.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Farrukh Nagar Town and Five Villages, Gurgaon District	PHED, Government of Haryana	Nov.-11	28.78	21.58	
				954.8	685.6	316.23
Land Development Sector Projects (4 nos.)						
54.	Development of Industrial Zone Sector 34-35, Gurgaon, Haryana	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	Sep.-05	366.65	86.00	86.00
55.	Development of Sector-44/47 (Resd.) at Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authoirty	Mar.-01	56.37	42.23	33.53
56.	Urban Renewal Project at Deuba Colony, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb.-07	38.96	9.02	9.02
57.	Urban Renewal Project at Babu Nagar, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb.-07	25.27	5.85	2.93
				487.25	143.15	131.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Power Sector Projects (5 nos.)						
58.	Loss Minimisation and Strengthening of distribution system Being fed from 132 KV substation Khokhrakot Rohtak, kalanaur and Sampala under SE 'OP' Circle. UHBVNL, Rohtak by proposing 6 no 33KV sub stations	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Feb.-08	12.53	9.40	9.40
59.	Scheme to set up five (5) sub stations with capacity of 33Kv at Bal Bhawan (rohtak), Trtauli, Kharawar, Sampla Road (Jhajjar) and Dubaldhan	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Feb.-08	10.2	7.65	7.65
60.	Project for creating power infrastructure in Haryana subregion of NCR	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	July-07	117.45	82.01	82.01
61.	Scheme for strengthening power infrastructure in NCR area of Haryana — Augmentation of Transmission Works,	Haryana Vidyut Pasaran Nigam	Nov.-08	79.43	59.53	59.58
62.	Scheme for HVDS/LVDS and Reallocation of meters under DHBVN in NCR area	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Nov.-08	138.47	103.85	103.85
				358.03	262.49	262.49
Social Sector (6 nos.)						
63.	Construction of 200 bedded hospital in Sector-10, Gurgaon (Phase-I)	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct.-03	12.08	9.06	1.50
64.	Strengthening of Municipal Fire Services in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	Mar.-01	7.00	5.25	5.25
65.	Shifting of Milk Dairies from municipal limits in 6 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	Mar.-01	13.07	9.80	9.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Construction of Medical College with Teaching Hospital at District Mewat, Haryana	Health Dept., Haryana	June-09	318.91	239.13	186.08
67.	Establishment of Polytechnic at Sampla, Rohtak District, Haryana	DTE Technical Education, GoH	June-09	22.00	13.22	13.22
68.	Establishment of Technical Institutions at Rohtak	DTE Technical Education, GoH	May-10	197.00	67.50	50.00
				570.06	344.01	265.85
Haryana Sub Total (81 nos.)				4098.29	2596.23	1680.55
Uttar Pradesh Sub Region						
Land Development Sector (2 nos.)						
69.	Ganga Nagar Residential Scheme, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	Nov.-04/ May-10	69.14	48.03	35.09
70.	Anand Vihar Housing Scheme at Hapur	Hapur Pilkhua Development Authority	Oct.-07	178.40	133.80	50.00
				247.54	181.89	85.09
Transport Sector Project (1 nos.)						
71.	Transport Nagar Scheme, Bulandshahr, UP	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	Nov.-04	33.71	20.65	17.79
				33.71	20.65	17.79
UP Sub Total (3 nos.)				281.25	202.54	102.88
Rajasthan Sub Region (2 nos.)						
Power Sector (2 nos.)						
72.	Scheme for creation of 29 nos. 33/11 KV Sub Station in Alwar Circle, Rajasthan Sub Region	JVVNL	June-09	39.42	29.56	28.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73.	EHV Transmission Schemes in NCR area of Rajasthan i.e. Alwar Distt. (including 6 Nos. of schemes)	RRVPL	May-10	125.98	88.13	74.13
				165.40	117.74	103.04
	Total (Rajasthan)			165.40	117.74	103.04
	Delhi Sub Region (2 nos.)					
	Transport Sector Project (2 nos.)					
74.	Redevelopment of ISBT as Multi Modal Transit Centre at Anand Vihar, New Delhi	Transport Department GNCT Delhi	Nov.-09	196.28	147.21	0.00
75.	Redevelopment of ISBT as Multi Modal Transit Centre at Sarai Kale Khan, New Delhi	Transport Department GNCT Delhi	Nov.-09	202.17	151.63	0.00
				398.45	298.84	0.00
	Total (Delhi)			398.45	298.84	0.00
	Counter Management Areas					
	Projects in Punjab — CMA Town Patiala					
	Sewer Sector in Patiala (1 No.)					
76.	Extension and Augmentation of Water Supply Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Patiala	Patiala Urban Development Authority	Sep.-02	59.93	44.95	44.95
	Total Sewer Sector in Patiala (1 No.)			59.93	44.95	44.95
	Total Projects in Punjab – CMA Town Patiala (1 No.)			59.93	44.95	44.95
	Projects in UP CMA Town Bareilly*					
	Land Development Sector in Bareilly (1 no.)					
77.	Ram Ganga Nagar residential scheme in Bareilly	Bareilly Dev. Authority	Dec.-04	99.37	37.00	37.00
	Projects in UP CMA Town Bareilly (1 no.)			99.37	37.00	37.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Projects In Haryana – CMA Town Hisar Power Sector in Hisar (2 nos.)						
78.	Setting up of a coal based Thermal Power Project under stage-I for 1200 MW (2 × 600 MW) in Hisar District, Haiyana	Haryana Power Genration Corporation Ltd.	Feb.-07	4258.65	500.00	500.00
79.	Improvement and Upgradation of Sub transmission of distribution network in Hisar	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Nov.-08	40.01	30.01	16.50
Total Projects in Haryana – CMA Town Hisar (2 nos.)				4298.66	530.01	516.50
Projects in Rajasthan – CMA Town Kota Water Sector in Kota (1 no.)						
80.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Kota, Rajasthan	UIT Kota	Aug-11	181.77	136.33	60.75
Total Water Sector in Kota (1 no.)				181.77	136.33	60.75
Total Projects in Rajasthan – CMA Town Kota (1 no.)				181.77	136.33	60.75
Projects In Madhya Pradsh – CMA Town SADA Gwalior Land Development Projects (1 no.)						
81.	Infrastructure Development of Residential Schemes in SADA, Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	Nov-09	76.07	42.05	10.51
Sewerage (1 no.)				76.07	42.05	10.51
82.	Providing Sewerage Scheme and Treatment Plant for SADA Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	Nov-11	28.38	21.28	
				28.38	21.28	0.00
Total Projects in Haryana–CMA Town Gwalior (2 nos.)				104.45	63.33	10.51
Counter Magnet Areas-Total (7 nos.)				4744.18	811.62	669.71
Total				9687.57	4026.98	2556.18

Statement-II*List of Completed Infrastructure projects with loan assistance from NCRPB (June 2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Town	Implementing Agency	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Actual Loan Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Projects in Haryana						
Land Development Projects						
1.	Development of Residential Sector-2, Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	34.57	23.93	22.93
2.	Residential Scheme of Sector-64, Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	35.86	26.89	21.73
3.	Development of Residential Sector-38, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	156.24	61.62	61.62
4.	Residential Sector-2, Sonapat	Sonapat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	40.47	13.99	12.99
5.	Residential Scheme of Sector-7 & 8 (part), Sonapat	Sonapat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	73.89	47.83	39.43
6.	Development of Residential Sector-9 and 9A, Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh	Haryana Urban Development Authority	124.19	26.44	26.44
7.	Development of Residential Sectors-11 & 12, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.86	3.61	2.74
8.	Development of Residential Sectors-13 & 17, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	44.98	16.46	16.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Development of Residential Sectors-18, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	26.65	19.86	19.86
10.	Development of Residential Sectors-24, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	64.15	18.59	18.59
11.	Development of Residential Sectors-2 & 3 (part), Rohtak	Rohtak	Haryana Urban Development Authority	17.37	5.32	5.32
12.	Development of Residential Sectors-2, 3 and 4 (part), Rohtak	Rohtak	Haryana Urban Development Authority	23.88	10.75	10.75
13.	Development of Residential Sector-2, Palwal	Palwal	Haryana Urban Development Authority	15.02	11.24	11.24
14.	Development of Brass Market, Rewari	Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	1.83	0.27	0.27
15.	Development of Residential Sector-3 (part-II), Rewari	Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	11.79	3.76	3.76
16.	Development of Shopping Centre at Sector-3, Rewari	Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.28	0.07	0.07
17.	Development of Residential Sector-4, Rewari	Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	10.76	8.06	8.06
18.	Shopping Centre at Sector-6, Dharuhera	Dharuhera	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.44	0.08	0.08
19.	Development of Residential Sectors-4 & 7, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	3.79	0.75	0.25
20.	Development of Residential Sectors-32 and part Sector 39, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	18.80	3.50	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Development of Residential Sector-40, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	31.20	13.28	13.28
22.	Development of Residential Sector-39, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	29.08	13.66	13.66
23.	Development of Industrial Sector-59, Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	34.71	9.30	9.30
24.	Development of Industrial Sector-58, Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	1.17	23.37	21.37
25.	Development of Sectors-15 (Industrial), 18, 19 and 20 at Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	5.85	4.81	2.30
26.	Development of Industrial Sector-25 (Phase-II) for informal Sector, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	3.54	0.65	0.65
27.	Development of Industrial Sector-7, Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.93	1.08	1 08
28.	Development of Growth Centre, Bawal	Bawal	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	178.68	25.5	25.50
29.	Development of Industrial Model Township Phase-I at Manesar	Manesar	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	564.57	134.18	115.00
30.	Industrial Estate, Barhi (Gannaur)	Barhi	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	111.00	48.47	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Development of Industrial Estate, Phase-IV at Kundli	Kundli	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	122.29	60.37	60.37
32.	Development of Sector-2 (Resd.) at Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh	Haryana Urban Development Authority	44.13	24.51	17.01
33.	Development of Sector-62 (Residential) at Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	65.52	47.28	39.81
34.	Development of Sector-65, Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	66.33	47.86	40.24
35.	Development of Sector-27, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	23.91	16.81	12.31
36.	Development of Sector-28, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	16.25	11.45	8.52
Land Development Projects in Haryana (36 nos.)			36 Nos.	2046.98	785.89	686.47
Transport Sector Projects						
37.	Widening/re-alignment of Badkhal — Surajkund road starting from Ankhir Chowk to Prahladpur (Delhi border), Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	5.47	2.60	2.60
38.	Construction of external link road connecting with Sector-17, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	2.90	1.13	1.13
39.	Widening and strengthening of existing Mefhrauli road from National Highway 8 to Gurgoon-Delhi border, Gurgaon side	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	4.83	3.60	2.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Widening and Strengthening of Old Delhi Road from Dundaheera Border to National Highway 8, from Atul Kataria Chowk to Mahavir Chowk and from Mahavir Chowk upto Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	9.33	6.90	3.00
41.	Upgradation of Roads in the NCR — Haryana	Palwal, Nooh	PWD (B&R), Haryana	63.07	47.31	47.31
42.	Construction of Transport Nagar at Panipat	Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.94	0.46	0.46
43.	Construction of Road from Northern Bye-pass Rohtak to NH-71 (to be used as slip road), in Rohtak district	Rohtak	PWD (B&R), Haryana	4.04	3.03	3.03
44.	Wildening and Strengthening of Road from NH-71 to NH-10 via Singhpura Kalan to Singpura Khurd, Bahujamalpur in Rohtak district	Rohtak	PWD (B&R), Haryana	624	4.68	4.68
45.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 45-A/T-3 at Km. 60/6-7 near Hailly Mandi Kulana Road East cabin on Delhi-Rewari Section	Haily mandi	PWD (B&R), Haryana	15.31	5.76	576
46.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25B at Km. 31/8-9 on Delhi Rewari Railway Line on Gurgaon Daulatabad Section	Gurgaon	PWD (B&R) Haryana	16.05	6.043	6.04
47.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28 on Delhi Rewari Section at crossing of Gurgaon Farrukh Nagar Jhajjar road at Gurgaon	Gurgaon	PWD (B&R) Haryana	18.11	28.84	6.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Construction of two lane ROB at I.C. No. 58B on Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line and 1B on Rohtak Gohana Panipat Railway Line at Road 1.20 km. of circular road, Rohtak	Gurgaon	PWD (B&R), Haryana	28.84	12.38	12.38
49.	Construction of 4 lanes RoB at level crossing No. 61A on Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line at Road 89.7 km. of Rohtak- Bhiwani road		PWD (B&R), Haryana	36.53	20.86	20.86
50.	Construction of 2 lanes RoB at level crossing No. 59A on Delhi-Bhatinda railway line at Rohtak		PWD (B&R), Haryana	24.68	10.02	10.02
51.	Construction of Bypass in Kharkhoda in Sonapat District	Kharkhoda	PWD (B&R), Haryana	16.74	12.555	12.555
52.	Construction of 2 lanes ROB at Bahadurgarh on L.C. No. 23-C in Km. 29/2-3 on Delhi Bhatinda Railway line crossing Bahadurgarh Nahara Road in Jhajjar District		PWD (B&R), Haryana	21.02	8.49	8.49
53.	Improvement of Jahazgarh Chhuchhakwas Dadri Road (SH-20) (Km. 73.100 to km. 95.150)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	39.37	29.52	29.52
54.	Improvement of Gurgaon Farrukhnagar Jhajjar Road (SH-15A) (Km. 5.5 to km. 45.25)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	92.98	69.74	66.00
55.	Improvement of Rohtak Kharkhoda Delhi Road (SH-18) (Km 10.2 to km 40.76)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	73.8	55.35	51.37
56.	Project for Widening and Strengthening to 10 Mtr. of Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road km. 0 to 96.20 up NH-71 (MDR No. 132) in Faridabad, Mewat, Gurgaon and Rewari District		PWD (B&R), Haryana	239.87	179.90	179.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	Four laning, widening and strengthening of Gurgaon – Nuh – Rajasthan Border (SH-13) (Km. 7+200 to 95+890)	Kharkhoda	PWD (B&R), Haryana	347.97	261.00	261.00
58.	Improvement of Sampla Jhajjar Road (SH-20) (Km 44.12 to km 65.46)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	33.99	25.49	25.49
59.	Improvement of Sonapat Kharkhoda Sampla Road (SH-20) (Km. 10.125 to km 43.4)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	54.06	40.55	40.55
60.	Widening and Upgradation of Rai Nahra Bahadurgarh Road (MDR 138) (Km. 0.00 to 37.3960)		PWD (B&R), Haryana	72.31	54.23	54.23
61.	Improvement (4-laning) of Murthal Sonipat Road (SH-20) (Km. 0.00 to km 10.125)	Gurgaon	PWD (B&R), Haryana	27.62	20.72	16.63
62.	Improvement of Punhana to Jurhera Road Km 0.00 to Km 6 780 in Mewat Distt.. Haryana		PWD (B&R), Government of Haryana	21.61	16.2	16.20
Transport Projects in Haryana (26 Nos.)			26 Nos.	1277.69	905.32	888.26
Water Sector Projects						
63.	Laying of Internal Water distribution system in Rewari town, Haryana	Rewari	PHED Haryana	5.21	3.91	3.91
64.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rohtak district, Haryana	Rohtak	PHED Haryana	21.25	15.93	15.93
65.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Jhajjhar district, Haryana	Jhajjhar	PHED Haryana	31.22	23.41	23.41
66.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Gurgaon district (Non-Mewat), Haryana	Gurgaon	PHED Haryana	11.72	8.80	3.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rewari district, Haryana	Rewari	PHED Haryana	18.42	13.81	13.81
68.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Sonapat district, Haryana	Sonipat	PHED Haryana	34.94	26.19	26.19
69.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Faridabad district, Haryana	Faridabad	PHED Haryana	19.55	14.70	14.21
70.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Panipat district, Haryana	Panipat	PHED Haryana	25.00	18.75	15.63
71.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Rohtak, Haryana	Rohtak	PHED Haryana	59.00	44.25	44.25
72.	Providing water supply and sewerage for Phases-II, III and IV Industrial Model Township Manesar, Gurgaon	Manesar	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	215.40	16.55	10.30
73.	Augmentation of water supply at sectors serviced by Municipal Corporation	Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	21.48	16.00	16.00
74.	Augmentation of Water Supply of Faridabad (HUDA Sectors) by HUDA	Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	21.48	16.10	6.75
75.	Construction of second phase of main waterworks comprising of one treatment plant of capacity 20 MGD storage and sedimentation tank and clear water tank near village Basai, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.00	4.50	1.10
76.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Palwal, Haryana	Palwal	PHED Haryana	20.15	15.11	15.11
77.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Hodal Town	Faridabad	PHED Haryana	4.30	3.23	3.23
78.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Bahadurgarh Distt. Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	PHED Haryana	24.45	18.34	16.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kalanaur, Distt. Rohtak	Kalanaur	PHED Haryana	7.07	5.33	5.30
80.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Sampla Town (3 Villages) in Rohtak District	Sampla	PHED Haryana	10.30	7.73	6.85
81.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Meham Town, District Rohtak	Meham	PHED Haryana	12.48	9.36	9.36
82.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Beri, Distt. Jhajjar	Beri	PHED Haryana	8.25	6.19	6.19
83.	Scheme for Construction of NCR Water Supply Channel in Haryana	Gurgaon	PWD (Irrigation), GoH	322.00	112.70	112.70
Water Supply Projects in Haryana (21 Nos.)		21 Nos.		899.67	545.85	375.57
Sewer Sector Projects						
84.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in various towns of Haryana [8 projects included]	Gurgaon	PHED Haryana	71.55	53.66	53.66
85.	Providing Master Sewerage Scheme for Trunk Sewer No. 4 Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	24.14	18.00	4.50
86.	Providing Sewerage System to new approved colonies in Gohana Town, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana	Gohana	PHED Haryana	2.72	2.04	2.04
87.	Providing Sewerage facilities in Palwal, Haryana	Palwal	PHED Haryana	9.76	7.32	6.84
88.	Providing Sewerage System for new colonies in Hodal Town, Haryana	Hodal	PHED Haryana	11.94	8.35	8.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Augmentation and Extension of Sewerage Scheme in Sohna Town, Haryana	Sohna	PHED Haryana	5.85	4.39	4.39
90.	Extension of Sewerage System in new colonies of Panipat Town	Panipat	PHED Haryana	3.66	2.75	1.92
91.	Providing Sewerage Scheme and Treatment Plant for Sampla Town, Distt. Rohtak	Sampla	PHED Haryana	9.42	7.37	6.33
92.	Extension of Sewerage System and Treatment of Sewage in Kalanaur, Rohtak District	Kalanaur	PHED Haryana	6.69	5.32	5.02
93.	Extension of Sewerage System and Treatment of Sewage in Beri, Distt. Jhajjar	Beri	PHED Haryana	7.08	5.31	4.15
Sewer Projects in Haryana (10 Nos.)			10 Nos.	152.80	114.49	97.79
Power Sector Projects						
94.	Creation of power infrastructure in Gurgaon and Bahadurgh, Haryana	Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	89.91	67.43	67.43
95.	Strengthening and Upgradation of Sub-transmission and Distribution Network, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	40.16	30.12	25.00
96.	Strengthening of Sub-transmission and Distribution Network, Bawal, Dharuhera, Pali (Gothra), Buroli Kosli and Rewari (District Rewari)	Rewari	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	23.05	17.29	17.29
97.	Strengthening of Sub-transmission and Distribution Network, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Taoru, Manesar, Pataudi, Farukhnagar and Badshahpur (Distt. Gurgaon)	Gurgaon	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	14.44	10.83	10.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
98.	Reinforcement of Power Infrastructure in Gurgaon and Rewari Districts	Gurgaon and Rewari	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	9.27	6.95	6.95
99.	Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network in Rohtak Circle by Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd	Rohtak	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	11.11	8.33	7.57
Power Projects in Haryana (6 Nos.)			6 Nos.	187.95	140.96	135.08
Total Projects in Haryana (86 Nos.)			86 Nos.	4565.09	2492.50	2183.17
Projects in Rajasthan						
Land Development Projects						
100.	Commercial Complex Scheme, Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	0.38	0.17	0.17
101.	Surya Nagar Residential Scheme	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	16.0	5.23	5.23
102.	Ambedkar Nagar Residential Scheme, Alwar	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	31.37	10.23	10.23
103.	Commercial Complex at Kedal Ganj and relocation of Veterinary Hospital, Alwar	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	1.75	0.75	0.75
104.	Integrated Development of Jawahar Nagar Chandra, Chitrakoot, Vasundhara and Patel Nagar Residential Schemes, Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	36.52	9.75	9.75
105.	Bhagat Singh Residential and Commercial Scheme at Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	2.50	1.25	1.25
106.	Commercial Complex Scheme at Shivaji Park, Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	0.29	0.15	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.	Development of Hasan Khan Mewat Nagar Residential Scheme, Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	3.28	1.29	1.29
108.	Development of Residential Scheme of Budh Vihdir (Vijay Nagar extension), Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	3.75	1.88	1.88
109.	Residential Scheme of Vaishali Nagar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	10.36	5.18	3.45
110.	Warehousing and Godown Scheme	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	8.8733	4.905	3.37
111.	Matsva Industrial Area, Alwar	Alwar	RIICO	20.66	5.50	5.50
112.	Development of Industrial Township Phase-III, Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi, Alwar	RIICO	19.14	9.57	9.57
113.	Development of Khuskhera Industrial Area, Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi, Alwar	RIICO	36.32	17.00	17.00
114.	Development of Special Complex at Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi, Alwar	RIICO	10.04	6.00	6.00
115.	Development of Industrial Area, Chopanki	Chopanki, Alwar	RIICO	44.10	28.00	28.00
116.	Development of Industrial Area, Neernrans	Meernrana, Alwar	RIICO	18.00	6.75	6.75
Land Development Projects in Rajasthan (17 Nos.)			17 Nos.	263.39	773.59	110.32
Transport Elector Projects						
117.	Transport Nagar Scheme Part 'B', Alwar	Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	4.68	2.40	2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
118.	Construction of Railroad Overbridge, Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	2.35	0.80	0.80
119.	Construction of Truck Terminal, Alwar	Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	1.03	0.52	0.52
120.	Jindoli Ghati Bypass Tunnel, Alwar – Bharatpur Road, District Alwar	Alwar	RIICO	6.02	3.95	3.95
121.	Development and Construction of 9 km. Stretch of Dharuhera Bhiwadi Road	Bhiwadi, Alwar	RIICO	12.46	6.00	6.00
Transport Projects in Rajasthan (5 Nos.)			5 Nos.	26.54	13.67	13.67
Power Sector Projects						
122.	Transmission Project of RVPN pertaining to the Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR.	Rajasthan Sub region	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	47.61	28.36	28.36
123.	220 KV GSS Khushkera and LILO of 220 KV Neemrana-Bhiwadi (PG) line at Khushkhara, Alwar,	Rajasthan Sub region	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	34.77	26.08	26.08
124.	Feeder Renovation of 55 Nos. 11 KV Feeders of Alwar Circle, Rajasthan Sub Region	Rajasthan Sub region	JWNL	43.80	32.85	28.76
Power Projects in Rajasthan (3 Nos.)			3 Nos.	126.18	87.29	83.20
Total Projects in Rajasthan (25 Nos.)			25 Nos.	416.11	214.54	207.18
Projects in Uttar Pradesh						
Sewerage Sector Projects						
125.	Improvement of Drainage Network, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad Authority	Ghaziabad Development	1.24	0.93	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
126.	Sewage Rehabilitation Scheme	Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	4.77	3.58	2.23
127.	Improvement of Drainage Network	Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	2.12	1.59	1.59
128.	Improvement of Supplementary Drainage Network	Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	2.50	1.88	1.88
129.	Improvement of Drainage System (Nagar Nigam area)	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	1.60	1.20	1.20
Sewerage Projects in Uttar Pradesh (5 Nos.)			5 Nos.	12.23	9.18	7.65
Land Development Projects						
130	Development of Integrated Industrial Township, Tronica City, Loni	Ghaziabad	UP State Industrial Development Corporation	230.00	20.00	20.00
131	Vasundhara Residential Infrastructure Development Scheme, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	UP Housing Development Board	45.95	34.50	18.75
132	Development of Begum Bagh Bridge Area, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	1.12	0.50	0.50
133	Commercial Complex Scheme at Garhmukteshwar Road, Meerut	Meerut	UP Housing Development Board	2.92	0.62	0.32
134	Scheme No. 6 (Residential Scheme between Meerut and Garhinukteswar Road, in front of Medical College)	Meerut	UP Housing Development Board	14.51	4.01	3.55
135	Residential Scheme between Meerut – Hapur and Meerut Garhmukteswar Road, Meerut	Meerut	UP Housing Development Board	12.86	3.41	1.90
136	Development of residential scheme of Pallavpuram, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	15.25	7.40	6.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
137.	Hathkargha Nagar (Lohia Nagar) work-cum-sheifer Scheme, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	15.16	6.10	6.10
138.	Scissors manufacturing work-cum-shelter Scheme, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	1.52	0.68	0.68
139.	Sports goods manufacturing and trading complex, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.03	4.02	4.02
140.	Development of residential scheme of Shatabdi Nagar sector 4(c), Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.14	5.07	5.07
141.	Scheme for marketability of assets created by Meerut Development Authority	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	42.09	15.38	15.38
142.	Residential Scheme of Shatabdi Nagar (Sectors-2, 4B, 5, 6 and 8)	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.73	5.05	5.05
143.	Shatabdi Nagar New Township Development Scheme	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	53.12	16.50	16.50
144.	Development of Vedvyaspuri Residential Scheme Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	29.50	8.85	8.85
145.	Residential and Commercial Scheme between Meerut and Hapur road	Meerut	UP Housing Development Board	2.25	1.39	0.89
146.	Industrial Development Scheme at Udyogpuram, Meerut	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	12.00	5.00	5.00
147.	Residential Scheme of Preet Vihar	Hapur	Hapur Pilkhua Development Autoirty	19.09	10.04	10.04
148.	Internal Development of Residential Sector Delta-I	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	28.93	11.79	11.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
149.	Internal Development of Residential Sector Delta-II	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	29.11	10.00	10.00
150.	Internal Development of Residential Sector Delta-III	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	17.53	4.40	4.40
151.	Internal Development of Residential Scheme of Swarna Nagari	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	36.36	12.00	12.00
152.	Infrastructure Development Scheme of Greater Noida	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	70.29	50.00	50.00
153.	Development of Toy City Industrial Scheme at Suiajpur	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	20.23	5.00	5.00
154.	Development of Udyog Vihar Industrial Scheme	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	76.25	15.00	15.00
155.	Development of Lal Taalab Commercial Scheme, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.49	0.37	0.37
156.	Development of Raichandi Commercial Scheme, Khurja	Khurja	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.94	0.47	0.47
157.	Yamunapuram Office cum Commercial Complex, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	1.12	0.56	0.56
158.	Yamunapuram Residential Scheme, Phase-II, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	24.08	11.37	11.37
159.	Development of Commercial Complex, Harishchandra Vikas Kendra, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.55	0.41	0.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
160.	Ganga Nagar Residential Scheme Phase-III	Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	40.46	30.18	30.18
161.	Kalindi Kunj Residential Scheme, Bulandshahr, UP	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	57.35	33.27	33.27
Land Development Projects in Uttar Pradesh (32 Nos.)				32 Nos.	932.02	313.66
Other Sector Projects						
162.	Improvement of Street Lights	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.45	1.83	1.83
Others Projects in Uttar Pradesh (1 No.)				1 No.	2.45	1.83
Transport Sector Projects						
163.	Improvement of Road Network	Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	7.85	5.89	5.89
164.	Improvement of Road Network, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	11.26	8.45	8.45
165.	Noida — Greater Noida expressway	Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	66.29	49.72	49.72
Transport Projects in Uttar Pradesh (3 Nos.)				3 Nos.	83.40	64.06
Water Sector Projects						
166.	Improvement and Development of Water Supply in newly developed areas of Meerut City	Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	4.95	3.71	3.71
167.	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme/System trans-Hindon area, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.23	1.28	1.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
168.	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme/System in Trans-Hindon area, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	3.07	1.55	1.55
169.	Improvement of Existing Water Supply System	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.00	1.24	1.24
170.	Augmentation of Water Supply of trans-Hindon areas by carriage of 50 cusses of water from Upper Ganga Canal	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad Development Authority	86.80	38.65	3.75
Water Supply Projects in Uttar Pradesh (5 Nos.)			5 Nos.	99.05	46.44	11.54
Power Sector Projects						
171.	Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network of Meerut Division by UPPCL	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	299.89	224.89	140.40
Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh (1 No.)			1 No.	299.89	224.89	140.40
Total Projects in Uttar Pradesh (46 Nos.)			47 Nos.	1431.04	679.72	539.13
Projects in Delhi Sub Region						
Other Sector Projects						
172.	Establishment of Abbatoir and Rendering Plant, Gnazipur	Delhi	Municipal Corporation Delhi	110.00	60.00	60.00
173.	Construction of MCD Office and Civic Centre, New Delhi	Delhi	Municipal Corporation Delhi	410.56	250.00	250.00
Other Projects in Delhi Sub Region (2 nos.)			2 Nos.	520.56	310.00	310.00
Total Projects in Delhi Sub Region (2 nos.)			2 Nos.	520.56	310.00	310.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Completed Projects in CMA Towns						
Projects in Madhya Pradesh-CMA Town SADA						
Gwalior						
Water Sector Projects						
174.	Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	29.65	22.24	22.24
Total Water Sector Projects (1 No.)			1 No.	29.65	22.24	22.24
Land Development Projects						
175.	Development of Integrated Township in Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	40.00	31.00	31.00
Total Land Development Projects (1 No.)			1 No.	40.00	31.00	31.00
Power Projects						
176.	Construction of 132 kV sub-station, Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA Gwalior	16.00	12.00	12.00
Total power Sector Projects (1 No.)			1 No.	16.00	12.00	12.00
Transport Sector Projects						
177	Construction of 6 lane Arterial Road in CMA Gwalior, by SADA Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	48.00	36.00	36.00
Total Transport Sector Projects (1 No.)			1 No.	48.00	36.00	36.00
Total Projects in Madhya Pradesh-CMA Town SADA Gwalior (4 Nos.)			4 Nos.	133.65	101.24	101.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Projects in Punjab-CMA Town Patiala						
Land Development Projects						
178.	Development of Sewa Singh Tikri Wala Nagar and Extension of Karhari Farm, Urban Estate, Patiala	Patiala	PUPDA/Improvement Trust, Patiala	18.78	1.00	1.00
Total Land Development Projects (1 No.)				1 No.	18.78	1.00
Total Projects in Punjab-CMA Town Patiala (1 No.)				1 No.	18.78	1
Projects in Uttar Pradesh-CMA Town Kota						
Land Development Projects						
179.	Construction of Inetgrated Township at Srinathpuram, Kota	Kota	Urban Improvement Turst, Kota	35.71	2.00	2.00
Total Land Development Projects (1 No.)				1 No.	35.71	2
Power Sector in Kota (1 No.)						
180.	Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS) extrn unit-7, stage-V (1x195 MW) Coal, Based Power Project	Kota	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	880.00	160.00	160.00
Total Power Sector in Kota (1 No.)				1 No.	880.00	160.00
Total Projects in Rajsathan-CMA Town Kota (2 Nos.)				2 Nos.	915.71	162.00
Project in Uttar Pradesh-CMA Town Bareilly						
Land Development Projects						
181	Residential and Transport Nagar Schemes, Bareilly	Bareilly	Bareilly Development Authority	339.31	20.00	20.00
Total Land Development Projects (1 No.)				1 No.	339.31	20.00
Total Project in Uttar Pradesh-CMA Town Bareilly					339.31	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Project in Haryana-CMA town Hissar						
Water Sector Projects						
182.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply/ Sewerage Scheme in Hissar	Hissar	PHED Haryana	15.93	11.95	11.95
Total Water Sector in Hissar (1 No.)			1 No.	15.93	11.95	11.95
Total Projects in Haryana-CMA Town Hissar			1 No.	15.93	11.95	11.95
Power Projects in CMA			2 Nos.	896.00	172.00	172.00
Transport Projects in CMA			1 No.	48.00	36.00	36.00
Land Development Projects in CMA			4 Nos.	433.80	54.00	54.00
Water Projects in CMA			2 Nos.	45.58	34.19	34.19
Total Projects in CMA			9 Nos.	1423.38	296.19	296.19
Total Completed Projects			182 Nos.	8356.18	3992.95	3535.67

Upgradation of Transmitters

716. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up High Power Transmitters (HPTs)/Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise and location-wise including Mavellikara in Alappuzha district of Kerala;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the LPTs/LPTs into HPTs in various parts of the country including Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu;

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

(e) the time by which the above transmitters are likely to be upgraded/set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that during the 11th Plan, Doordarshan has commissioned 27 new High Power Transmitters (HPTs) Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) in various parts of the country. State-wise locations are given in the enclosed Statement-I

As part of continuing schemes from 11th Plan, following new TV Transmitter projects are under implementation:—

I. Jammu and Kashmir

- (i) Three HPTs (one each in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh region

- (ii) Two HPTs at Rajouri (upgradation of DD1 LPT to HPT & HPT DD News)

II. Andhra Pradesh

HPT Mehboobnagar (upgradation from LPT to HPT)

- (iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands VLPT, Joginder Nagar

As part of 11th Plan scheme of Digitalization of Doordarshan network, projects of 40 digital High Power Transmitters are under implementation. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

As regards All India Radio, 263 new MW/FM Transmitters of various capacities are already being set up by them all over the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-III.

Proposal for setting up of new FM Transmitters of various capacities all over the country has also been made in the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) to (f) There is no approved scheme to upgrade any LPT/VLPT to HPT. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct +", signals of which can be received anywhere in the country with the help of small sized dish receive units. New transmitter for expansion of terrestrial coverage are, now, not envisaged except some in border areas.

Statement-I

Doordarshan Transmitters commissioned during 11th Plan

States/UT	Transmitters commissioned
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair

1	2	1	2
	HPT, Port Blair (DD News)	Madhya Pradesh	HPT, Chhatarpur
	VLPT, Kadamtala	Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner
	VLPT, Harinagar	Statement-II	
	VLPT, R.K. Puram	<i>Digital High Power TV Transmitters to be set up, as part of 11th Plan</i>	
	VLPT, Long Island		
	VLPT, Neil Island	State	Location
	VLPT, Teressa	1	2
	VLPT, Chowra	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
	VLPT, Hutbay (DD News)		Vijayawada
	VLPT, Digilpur (DD News)	Assam	Guwahati
	VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News)	Bihar	Patna
	VLPT, Rangat (DD News)	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
	VLPT, Campbell Bay (DD News)	Delhi	Delhi
	VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar		Surat
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa		Vadodara
Chhattisgarh	HPT, Bilaspur		Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli
Lakshadweep	VLPT, Amini (DD News)	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
	VLPT, Agatti (DD News)	Jharkhand	Ranchi
	VLPT, Minicoy (DD News)	Karnataka	Bangalore
	VLPT, Andrott (DD News)		Mysore
	VLPT, Kadmat (DD News)	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
	VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)		Kochi

1	2	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		Kodaikanal
	Indore Gwalior	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
Maharashtra	Mumbai		Lucknow
	Nagpur		Varanasi
	Pune		Allahabad
	Aurangabad		Agra
Odisha	Cuttack		Bareilly
Punjab	Jalandhar	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
	Amritsar	West Bengal	Kolkata
Rajasthan	Jaipur		Kurseong
Tamil Nadu	Chennai		Krishnanagar

Statement-III

List of New Transmitters being setup

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
2.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
3.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kWFM
4.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
6.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
8.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
9.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM
10.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
11.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW FM
12.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
13.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM
14.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 kW FM
16.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh	5 kW FM
17.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM
18.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
19.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
20.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
21.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
22.	Kargil (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
23.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
24.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
25.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
26.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
28.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	1 kW FM
29.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM
30.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
31.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
32.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM

1	2	3	4
33.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
34.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM
35.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
36.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
37.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
38.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
39.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
40.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
41.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
42.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
43.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
44.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
45.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
46.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
47.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
48.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kW FM
49.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW FM
50.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM
51.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kW FM
52.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
53.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
54.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM
55.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
56.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW
57.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
58.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM
59.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW
60.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
61.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
62.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
63.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM
64.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
65.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
66.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
67.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
68.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
69.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
70.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
71.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
72.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
73.	Newtehn	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
74.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
75.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
76.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
77.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM
78.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM
79- 164.	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (86 Nos.)		100 Watt
165- 263.	Low Power FM Transmitters in all over Country (99 Nos.)		100 Watt

[Translation]

Connectivity with Metro Rail

717. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan recently to connect Greater Noida with metro rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Greater Noida is likely to be connected with metro rail and the reasons for the delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. No proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for connecting Greater Noida with Metro rail. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that on the request of the GoUP, they have submitted a Detailed Project Report for connection from Noida to Greater Noida in May, 2010.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Acid Attacks

718. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to change the laws relating to acid attacks on girls and women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No proposal on changing laws relating to acid attacks on

girls and women were received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this Ministry.

Tax exemptions to Sports Federations

719. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided tax exemptions to various sporting events including Cricket hosted/organized in the country;

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

(c) the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The names of Sports Federations/Bodies in the Country registered under section 12A of the income-tax Act, 1961 which makes them eligible to exemption from payment of income tax, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, to be examined on a year to year basis, as intimated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), are given in the enclosed Statement.

BCCI was registered under Section 12(a) read with Section 17(a) as a charitable institution and was availing tax exemptions upto the year 2006-2007 as per the details given below:—

Sl. No.	Annual Year	Amount of exemption
1	2	3
1.	1997-1998	Rs. 11,01,44,329/-
2.	1998-1999	Rs. 18,18,20,87,740/-
3.	1999-2000	Rs. 8,37,14,734/-
4.	2000-2001	Rs. 36,01,22,999/-
5.	2001-2002	Rs. 42,98,07,762/-

1	2	3
6.	2002-2003	Rs. 31,46,41,089/-
7.	2003-2004	Rs. 26,28,78,110/-
8.	2004-2005	Rs. 33,46,89,451/-
9.	2005-2006	Rs. 32,99,98,557/-
10.	2006-2007	Rs. 127,51,52,718/-

Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Revenue have also intimated that from 2007-2008 onwards BCCI's registration under Section 12A of the Act has been withdrawn and assessed income has also been indicated as under:—

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Annual Year	Assessed Income	Demand
1.	2007-2008	Rs. 274,86,30,510/-	Rs. 118,03,75,711/-
2.	2008-2009	Rs. 608,30,07,010/-	Rs. 257,12,20,954/-

Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Revenue has informed that the total Income Tax demand raised for Assessment Year 2008-09 in the case of BCCI was Rs. 257.12 Crore, out of which Rs.131 Crore had been collected in the past and the remaining tax demand of Rs. 140.23 Crore has been collected. Thus, the total tax collection pertaining to Assessment Year 2008-09 is Rs. 271.23 Crore which is inclusive of interest on delayed tax payments. As against the outstanding demand of Rs. 413.59 Crore for Assessment Year 2009- 10, an amount of Rs. 307.45 Crore has been collected and the balance demand of Rs. 106.14 Crore has been stayed till the disposal of an appeal.

Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue) has further informed that though no specific exemption of Customs, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax has been extended to BCCI in the last three years and the current year, exemption has been granted for temporary import of

specified sports, medical, photographic, broadcast and office equipment for the purpose of organizing the International Cricket Council World Cup 2011 as per Notification No. 07 III-Customs, dated 9.2.2011.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Sport Federations/Bodies
---------	----------------------------------

1	2
1.	Baroda Cricket Association, Baroda
2.	Anand District Cricket Association
3.	Table Tennis Federation of Baroda
4.	Veteran Cricketers Association
5.	Sports Authority of Gujarat
6.	Gujarat Cricket Association
7.	Workers Sports Federation of India
8.	All Gujarat Sports Council of the Deaf
9.	Chhattisgarh Handball Association, Bilai
10.	Chhattisgarh Pradesh Fencing Association, Bilai
11.	Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association
12.	Madhya Pradesh Tennis Association, Indore
13.	Chandigarh Golf Club
14.	Chandigarh Golf Association
15.	Chandigarh Lawn Tennis Association
16.	Cricket Federation of India
17.	HP Cricket Association, Dharamsala
18.	The Federation of Motor Sports Club of India
19.	The Squash Rackets Federation of India

1	2
20.	Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu
21.	All India Chess Federation
22.	Volley Ball Federation of India
23.	The Coimbatore Gold Club Trust
24.	Athletic Foundation
25.	Sports Welfare Trust
26.	Nirmala Sports Academy
27.	Tamil Nadu Sports Trust
28.	All India Tennis Association
29.	All India Football Federation
30.	Amateur Athletic Federation of India
31.	Delhi and District Cricket Association
32.	Delhi Lawn Tennis Association
33.	Indian Hockey Federation
34.	Indian Olympic Association
35.	Indian Polo Association
36.	Indian Mountaineering Association
37.	Sports Authority of India
38.	The National Rifle, Association of India
39.	The Hyderabad Cricket Association, Hyderabad
40.	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
41.	Andhra Pradesh Olympic Association, Hyderabad
42.	The Andhra Cricket Association, Guntur
43.	The Kerala Cricket Association
44.	The Kerala Football Association

1	2
45.	The Kerala State Sports Council
46.	The Regional Sports Centre, Kochi
47.	Jaipur District Badminton Association, Jaipur
48.	M/s Rajasthan Golf Association(Society), Jaipur
49.	Indoor Stadium Committee, Ajmer
50.	Games and Sports Council for Blind, Ajmer
51.	Rajasthan Table Tennis Association, Ajmer
52.	Rajasthan Badminton Association, Ajmer
53.	Karnataka Golf Association
54.	Karnataka Hockey Association
55.	The Karnataka State Leg Cricket Association
56.	Winner Choice Sports Foundation
57.	Para Olympic Committee of India
58.	Sports Outreach India
59.	Senior Tennis Players Association of Karnataka
60.	The Karnataka State Cricket Association
61.	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Patna
62.	Association of Bihar Cricket, Patna
63.	Disabled Sports and Welfare Academy, Patna
64.	Jharkhand State Cricket Association
65.	Tata Sports Foundation
66.	The Cricket Association of Bengal
67.	The Indian Football Association, Kolkata
68.	The Uttar Pradesh Cricket Association, Kanpur

Equipment to CRPF

720. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) sought more sophisticated equipment to fight with naxals and maoists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the naxals and maoists are using more sophisticated equipment than the CRPF; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has agreed to the proposal of CRPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CRPF has forwarded cases to the Government for authorization of sophisticated equipment like Night Vision Devices, Global Positioning System (GPS), Satellite Phones, Equipment for Bomb Detection and Disposal Units, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and other specialized vehicles.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The proposals submitted by CRPF are under examination.

Equipment for Anti-Terror Operations

721. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are report of irregularities in purchase of equipment and vehicles etc. for anti-terror operations by the State of the Maharashtra thereby compromising the security of the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) to (c) Information on irregularities in purchase of equipment, vehicles etc. for anti terror operations, if any, by the State Government of Maharashtra out of funds released by the Ministry of Home Affairs is being sought from the State Government of Maharashtra and from other sources and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lease Right to Allottees

722. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4627 dated 18.12.2009 regarding Lease Rights to Allottees and to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to start the process of granting perpetual lease rights to the subsequent purchaser of residential plots distributed under the 20-Point Program in Delhi;

(b) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is not sanctioning the maps for the construction of houses on the residential plots distributed under the 20-Point Program due to lack of ownership proof;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to allow plot holders to construct houses without getting the map sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the measures taken to immediately start the process of granting perpetual lease rights to the subsequent purchaser of the said residential plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that all District Revenue Authorities have been directed to start the process of regularization and granting of perpetual lease rights to the allottees of residential plots distributed under 20 Point Programme subject to certain terms and conditions vide order dated 19.9.2011, given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Director (Local Bodies) of Municipal Corporations has informed that North, South and East Municipal Corporations process the Building Plan Applications as per Notified Building Regulations. Ownership proof is mandatory requirement for sanction of building plan.

(d) No, Madam.

Statement

**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY OF DELHI**

**Revenue Department
(Panchayat Unit)**

Room No. 11-12, Old Civil
Supplies Building Tis Hazari,
Delhi-110 054.

No. F.22(11)/88-89/690/PF-III/2140-56 Dated: 19.09.11

ORDER

In supersession of all previous orders, instructions and guidelines issued in this regard, the Lieutenant Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, is pleased to grant perpetual lease rights to allottees of residential house sites allotted under the 20-Point Programme on "as is where is basis" on the following conditions:—

- (1) Allottee should not have any house site in his name or in the name of any of the members of family dependent on him.
- (2) The size of the plot will be the same which was originally allotted to the allottee. In case of excess occupation, he will have to voluntarily remove his encroachment from the excess land before perpetual lease deed is executed or otherwise he may be asked to pay an equal amount of the circle rate for the excess land occupied by him.
- (3) The constructed house must exist at the site.

- (4) Plots which are still lying vacant shall be resumed and vested in the Gaon Sabha.
- (5) The possession holder must submit the original patta or LR 37 receipt as proof of deposit of lease rent.
- (6) If the person has come into the possession of the plot by sale or transfer from the original allottee, he shall be liable to deposit an amount equal to the charges levied on occupier of the plot in unauthorized colony, notified vide notification dated March 24th, 2008, at the time of regularization.
- (7) If the premises are used for other than residential purposes, the possession holder has to pay a penalty equal to the charges levied on occupier of the plot in unauthorized colony at the time of regularization.
- (8) Plots failing on lands, now, notified as 'ridge area' shall be considered for perpetual lease rights only after its de-notification from the ridge/forest land. Allottees coming within the notified ridge/forest area may be given option of opting priority allotment of alternative flats under the housing scheme being implemented for economically backward sections of the society by the Government. In such a case they have to permanently surrender their right of grant of perpetual lease on the allotted and occupied plots.
- (9) Plots, of which possession has been taken after completing acquisition proceedings, shall not be considered for grant of perpetual lease rights. These shall be considered for priority allotment of alternative flats under the housing scheme being implemented for economically backward sections of the society by the Government.
- (10) In case of villages, now, declared urbanized as per the provisions of section 507 of the

Delhi Municipal Act, 1957, a list of people found fit for grant of perpetual lease right shall be prepared. The said list shall be sent to the Urban Development Ministry, Government of India for their vetting/approval. After obtaining vetting/approval from the said Ministry, perpetual lease may be granted to the occupiers within the urbanized villages, however other conditions will remain the same.

2. The decision regarding 'unearned increase' would be taken separately.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of respective districts may start process for regularization and grant of perpetual lease rights to the allottees of house site under the 20-Point Programme to eligible candidates as per above terms and conditions.

By order and in the name of the
Lieutenant Governor of the
National Capital Territory of Delhi

Sd/-
(Dharmendra)
Divisional Commissioner/
Secretary (Revenue)

No. F.22(11)/88-89/690/PF-III/2140-56

Dated 19.09.11

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:—

1. The Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Government of NCT of Delhi, Raj Niwas, Delhi.
3. The Pr. Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi

Sachivalya, New Delhi.

5. The Secretaries to all Hon'ble Ministers, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
6. The Pr. Secretary (UD), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
7. The Vice Chairman, DDA, INA, Vikas Sadan, New Delhi.
8. The Commissioner, MCD, Civic Centre, New Delhi.
9. The Pr. Secretary (Finance), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
10. The Pr. Secretary (Land and Building), Government of NCT of Delhi, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi.
11. The Pr. Secretary (Law and Judicial), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.
12. The Pr. Secretary (Environment and Forest), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Agriculture Information System

723. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Agriculture Information Centres in various States including Rajasthan for making the agriculture information system accessible to all;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various State Governments during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No. Madam. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established 44 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs) in 28 Agricultural Universities and 16 ICAR Institutes in the country. Out of these, 3 ATICs are located in Rajasthan at Udaipur, Bikaner and Jodhpur. The ICAR has also created a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the country to facilitate farmers' access to agricultural technology generated by National Agricultural Research System (NARS).

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Kisan Call Centre (KCC) programme under

which Agriculture related information is provided to the farmers in 22 regional languages through a countrywide common toll free number 1800-180-1551 covering all the States and Union-territory of India. The KCCs established at 13 locations in the country operate from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all 365 days in a year. The Kisan Call Centre located in Jaipur (Rajasthan) caters to all the farmers of Rajasthan and Delhi States.

(b) State-wise details of Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs) and KCCs are given at Statement-I and II.

(c) Agricultural Information Technology Centers and Kisan Call Centers are not being funded through the states. Thus, no financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments by the Union Government during last three years and the current year far setting-up of Agriculture Information Centres.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise Number of Agricultural Technology Information Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of ATICs	Location of ATICs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Portblair.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University,-Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
3.	Assam	1	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.
4.	Bihar	1	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur.
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur.
6.	Delhi	1	Indian Agricultural Research Institute IARI, Pusa.
7.	Gujarat	1	Saradarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada.

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. 2. Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla. 2. Dr. Yashwant Rao Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan. 3. CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar.
11.	Jharkhand	1	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi.
12.	Karnataka	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Institute Horticulture Research, Bangaluru. 2. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. 3. University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangaluru.
13.	Kerala	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Institute on Fisheries Technology, Cochin. 2. Indian Institute Spices Research, Calicut. 3. Central Plantation Crops Research Institutes, Kasargod. 4. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Ernakulam. 5. Kerala Agricultural University, Thirssur.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal. 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
15.	Maharashtra	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Institutes for Cotton Research, Nagpur. 2. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola. 3. Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri.

1	2	3	4
			4. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.
			5. Maharashtra, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.
16.	Meghalaya	1	ICAR Research Complex for North East Hill Region, Barapani.
17.	Odisha	2	1. Central Institute on Fresh Water Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar. 2. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubneswar.
18.	Punjab	1	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
19.	Rajasthan.	3	1. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur. 2. Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. 3. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	1. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. 2. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi. 2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly. 3. Narandra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology Faizabad. 4. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
22.	Uttarakhand	1	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.
23.	West Bengal	1	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia.
Total		44	

Statement-II*Kisan Call Centre Locations and Languages*

Sl.No.	Location	States/UTs Covered	Language
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu
2.	Patna	Bihar	Hindi
		Jharkhand	Hindi
3.	Jaipur	Delhi	Hindi
		Rajasthan	Hindi
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Gujarati
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarati
		Daman and Diu	Goan
5.	Chandigarh	Haryana	Hindi/Haryanvi
		Punjab	Punjabi
		Chandigarh	Punjabi
		Himachal Pradesh	Hindi
6.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri, Kashmiri, Ladakhi
7.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kannada
		Kerala	Malayalam
		Lakshadweep	Malayalam
8.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi
		Chhattisgarh	Hindi
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	Marathi
		Goa	Goan
10.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Tamil
		Puducherry	Tamil
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi
		Uttarakhand	Hindi
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Bengali
		Odisha	Oriya

1	2	3	4
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Tamil
13.	Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh	Adi
		Assam	Assamese
		Manipur	Manipuri
		Meghalaya	Khasi
		Mizoram	Mizo
		Nagaland	Nagamese
		Sikkim	Sikkimese
		Tripura	Bengali

[English]

Rise in Crimes

724. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various heinous crimes are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise and State-wise including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the cases along with the action taken against the accused during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the rise in heinous crimes in the country, particularly in the NCT of Delhi;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome of the study; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The State-wise including National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and crime-wise details of cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under IPC crimes for the year 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/ UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Murder during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2449	2054	386	19.5	4604	4269	945	2538	2232	463	20.1	4239	4274	909	2808	2250	450	18.6	5584	4878	942
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	44	0	0.0	83	49	0	751	38	8	72.7	1031	50	8	65	58	16	34.8	62	62	16
3.	Assam	1323	744	165	30.5	1866	1350	243	1223	656	171	42.0	1537	1098	223	1303	702	191	42.4	1666	1241	293
4.	Bihar	3152	1795	752	32.1	5394	4553	1619	3362	1930	653	27.8	5207	5047	1491	3198	3189	706	32.5	8898	6445	1489
5.	Chhattisgarh	1083	963	398	41.4	1739	1734	661	1065	782	343	42.6	1727	1716	559	1110	942	361	44.7	1683	1698	583
6.	Goa	53	37	11	32.4	88	62	11	35	29	15	35.7	44	65	19	48	33	7	70.0	87	62	12
7.	Gujarat	1020	848	127	27.1	2130	2116	208	1048	849	138	30.9	2116	2167	277	1126	944	136	24.5	2408	2327	285
8.	Haryana	948	659	263	41.5	1842	1834	692	1005	828	271	46.8	1961	1903	703	1062	786	221	33.2	1999	1980	548
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125	99	38	46.3	191	196	94	132	108	41	46.1	103	191	82	130	81	30	40.5	186	161	57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	160	24	15.7	432	433	59	217	114	27	17.1	318	313	32	169	127	20	14.2	328	328	50
11.	Jharkhand	1636	1151	386	38.6	1975	1596	587	16891	1158	308	28.2	2095	2442	492	1747	1288	344	35.3	2038	2026	545
12.	Karnataka	1702	1398	158	13.5	3287	3189	382	1805	1260	291	25.7	36311	3515	658	1820	1501	259	23.4	3404	3333	491
13.	Kerala	343	395	101	38.7	710	783	277	363	348	88	44.9	680	812	193	365	355	73	47.7	733	593	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2386	2186	770	44.4	5265	5273	1756	2423	2223	1071	50.6	5521	5554	2891	2511	2187	1324	52.5	5317	5245	2690
15.	Maharashtra	2653	2310	439	30.1	5904	6133	862	2744	2259	380	20.6	5725	5300	651	2818	2427	449	29.4	6193	6551	846
16.	Manipur	131	6	1	20.0	85	6	1	92	10	1	25.0	57	11	1	78	8	0	0.0	94	11	0
17.	Meghalaya	128	52	18	64.3	130	104	36	134	54	7	43.8	133	252	9	170	70	8	25.0	156	74	12
18.	Mizoram	31	34	22	91.7	29	57	69	48	40	39	95.1	57	56	59	26	20	16	100.0	28	22	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19.	Nagaland	46	33	17	68.0	27	21	28	45	44	21	67.7	37	38	31	46	59	56	96.6	27	26	72
20.	Odisha	1250	974	185	29.8	1859	1799	291	1308	1199	197	26.4	2051	2141	331	1477	1342	184	23.0	2340	2288	321
21.	Punjab	853	652	303	49.4	1489	1286	629	907	697	334	52.4	1547	1415	618	842	635	355	51.1	1550	1283	722
22.	Rajasthan	1395	995	368	53.3	2297	2308	801	1421	891	304	49.3	2061	2033	655	1461	952	351	53.4	2378	2360	1003
23.	Sikkim	19	13	3	60.0	17	17	3	17	23	2	25.0	17	23	2	14	10	7	63.6	7	13	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1776	1674	457	40.6	3602	3776	1040	1875	1505	469	35.9	4185	3567	1086	1877	1583	433	33.9	4128	3406	1180
25.	Tripura	133	113	23	50.0	206	119	28	150	108	21	29.2	176	121	38	163	173	19	28.8	306	213	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4534	3531	1916	47.2	12365	10052	6500	4401	3437	2284	52.4	11784	9397	7714	4951	3893	2339	54.5	14093	10492	6901
27.	Uttarakhand	195	173	71	46.1	388	449	173	176	127	97	55.4	324	287	235	178	136	50	58.8	311	315	132
28.	West Bengal	2068	1130	140	16.5	3498	2670	344	2398	1727	158	20.3	3746	3010	373	2109	1653	109	18.9	3363	3369	275
	Total State	31728	24223	7542	35.8	61502	56234	18339	32696	24676	8202	36.7	61272	56798	20340	33672	27404	8514	38.4	69367	60802	19658
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	15	5	31.3	36	38	5	9	6	1	14.3	7	7	4	14	10	1	50.0	4	13	1
30.	Chandigarh	22	17	16	88.9	51	44	36	21	13	13	65.0	45	30	43	24	24	13	61.9	65	65	32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	4	0	0.0	7	5	0	6	4	0	0.0	7	7	0	14	4	2	25.0	24	10	2
32.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	0.0	11	9	0	5	5	1	50.0	19	23	1	6	6	1	20.0	7	7	1
33.	Delhi UT	552	456	126	48.1	889	880	237	565	455	160	399	953	919	254	543	506	185	47.9	974	918	310
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	37	56	13	32.5	167	238	43	33	37	6	200	163	160	17	32	25	2	222	138	116	4
	Total UT	641	551	160	46.9	1163	1214	321	639	520	181	38.8	1194	1146	319	633	575	204	47.3	1226	1129	350
	Total All India	32369	24774	7702	36.0	62665	57448	18860	33335	25196	8383	36.7	62466	57944	20859	34305	27979	8718	38.5	70593	61931	20008

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Pesons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Attempt to Commit to Murder during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1859	1530	217	146	3065	2923	487	1953	1588	182	14.9	3173	3116	382	2229	17481	232	16.2	4239	3502	532
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	26	2	40.0	48	35	3	34	20	1	50.0	58	31	1	29	21	10	55.6	27	22	11
3.	Assam	417	233	46	359	559	324	65	431	200	29	25.9	471	292	36	504	248	39	26.9	554	372	47
4.	Bihar	3068	2352	436	16.5	6169	5804	987	2915	2254	353	13.3	5418	5796	767	3327	3976	285	137	8192	7855	661
5.	Chhattisgarh	732	628	171	29.9	1350	1405	445	756	465	161	31.7	1449	1459	338	747	647	104	266	1297	1275	271
6.	Goa	24	22	1	7.7	88	70	3	27	21	4	25.0	58	69	15	22	27	5	41.7	62	56	13
7.	Gujarat	468	419	27	13.1	2199	1932	75	462	417	411	20.4	1982	2200	149	478	455	19	6.9	1788	1753	45
8.	Haryana	690	555	146	29.1	16851	1681	353	836	672	167	32.4	1792	1767	409	851	639	142	26.7	1895	1852	413
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73	67	14	26.9	146	130	42	74	70	9	34.6	198	214	31	50	53	14	298	115	130	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	354	17	6.2	947	940	61	711	329	10	44	930	919	25	494	471	7	30	1623	1616	19
11.	Jharkhand	1274	1046	238	27.2	1816	1563	513	1028	973	223	24.8	1692	1733	438	718	682	192	26.1	1804	1801	383
12.	Karnataka	1607	1279	100	9.3	3978	3809	212	1850	1426	130	13.4	4660	4679	286	1837	1554	111	9.7	5156	4888	263
13.	Kerala	408	428	36	14.6	1176	1254	121	361	411	41	20.7	94	1068	107	521	359	28	18.4	1337	1101	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2212	2220	670	37.8	6401	6398	2010	2277	2093	822	42.3	7144	7188	2414	2340	2104	1121	34.5	6483	6441	2667
15.	Maharashtra	1880	1707	153	19.5	6532	6915	274	1926	1772	152	13.3	6838	6636	314	2105	1867	175	17.5	8361	7606	379
16.	Manipur	478	2	2	667	103	2	2	258	2	0	4	95	2	0	245	3	2	66.7	112	3	2
17.	Meghalaya	39	30	4	25.0	33	36	5	60	25	3	33.3	48	24	3	51	18	3	21.4	33	24	3
18.	Mizoram	145	15	8	88.9	15	20	33	27	24	16	88.9	33	39	29	24	18	7	700	20	18	7
19.	Nagaland	35	30	16	88.9	31	22	15	35	44	21	95.5	47	36	21	43	34	31	93.9	52	44	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	1231	1054	1385	18.2	2037	1933	196	1436	1399	12	12.9	2824	2733	263	1621	1516	152	14.4	2512	2432	298
21.	Punjab	1014	711	193	31.7	2520	1876	530	994	778	235	35.9	2613	2123	673	997	627	221	34.3	2402	1772	666
22.	Rajasthan	1673	1427	537	529	4156	4158	1570	1557	1364	546	486	3780	3729	1511	1566	1391	487	47.2	3839	38701	1294
23.	Sikkim	7	10	2	22.2	11	12	2	6	9	9	100.0	8	9	11	7	6	6	545	5	3	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	2325	1834	368	27.8	5728	5440	922	2641	2146	378	21.01	6108	5919	1531	2962	2021	451	29.7	8254	5013	1450
25.	Tripura	59	54	6	31.6	75	54	6	63	50	1	4.3	77	50	2	75	69	5	18.5	107	89	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4141	3211	1874	45.5	10499	8583	5548	4004	3045	2163	52.2	10207	7962	6364	4653	3529	2191	520	12240	8834	5384
27.	Uttarakhand	185	144	64	48.1	324	294	181	219	1611	68	44.7	395	403	151	189	160	76	47.8	302	291	94
28.	West Bengal	2119	1175	50	12.3	1590	1378	90	211	1400	33	10.7	1869	1686	71	2242	1792	26	5.6	2243	2215	83
	Total State	28612	22563	5536	29.0	63281	58991	14751	29052	23158	5919	29.9	64908	61882	16342	30927	26035	6142	29.8	75054	64878	15158
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	6	2	100.0	5	6	2	7	7	0	-	39	16	0	6	9	0	-	19	43	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	22	5	35.7	63	66	11	30	13	8	38.1	76	14	10	40	27	11	45.8	107	1241	27
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	3	1	100.0	12	10	1	0	1	1	50.0	0	2	1	2	2	0	-	14	13	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	3	0	0.0	12	10	0	2	3	0	0.0	8	8	0	1	1	1	16.7	1	1	1
33.	Delhi UT	369	383	125	40.5	716	741	192	311	295	126	32.4	621	669	195	386	326	168	43.3	800	697	283
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0	3	0	1
35.	Puducherry	25	49	4	19.0	87	220	11	19	18	1	6.3	57	72	2	22	19	1	9.1	76	76	2
	Total UT	426	466	137	39.4	904	1053	217	369	337	136	31.5	801	781	208	458	384	182	42.3	1020	954	314
	Total All India	29038	23029	5673	29.2	64185	60044	14968	29421	23495	6055	29.9	65709	62663	16550	31385	26419	6324	30.0	76074	65832	15472

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	122	8	8.2	240	247	17	155	128	1	3.9	266	241	27	171	140	12	115.	286	267	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	0	-	4	4	0	3	3	0	-	3	4	0	2	2	6	0.0	3	2	0
3.	Assam	35	21	6	33.3	56	31	10	46	34	4	33.3	43	30	6	48	34	2	14.3	48	27	2
4.	Bihar	243	146	34	17.1	385	359	71	344	218	37	19.2	547	532	58	348	266	30	13.2	562	475	54
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	17	7	26.9	31	31	10	30	30	2	16.7	40	41	3	28	21	3	37.5	41	35	7
6.	Goa	11	8	0	0.0	12	11	0	3	10	2	25.0	6	14	2	6	3	1	50.0	4	5	1
7.	Gujarat	30	28	0	0.0	39	55	0	44	36	3	25.0	89	67	4	43	47	1	5.6'	76	96	1
8.	Haryana	78	56	11	19.0	103	100	27	63	53	15	29.4	106	105	25	60	40	15	26.8	75	84	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	7	5	41.7	26	20	8	12	15	3	60.0	17	28	6	6	5	1	11.1	14	6	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	15	1	6.7	20	19	1	26	18	0	0.0	31	30	0	29	26	2	11.1	58	59	2
11.	Jharkhand	104	78	25	29.4	110	119	26	82	90	7	28.0	103	110	21	83	83	15	306	95	98	17
12.	Karnataka	79	60	3	4.9	112	93	1	94	68	4	7.3	90	85	7	85	74	2	4.7	102	101	1
13.	Kerala	100	85	7	18.4	157	138	23	86	105	8	17.0	123	154	10	105	89	2	6.3	134	112	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117	116	63	33.9	218	222	109	123	113	53	29.4	239	238	83	139	114	108	31.5	190	182	67
15.	Maharashtra	98	80	7	14.3	163	200	12	152	107	6	12.2	260	209	9	144	155	9	14.5	312	299	10
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	-	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	4	1	25.0	9	6	1	8	4	2	50.0	6	4	2	3	2	1	25.0	2	3	1
18.	Mizoram	8	8	5	83.3	10	8	8	7	4	8	100.0	20	18	15	8	7	2	50.0	9	7	9
19.	Nagaland	7	9	7	87.5	5	7	1	13	5	2	100.0	10	6	2	11	9	8	80.0	6	3	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	48	39	6	16.2	66	62	9	31	38	7	15.2	105	100	19	51	45	10	27.0	100	108	19
21.	Punjab	129	85	37	42.5	157	119	51	120	112	42	462	181	195	56	112	85	38	46.9	130	138	60
22.	Rajasthan	80	54	20	51.3	102	110	44	104	76	10	33.3	131	130	19	100	67	29	58.0	160	161	50
23.	Sikkim	3	2	0	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	-	1	3	0	8	2	2	33.3	16	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	26	19	2	9.5	20	26	2	32	21	3	12.5	39	28	4	28	18	2	9.1	31	25	4
25.	Tripura	2	2	0	0.0	4	3	0	8	6	0	0.0	9	7	0	0	2	1	20.0	0	3	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1439	1174	639	51.8	3551	2822	1956	1401	1111	756	54.3	3592	2683	2066	1454	1162	749	55.7	3801	2922	1922
27.	Uttarakhand	51	42	19	47.5	67	69	57	60	52	35	603	184	177	52	54	42	23	57.5	92	76	35
28.	West Bengal	931	446	57	25.0	645	514	97	630	609	39	16.5	809	791	66	486	405	26	15.9	603	617	31
	Total State	3827	2727	970	37.8	6316	5398	2541	3680	3069	1053	39.2	7050	6030	2562	3616	2945	1094	39.7	6951	5913	2369
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	0	-	7	4	0	4	4	0	-	5	6	0	2	1	0	-	4	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	8	1	4	444	15	5	10	91	5	2	167	18	8	5	6	7	2	50.0	3	15	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	-	4	4	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	-	6	6	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	84	92	27	380	103	137	37	71	59	26	34.7	80	74	46	71	32	19	20.9	95	99	46
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	8	1	333	28	39	1	16	13	2	33.3	24	23	2	12	10	0	0.0	35	36	0
	Total UT	103	106	32	38.6	163	195	48	102	83	30	32.3	129	113	53	91	50	21	21.9	137	152	48
	All India	3930	2833	1002	37.9	6479	5593	2589	3782	3152	1083	38.9	7179	6143	2615	3707	2995	1115	39.1	7088	6065	2417

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Rape during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	12.2	1487	1302	182	1362	1210	141	13.7	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	11.0	1758	1783	157
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60.0	60	51	3	47	34	4	667	49	40	4	42	38	4	17.4	47	41	4
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	25.7	1644	1040	235	1721	1110	95	18.1	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	23.3	1470	1080	165
4.	Bihar	929	763	178	24.1	1086	1043	237	795	533	227	26.0	892	816	280	934	820	210	24.8	1185	1036	246
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	26.4	1128	1117	243	1012	942	204	24.7	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	24.5	1257	1253	240
6.	Goa	47	24	7	28.0	56	41	7	36	44	5	18.5	50	62	7	29	33	4	28.6	34	46	4
7.	Gujarat	433	377	33	18.0	610	597	44	408	391	33	17.6	617	620	40	439	409	31	14.7	621	616	46
8.	Haryana	603	525	125	26.3	848	832	230	720	590	113	24.8	866	853	161	733	532	135	23.4	801	820	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	24.6	250	260	40	160	139	21	19.1	197	204	38	168	143	29	22.3	187	183	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	5.8	303	301	12	245	177	3	2.1	266	259	5	277	231	14	8.3	349	346	18
11.	Jharkhand	719	687	294	40.7	765	764	341	773	705	171	28.7	836	911	194	764	604	185	39.0	758	731	220
12.	Karnataka	509	401	33	9.6	595	567	48	586	512	54	15.4	771	703	62	636	533	74	19.8	837	812	84
13.	Kerala	568	615	53	15.8	694	751	57	634	644	45	17.6	659	779	52	1132	706	31	15.4	1226	798	390
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	24.7	4243	4221	854	3135	3089	777	28.2	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	23.6	4593	4603	898
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	19.1	2075	2076	225	1599	1458	146	13.9	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	20.3	2533	2422	268
16.	Manipur	31	5	0	-	22	7	0	34	4	1	33.3	22	5	1	53	5	1	100.0	24	5	2
17.	Meghalaya	112	67	7	30.4	11	96	7	149	80	4	44.4	135	73	4	130	81	0	0.0	128	83	0
18.	Mizoram	83	86	58	87.9	81	117	53	92	94	84	96.6	112	125	123	77	68	46	80.7	74	70	40
19.	Nagaland	22	25	10	90.9	27	29	16	16	13	14	73.7	17	19	12	23	20	16	84.2	27	19	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	1023	834	146	21.7	1119	1100	183	1025	1126	132	198	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	23.2	1224	1219	204
21.	Punjab	511	440	158	34.0	681	631	234	546	438	166	339	766	654	244	479	426	155	36.3	598	571	208
22.	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	36.5	1388	1387	296	1571	972	202	30.8	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	26.1	1642	1634	358
23.	Sikkim	18	19	5	29.4	19	19	5	18	31	2	66.7	21	30	1	16	12	11	55.0	25	12	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	22.4	776	776	111	686	487	105	24.3	777	682	136	677	478	72	20.4	837	611	110
25.	Tripura	190	169	24	25.0	336	169	24	238	185	28	250	320	226	32	205	236	24	11.9	258	248	28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	46.0	2918	2168	1187	1563	1171	705	50.6	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	56.4	3571	2398	1325
27.	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	52.1	138	146	83	121	104	58	52.3	171	159	86	129	98	48	54.5	149	143	73
28.	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	15.1	1748	1707	132	2311	1866	90	13.7	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	11.5	1870	2104	121
	Total State	20874	17254	3498	26.2	25207	23315	5089	21603	18149	3630	26.3	26380	24610	5412	23582	19258	3876	25.9	28083	25687	5470
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	33.3	36	27	1	24	20	0	-	39	28	0	13	22	0	-	28	48	0
30.	Chandigarh	29	17	16	57.1	38	25	26	31	29	14	45.2	44	38	16	27	21	9	42.9	27	31	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	50.0	5	5	1	3	4	2	50.0	3	4	2	4	3	0	0.0	4	3	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	469	440	178	47.3	557	615	195	507	449	141	34.6	602	532	201	572	477	186	41.5	707	647	243
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1
35.	Puducherry	1	8	4	66.7	1	8	4	3	2	1	100.0	5	2	1	7	4	0	0.0	29	20	0
	Total UT	523	484	200	48.2	638	681	227	569	505	158	35.7	694	605	220	624	527	196	41.1	795	749	254
	Total All India	21397	17738	3698	26.9	25845	23996	5316	22172	18654	3788	26.6	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	26.4	28878	26436	5724

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Kidnapping and Abduction during 2009-2011*

Sl No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1958	1212	82	7.9	2521	2233	189	2053	1436	117	10.1	2543	2549	219	2154	1330	136	10.9	2461	2229	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	45	4	400	61	48	4	67	26	2	50.0	81	34	2	93	33	5	17.2	100	43	7
3.	Assam	2718	946	93	19.9	2875	1340	147	3250	1222	116	16.6	3190	1452	159	3764	1413	226	23.9	3279	1615	207
4.	Bihar	3222	1333	279	19.6	4727	3774	708	3674	1823	267	17.1	4518	4129	416	4268	2320	307	19.7	5721	4703	529
5.	Chhattisgarh	286	219	45	31.0	373	361	64	359	234	59	22.7	439	408	110	472	367	32	20.6	500	492	50
6	Goa	33	18	2	11.8	40	39	2	25	14	2	16.7	43	36	3	28	18	0	0.0	45]	34	0
7.	Gujarat	1348	935	51	13.4	1848	1819	84	1447	1151	52	11.9	2015	1965	101	1614	1232	31	6.4	2235	2239	69
8.	Haryana	916	482	99	262	909	921	153	963	573	110	24.5	903	857	169	959	577	72	16.7	360	883	121
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	75	5	10.6	148	140	17	194	64	5	13.9	161	130	5	212	78	5	88	145	133	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	873	442	12	30	725	722	11	896	367	5	1.6	570	563	10	1077	538	8	2.4	978	977	6
11.	Jharkhand	827	567	200	291	836	799	210	978	625	130	22.7	1040	1008	195	941	735	153	33.4	1361	1278	271
12.	Karnataka	892	506	9	30	1094	904	27	1374	559	16	5.1	1389	1224	62	1395	588	37	8.7	1332	1324	50
13.	Kerala	256	213	9	6.8	436	443	18	261	231	6	5.7	340	421	7	299	203	4	4.5	349	291	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1036	837	171	307	1630	1585	332	1187	998	269	32.3	1684	1723	575	1288	1007	264	29.6	1952	1909	575
15.	Maharashtra	1286	953	45	10.6	2043	1938	82	1508	1000	35	6.1	2325	2035	65	1669	1158	45	7.9	2764	2441	79
16.	Manipur	159	2	1	100.0	119	3	1	199	4	0	0.0	120	4	0	169	1	3	60.0	120	1	10
17.	Meghalaya	56	28	0	0.0	58	55	0	71	27	0	0.0	104	39	0	87	18	2	15.4	10	33	2
18.	Mizoram	9	7	6	100.0	4	6	11	9	7	4	100.0	11	13	9	6	6	4	66.7	10	6	6
19.	Nagaland	52	38	16	76.2	73	40	20	50	38	10	32.3	90	43	4	34	24	27	73.0	51	29	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20	Odisha	930	569	49	15.2	1013	958	64	1016	938	33	7.1	1297	1332	43	1139	973	38	7.8	1315	1272	73
21	Punjab	692	292	48	20.0	816	565	102	789	353	83	29.3	1007	808	158	681	275	60	25.4	880	647	149
22	Rajasthan	2870	962	178	34.8	1828	1820	382	2985	1016	185	35.6	1953	1941	454	3204	1121	181	27.7	2159	2105	350
23	Sikkim	6	3	3	60.0	7	4	4	6	10	1	50.0	13	10	1	10	5	0	0.0	6	5	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1372	676	75	17.2	1779	1510	190	1720	737	122	22.3	2126	1724	223	1984	685	84	18.0	2153	1417	195
25	Tripura	121	87	7	12.5	176	89	11	114	79	4	6.7	133	114	4	154	106	4	7.1	153	119	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	6083	3314	1506	50.7	12393	7918	4569	6321	3449	2024	53.0	13727	8016	5363	8500	4713	2006	53.1	21986	10732	4782
27	Uttarakhand	275	166	44	44.0	213	209	117	286	159	46	40.7	346	314	127	314	180	44	44.4	334	306	103
28	West Bengal	2750	1318	37	7.9	2291	2052	49	3345	2356	41	8.8	2698	2932	56	4285	2426	53	7.6	3316	3036	145
	Total State	31238	16245	3076	26.6	41036	32295	7568	35147	19496	3744	27.5	44866	35824	8540	40800	22130	3831	26.9	56842	4029916	8077
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	3	0	0.0	16	8	0	10	9	0	-	18	19	0	15	10	0	-	16	16	0
30	Chandigarh	40	20	13	46.4	32	25	24	38	2	7	38.9	51	15	9	58	26	10	41.7	50	42	13
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	13	2	50.0	16	25	3	18	8	1	25.0	20	15	1	9	7	0	0.0	7	10	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0.0	4	4	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.0	8	0	0
33	Delhi UT	2536	466	63	33.3	625	588	71	3208	404	116	36.6	512	516	156	3767	637	159	37.1	736	642	174
34	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1
35	Puducherry	18	21	0	00	24	46	0	17	14	2	33.3	31	35	2	12	8	0	0.0	24	18	0
	Total UT	2622	525	78	33.9	717	697	98	3293	437	126	36.5	632	601	168	3864	688	170	36.7	841	728	188
	Total All India	33880	18770	3154	26.8	41753	32992	7686	38440	19933	3870	27.7	45498	36425	8708	44664	22818	4001	27.3	57483	41027	8265

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Dacoity during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	88	33	17.7	465	488	129	134	95	31	23.8	490	469	112	126	106	11	20.8	674	549	101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	14	0	0.0	47	27	0	15	7	4	80.0	33	13	4	13	1	7	70.0	22	3	7
3.	Assam	251	105	37	26.2	915	533	126	248	151	12	14.3	816	495	40	305	184	70	30.6	820	519	98
4.	Bihar	654	436	150	20.2	1994	1667	524	644	424	93	13.9	1477	1470	244	556	388	118	17.2	1510	1497	234
5.	Chhattisgarh	134	89	18	24.3	406	358	58	122	72	17	25.4	461	423	54	68	72	29	35.8	235	229	95
6.	Goa	4	2	0	0.0	16	9	0	2	1	1	20.0	18	6	2	2	4	0	0.0	5	21	0
7.	Gujarat	246	166	6	7.1	1016	1055	32	186	127	12	10.0	938	783	61	221	169	5	4.9	1137	1115	28
8.	Haryana	153	114	27	30.3	540	545	126	147	109	36	38.3	457	466	184	167	104	30	30.6	511	474	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	1	20.0	28	37	5	2	0	1	16.7	1	0	14	1	2	1	50.0	5	12	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0.0	10	10	0	6	2	0	00	4	4	0	14	7	0	0.0	29	29	0
11.	Jharkhand	412	278	77	26.4	788	677	283	335	221	69	22.4	604	755	168	309	208	81	37.2	703	617	180
12.	Karnataka	273	187	13	6.4	868	811	31	272	215	12	6.0	1089	1142	68	214	153	12	10.4	775	891	62
13.	Kerala	112	98	11	20.8	586	514	60	74	76	7	15.6	376	413	46	71	60	2	5.9	348	284	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117	107	34	38.2	701	632	167	110	107	49	41.2	593	675	229	118	87	38	44.7	497	462	213
15.	Maharashtra	780	601	22	7.8	4062	4148	118	778	564	21	5.2	3942	3946	114	773	570	35	10.2	3777	3589	201
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	64	16	2	13.3	119	85	2	42	8	3	33.3	72	32	7	49	15	2	12.5	70	40	4
18.	Mizoram	2	2	4	100.0	0	2	5	3	1	1	100.0	1	1	1	1	2	0	-	6	6	0
19.	Nagaland	8	5	0	-	4	7	0	3	2	1	50.0	23	21	13	7	6	11	78.6	10	10	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	380	227	26	13.2	1491	1444	114	346	303	25	11.6	2008	2069	111	417	339	23	9.8	1966	1905	101
21.	Punjab	38	22	7	24.1	101	70	29	65	50	11	355	163	150	23	28	33	12	23.1	99	126	45
22.	Rajasthan	53	45	12	41.4	212	204	37	37	38	17	53.1	172	203	98	28	22	14	40.0	145	154	72
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	-	4	4	0	1	2	1	100.0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	97	87	29	35.4	447	463	124	85	72	17	25.4	364	358	88	101	56	12	30.0	436	264	55
25.	Tripura	7	4	0	0.0	26	12	0	16	5	1	33.3	35	20	4	11	9	1	25.0	28	15	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	365	119	165	53.4	1649	744	884	337	143	206	558	1963	910	1042	379	197	201	56.0	2154	1365	1232
27.	Uttarakhand	35	26	3	30.0	104	88	155	1	13	22	68.8	54	76	92	13	10	8	47.1	55	63	67
28.	West Bengal	214	107	21	18.1	674	582	63	288	170	18	15.5	922	767	62	236	154	10	10.9	696	668	86
	Total State	4527	2946	698	22.8	17273	15216	3072	4310	2998	688	21.9	17081	15670	2882	4229	2958	733	25.0	16713	14929	3070
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	2	2	66.7	16	11	5	5	7	0	0.0	24	29	0	6	5	1	200	23	23	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	1	0	-	20	6	0	2	3	0	-	11	24	0	7	3	0	00	18	4	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	-	4	7	0	6	2	0	0.0	27	7	0	4	6	0	0.0	24	45	0
33.	Delhi UT	36	28	5	38.5	172	139	17	32	36	6	240	164	170	36	33	36	6	33.3	183	182	54
34.	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7	10	0	0.0	20	49	0	2	4	0	-	14	17	0	5	2	0	0.0	47	24	0
	Total UT	59	43	7	41.2	233	213	22	48	52	6	17.6	240	247	36	56	52	7	25.9	295	278	58
	Total All India	4586	2989	705	22.9	17506	15429	3094	4358	3050	694	21.9	17321	15917	2918	4285	3010	740	25.0	17008	15207	3128

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Preparation and Assemble for Dacoity during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	16	1	20.0	153	97	1	2	10	1	20.0	18	77	5	7	6	1	10.0	27	24	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	21	13	0	0.0	77	45	0	12	13	0	0.0	69	27	0	4	13	0	0.0	21	34	0
4.	Bihar	64	71	23	27.4	304	284	54	46	62	14	16.5	187	278	42	105	84	12	16.7	521	429	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	7	50.0	80	83	18	15	14	3	50.0	74	69	13	7	7	8	72.7	42	44	8
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	9	0	0.0	60	57	0	18	17	0	0.0	98	95	0	24	26	1	16.7	154	166	9
8.	Haryana	297	285	77	34.2	1031	1028	225	248	254	98	41.2	898	898	345	176	155	54	27.3	546	540	202
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	53	38	11	37.9	160	169	32	19	28	3	9.4	98	127	30	40	30	6	30.0	139	113	24
12.	Karnataka	346	299	11	7.7	1570	1569	13	300	205	25	10.5	1323	1306	114	399	354	8	3.0	1770	1761	29
13.	Kerala	266	270	71	42.5	852	853	214	221	226	85	50.0	658	657	257	245	234	78	44.3	630	609	179
14.	Mmadhya Pradesh	156	159	31	28.4	835	845	172	110	111	24	20.2	559	567	146	1171	113	26	21.5	604	590	152
15.	Maharashtra	287	262	8	5.1	1366	1357	28	285	281	14	10.11	1348	1418	41	291	280	6	3.6	1422	1404	29
16.	Manipur	188	0	0	-	173	0	0	196	1	0	-	223	1	0	154	4	0	-	136	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	11	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	63	68	5	20.0	380	369	23	117	108	5	10.4	555	528	25	84	99	5	10.65	461	487	34
21.	Punjab	96	83	31	29.2	468	431	140	143	140	50	45.9	704	698	177	143	146	43	34.11	731	664	160
22.	Rajasthan	57	51	33	55.9	273	264	137	84	80	23	53.5	440	449	87	72	70	20	47.6	357	357	88
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	33	2	6.5	87	90	34	12	17	5	11.1	39	64	68	11	2	1	11.1	38	13	3
25.	Tripura	0	2	0	00	0	3	0	2	2	0	0.0	6	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59	57	48	53.3	292	282	237	48	51	56	58.9	290	291	232	39	34	55	62.5	199	172	311
27.	Uttarakhand	7	7	1	100.0	36	36	7	2	2	5	62.5	7	7	27	1	1	2	100.0	5	5	23
28.	West Bengal	724	609	12	4.6	2509	2304	26	687	724	9	40	2574	2153	31	939	700	7	2.1	3388	2614	48
	Total State	2773	2348	372	24.5	10706	10166	1361	2568	2346	420	26.0	10169	9712	1640	2858	2358	333	19.5	11191	10030	1337
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	1	0	0.0	10	2	0	6	5	1	20.0	36	28	3	2	4	1	33.3	8	14	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	69	84	48	47.5	328	408	181	31	35	37	25.0	153	188	176	25	24	41	32.8	125	129	119
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	4	0	00	21	15	0	10	7	0	0.0	53	39	0	10	7	0	0.0	55	40	0
	Total UT	77	89	48	46.2	359	425	181	47	47	38	24.7	242	255	179	37	35	42	32.1	188	183	124
	Total All India	2850	2437	420	25.9	11065	10591	1542	2815	2393	458	25.9	10411	9967	1819	2895	2393	375	20.4	11379	10213	1461

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) AND Persons Convicted under Robbery during 2009-2011

Sl No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	544	408	81	22.2	884	867	209	550	444	104	21.4	1048	1034	259	600	432	117	24.9	1179	1123	266
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	35	8	727	53	45	8	69	29	9	40.9	116	47	12	64	37	4	50.0	100	51	4
3.	Assam	680	208	33	21.9	1145	473	82	662	226	35	25.4	1094	490	68	837	330	67	24.3	985	605	98
4.	Bihar	1619	891	123	17.4	2873	2191	284	1538	803	111	16.5	1926	1853	195	1381	783	86	11.5	1899	1891	165
5.	Chhattisgarh	554	393	91	33.6	891	880	168	552	345	63	24.5	818	800	121	470	329	41	16.7	692	659	72
6.	Goa	30	12	3	21.4	51	25	3	39	27	1	16.7	75	62	1	26	14	1	16.7	45	34	1
7.	Gujarat	1420	546	24	10.4	1452	1418	74	1384	707	38	13.2	1980	1970	97	1368	902	20	6.4	1654	1640	56
8.	Haryana	679	406	91	31.9	1214	1158	244	734	528	120	34.3	1210	1177	290	638	380	137	34.7	910	933	363
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	12	1	11.1	39	35	3	11	10	2	28.6	18	25	7	10	5	1	10.0	31	19	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	43	1	2.3	110	110	1	61	27	0	0.0	82	82	0	88	790	0	0.0	131	131	0
11.	Jharkhand	780	504	156	29.3	779	704	271	709	358	112	22.4	707	701	167	614	356	116	35.0	806	780	241
12.	Karnataka	1825	944	73	13.5	1812	1682	101	1949	1135	82	4.7	1851	1805	174	2123	1274	88	14.4	2007	1938	143
13.	Kerala	830	688	107	30.1	1113	1194	192	636	572	122	30.7	935	965	246	741	505	102	28.7	873	836	177
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2270	1465	398	340	3430	3341	759	1919	1376	632	37.2	2690	2961	1033	1952	1201	565	29.9	2876	2827	1222
15.	Maharashtra	3314	1987	127	13.6	5023	4386	217	3721	2296	152	13.8	5696	5063	253	4249	2513	142	10.7	5889	5512	266
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	7	0	0	0.0	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	67	21	6	353	65	60	10	67	19	4	28.6	69	41	8	63	23	5	20.0	69	42	10
18.	Mizoram	4	3	6	100.0	4	4	17	16	15	9	900	18	17	8	6	5	3	60.0	14	10	3
19.	Nagaland	92	55	25	78.1	96	13	30	63	69	45	77.6	72	86	12	59	56	52	74.3	61	48	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20	Odisha	1488	876	84	15.8	2110	2081	276	1491	1399	68	8.1	2571	2607	157	1583	1245	85	10.4	2541	2536	166
21.	Punjab	171	1381	32	372	292	311	89	241	156	43	37.7	468	394	108	236	158	45	33.3	412	334	116
22	Rajasthan	886	512	192	46.3	1224	1226	454	872	562	146	46.5	1387	1387	328	727	470	161	38.2	1102	1101	398
23.	Sikkim	4	2	1	100.0	7	4	5	7	4	2	66.7	12	12	1	5	1	1	50.0	2	4	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1144	769	131	35.6	1581	1429	274	1817	1321	259	41.6	2174	1890	595	2066	1314	259	43.4	2439	1943	554
25.	Tripura	77	49	1	3.1	85	49	10	65	41	3	94	115	69	4	50	44	3	9.4	153	145	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2285	1230	726	51.3	4655	3658	1761	2577	1533	1021	54.0	5147	4139	2359	3148	1875	1070	59.1	5813	4776	2427
27	Uttarakhand	179	117	54	58.7	259	250	244	162	115	67	61.5	235	229	171	179	108	37	63.8	284	223	87
28.	West Bengal	751	269	16	11.5	830	632	27	798	467	15	10.5	1034	905	26	760	426	12	8.3	1118	804	26
	Total State	21841	12583	2591	29.6	32077	28226	5813	22712	14584	3265	27.6	33740	30811	6700	24050	14865	3220	28.9	34088	30945	6951
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	12	0	0.0	17	27	0	7	2	2	40.0	9	8	3	1	6	0	-	7	11	0
30.	Chandigarh	27	4	4	36.4	45	14	6	67	35	11	33.3	105	77	21	68	63	7	43.8	119	125	11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0	00	2	2	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	1	0	0.0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	1	0	6	4	0	0.0	12	12	0
33.	Delhi UT	515	479	142	54.8	1093	1099	335	599	468	195	45.9	1263	1092	417	562	589	190	45.5	1301	1360	369
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	9	9	1	50.0	20	25	2	5	6	0	-	11	13	0	11	4	0	0.0	19	17	0
	Total UT	568	506	147	53.5	1182	1169	343	681	512	208	44.8	1388	1191	441	650	666	197	45.1	1458	1525	380
	Total All India	22409	13089	2738	30.3	33259	29398	6156	23393	15098	3473	28.3	35128	32002	7141	24700	15531	3417	29.5	35546	32470	7331

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Dowry Deaths during 2009-2011*

Sl No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546	500	62	14.1	1220	1270	284	588	543	80	159	1322	1383	230	599	522	56	13.3	1400	1240	265
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	170	95	20	45.5	297	181	51	175	132	13	224	263	192	24	121	77	13	29.5	146	134	30
4.	Bihar	1295	705	140	23.6	2908	2166	433	1257	831	146	25.1	2508	2658	351	1413	1454	163	20.8	3900	3309	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	128	136	31	30.7	353	354	78	115	108	31	39.7	277	261	81	104	110	26	38.8	287	305	57
6.	Goa	3	2	0	0.0	3	2	0	1	0	1	50.0	5	0	1	1	2	0	-	2	6	0
7.	Gujarat	24	20	0	0.0	53	55	0	19	15	1	12.5	28	34	4	30	26	0	0.0	82	58	0
8.	Haryana	281	253	63	26.6	633	635	142	284	253	89	39.9	589	590	223	255	215	78	29.9	457	449	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	25.0	3	5	5	2	2	0	0.0	4	4	0	4	3	0	0.0	8	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	18	1	12.5	46	45	1	9	9	0	0.0	26	24	0	11	4	0	0.0	12	12	0
11.	Jharkhand	295	281	80	34.5	562	541	167	2761	235	74	296	567	585	186	282	228	63	38.0	536	483	137
12.	Karnataka	264	205	13	8.3	666	537	33	248	246	32	17.7	621	717	62	267	265	36	18.1	642	660	55
13.	Kerala	20	21	2	9.5	32	33	3	22	26	1	77	34	4	2	15	16	1	16.7	25	21	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	858	938	257	38.6	2474	2473	621	892	877	230	346	2564	2574	656	811	797	332	40.4	2144	2155	910
15.	Maharashtra	341	334	30	13.5	1233	1205	83	393	401	22	6.7	1438	1377	63	339	359	33	15.3	1261	1276	85
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	3	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	384	346	47	18.2	857	850	81	388	485	50	12.0	988	1048	131	465	406	49	14.2	858	849	111
21.	Punjab	126	97	61	50.4	323	248	154	121	104	56	51.91	288	292	138	143	119	48	50.5	364	295	127
22.	Rajasthan	436	3311	93	40.8	553	550	188	462	347	100	43.3	616	610	183	514	380	105	39.0	673	673	186
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	194	190	35	19.0	430	479	113	165	151	46	280	313	300	102	152	113	26	24.3	336	217	52
25.	Tripura	29	27	7	33.3	60	57	14	25	23	3	16.7	62	56	6	30	37	5	50.0	57	46	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2232	1786	823	49.3	9203	6518	3245	2217	1757	992	54.2	9250	5958	3828	2322	1892	1024	56.6	9795	6260	3514
27.	Uttarakhand	94	84	42	47.7	218	194	87	75	60	39	45.3	168	163	104	83	75	12	27.9	233	196	67
28.	West Bengal	506	372	36	15.7	1002	825	92	507	486	24	10.5	1124	1101	55	510	461	41	17.3	1118	1110	91
	Total State	8239	6743	1844	33.3	23129	19223	5875	8242	7091	2030	33.9	23057	19974	6430	8473	7562	2111	35.6	24324	19763	6187
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	66.7	3	6	6	5	4	2	33.3	10	10	5	2	0	1	50.0	3	0	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	141	144	35	44.9	242	255	64	143	136	27	206	209	199	68	142	130	51	44.0	246	221	113
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	3	1	100.0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
	Total UT	144	150	38	46.3	245	266	74	149	141	29	20.9	223	210	73	145	132	52	44.1	254	223	119
	Total All India	8383	8893	1882	33.4	23374	19489	5949	8391	7232	2059	33.6	23280	20184	6503	8618	7694	2163	35.8	24578	19986	6306

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Molestation during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5147	4229	253	11.1	5441	5163	427	4634	3868	496	20.5	4622	4698	464	4849	3851	230	9.3	4554	4578	424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	54	15	60.0	70	57	15	84	54	4	50.0	88	61	5	51	43	6	66.7	69	48	6
3.	Assam	1342	767	111	20.1	1614	1050	156	1400	692	73	16.3	2020	1090	138	1193	673	65	8.5	1794	1087	71
4.	Bihar	726	554	68	16.0	795	721	95	534	482	73	17.9	808	676	109	790	899	83	15.7	1036	1150	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	1598	1566	291	31.2	1817	1790	307	1706	1650	409	29.6	1969	1960	512	1654	1634	411	34.8	1948	1941	497
6.	Goa	37	21	3	25.0	35	22	3	36	32	4	16.0	37	38	4	29	28	2	18.2	28	30	2
7.	Gujarat	727	707	39	8.2	1025	1015	50	668	659	22	5.0	986	972	29	685	658	15	3.4	1051	1063	17
8.	Haryana	451	403	90	28.2	553	550	129	476	415	117	30.2	605	596	165	474	396	125	24.5	534	517	154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	318	308	20	13.5	345	354	34	350	334	17	14.0	418	421	27	331	294	28	20.3	373	358	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	972	940	82	15.8	2044	2043	217	1038	889	29	7.8	2053	2049	55	1194	1183	25	5.6	2759	2755	46
11.	Jharkhand	276	237	67	25.2	327	291	102	245	221	49	15.5	273	318	58	317	244	59	30.7	340	301	73
12.	Karnataka	2186	1855	71	6.7	3159	3032	91	2544	2169	52	4.3	3411	3102	89	2608	2302	82	6.5	3381	3190	75
13.	Kerala	2540	2358	166	11.5	3238	3293	234	2936	2682	168	12.2	3585	3602	246	3756	3287	152	11.4	4257	4125	238
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6307	6331	1566	37.0	7567	7556	1941	6646	6609	1749	37.0	7863	7838	2155	6665	6640	2040	37.6	7904	7912	1995
15.	Maharashtra	3196	3114	157	9.2	3938	3826	191	3661	3311	162	8.5	4386	4047	206	3794	3476	173	7.7	4704	4666	198
16.	Manipur	39	2	0	-	40	2	0	31	0	0	-	23	0	0	38	0	0	-	24	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	72	45	3	18.8	42	65	3	48	33	3	25.0	29	27	4	74	39	4	28.6	58	44	8
18.	Mizoram	61	68	47	85.5	78	113	60	75	73	71	91.0	79	81	122	72	61	31	86.1	63	61	26
19.	Nagaland	11	11	8	88.9	13	10	9	13	12	9	90.0	15	11	1	9	6	12	100.0	12	9	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	2697	2436	78	8.8	3589	3534	120	2905	2719	98	7.3	4116	4265	147	3207	3230	134	8.3	4541	4455	180
21.	Punjab	319	219	79	33.5	355	315	104	349	235	77	36.8	454	445	162	282	183	75	33.2	402	314	126
22.	Rajasthan	2485	1893	633	58.3	2692	2692	893	2339	1727	550	51.3	2598	2598	804	2447	1802	603	54.1	2740	2736	892
23.	Sikkim	10	32	6	75.0	36	32	8	11	13	3	42.9	23	13	3	24	16	6	50.0	17	17	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1242	1104	393	36.3	1916	1936	716	1405	987	508	46.6	1946	1598	765	1467	1043	346	38.7	2092	1752	516
25.	Tripura	384	354	16	10.1	434	354	16	376	308	22	12.7	456	358	36	294	297	14	10.1	455	312	19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2782	2525	1568	70.5	4026	3656	2510	2793	2513	1818	71.2	4189	3646	2810	3455	3174	1922	69.4	5252	4631	2638
27.	Uttarakhand	119	108	90	78.3	178	172	173	125	116	51	82.3	184	183	65	116	106	55	76.4	153	153	71
28.	West Bengal	1942	1740	85	12.9	1640	1602	100	2465	1915	81	14.2	1841	2167	91	2363	2270	66^	8.7	2243	2071	108
	Total State	38044	33981	6005	28.7	47007	45248	8704	39893	34918	6715	29.5	49077	46860	9292	42238	37835	6764	27.4	52784	50276	8536
29.	Andamana and Nicobar Islands	30	27	0	0.0	40	36	0	31	24	0	0.0	40	34	0	15	16	1	100.0	15	16	1
30.	Chandigarh	26	13	3	17.6	39	24	3	29	24	7	22.6	28	30	7	21	24	1	7.1	24	29	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	-	2	2	0	11	5	1	100.0	12	5	2	2	5	1	50.0	2	8	1
32.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	-	5	0	0	2	3	0	0.0	2	1	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	1	1
33.	Delhi UT	552	515	200	48.4	710	776	231	601	572	169	40.7	794	721	336	657	619	198	42.9	865	824	256
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	53	52	4	18.2	53	53	16	46	43	7	22.6	71	72	11	35	26	3	37.5	77	56	10
	Total UT	667	609	207	45.1	849	891	250	720	671	184	38.2	947	863	356	730	691	205	41.9	983	934	270
	Total All India	38711	34590	6212	29.0	47856	46137	8954	40613	35589	6891	29.7	50024	47723	9848	42968	38526	6969	27.7	53767	51210	8806

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Sexual Harassment during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009							2010							2011						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3520	3103	613	28.0	4178	3848	681	4562	3332	731	35.0	3820	3965	861	3658	3291	639	31.6	4122	4223	852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	0	-	2	2	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0
3.	Assam	10	5	3	33.3	15	7	3	20	9	3	42.9	35	13	6	8	6	0	0.0	26	9	0
4.	Bihar	12	14	0	0.0	16	20	0	16	9	0	0.0	22	20	0	11	14	0	0.0	9	16	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	152	140	26	28.3	235	233	56	182	172	31	36.9	261	258	65	174	165	23	35.4	250	254	37
6.	Goa	10	7	0	0.0	10	7	0	16	13	2	33.3	22	21	2	12	7	2	22.2	16	9	2
7.	Gujarat	114	107	14	20.6	188	190	22	110	98	9	12.2	131	134	13	93	81	9	11.1	168	164	9
8.	Haryana	605	583	358	72.3	717	717	396	580	526	334	75.7	635	628	408	490	455	382	67.4	564	555	429
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37	37	1	11.1	40	51	1	78	151	1	8.3	73	65	1	621	52	2	16.7	56	59	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	371	365	99	40.4	512	511	114	262	234	100	49.3	295	295	139	350	337	94	39.5	458	458	117
11.	Jharkhand	83	36	11	52.4	38	35	14	16	11	3	27.3	20	37	3	7	13	7	70.0	16	14	4
12.	Karnataka	64	30	1	5.6	40	39	1	83	16	0	0.0	22	21	0	81	47	2	10.0	44	47	3
13.	Kerala	395	361	58	29.0	456	445	68	537	515	70	30.2	604	617	78	573	516	108	36.5	598	580	133
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7285	848	221	52.6	1047	1042	285	918	899	309	51.0	1182	1183	340	762	748	340	45.1	850	851	412
15.	Maharashtra	1099	1021	22	4.9	1337	1275	23	1180	1063	34	5.1	1515	1441	42	1071	1013	38	5.4	1300	1321	47
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	1	100.0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	2	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	2	0	-	3	3	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20.	Odisha	210	199	15	11.2	297	290	19	232	231	11	7.9	354	346	16	235	233	12	7.6	313	302	15
21.	Punjab	33	34	13	40.6	50	40	18	38	27	13	52.0	42	36	17	31	23	11	40.7	34	32	15
22.	Rajasthan	24	21	9	60.0	24	24	16	23	17	9	81.8	22	22	11	91	7	7	77.8	13	13	7
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	501	519	296	57.3	568	651	371	638	624	417	57.6	739	752	353	464	343	170	57.0	490	457	186
25.	Tripura	5	5	0	0.0	10	6	0	9	4	0	0.0	9	7	0	9	6	0	0.0	9	9	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2524	2475	1838	74.3	3878	3807	2734	11	21	1951	76.4	15	36	3157	3	1	1642	68.5	3	1	2158
27.	Uttarakhand	249	259	98	97.0	419	431	254	165	169	244	89.4	282	291	228	72	70	109	80.1	111	110	149
28.	West Bengal	108	91	24	33.3	120	102	26	163	127	37	40.2	165	140	44	200	147	41	40.2	225	175	43
	Total State	10864	10265	3721	49.1	14200	13775	5103	9843	81701	4310	52.1	10269	10331	5786	8377	7578	3639	45.9	9676	9662	4621
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	0	-	8	4	0	10	71	0	-	14	11	0	3	6	0	-	7	11	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	1	4	33.3	6	11	6	4	0	8	47.1	2	0	12	12	10	0	0.0	11	12	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	-	2	2	0	0	1	0	-	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	118	92	53	60.9	132	151	68	80	100	47	54.0	89	100	74	162	140	33	35.1	165	156	43
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	16	13	6	50.0	21	21	9	22	20	2	20.0	28	26	6	16	11	4	50.0	20	12	4
	Total UT	145	112	63	56.8	168	178	83	118	128	57	49.6	135	139	92	193	168	37	35.6	204	192	47
	Total All India	11009	10377	3784	49.2	14368	13963	5186	9961	8298	4367	52.0	10404	10470	5878	8570	7746	3676	45.8	9880	9854	4668

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under total IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180441	137385	29988	33.3	234920	223884	45573	181438	144707
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	1379	331	58.2	2817	1686	360	2439	1319
3.	Assam	55313	25857	3139	21.1	71627	36796	5044	61668	26311
4.	Bihar	122931	77420	8500	18.0	205005	181510	20810	127453	81371
5.	Chhattisgarh	51370	41092	11431	48.4	67070	67407	19579	54958	42509
6.	Goa	3005	1541	311	26.2	3124	2428	381	3293	1961
7.	Gujarat	115183	88474	23467	41.1	154679	154274	27344	116439	94711
8.	Haryana	56229	36275	12031	36.3	67152	66797	18710	59120	36452
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13315	11240	1655	24.5	18999	18655	2566	13049	9986
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21975	16634	4776	46.3	33419	33362	5931	23223	15589
11.	Jharkhand	37436	26798	10240	31.0	51558	47906	13571	38889	27831
12.	Karnataka	134042	90894	26209	35.7	149981	143590	29051	142322	109270
13.	Kerala	118369	107251	42935	57.1	162016	164819	54157	148313	137096
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207762	177320	53222	47.4	331978	330535	92712	214269	185757
15.	Maharashtra	199598	137667	7149	9.6	294753	288547	10808	208168	137477
16.	Manipur	2852	55	7	26.9	1442	60	7	2715	127
17.	Meghalaya	2448	1103	209	38.8	1677	1754	275	2505	1035
18.	Mizoram	2047	2014	1446	91.0	2039	2831	2308	2174	2069
19.	Nagaland	1059	831	457	80.7	1103	672	414	1059	821
20.	Odisha	55740	42306	3359	13.2	80595	78940	8879	56459	54978
21.	Punjab	35545	23489	6625	35.0	46262	41833	11800	36848	25652
22.	Rajasthan	166565	98391	36722	60.7	189997	189989	80670	162957	92205
23.	Sikkim	669	569	154	46.0	893	692	322	552	537
24.	Tamil Nadu	174691	135125	68077	62.1	208677	199882	95109	185678	127736

2010					2011						
CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
37816	34.3	228605	230860	53463	189780	144007	36911	33.4	238564	232746	50447
480	59.0	2825	1665	531	2286	1249	227	44.4	2312	1479	255
2556	17.0	69890	36232	4182	66714	27920	4744	19.9	67146	35286	4648
8562	16.2	196289	183307	18672	135896	114979	8792	15.0	252349	256242	17367
14050	41.3	72750	71979	24064	57218	47451	13364	44.6	74017	74182	18983
305	21.4	3332	3290	370	3449	1769	320	25.9	3319	2644	401
20939	37.9	162043	161109	29591	123371	101903	25301	39.1	167251	166350	29071
10460	32.11	64237	62555	19257	60741	35812	10685	25.5	62708	61002	18005
1057	19.9	18768	18988	1803	14312	9984	1326	25.1	17488	17717	2129
51121	53.1	31641	31501	6165	24504	20086	5140	50.5	43576	43545	6209
6429	24.2	51683	53842	11821	35838	25080	6517,	29.3	51069	46028	10904
26027	34.9	161618	152791	32434	137600	110297	28294	36.2	166786	182445	28231
56274	62.7	197512	196640	65946	172137	149817	63500	65.2	211771	206199	79976
60489	45.9	343192	343526	129435	217094	183768	62260	42.8	335644	335211	107604
7973	9.0	305629	290275	14704	204902	139104	8168	8.2	309756	306270	12775
37	68.5	1306	133	39	3218	116	28	51.9	1449	125	40
207	42.1	1743	1270	213	2755	1150	289	41.3	2135	1355	312
2134	93.6	2228	2477	2889	1821	1431	1054	89.5	1601	1579	1141
545	78.5	1066	802	439	1083	879	1050	88.0	1067	849	1424
3329	9.9	89775	92839	6497	61277	52574	3544	10.3	87129	86961	6529
8314	40.2	49050	44525	13824	34883	23887	8729	38.9	45423	42713	15539
33627	59.1	177537	177579	59521	165622	93079	46825	64.5	181407	180553	80945
89	47.3	946	558	125	596	331	14	48.0	718	512	208
67060	55.6	211631	191646	93841	192879	132725	68222	62.1	222124	18952	95761

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	5486	4440	267	12.7	8984	5800	380	5805	4416
26.	Uttar Pradesh	172884	108193	54374	54.0	285286	224909	136777	174179	106355
27.	Uttarakhand	8802	6596	2808	69.3	11829	11286	6271	9240	6246
28.	West Bengal	113036	72399	3003	12.6	113613	90277	4158	129616	95324
Total State		2061155	1472738	412892	41.2	2801495	2810921	693967	2164628	1569848
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	941	677	56	37.6	1035	1066	68	980	668
30.	Chandigarh	3555	931	684	48.2	2354	1530	1054	3373	1601
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	442	239	36	24.7	694	572	46	378	229
32.	Daman and Diu	276	149	21	12.7	452	358	30	203	143
33.	Delhi UT	50251	26777	11830	58.1	36263	37050	13526	51292	22109
34.	Lakshadweep	134	91	0	0.0	230	159	0	42	24
35.	Puducherry	4591	4349	2136	902	6502	7132	2800	3935	3650
Total UT		60190	33213	14763	59.8	47530	47867	17524	60203	28424
Total All India		2121345	1505951	427655	41.7	2849025	2858788	711491	2224831	1598272

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

725. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the agriculture sector in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of work done by these NGOs;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the

work of the said NGOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Normally, assistance to NGOs working in the field of Agriculture is not provided directly by the Government of India in any State including Rajasthan. The States provide such assistance under some schemes and programmes at their level. A part of the activities and works under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Extension Reforms Scheme has been executed through some NGOs working in Rajasthan.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
274	11.1	6835	5629	448	5803	5163	401	14.6	10062	7340	446
69448	58.4	292050	226296	156614	195135	121688	72480	59.6	384605	275299	147376
3175	67.3	12792	12391	5746	8774	5641	1983	65.5	10666	10381	3848
3189	13.5	146595	127809	5057	143197	103139	3298	13.4	143608	121231	4862
449957	40.4	2903588	2722514	757691	2262885	1655029	483594	40.9	3095750	2865765	745416
82	49.0	1028	1042	139	793	672	55	71.4	828	917	135
751	40.3	2583	2330	1101	3542	2151	664	49.3	2690	2986	937
30	22.9	585	514	56	372	266	12	12.9	568	597	23
18	14.0	266	356	19	224	133	30	21.7	330	305	32
10112	51.5	33498	30836	14526	53353	28492	12177	48.1	40014	35704	16615
0	-	15	21	0	44	63	37	72.5	76	64	82
3178	62.4	5579	6149	4040	4362	3075	1427	843	5589	4714	1723
14171	52.4	43554	41248	19881	62690	34852	14402	50.2	50095	45287	19547
464128	40.7	2947122	2763762	777572	2325575	1689881	497996	41.1	3145845	2911052	764963

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also is providing financial assistance to seven Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) being run in Rajasthan by NGOs.

(b) Details of funds given to NGOs working in agriculture sector in Rajasthan in the last three years are as under:

Year	Financial Assistance Provided (Rs. in lakh)	
	Extension Reforms	RKVY
1	2	3
2009-10	163.45	506.63

1	2	3
2010-11	121.42	644.48
2011-12	202.66	950.67

Funds given to six KVKs run by ICAR in Rajasthan have been tabulated below:—

Sl.No.	Year	Release (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2009-10	302.01
2.	2010-11	676.45
3.	2011-12	590.85

(c) Nature of activities undertaken by NGOs under Modified Extension Reforms Scheme of Agriculture Sector are as under:—

- (i) Operationalization of Farm School.
- (ii) Farmers Training.
- (iii) Farmer Exposure Visits.
- (iv) Formation of Farmers Interest Group (FIG) and their capacity building.
- (v) Field Day/Kisan Goshti.
- (vi) Demonstrations.
- (vii) District level exhibition and farmer fairs.

The work done by NGOs under RKVY includes:—

- (i) Community water harvesting structures/lift irrigation/check dams/Anicuts/drip irrigation/ construction of tube-well recharge structures.
- (ii) Seed production programme.
- (iii) Distribution of plant protection implements.
- (iv) Training and extension activities for farmers on vegetable cultivation, water and soil management including soil testing, organic cultivation, weed management and pest control, diversified farming, crop insurance, storage and agricultural marketing.
- (v) Kisan Mela, Fruit and vegetable Exhibitions, etc.

(d) Yes, Madam. Under RKVY, the Deputy Director (Agriculture) concerned monitors the work of NGOs in the District. Similarly, the Project Director (ATMA) concerned directly monitors the activities undertaken by NGOs under Extension Reforms Scheme. These works and activities are also reviewed by the respective District Level Committees headed by the District Collector. State level review also takes place. The officers of the Government of India also make field visits to some such works and activities during their tours to States.

(e) The outcomes include:—

- (i) Enhanced capacity building of farmers, resulting in improved work efficiency and technical knowledge.
- (ii) Motivation of Farmers Interest Group (FIG) leading to agribusiness entrepreneurship.
- (iii) Development of Water Harvesting Structures and Lift Irrigation Schemes leading to additional area under irrigation, which, in turn, helps in increased productivity and farm income.
- (iv) Creation of awareness regarding Organic Farming, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, Diversified Farming etc.
- (v) Introduction of Hi-tech Horticultural/Agricultural crops leading to increased farm income.

[English]

Infanticide and Abandonment of Children

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

- (a) whether cases of infanticide and abandonment of children, particularly the female child are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT-wise details of infanticide and abandonment of children and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given at Statement-I and II respectively. However, separate data on female child is not maintained by NCRB.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab		6	1	1	2	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	1
22. Rajasthan		2	1	0	1	1	0	7	5	1	8	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		9	2	1	2	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0
25. Tripura		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		9	5	15	15	9	20	31	22	24	53	37	34	13	10	25	22	19	42
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		62	21	19	39	36	24	100	45	33	82	67	45	62	35	30	67	54	49
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		63	22	19	40	37	24	100	45	34	82	67	46	63	35	30	67	54	49

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted under Exposure and Abandonment of Children during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	12	0	30	20	0	55	11	13	6	16	13	89	10	3	15	15	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	13	4	14	12	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	7	2	7	7	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	17	2	32	21	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	0	2	2	0	6	3	1	1	1	3	7	3	1	27	26	2
6.	Goa	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	98	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	129	16	0	14	15	0	121	13	0	15	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	20	2	1	2	2	1	24	1	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
12.	Karnataka	21	1	0	1	1	0	30	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	7	2	0	5	2	0	9	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103	10	1	15	15	2	93	7	3	9	9	5	7	1	0	0	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	274	28	1	46	39	4	198	23	3	51	53	4	1	1	0	2	2	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	10	0	25	11	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	15	3	1	6	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	153	6	1	9	9	1	119	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	3	3	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
	Total State	816	81	8	130	108	12	674	67	23	90	103	26	673	70	13	134	106	18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	9	1	0	10	4	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	28	2	0	1	2	0	45	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	2	0
35.	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	41	3	0	11	6	0	51	2	0	7	2	0	27	3	0	1	2	0
	Total All India	857	84	8	141	114	12	725	69	23	97	105	26	700	73	13	135	108	18

Models of Technological Innovation

727. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had introduced 36 models of technological innovation based sustainable rural livelihood security in more than 100 most disadvantaged districts in the country, thereby benefitting 50,000 farm families;

(b) if so, the names of districts including tribal dominant ones covered in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include more districts under the models;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. ICAR has introduced 36 models as pilot in 97 disadvantaged districts of the country.

(b) State-wise list is enclosed as Statement. The districts having more than 50% of tribal population are shown in bold letters.

(c) No, Madam, the project is now in completion phase.

(d) and (e) National Agricultural Innovation Project is completing in June, 2014 and Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects are completing in August, 2013.

All the sub-projects are approved and are in place. There is no scope of increasing the sub-projects or districts in view of limited time left for closure.

Statement

State-wise list of districts related to Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security

Sl. No.	State	Target Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	South Andaman, N&M Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddy, Anantapur and Kadappa
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri,
4.	Assam	Kokrajhar, North Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Karbi Anglong
5.	Bihar	Monghyr, Vaishali, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Nawada and Purnea
6.	Chhattisgarh	Baster and Kanker

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Dangs, Dahod
8.	Haryana	Mewat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
10.	Jharkhand	Dumka, Jamtara, Sahibganj, Pakur and Godda
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara and Doda
12.	Karnataka	Bidar, Chitradurga
13.	Kerala	Wayanad
14.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli , Gondia, Dhule, Aurangabad, Raigarh, Hingoli and Nanded
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua , Dhar, Chahatarpur, Mandla, Tikamgarh, Betul
16.	Manipur	Tamenlong
17.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills
18.	Mizoram	Siaha
19.	Nagaland	Mon
20.	Odisha	Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, and Kandhamal, Mayur Bhanj, Sambhalpur, Keonjhar
21.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
22.	Rajasthan	Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Sirohi
23.	Sikkim	North Sikkim
24.	Tripura	Dhalai
25.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Nagapattnam, Thiruvannamalai
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohoba, Hamirpur, Raebareli and Barabanki, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Fatehpur, Hardoi

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	Tehri, Garhwal and Champawat
28.	West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura, Midnapur, Malda, Murshidabad, W&N Dinazpur, North 24 Pargana, South 24 Pargana

[Translation]

Inspection of Godowns

728. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of covered and open storage godowns in the country at present;

(b) the number of inspections carried out at the said storage facilities during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains found rotten or missing during the said inspections; and

(d) the estimated quantity of surplus foodgrains, if any, which remain to be stored in covered godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) FCI is having total of 2,236 godowns out of which 1,874 are covered (owned and hired) and, 362 are CAP (open) (owned and

hired) complexes. Statement-I showing number of covered and open godowns of FCI (Owned and Hired) as on 30.06.2012 is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II showing region-wise number of inspections that have been conducted in Cover And Plinth (CAP) storage sites during 2011-12 is enclosed. Norms and periodicity of inspection of covered godowns for ED, field officers of FCI have been laid down. The copy of same is attached as Statement-III.

(c) Statement-IV indicating region-wise/commodity-wise accrual of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains with FCI during 2011-12 is enclosed.

(d) The method of storage of foodgrains by FCI in covered as well as CAP godowns are scientifically based. The capacity utilization of covered capacity is almost 100% during procurement season, while storage of wheat temporarily in CAP is a usual practice.

However, in view of unprecedented level of wheat procurement during RMS 2012-13, an evacuation plan for the vulnerable stocks has been drawn.

Statement-I

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

State-wise Number of Storage Units available with FCI as on 30-June-2012

Zone: All Zones | Region: Not Applicable | District: Not Applicable

Note: All Districts in report are FCI Districts.

	Covered								CAP			Total Units = 9+12	Total Depots	
	FCI Owned	Hired							Total Covered = 1+8	Owned	Hired			Total CAP = 10+11
	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Pvt. Parties	Total Hired = Sum (2 to 7)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
East [E] Zone	65	5	32	54	0	0	20	111	176	18	0	18	194	177
Bihar [EC] Region	13	2	12	19	0	0	11	44	57	7	0	7	64	57
Jharkhand [ED] Region	6	1	3	10	0	0	1	15	21	2	0	2	23	21
Odisha [EE] Region	23	0	9	25	0	0	1	35	58	0	0	0	58	58
West Bengal [EF] Region	23	2	8	0	0	0	7	17	40	9	0	9	49	41
North East [F] Zone	42	7	6	6	0	0	16	35	77	0	0	0	77	77
Arunachal Pradesh [FC] Region	4	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	12	0	0	0	12	12
Assam [B] Region	18	1	3	4	0	0	10	18	36	0	0	0	36	36
N&M [FE] Region	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	9	9
NEF [FD] Region	13	2	2	2	0	0	1	7	20	0	0	0	20	20
North [N] Zone	267	151	114	361	44	0	77	747	1014	188	115	303	1317	1091
Delhi [NB] Region	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10	6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana [NC] Region	34	41	28	46	33	0	9	157	191	28	4	32	223	205
Himachal Pradesh [ND] Region	6	8	3	0	0	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17	17
Jammu and Kashmir [NE] Region	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	19	0	6	0	19	19
Punjab [NF] Region	117	22	19	76	9	0	14	140	257	105	25	130	387	276
Rajasthan [NG] Region	37	8	26	88	1	0	32	155	192	19	17	36	228	212
Uttar Pradesh [NH] Region	47	67	33	144	1	0	21	266	313	30	68	98	411	337
Uttarakhand [NI] Region	4	3	5	7	0	0	0	15	19	2	1	3	22	19
South [S] Zone	95	10	69	182	3	2	4	270	365	26	0	26	391	386
Andhra Pradesh [SB] Region	36	10	39	150	3	2	4	208	244	8	0	8	252	261
Karnataka [SD] Region	22	0	16	23	0	0	0	39	61	7	0	7	68	62
Kerala [SC] Region	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	0	6	29	23
Tamil Nadu [SE] Region	14	0	14	9	0	0	0	23	37	5	0	5	42	40
West [W] Zone	68	4	45	57	2	5	61	174	242	15	0	15	257	258
Chhattisgarh [WF] Region	20	0	9	23	0	0	6	38	58	0	0	0	58	61
Gujarat [WB] Region	15	3	11	0	0	0	5	19	34	5	0	5	39	34
Madhya Pradesh [WD] Region	21	0	9	2	0	0	38	49	70	6	0	6	76	82
Maharashtra [C] Region	12	1	16	32	2	5	12	68	80	4	0	4	84	81
Country Total	537	177	266	660	49	7	178	1337	1874	247	115	362	2236	1989

Statement-II*Region-wise inspections of CAP during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Inspections of CAP during 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Bihar\$	0
2.	Jharkhand\$	0
3.	Odisha\$	0
4.	West Bengal\$	0
5.	Assam	0
6.	NEF	0
7.	N&M	0
8.	Delhi	26
9.	Haryana	537
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11

1	2	3
12.	Punjab	1690
13.	Rajasthan	829
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650
15.	Uttarakhand	378
16.	Andhra Pradesh	235
17.	Kerala	0
18.	Karnataka	200
19.	Tamil Nadu	200
20.	Gujarat	116
21.	Maharashtra	55
22.	Madhya Pradesh	43
23.	Chhattisgarh*	46
Total		5016

Remarks:

*However, no CAP storage is available with FCI, but purchased paddy was stored in open/CAP till its milling.

\$Since no stock in CAP-nil inspection

Statement-III*Periodicity of inspection*

Inspecting officers	Type of inspection	Unit	Periodicity	To be sent to
1	2	3	4	5
Managing Director	Regular	Zonal office	All Zonal Office in a year	
		Regional office	One office in every zone in a year	
		District officer	One office in every zone in a year	

1	2	3	4	5
		Depot	One in every zone in a year	
	Surprise		As per convenience	
ED (Zone)/GM (Zone)	Regular	Zonal office	At least one division every quarter	MD
		Regional office	All offices in the zone twice a year	MD
		District officer	One District office in every region of the zone in a year which has not been inspected by SRM in preceding 3 months	MD
		Depot	Two depots in each region in a year which has not been inspected by in preceding 3 months	MD
	Surprise	Regional office	One region in a zone	MD
		District officer	One District office in every region of the zone in a year	MD
		Depot	Two depots in each region in a year	MD
Executive Director/ General Manager	Surprise		Whenever the officer visit the field office, inspection of Depot/District Office/Regional office/Zonal Office, as the case may be, must be carried out	MD/ED (as the case may be)
GM (Region)/DGM (Region)	Regular	Regional office	At least one division every quarter	ED(Z)
		District officer	All the offices in the region every year	ED(Z)
		Depot	Two depots in each district in a year	ED(Z)
	Surprise	District office	One district office in the region in a year	ED(Z)
		Depot	One depot in each district in a year	
Area manager	Regular	District office	At least one division every quarter	GM(R)
		Depot	All the depots every quarter. At least four depots in a month	GM(R)
	Surprise	Depot	One depot in a month	GM (R)

Statement-IV

Region-wise and Commodity-wise stock accrued as Non-Issuable (damaged) with FCI during the year 2011-12 (upto 1.04.2012)

Figure in MTs

Sl. No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Coarse grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	12	0	0	29
3.	Odisha	36	0	0	0	36
4.	West Bengal	103	374	0	0	477
5.	Assam	428	14	0	0	442
6.	NEF	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	10.9	0	0	0	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	37	0	0	37
13.	Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	33	225	0	0	258
15.	Uttarakhand	72	0	0	0	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	4.07	0	0	4.33
17.	Kerala	3	197	0	0	200
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	28	0	0	29
20.	Gujarat	222	4	0	0	226
21.	Maharashtra	1444	29	0	0	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	1.45	12.33	0	0	13.78
Total		2401.61	936.4	0	0	3338.01

[English]

Import of Yellow Peas

729. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of yellow peas imported by the Government and its various agencies during the last three years along with its value, year-wise and agency-wise;

(b) the details of the total stock of yellow peas at the beginning of these years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government or its importing agencies had conducted any survey/study to assess the demand of yellow peas in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government and its agencies continue to import yellow peas in spite of adequate available stocks and lack of buyers in the country; and

(f) if so, the total losses suffered by the Government and/or its agencies along with the action taken against the officials who initiated this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Planning Commission's estimation of demand for pulses, as undertaken by them as part of the Five Year Plan projections for demand-supply of agricultural commodities as well as the data brought out by the NSSO's Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys, has been used by Government to assess the demand of pulses.

(e) and (f) Yellow Peas were imported by the designated Government agencies after taking into account the demands by the State Governments and stocks/availability position etc. Some of these designated agencies incurred losses as they operated in volatile international and domestic markets. As these factors were largely beyond the control of these agencies, there is no proposal to take action against any official. The details of losses incurred by these agencies are being collected.

Central Forces

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

(a) whether twenty per cent of Central forces are to be kept as reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actual demands of the States in this regard for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are no laid down norms for keeping twenty per cent Central Forces as reserve. However, some Bns. in every Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are kept as reserve to meet any emergent requirement in the country and also to give rest and recuperation to the forces.

(c) The demand of the State Governments for the deployment of CAPFs for law and order duties as well as counter insurgency duties in their respective States is a dynamic and an on going process. Based on the requests of the State Governments, CAPFs are deployed in the respective States, keeping in view the specific requirements/needs of the State Governments, sensitivity of the situation, the overall security scenario and the availability of CAPFs etc.

Cold Storage Capacities

731. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to increase the capacity of the existing cold storage and food processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such units in the States, and the details of the units the Government proposes to set up during 2012-13 in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries implements the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (part of scheme of Infrastructure Development) and under which it provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North-Eastern states subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure. Other Government of India organizations like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Governments also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has also been identified as a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The Ministry under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas.

(c) Ministry had accorded approval for 10 nos. of Integrated cold chain projects in the year 2008-09 and another 39 projects during 2011-12. Out of these

49 projects, 11 were cancelled. For these 11 projects, notice of EOI have been issued afresh. Government has also approved taking up additional 30 projects with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 231 crore. Out of these 30 projects, the Ministry has already approved 18 projects in the current year (2012-13). The State-wise details of approved integrated cold chain projects is at Statement-I.

State-wise details of food processing units assisted in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan and 2012-13 is at Statement-II.

(d) The budget allocation for the scheme of integrated cold chain for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 86.00 crore and Rs. 100.00 crores for Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries.

Statement-I

State-wise no. of Integrated Cold Chain projects approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Sl. No.	State	No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Gujarat	4
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Karnataka	2
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	11
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Mizoram	2
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Rajasthan	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3
19.	Uttarakhand	3
20.	West Bengal	6
Total		56

Statement-II

Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 10.07.12)	
		Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	58	1169.963
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0.000
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	5	77.590
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	2	36.435
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0.000
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	61	672.623
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	5	118.250
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.420
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	32	591.957
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	52	637.515
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.950
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	0	0.000
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	38	592.232
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.724	52	901.285	13	202.435
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	16	217.121
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	74	1014.714
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	2	28.588
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	0	0.000
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	0	0.000
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	5	82.141
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50.000
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	94	997.713
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	30	451.760
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	21	384.305
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	25	442.724
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	2	43.075
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.045
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	549	8062.499

[Translation]

Production Cost of Foodgrains

732. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the percentage of increase in the production cost of foodgrains including wheat during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Cost of production of Foodgrains at all-India level, as projected by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) on the basis of state-wise cost estimates prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) under Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principle Crops in India, are as under:

*Cost of Production of Foodgrains Projected
by CACP*

(Rs./Qtl.)

Commodities	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Kharif Crops			
Paddy	645	742	888
Cotton	2111	2129	2528
Jowar	804	965	1141

1	2	3	4
Bajra	658	768	840
Maize	738	790	921
Ragi	861	1107	1271
Arhar (Tur)	2197	2422	2702
Moong	2705	3109	3373
Urad	2257	2490	2799
Groundnut	1879	2100	2633
Soya bean	1200	1288	1560
Sunflower Seed	1915	2257	2795
Sesamum	3035	2847	3393
Nigerseed	2368	2264	2945
Rabi Crops			
Wheat	701	826	927
Barley	608	677	734
Gram	1641	1902	2121
Masur (Lentil)	1626	2191	2592
Rapeseed/Mustard	1276	1520	1786
Safflower	1884	2038	1884

[English]

Bt. Hybrids

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

(a) whether Bt. Hybrids of various crops have shown new signs of vulnerability to pests;

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

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

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

(a) No such signs of vulnerability to pests have been reported so far.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

Creation of Storage Capacity

734. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has been held to review the requirement and creation of additional storage capacity;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action taken thereon, State-wise including Haryana; and

(c) the additional amount allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A series of meetings of the High Level Committee (HLC) under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme have been held to review the requirement and creation of additional storage capacity for different states. So far, the High Level Committee has approved a total capacity of 181.08 LMT under this scheme in 19 States. From time to time, the progress under the scheme has been reviewed by the Government also. So far, tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 97.19 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.50 and 19.38 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme. Out of 181.08 lakh tonnes, a capacity of about 29.65 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC, SWCs/State agencies and Private Investors. State-wise details as on 31.07.2012 including Haryana is enclosed as Statement-I.

Besides PEG Scheme, additional storage capacity has been sanctioned for North Eastern States under Plan Scheme. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 01.07.2011 approved a total capacity of 5.40 lakh MT in the North Eastern States to be created through FCI. The State-wise details are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) For the creation of additional storage capacity under Plan Scheme for construction of storage godowns an allocation of Rs. 568.17 crores in XIth and XIIth Five Year Plans have been made for the North Eastern States by the Government. No fund, however, has been allocated/proposed to be allocated under the PEG Scheme for creation of additional storage capacity.

Statement-I

Statewise capacity completed by CWC, SWCs and private investors under PEG Scheme as on 31.07.2012

(Figure in MT)

Sl. No.	Centre	Capacity approved by HLC	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned/ allotted	Capacity under construction	Capacity for which construction work is yet to start	Capacity to be completed upto September' 2012	Capacity to be completed upto December' 2012	Capacity to be completed upto March' 2013	Capacity which has been completed physically but minor ancillary works are pending	Capacity completed	Capacity taken over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,51,000	4,01,000	2,34,700	19,200	77,700	1,41,000	0	41,300	1,05,800	1,00,800
2.	Bihar	9,40,000	1,20,000	35,000	65,000	0	0	45,000	0	20,000	10,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,42,600	2,22,000	1,37,400	4,850	7,600	1,29,800	0	0	79,750	66,350
4.	Gujarat	80,000	50,000	4,800	45,200	4,800	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Haryana*	40,06,000	26,85,693	4,96,425	15,70,918	2,20,580	1,58,525	1,02,320	34,560	5,83,790	5,50,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	20,840	2,500	18,340	2,500	13,340	0	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	1,72,340	83,000	79,340	0	33,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	85,000	40,000	45,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	4,16,500	3,31,500	2,33,500	31,650	1,59,000	74,500	0	0	66,350	30,250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Kerala	15,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23,87,000	4,05,000	2,46,600	1,22,000	66,600	1,45,000	35,000	8,400	28,000	28,000
12.	Maharashtra	6,55,500	5,99,900	3,64,110	40,000	1,13,000	1,06,780	1,43,220	30,470	1,65,320	1,47,510
13.	Odisha	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,12,000	56,000	20,000	62,000	55,000	13,700	1,18,300	1,18,300
14.	Punjab	49,99,000	44,92,738	27,71,848	2,30,250	5,13,729	22,56,569	0	2,89,420	12,01,220	6,30,970
15.	Rajasthan	2,50,000	2,35,000	2,00,000	15,000	35,000	1,25,000	40,000	0	20,000	10,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	1,45,000	85,000	0	0	45,000	40,000	25,000	35,000	35,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	18,60,000	15,19,700	10,27,830	4,03,200	3,38,330	3,92,000	2,02,500	0	88,670	58,670
18.	Uttarakhand	25,000	0	29,65,050							
19.	West Bengal	1,56,600	29,600	29,600	0	0	29,600	0	0	0	0
Total		1,81,08,440	1,18,20,311	61,09,313	27,45,948	15,58,839	37,47,114	6,88,040	4,52,850	25,12,200	17,86,350
										29,65,050	

*A capacity of 3,40,000 MT at Bhattu centre (Haryana) is under re-consideration as per decision of HLC in view of recommendations of Lokayukta, Haryana.

Note: A capacity of 4.53 lakh MT which is physically completed but has not been hired due to some pending minor ancillary works.

Earlier a capacity of 122 lakh MT had been reported as the sanctioned+allotted capacity, but now it comes to 118.20 lakh MT i.e. there is difference of 3.80 lakh MT capacity which includes 2.47 lakh MT countered offered in Haryana and a capacity of 1.33 lakh MT for which tenders have been cancelled in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Capacity to be created in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim under Plan Scheme for Construction of Storage Godowns

Name of State	Total no. of approved projects	Approved capacity in MT
Assam	16	3,47,000
Arunachal Pradesh	10	19,730
Manipur	07	37,500
Meghalaya	04	35,000
Mizoram	02	20,000
Nagaland	02	15,000
Sikkim	02	15,000
Tripura	04	45,000
Total	47	5,34,230

[Translation]

Impediments to FM Radio Services

735. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any impediments to the rollout of FM radio services in the country including in rural areas;

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

(c) the locations identified to provide FM radio services in various parts of the country under its Phase-III policy, State-wise and location-wise; and

(d) the time by which the services of new FM

stations under Phase-III is likely to be provided in the country including Rajasthan, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011, has approved the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III)'. While taking action for implementation of the Phase-III policy, a few issues, like charging of migration fee from existing permission holders, specific departures in the Request For Proposals (RFP) etc., which are not covered under the Phase-III policy have arisen. As this is the first time that private FM radio channels are proposed to be e-auctioned, it is anticipated that some other issues may also crop up during this process which would require decisions, that would need specific approvals beyond the existing Cabinet approval. Draft Cabinet Note in this regard has already been circulated to all the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) and (d) As per approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies in Phase-III, Government proposes to expand FM radio services to a total of 839 new private FM radio channels in 294 cities. Under Phase-III Policy, 45 private FM radio channels are proposed in Rajasthan. All the channels in Phase-III in the country, including those of Rajasthan would be auctioned through an e-auction process in batches over a period of 3 years, with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. State-wise and location-wise list of private channels of Phase-III including Rajasthan are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Channels available for Phase-III
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	3

1	2	3	4
2.		Adoni	3
3.		Alwal	3
4.		Anantpur	3
5.		Bheemavaram	3
6.		Chirala	3
7.		Chittoor	3
8.		Cuddapah	3
9.		Dharamavaram	3
10.		Eluru	3
11.		Guntakal	3
12.		Hindupur	3
13.		Hyderabad	4
14.		Kakinada	4
15.		Karimnagar	3
16.		Khammam	3
17.		Kothagudem	3
18.		Kurnool	4
19.		Machiilpatnam	3
20.		Madanapalle	3
21.		Mahbubnagar	3
22.		Mancherial	3
23.		Nalgonda	3
24.		Nandyal	3
25.		Nellore	4

1	2	3	4
26.		Nizamabad	3
27.		Ongole	3
28.		Proddatur	3
29.		Rajamundry	3
30.		Ramagundan	3
31.		Tirupati	2
32.		Vijayawada	2
33.		Vizianagaram	3
34.		Warangal	3
Total			104
35.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	3
Total			3
36.	Arunchal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
Total			2
37.	Assam	Dibrugarh	3
38.		Jorhat	3
39.		Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
40.		Silchar	3
41.		Tinsukia	3
Total			15
42.	Bihar	Arrah	3
43.		Begusarai	3
44.		Bettiah	3

1	2	3	4
45.		Bhagalpur	4
46.		Bihar Shareef	3
47.		Chapra	3
48.		Darbhanga	3
49.		Gaya	4
50.		Motihari	3
51.		Munger	3
52.		Muzzaffarpur	3
53.		Patna	3
54.		Purnia	3
55.		Saharsa	3
56.		Sasaram	3
57.		Siwan	3
Total			50
58.	Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
Total			2
59.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
60.		Durg-Bhillainagar	3
61.		Jagdalpur	3
62.		Korba	3
63.		Rajgarh	3
Total			15
64.	Daman and Diu	Daman	3
Total			3

1	2	3	4
65.	Delhi	Delhi	1
Total			1
66.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
67.		Bharuch	3
68.		Bhavnagar	4
69.		Botad	3
70.		Dohad	3
71.		Godhra	3
72.		Jamnagar	4
73.		Jetpur Navagadh	3
74.		Junagadh	3
75.		Mahesana	3
76.		Palanpur	3
77.		Patan	3
78.		Porbandar	3
79.		Rajkot	1
80.		Surat	2
81.		Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
82.		Veraval	3
83.		Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
Total			51
84.	Haryana	Ambala	3
85.		Bhadurgarh	3

1	2	3	4
86.		Bhiwani	3
87.		Hissar	1
88.		Jind	3
89.		Kaithal	3
90.		Karnal	1
91.		Panipat	3
92.		Rewari	3
93.		Rohtak	3
94.		Sirsa	3
95.		Thanesar	3
Total			32
96.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
97.		Jammu	3
Total			6
98.	Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
99.		Deoghar	3
100.		Dhanbad	4
101.		Giridih	3
102.		Hazaribag	3
103.		Jamshedpur	1
Total			17
104.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
105.		Belgaum	4

1	2	3	4
106.		Bellary	4
107.		Bidar	3
108.		Bijapur	3
109.		Chikmagalur	3
110.		Chitradurga	3
111.		Devengeri	4
112.		Gadag Betigeri	3
113.		Gulbarga	3
114.		Hassan	3
115.		Hospet	3
116.		Hubli-Dharwad	4
117.		Kolar	3
118.		Mangalor	1
119.		Mysore	2
120.		Raichur	3
121.		Shimoga	3
122.		Tumkur	3
123.		Udupi	3
Total			59
124.	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
125.		Cochin	1
126.		Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
127.		Kozhikod	2

1	2	3	4
128.		Palakkad	3
Total			13
129.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
Total			3
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3
131.		Chhattarpur	3
132.		Chhindwara	3
133.		Damoh	3
134.		Guna	3
135.		Itarsi	3
136.		Khandwa	3
137.		Khargone	3
138.		Mandsaur	3
139.		Murwara (Katni)	3
140.		Neemuch	3
141.		Ratlam	3
142.		Rewa	3
143.		Sagar	4
144.		Satna	3
145.		Shivpuri	3
146.		Singrauli	3
147.		Ujjain	4
148.		Vidisha	3
Total			59

1	2	3	4
149.	Maharashtra	Akola	3
150.		Jalgaon	2
151.		Mumbai	2
152.		Nagpur	2
153.		Nanded	3
154.		Achalpur	3
155.		Ahmednagar	2
156.		Amravati	4
157.		Aurangabad	2
158.		Barshi	3
159.		Dhule	3
160.		Gondiya	3
161.		Kolhapur	2
162.		Latur	3
163.		Malegaon	4
164.		Nasik	2
165.		Pune	2
166.		Sangli	2
167.		Sholapur	2
168.		Wardha	3
169.		Yavatmal	3
Total			55
170.	Manipur	Imphal	3
Total			3

1	2	3	4
171.	Meghalaya	Shilong	1
Total			1
172.	Mizoram	Aizwal	2
Total			2
173.	Nagaland	Dimapur	3
174.		Kohima	3
Total			6
175.	Odisha	Baleshwar	3
176.		Baripada	3
177.		Bhubaneshwar	1
178.		Brahmapur	3
179.		Puri	3
180.		Rourkela	2
181.		Sambalpur	3
Total			18
182.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Total			1
183.	Punjab	Abohar	3
184.		Amristar	1
185.		Bhatinda	3
186.		Hoshiarpur	3
187.		Ludhiana	4
188.		Moga	3

1	2	3	4
189.		Pathankot	3
190.		Patiala	1
Total			21
191.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
192.		Alwar	3
193.		Beawar	3
194.		Bharatpur	3
195.		Bhilwara	3
196.		Bikaner	3
197.		Churu	3
198.		Ganganagar	3
199.		Hanumangarh	3
200.		Jaipur	1
201.		Jodhpur	1
202.		Jhunjhunun	3
203.		Kota	1
204.		Pali	3
205.		Sawai Madhopur	3
206.		Sikar	3
207.		Tonk	3
208.		Udaipur	1
Total			45
209.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
210.		Coonoor	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
211.		Dingdigul	3	232.		Azamgarh	3
212.		Erode	4	233.		Bahraich	3
213.		Karaikkudi	3	234.		Ballia	3
214.		Karur	3	235.		Bands	3
215.		Madurai	1	236.		Bareilly	2
216.		Nagarcoil/ Kanyakumari	3	237.		Basti	3
217.		Neyveli	3	238.		Budaun	3
218.		Pudukkottai	3	239.		Deoria	3
219.		Rajapalayam	3	240.		Etah	3
220.		Salem	4	241.		Etawah	3
221.		Thanjavur	3	242.		Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
222.		Tiruchy	2	243.		Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	3
223.		Tirunelveli	2	244.		Fatehpur	3
224.		Tiruvannamalai	3	245.		Ghazipur	3
225.		Tuticorin	2	246.		Gonda	3
226.		Vaniyambadi	3	247.		Gorakhpur	3
227.		Vellore	4	248.		Hardoi	3
	Total		53	249.		Jaunpur	3
228.	Tripura	Agartala	2	250.		Jhansi	3
	Total		2	251.		Kanpur	3
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	252.		Lakhimpur	3
230.		Aligarh	3	253.		Lalitpur	3
231.		Allahabad	2	254.		Lucknow	3
				255.		Mainpuri	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
256.		Mathura	3	276.		Bankura	3
257.		Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3	277.		Barddhaman	3
258.		Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	3	278.		Darjiling	3
259.		Moradabad	4	279.		English Bazar (Maldah)	3
260.		Muzaffarnagar	4	280.		Kharagpur	3
261.		Orai	3	281.		Krishnanagar	3
262.		Rae Barelli	3	282.		Puruliya	3
263.		Saharanpur	4	283.		Raoganj	3
264.		Shahjahanpur	4	Total			38
265.		Sitapur	3	Total			806
266.		Sultanpur	3	<i>Cities in Border Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States</i>			
267.		Varanasi	1	284.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
Total			116	285.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
268.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4	286.	Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
269.		Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3	287.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
270.		Haridwar	3	288.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
Total			10	289.	Assam	Dubhari	3
271.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	3	290.	Assam	Haflong	3
272.		Asansol	2	291.	Meghalaya	Jowai	3
273.		Baharampur	3	292.	Mizoram	Lung-lei	3
274.		Balurghat	3	293.	Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
275.		Bangaon	3	294.	Tripura	Belonia	3
Total				Total			33
Grand Total				Grand Total			839

[English]

New Varieties of Pulses

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

(a) whether the Government has developed new varieties of pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be useful in increasing the yield of pulses?

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

(b) A total of 120 varieties of different pulse crops comprising chickpea (27), pigeonpea (16), urdbean (17), mungbean (19), field pea (10), lentil (11), rajmash (2), cowpea (7), guar (5), horse gram (3), mothbean (2) and lathyrus (1) have been notified during 2007-2012 is enclosed as Statement. Short duration disease resistant varieties of Mungbean (60-65 days), pigeonpea (130-140 days) and chickpea (90-100 days) have been developed to enhance the cropping intensity and acreage under pulses.

(c) Frontline demonstrations on improved varieties of pulses have revealed their average productivity enhancement potential up to 20-25% over the farmers' local varieties. Short duration Mungbean varieties are becoming popular as intermediate crop between rice and wheat, giving additional income to the farmers. Short duration chickpea varieties have significantly increased the acreage, production and productivity in non-traditional areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*Varieties of pulses released during 2007-12*

Crop	Varieties
1	2
Chickpea (27)	GNG-1581, JGK-2, LbeG 7, JGK-19, Jawahar Gram-226 (JG-226), GNG-1499 (Gauri), GNG-1488 (Sangam), RSG-991 (Aparna), RSG-896 (Arpan), RSG-902 (Aruna), Shubhra (IPCK 2002-29), BGD-103, Pant Kabuli Chana-1, GNG-1581, Pusa 2024, Jawahar Gram-6 (JG-6), JG-14, Gujarat Junagadh Gram-3, Kripa, GPF 2, RSG-974 (Abhilasha), Ujjawal (IPCK 2004-29), PKV Kabuli-4, MNK-1, Raj Vijay Kabuli Gram-101 (JSC-42), Raj Vijay Gram-201 (JSC-40), HK-4 (HK 05-169)
Pigeonpea (16)	TT 401, Narendra Arhar-2 (NDA-98-1), Lam 41, Jawahar Tur JKM-189, VL Arhar-1, IC-550413, Palemkhandi (PRG-158), TJT-501, Pant Arhar-291 (PA-291), Surya (MRG-1004), Pusa 2002, BRG-2, Rajeevlochan, TS-3R, Anand Grain Tur-2 (AGT-2), AKT-8811
Urdbean (17)	Lam-709, IPU 02-43, Madhira Minumu-207, Lam Minumu-752, Rashmi (LB-625), Sulata (WBU-109), Prasad, VBN (Bg) 5, Mash-114, UPU 00-31 (Himachal Mash-1), Mash-391 (LU-391), Mash-479 (KUG-479), COBG-653, VBN (Bg) 7 (VBG04-008), Vishwas (NUL-7), VBN 6, UH-1 (UH 04-06)
Mungbean (19)	Sattya (MH-2-15), Pant Mung-6 (UPM 02-17), Trombay Pesara

1	2
	(TM 96-2), MH-421, Trombay Jawahar Mung-3 (TJM-3), IPM-02-3, Pusa-0672, KKM-3, Madhira Pesara-347, MH-125, Pant Mung-5, Piary Mung, WBM-29, WBM-4-34-1-1, VBN (Gg) 3, PKV Green Gold, PKV AKM-4 (AKM-9904), IPM-02-14, KM-2195 (Swati),
Field pea (10)	Pant Pea-25, Pant Pea-42, Sweta (KM-2241), HFP-9426, Aman (IPF 5-19), TRCP-8, SKNP 04-09, IPF 4-9. VL Matar-47 (VL-47), HFP-529
Lentil (11)	IPL-406, Pant Lentil 6 (PL-02), Pant Lentil-7 (PL-024), VL Masoor-129, Moitree (WBL-77), Shekhar Massor-2 (KLB-303), Shekhar Massor-3 (KL-320), Pant Lentil-8 (Pant L-063), VL Masoor-514 (VL-514), LL-931, VL Masoor-133 (VL-133)
Rajmash (2)	Arun (IPR-98-3-1), Gujarat Rajmash-1 (DPR 88-1-2)
Cowpea (7)	Khalleshwari, Pant Lobia-1, KM-5, IT-38 9561-1, Hisar Cowpea-46, C-519 (Himachal Lobiya-11), Hidrudaya
Guar (5)	Rajasthan Guar-1038 (RGC-1038), HG-870, Guar Kunjal (RGC-1033), HG-2-20, HG-884
Horse gram (3)	Cridalatha (CRHG-4), Indira Kulthi-1 (IKGH-05-01), Gujarat Dantiwada Horsegram-1 (GHG-5)
Mothbean (2)	TMV (Mb) 1, Rajasthan Moth-257 (RMO-257)
Lathyrus (1)	Mahateora

[Translation]

Entry in London Olympic Games, 2012

737. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association and the Gymnastics Federation of India had recommended the name of gymnast Ashish Kumar to the International Gymnastics Federation for a wild card entry;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the said gymnast has not been given wild card entry for London Olympic even after he won the medal in Asian and Commonwealth Games;

(c) whether the Government proposes to inquire into the matter and punish the responsible officials/sports authorities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which action is likely to be taken against the person responsible for the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Gymnastics Federation of India had recommended to the Federation of International Gymnastics (FIG) the name of Gymnast Ashish Kumar for a wild card entry citing his past achievements.

(b) The wild card entry to the London Olympic Games was decided in accordance with the Olympic qualification rules specifically issued by FIG for London, 2012 Games. As per rules, only 3 categories of wild card were permitted for Men's Artistic Gymnastics events. These categories are— (i) Tripartite Commission Place (1), (ii) Host Country Place (1) and (iii) Continental representation (2).

The Tripartite Commission Place can only be allotted to National Olympic Committees (NOCs) with an average

of six (6) or less athletes (all sports) at the last two editions of the Olympic Games. Since India had a larger participation in the previous Olympic Games, the Tripartite Commission place could not be allotted to Ashish Kumar of India. It was eventually allotted to Bangladesh.

India not being the host country, there was no question of India getting Host Country place.

As per the FIG qualification rules, the minimum Continental representation should be at least 2 places for Africa, America, Asia and Europe (including the Host Country) and 1 place for Oceania. If the Continental representation is not fulfilled, then the FIG grants wild cards to ensure the Continental representation.

With China, Japan and Korea having qualified for the Olympics with full team of 5 gymnasts each, Asia was considered represented and the place for Continental representation could not have been given to an Asian country. Africa was the only continent which could not qualify under the normal route and hence one gymnast each from Egypt and Tunisia (African nations) were allocated wild card for continental representation. Ashish Kumar being not eligible for any of the above wild cards was not able to make to the list of London 2012 qualifiers. The qualification for the Olympics is based solely on FIG qualification rules. These rules do not consider the results of Commonwealth Games or the Asian Games for qualifying for participation in London Olympics, 2012.

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

Production of Coarse Grains

738. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a major producer of several varieties of coarse grains;

(b) if so, the details of the coarse grains produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of coarse grains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. A number of coarse grains are produced in India. The coarse grains is a group of crops comprising of millets covering sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, small millets (Kodo, Kutki, Sanwa, Cheena and Kangni), maize and barley.

(b) Crop-wise production of coarse grains during last three years is given below:—

Crop	Production in lakh tonnes		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sorghum	66.98	70.03	60.30
Pearl millet	65.06	103.70	100.50
Finger millet	18.88	21.93	20.10
Small millets	3.82	7.30	7.40
Maize	167.20	217.26	215.70
Barley	13.55	16.63	16.10
Total	335.49	436.85	420.1

(c) Government has taken several steps for increasing the production of coarse grains as under:—

- Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals based Cropping System Areas is being supported through Macro Management Mode in Agriculture (MMA).
- MMA also provide support to crop specialized Institutions of ICAR for organizing front line demonstrations on crop production technologies on farmer fields.

- Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) provides support for increasing the production and productivity of maize.
- The States can also support crop development activities under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).
- Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion — a sub-scheme of RKVY has been launched from 2011-12 with aims to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner.

The above mentioned programmes provide support for organizing demonstrations of improved package of practices, supply of certified seeds, seed minikits and supply of micro nutrients, gypsum and farmers training for production and productivity improvement of coarse cereals.

[English]

Foodgrain Sale Below MSP

739. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers were forced to sell their foodgrain produce including wheat below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the grain markets of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana during the last rabi season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. No such reports have been received. During Rabi

Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, a record quantity of 381.48 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) compared to 283.85 lakh tonnes of wheat during RMS 2011-12.

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Fire Safety in Buildings

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

(a) whether there are reports that several high rise buildings in and around Connaught Place under the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) areas do not have proper fire safety certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect the buildings from fire hazards and to remove the shortcomings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) All the high rise buildings constructed in Delhi authorizedly as permitted by the building sanctioning authority NDMC have clearance from the Delhi Fire Service (DFS) after the enforcement of Delhi Building Bye-Laws, 1983. The buildings constructed prior to 1983 were also inspected under the provisions of Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and Rules, 1987 and issued NOC after the compliance of the provisions.

(b) On the directions of Honorable Delhi High Court in the matter of Shri B.L. Wadhwa v/s Government of NCT of Delhi, a survey was conducted by DFS and 2377 buildings were identified, which did not have NOC from DFS. Out of these 2377 buildings, 145 buildings were in NDMC area. All these buildings were served notices and action was taken in compliance with the direction of Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

(c) to (e) The Government of Delhi has enacted Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 and Rules, 2010 which is more comprehensive legislation concerning fire and life safety in high-rise buildings in Delhi and this Act and Rules have come into force with effect from 01.07.2010 and the construction of high rise buildings in Delhi would be better monitored from fire safety point of view.

[Translation]

Statutory Development Board

741. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for setting up of an independent Statutory Development Authority for the Konkan region;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalized along with the reasons for the delay in finalizing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has received a Resolution passed on 20th February, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter are of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery. The matter was referred back to Planning Commission in 2007 for re-examination in view of the persisting demand of Government of Maharashtra. However, they reiterated their earlier view.

[English]

Road Rage

742. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of road rage reported along with the persons killed/injured in such incidents and culprits arrested and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any provision exists for the prosecution of cases of, road rage under the criminal laws;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the culprits of such crimes are prosecuted;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring any amendment in the existing laws to contain aggressive driving and to classify road rage as a separate crime; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to contain the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No specific information is maintained in respect of incidents of 'Road Rage'. However, the details of number of cases of road accidents and number of persons of injured/killed in these accident are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) There is no specific provision in the Indian Penal Code(IPC), 1860 to deal with road rage. However, Sections 322 to 326 of IPC deal with hurt and Sections 351 and 352 deal with Assault.

The Law Commission of India in its 234th Report recommended for amendment in Sections 279, 336, 337 and 338 of IPC for making them more stringent. As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, further action in the matter is linked

to the comments of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Law Commissions.

Section 184 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides penalty for driving dangerously. As per the said Section, whoever drives a motor vehicle at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the nature, condition and use of the place where the vehicle is driven and the amount of traffic which actually is at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be in the place, shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and for any second or subsequent offence, if committed within three years of the commission of a previous similar offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both. Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2012, which

inter-alia provides for enhancement in the penalty for the above Section was passed by Rajya Sabha on 8.5.2012. The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha proposes to enhance the minimum penalty to a fine of two thousands rupees to five thousand rupees.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of Road Accident Cases, Persons Injured and Persons Died during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010			2011		
		No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42011	54880	14516	42428	53616	15337	41066	49542	15158
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	261	415	125	280	383	139	263	438	126
3.	Assam	4585	4823	1983	5485	5804	2030	6569	6505	2342
4.	Bihar	8366	5403	4405	8441	4981	4693	9355	5243	5072
5.	Chhattisgarh	7913	5658	3158	7802	5446	2888	9195	6611	3454
6.	Goa	4170	2879	324	4574	2676	342	4561	2244	338
7.	Gujarat	20101	21483	6914	20498	21232	7384	30199	28472	8006
8.	Haryana	11427	10168	4866	11161	10334	5006	10553	9555	4681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3078	5619	1112	3077	5311	1099	3099	5436	1083
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6012	8257	1171	6142	8945	1029	6665	10092	1140
11.	Jharkhand	4536	2703	2026	4228	3192	2140	3901	3599	2053
12.	Karnataka	45190	61697	8714	46220	61740	9574	44696	59563	8958
13.	Kerala	35457	41513	3825	35082	41473	3950	35216	41379	4145
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32332	36119	8040	30127	32057	8539	30573	32084	8256
15.	Maharashtra	48865	46888	13034	50619	48353	14063	47120	45374	13680
16.	Manipur	578	1189	125	602	1139	153	691	1104	156
17.	Meghalaya	314	445	193	257	302	184	261	258	229
18.	Mizoram	71	143	63	125	252	82	97	215	81
19.	Nagaland	47	118	50	44	123	44	32	94	36
20.	Odisha	8892	11174	3549	9413	10804	4105	9398	10602	3797
21.	Punjab	2684	1186	2392	2439	915	2133	6496	4081	4897
22.	Rajasthan	25114	32317	9045	24302	31033	9163	23245	28666	9232
23.	Sikkim	564	434	87	186	399	71	129	321	106
24.	Tamil Nadu	60794	70504	13746	64996	75445	15409	65873	74245	15422
25.	Tripura	865	1342	229	901	1274	236	834	1028	245
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21985	14594	14829	25416	16672	15099	24513	15334	14996
27.	Uttarakhand	1383	1775	852	1479	1656	917	1495	1712	922
28.	West Bengal	13959	14510	5014	14725	16108	5470	14468	15551	5646
Total(States)		411554	458236	124387	421049	461665	131279	430563	459348	134257
Union Territories										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	271	342	33	285	373	27	235	299	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Chandigarh	424	319	171	456	415	138	441	370	136
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	71	45	79	134	62	103	210	63
32.	Daman and Diu	21	35	13	36	28	23	21	9	21
33.	Delhi (UT)	7614	5914	2027	7220	6567	2170	7280	6870	2107
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1698	1732	218	1529	1505	239	1480	1689	233
Total (UTs)		10074	8413	2509	9605	9022	2659	9560	9447	2577
Total (All India)		421628	466649	126896	430654	470687	133938	440123	468795	136834

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

[Translation]

Licence to Sugar Mills

743. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed a ban
on issuance of new licences for setting up of sugar mills
in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revoke
the ban to issue new licence to set up sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No,
Madam. Sugar Industry has been de-licensed vide press
note dated 31.08.1998, with which the requirement of
license for setting up new sugar mills was dispensed with.
The entrepreneurs are now free to set up new sugar mills

at their preferred locations subject to compliance of rules
and regulations of the Central/State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Scheme for Cashew Workers

744. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any
housing scheme for cashew workers of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to
implement such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Neither the
Ministry of Agriculture nor the Ministry of Housing and

Urban Poverty Alleviation have any housing scheme for cashew workers of Kerala. However, cashew workers living below poverty line are covered under Indira Avas Yojana and other such schemes.

Computerisation of PDS

745. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to transfer food entitlements to ration cardholders through an electronic system once the Public Distribution System (PDS) is linked to the Unique ID or Aadhar's Central data repository;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed online scheme; and

(c) the extent to which fake ration cardholders/beneficiaries are likely to be unearthed by the said online PDS scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS), which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerisation of Supply-Chain, Digitization of Ration Card database, SMS/E-mail alerts on dispatch and delivery of foodgrains, setting up of Transparency Portal, Toll-free number for grievance redressal etc.

Under the guidelines issued by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, States/UTs are encouraged to include PDS related fields in the data collection exercise being undertaken by various UIDAI appointed Registrars as part of the UID (Aadhaar) enrolment. As per these guidelines, as far as possible, States/UTs Governments should also link the process of electronic authentication of delivery and payments at the FPS level with Aadhaar registration. This would help in streamlining the process

of biometric collection as well as authentication of beneficiary at the time of commodity issuance at FPS.

(c) Subsequent to digitization of ration card database in States/UTs, bogus/ineligible cards are expected to be eliminated during the process of de-duplication. Hence, computerization of PDS will ensure proper identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains only to the intended beneficiaries.

[Translation]

Promoting Hockey

746. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sports discipline of hockey is lagging behind in the country including in tribal and rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons identified by the Government therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to promote hockey in the country including in tribal/rural areas and at the school level; and

(d) the funds allocated/expenditure incurred by the Government to promote hockey during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is Implementing the following Schemes for Identification and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons including hockey players:—

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme;
- (ii) Army Boys' Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme;
- (iii) SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme;
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme; and

(v) Centres of Excellence (CoE) Scheme.

pension and sports awards, etc.

The Government, through its various Schemes provides financial assistance to the respective National Sports Federation (NSFs) towards their training, coaching, participation in national and international tournaments, sports equipments, incentives in the form of cash awards,

(d) State-wise and sport-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Government. Details of the expenditure incurred during the last three years under various Schemes of sports including hockey are given in the table below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Sports Authority of India	206.15	347.00	250.90
2.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	50.53	81.44	100.00
3.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	3.11	2.58	5.39
4.	Scheme of Talent Search and Training	1.00	7.00	2.00
5.	Scheme of Special Cash Awards for Winners of Medals in International Sports events and their coaches	5.50	34.00	11.74
6.	Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	6.50	30.50	3.50
7.	Scheme of National Sports Awards, viz., Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Awards, Dhyanchand Awards, Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy	1.24	1.37	1.54

[English]

Cold Storages

747. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether all the districts in the State do not

have adequate facility of cold storages and exorbitant charges are taken from farmers for using the cold storages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of more cold storages in each district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As per Department of Agriculture and Co-operation under the Ministry of Agriculture there are 484 cold storages as on 31.03.2011 in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain data on district-wise cold storages in the country. However, a study conducted by the National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) in December, 2010 analyzed production, consumption and shelf life pattern of major fruits and vegetables. The Study has estimated cold storage requirements of 61.13 million tonnes in the country including the State of Maharashtra.

Cold storages are a de-regulated activity with private sector management and control. This Ministry does not regulate/maintain data on fee/charge for providing cold storage facilities to farmers.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries implements the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure (part of scheme of Infrastructure Development) and under which it provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North Eastern states subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure.

Other Government of India organizations like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Governments also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Funds for Maintenance of Monuments

748. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) provides adequate funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh for maintenance of protected monuments/sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ASI has undertaken a face lift of Charminar;

(d) if so, the total funds sanctioned for the purpose along with the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that required funds are made available to the ASI for maintenance of historical places in Andhra Pradesh in particular, and in the country in general?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Based on the budgetary resources, funds are provided for conservation of centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred/ Allocation
1.	2009-10	610.00
2.	2010-11	664.86
3.	2011-12	640.00
4.	2012-13	685.00 (Allocation)

(c) to (e) Conservation work of the monuments including Charminar is a continuous process wherein the essential repairs are attended regularly as per archaeological norms and principles, depending upon the need at particular site and availability of resources. The amount earmarked for Charminar for current financial year is Rs. 5,00,000/-. The identified work is proposed to be

completed by March, 2013. Funds are provided for conservation of monuments in the country including Andhra Pradesh on the basis of budgetary resources and the requirement identified from time to time.

Allocation for Advertisements

749. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of the advertisement budget allocated/released by the Government/Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage share and value share in terms of rupees allocated to English newspapers, Hindi newspapers and other vernacular newspapers; and

(c) the break-up of the share of publications during the said period, State-wise and language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Expenditure of print media advertisement budget of DAVP during last three years and current year is as under:—

Financial year	Expenditure (Released) in Rs.
2009-10	304,96,73,008
2010-11	356,78,89,988
2011-12	375,31,49,292
2012-13	99,30,73,833
(Upto 13.08.2012)	

As far as Expenditure on AV advertisements and advertisement on other media are concerned, the information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The percentage share and value share in terms of rupees allocated to English newspapers, Hindi Newspapers and other vernacular newspapers are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The break-up of the share of publications during the said period, State-wise are given at enclosed Statement-II. The language-wise share is already given in Statement-I in reply to part (b) of the Question.

Statement-I

Percentage share and Value share in terms of Rupee to English, Hindi and other languages newspapers

During 2009-2010

Language	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3
Assamese	12959486	0.42
Bengali	121175466	3.97
Bodo	13280	0.00
Dogri	303443	0.01
English	1216836138	39.90
Garhwali	8160	0.00
Gujarati	110719683	3.63
Hindi	994560782	32.61
Kannada	36056137	1.18
Khasi	3935185	0.13
Konkani	294333	0.01
Malay Alani	57444725	1.88
Manipuri	5418693	0.18

1	2	3
Marathi	120296215	3.94
Mizo	2893929	0.09
Naga	558159	0.02
Nepali	4649418	0.15
Odia	73210710	2.40
Punjabi	55855840	1.83
Rajasthani	6120	0.00
Sanskrit	2040	0.00
Santhali	5712	0.00
Sindhi	6020269	0.20
Tamil	60646653	1.99
Telugu	51414778	1.69
Urdu	114387654	3.75
Total	3049673008	100.00

During 2010-2011

Assamese	17583460	0.49
Bengali	126300023	3.54
Bodo	897687	0.03
Dogri	953260	0.03
English	1337684687	37.49
Garhwali	17203	0.00
Garo	125668	0.00
Gujarati	124539466	3.49
Hindi	1229271179	34.45

1	2	3
Kannada	47603416	1.33
Karbi	384306	0.01
Khasi	4836529	0.14
Konkani	381061	0.01
Maithili	225309	0.01
Malayalam	65278066	1.83
Manipuri	5855658	0.16
Marathi	148105541	4.15
Mizo	2966476	0.08
Naga	984657	0.03
Nagpuri	9160	0.00
Nepali	5645924	0.16
Odia	85346098	2.39
Punjabi	59866492	1.68
Rajasthani	82487	0.00
Sanskrit	14295	0.00
Santhali	5909	0.00
Sindhi	6300730	0.18
Tamil	67924740	1.90
Telugu	79991963	2.24
Urdu	148708538	4.17
Total	3567889988	100.00

1	2	3
	During 2011-2012	
Language	Expenditure	Percentage
Assamese	21072018	0.56
Bengali	125200595	3.34
Bodo	876975	0.02
Dogri	358582	0.01
English	1430526730	38.12
Garhwali	4544	0.00
Garo	381654	0.01
Gujarati	132932514	3.54
Hindi	1255115367	33.44
Kannada	41966545	1.12
Karbi	1049775	0.03
Khasi	5744130	0.15
Kok Borok	59329	0.00
Konkani	457025	0.01
Maithili	345046	0.01
Malayalam	74929515	2.00
Manipuri	5280348	0.14
Marathi	159043556	4.24
Meeteilon	321759	0.01
Mizo	4156039	0.11
Naga	853877	0.02
Nagpuri	31804	0.00
Nepali	7494672	0.20
Odia	84633962	2.26
Punjabi	57352681	1.53

1	2	3
Rajasthani	239640	0.01
Sanskrit	399282	0.01
Santhali	27138	0.00
Sindhi	5034039	0.13
Tamil	87417287	2.33
Telugu	93200425	2.48
Urdu	156642439	4.17
Total	3753149292	100.00

During 2012-2013 till 13.8.2012

Assamese	5156670	0.52
Bengali	33409133	3.36
Bodo	277931	0.03
Dogri	94345	0.01
English	388747328	39.15
Garhwali	4544	0.00
Garo	114201	0.01
Gujarati	30925542	3.11
Hindi	325459590	32.77
Kannada	9964140	1.00
Karbi	103355	0.01
Khasi	949782	0.10
Kok Borok	53683	0.01
Konkani	49881	0.01
Maithili	109778	0.01

1	2	3
Malayalam	19890525	2.00
Manipuri	1639788	0.17
Marathi	44988212	4.53
Meeteilon	156521	0.02
Mizo	975943	0.10
Naga	203645	0.02
Nagpuri	16872	0.00
Nepali	1639632	0.17
Odia	27583439	2.78
Punjabi	13466523	1.36
Rajasthani	50834	0.01
Sanskrit	136814	0.01
Santhali	12015	0.00
Sindhi	1592418	0.16
Tamil	23819405	2.40
Telugu	24215096	2.44
Urdu	37266248	3.75
Total	993073833	100.00

Statement-II*Break-up of share of publications State-wise***During 2009-2010**

State Name	Pass Amount	Percentage
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1961693	0.06

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	134780671	4.42
Arunachal Pradesh	4560828	0.15
Assam	32645087	1.07
Bihar	72458629	2.38
Chandigarh	43741849	1.43
Chhattisgarh	48650971	1.60
Daman and Diu	4009936	0.13
Delhi	912325264	29.92
Goa	9175081	0.30
Gujarat	142415358	4.67
Haryana	26772557	0.88
Himachal Pradesh	11524528	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	52452353	1.72
Jharkhand	34434106	1.13
Karnataka	82996175	2.72
Kerala	64224228	2.11
Madhya Pradesh	126482932	4.15
Maharashtra	293088420	9.61
Manipur	8115482	0.27
Meghalaya	7411908	0.24
Mizoram	7047884	0.23
Nagaland	6419741	0.21
Odisha	78975187	2.59
Puducherry	4474073	0.15
Punjab	72119761	2.36

1	2	3	1	2	3
Rajasthan	146168923	4.79	Jammu and Kashmir	73495374	2.06
Sikkim	7008103	0.23	Jharkhand	46942930	1.32
Tamil Nadu	133778474	4.39	Karnataka	101589820	2.85
Tripura	15308591	0.50	Kerala	72576378	2.03
Uttar Pradesh	244371357	8.01	Madhya Pradesh	152195959	4.27
Uttarakhand	40406155	1.32	Maharashtra	344611432	9.66
West Bengal	179366703	5.88	Manipur	8663585	0.24
Total	3049673008	100.00	Meghalaya	9398154	0.26
During 2010-2011			Mizoram	7362373	0.21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2455672	0.07	Nagaland	7293221	0.20
Andhra Pradesh	164698355	4.62	Odisha	93362462	2.62
Arunachal Pradesh	5315107	0.15	Puducherry	4137389	0.12
Assam	43325368	1.21	Punjab	74625782	2.09
Bihar	85732776	2.40	Rajasthan	166570781	4.67
Chandigarh	56848828	1.59	Sikkim	9442382	0.26
Chhattisgarh	60017906	1.68	Tamil Nadu	147071890	4.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	116794	0.00	Tripura	19313573	0.54
Daman and Diu	2842582	0.08	Uttar Pradesh	304150492	8.52
Delhi	1033160193	28.96	Uttarakhand	49553619	1.39
Goa	10167133	0.28	West Bengal	201091416	5.64
Gujarat	161746103	4.53	Total	3567889988	100.00
Haryana	34223301	0.96	During 2011-2012		
Himachal Pradesh	13790858	0.39	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1920787	0.05
			Andhra Pradesh	177462767	4.73

1	2	3	1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	6793953	0.18	Punjab	73142899	1.95
Assam	51811891	1.38	Rajasthan	177070875	4.72
Bihar	83726668	2.23	Sikkim	13041569	0.35
Chandigarh	52351515	1.39	Tamil Nadu	169485621	4.52
Chhattisgarh	67130602	1.79	Tripura	20026621	0.53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	442023	0.01	Uttar Pradesh	302417085	8.06
Daman and Diu	2102736	0.06	Uttarakhand	50162068	1.34
Delhi	1088112815	28.99	West Bengal	199901934	5.33
Goa	10916081	0.29	Total	3753149292	100.00
Gujarat	163604197	4.36	During 2012-2013 Till 13.8.2012		
Haryana	43458676	1.16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	492171	0.05
Himachal Pradesh	17603795	0.47	Andhra Pradesh	51638386	5.20
Jammu and Kashmir	82423631	2.20	Arunachal Pradesh	1731289	0.17
Jharkhand	48690548	1.30	Assam	11589010	1.17
Karnataka	94419677	2.52	Bihar	21662380	2.18
Kerala	83871410	2.23	Chandigarh	14092778	1.42
Madhya Pradesh	161563469	4.30	Chhattisgarh	18094525	1.82
Maharashtra	373815227	9.96	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	196782	0.02
Manipur	8771904	0.23	Daman and Diu	546236	0.06
Meghalaya	10993487	0.29	Delhi	270235577	27.21
Mizoram	9736175	0.26	Goa	2848811	0.29
Nagaland	7730221	0.21	Gujarat	41054630	4.13
Odisha	92610374	2.47	Haryana	10321456	1.04
Puducherry	5835991	0.16			

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	3575591	0.36
Jammu and Kashmir	19110605	1.92
Jharkhand	13456178	1.36
Karnataka	24920910	2.51
Kerala	22235205	2.24
Madhya Pradesh	49179540	4.95
Maharashtra	112469286	11.33
Manipur	2916511	0.29
Meghalaya	2469827	0.25
Mizoram	2031338	0.20
Nagaland	2177472	0.22
Odisha	30433868	3.06
Puducherry	1310243	0.13
Punjab	17426862	1.75
Rajasthan	43015791	4.33
Sikkim	3046673	0.31
Tamil Nadu	50154640	5.05
Tripura	4817454	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	74192295	7.47
Uttarakhand	13146190	1.32
West Bengal	56483323	5.69

[Translation]

**Merger of CACP with Directorate
of Statistics**

750. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to attach the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) with the Directorate of Statistics which calculates the cost of production of various agro products;

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

(c) the time by which the merger is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds for Construction of Quarters

751. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds to the Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMF) for the construction of their quarters in the country including Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds sanctioned, released and utilized separately in the XIth and XIIth Plan Period, year-wise and force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government has sanctioned funds to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) under Residential Building (Plan and Non Plan) scheme, for construction of quarters, at the approved Key Location Plan (KLP) across the country, including Karnataka.

(b) Details are given at Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Budget allocation/expenditure of CAPFs under Residential Building (Plan) and (Non-Plan) for 11th Five Year Plan

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	item	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total 11th Plan		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Assam Rifles																		
	RB(NP)	95.80	95.80	95.95	100.00	110.00	109.45	100.00	117.00	130.08	100.00	110.00	109.16	0.00			395.80	432.80	444.64
	RB(P)	51.00	51.00	50.72	67.00	45.00	44.14	90.00	90.00	95.55	92.00	95.94	95.52	650.00	202.23	202.31	950.00	484.17	488.24
	Sub Total (AR)	146.80	146.80	146.67	167.00	155.00	153.59	190.00	207.00	225.63	192.00	205.94	204.68	650.00	202.23	202.31	1345.80	916.97	932.88
2.	BSF																		
	RB(NP)	10.00	20.00	19.60	25.00	25.15	21.07	25.00	23.25	21.73	25.00	28.58	30.93				85.00	96.98	93.33
	RB(P)	30.00	12.00	28.11	50.00	50.00	51.71	42.00	57.00	78.67	49.00	53.99	53.02	683.90	91.25	97.88	854.90	264.24	309.39
	Sub Total (BSF)	40.00	32.00	47.71	75.00	75.15	72.78	67.00	80.25	100.40	74.00	82.57	83.95	683.90	91.25	97.88	939.90	361.22	402.72
3.	CISF																		
	RB(NP)	9.30	6.50	6.41	7.80	3.80	11.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	37.00	26.08				32.10	52.30	48.54
	RB(P)	4.00	2.00	2.98	5.00	3.75	2.89	5.00	5.00	2.49	10.00	5.00	1.46	142.00	32.00	31.79	166.00	47.75	41.61
	Sub Total (CISF)	13.30	8.50	9.39	12.80	7.55	13.94	10.00	10.00	7.49	20.00	42.00	27.54	142.00	32.00	31.79	198.10	100.05	90.15
4.	CRPF																		
	RB(NP)	125.00	95.00	91.59	100.00	58.17	64.61	50.00	50.00	57.52	50.00	55.00	56.54				325.00	258.17	270.26
	RB(P)	45.00	20.00	29.57	45.00	25.96	25.89	93.00	95.00	98.15	99.00	100.07	100.6	538.00	244.72	244.53	820.00	485.75	498.74
	Sub Total (CRPF)	170.00	115.00	121.16	145.00	84.13	90.50	143.00	145.00	155.67	149.00	155.07	157.14	538.00	244.72	244.53	1145.00	743.92	769.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	ITBP																		
	RB(NP)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	16.36	23.66	31.99	17.02	17.94	31.99	17.00	19.65				123.98	80.38	91.25
	RB(P)	10.00	5.00	4.93	15.00	15.00	9.27	15.00	15.00	14.98	20.00	20.00	11.54	180.00	40.00	23.75	240.00	95.00	61.47
	Sub Total (ITBP)	40.00	35.00	34.93	45.00	31.36	32.93	46.99	32.02	29.92	51.99	37.00	31.19	180.00	40.00	23.75	363.98	175.38	152.72
6.	SSB																		
	RB(NP)	5.00	5.00	9.61	14.39	13.67	9.27	20.00	14.00	9.31	15.39	10.00	13.04				54.78	42.67	41.23
	RB(P)	10.00	30.00	30.08	67.99	17.99	12.45	25.00	31.62	23.79	27.40	25.00	26.41	463.00	109.09	108.68	593.39	213.70	201.41
	Sub Total (SSB)	15.00	35.00	39.69	82.38	31.66	21.72	45.00	45.62	33.10	42.79	35.00	39.45	463.00	109.09	108.68	648.17	256.37	242.64
	RB(NP)	275.10	252.30	253.16	277.19	227.15	239.11	231.99	226.27	241.58	232.38	257.58	255.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1016.66	963.30	989.25
	RB(P)	150.00	120.00	146.39	249.99	157.70	146.35	270.00	293.62	310.63	297.40	300.00	288.55	2656.90	719.29	708.94	3624.29	1590.61	1600.86
	Total RB (P+NP)	425.10	372.30	399.55	527.18	384.85	385.46	501.99	519.89	552.21	529.78	557.58	543.95	2656.90	719.29	708.94	4640.95	2553.91	2590.11

*From 2011-12, RB(NP) has been merged with RB(P) and now the entire Residential Building scheme is a Plan scheme.

#During 2011-12, under RB (Plan) scheme, an amount of Rs. 2169 crore of EPC Project has also been included.

Statement-II

Budget allocation/expenditure of CAPFs in respect of Residential Building (Plan) for 1st year of 12th Five Year Plan

(Rupees in crore)

Object Head	BE 2012-13	Expenditure upto 6.8.2012
AR	345.00	118.39
BSF	127.00	23.28
CISF	67.68	6.37
CRPF	390.85	59.07
ITBP	30.92	5.32
NSG	0.01	0.00
SSB	223.54	56.15
Total	1185.00	268.58

Report of NIDM and MCD on Illegal Constructions

752. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have submitted any report concerning vulnerability of buildings in the Trans-Yamuna area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether illegal construction is still going on unabatedly in the Trans-Yamuna area;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against all such illegal constructions;

(e) the total number of complaints received against MCD engineers concerning illegal constructions during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken on each complaint; and

(f) the measures taken to check illegal constructions in the NCT of Delhi in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) The Commission of Inquiry, constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi, to look into an incident of collapse of building at Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi on 15th November, 2010, had assigned the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) the vulnerability survey of buildings in Trans-Yamuna area. The Institute conducted the survey of buildings by Rapid Visual Screening and submitted its report to the Commission of Inquiry on 11th August, 2011, which was included as an annexure in the final report of the Commission of Inquiry.

(c) and (d) Whenever any unauthorized construction comes to notice, action is taken against it under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Action taken against the unauthorised constructions during the last three years and the current year in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi is as under:—

Number of properties booked for demolition	3250
Number of properties sealed	437
Number of properties demolished	3919

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that during the last three years and the current year (upto 08.08.2012), 16000 complaints have

been received regarding unauthorised constructions. However, on the basis of gravity of the allegations made, 475 complaints were taken up for investigation by its Vigilance Department. The year-wise details in this regard are as under:—

Year	Number of complaints received in Vigilance Department of MCD	Cases investigated by Vigilance Department of MCD	Regular Departmental Action (RDA) registered in Vigilance Department of MCD
2009	2753	116	40
2010	2520	91	63
2011	5383	124	25
2012 (upto 29.2.2012)	5344	144	8
Total	16000	475	136

During the aforementioned period, 395 Engineers of MCD were proceeded against departmentally for allowing unauthorized constructions.

(f) Whenever any unauthorized/illegal construction is noticed, action against it is taken by the Building Department of the respective Zone as per provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Recently, the infrastructure for detection and control of unauthorized/illegal constructions in Delhi has been revamped. In this context, a number of measures have been taken which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room, Zonal Control Room, Demolition Squad etc. In addition, a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to monitor actions against unauthorized/illegal constructions.

[Translation]

Allocation for maintenance of Slums and Urban Infrastructure

753. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds has been allocated to the State Governments for the maintenance of slums, providing basic amenities to the citizens in urban areas during the last and the current Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has made timely allocation of funds to the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of funds allocated to the State Governments/Union Territories for the maintenance of slums, providing basic amenities to the citizens in urban areas under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) — components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last Five Year Plan are enclosed at Statement-I and Statement-II for BSUP and IHSDP respectively. Mission period has ended on 31.3.2012 and has been extended for two years upto March, 2014 for completion of projects sanctioned till March, 2012 and implementation of reforms.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has made timely allocation of funds to the State Governments/Union Territories under BSUP and IHSDP. State-wise details of Additional Central Assistance(ACA) released are enclosed.

Statement-I

ACA Approved and Released — BSUP (08.08.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total ACA Approved under BSUP					ACA Released by M/o Finance and MHA under BSUP					
		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	248.67	649.94	0.00	0.00	113.07	149.83	211.56	240.89	306.93	197.36	14.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.36	40.59	0.00	0.00	15.65	0.84	0.00	10.99	0.84		2.62
3.	Assam	48.56	49.04	0.00	0.00		12.14	0.00	24.40	12.26		
4.	Bihar	179.54	133.22	0.00	0.00		44.89	33.30				
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	23.03	29.60	0.00	171.61	0.00	0.00	83.80	7.44		
6.	Goa	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.15	0.00				
7.	Gujarat	115.64	78.74	103.22	12.49	216.22	86.97	175.34	137.25	158.44	23.41	57.14
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.22	15.59		7.80		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.22	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.81	0.00			2.80	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.88	49.56	0.00	0.00		21.22	7.47	4.92	3.19	10.35	
11.	Jharkhand	132.91	118.68	0.00	77.15		33.23	9.67	1.80	37.48		
12.	Karnataka	147.57	135.00	0.00	0.00	4.68	40.53	21.88	74.37	49.97	102.29	
13.	Kerala	155.22	31.18	0.00	0.00		38.81	0.00	24.00	50.72	7.46	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13.27	87.59	0.00	0.00		18.87	17.80	51.63	56.65	32.73	
15.	Maharashtra	632.61	653.11	400.11	0.00	326.88	185.59	436.48	232.55	293.87	313.40	
16.	Manipur	0.00	43.91	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	10.98		21.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Meghalaya	23.77	16.58	0.00	0.00		5.94	0.00	10.09	10.09		
18.	Mizoram	28.91	51.20	0.00	0.00		7.23	0.00	12.80	7.23	12.80	
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		26.28	11.01		26.40		
20.	Odisha	48.77	5.41	0.00	0.00		12.19	1.35		9.95	7.71	
21.	Punjab	36.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.21	9.04	0.00	8.32	9.04		
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.11		17.45	0.00		43.17		
23.	Sikkim	2.79	26.27	0.00	0.00		0.70	0.00	6.56	7.96	6.57	
24.	Tamil Nadu	587.69	94.44	0.00	0.00	7.89	132.15	57.83	126.71	162.36	87.31	1.97
25.	Tripura	13.96	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.49	3.49	6.98			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	162.50	937.76	0.00	5.40	4.80	38.66	235.57	71.14	284.49	183.98	
27.	Uttarakhand	18.08	9.93	30.36	0.00		3.80	3.20		10.61	1.29	
28.	West Bengal	593.03	257.68	0.00	355.17	277.71	124.99	211.13	87.84	150.33	289.00	55.59
29.	Delhi	195.53	52.80	0.00	893.88	330.51	157.72	15.78		183.69	116.05	54.99
30.	Puducherry	32.31	0.00	50.89	0.00		8.080	0.000	13.780	1.070	7.010	1.06
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00				
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.62	5.00	94.03	89.91	38.28	147.06	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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				
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		3521.53	3545.65	614.18	1432.20	1525.85	1192.80	1562.48	1331.73	1920.17	1580.62	1871.54

Statement-II

ACA Approved and Released under IHSDP-08.08.2012

Sl.No.	State/UT	ACA Approved					Total ACA Released					
		Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	291.50	175.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	172.23	48.91	195.04	114.86	1.82	13.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	8.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.48		
3.	Assam	22.32	23.37	13.73	0.00	0.00	11.46	7.39	11.17			
4.	Bihar	23.21	64.21	38.51	67.40	150.91	20.92	32.10		19.26	24.11	106.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	36.82	0.00	0.00		29.74	0.00	43.57	13.74		
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00				0.70
7.	Gujarat	65.34	51.03	6.32	0.00	98.83	53.52	33.84	13.99	6.46	19.94	49.42
8.	Haryana	0.00	26.74	0.00	0.00	37.73	41.87	0.00	13.37	19.81	29.20	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.19	20.88	0.00	11.71	1.30	1.71	6.39	10.44	5.85		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.23	27.61	17.85	29.72		16.12	13.80	9.61	5.38	26.75	
11.	Jharkhand	15.58	72.40	0.00	43.35		7.79	33.33		13.94	10.60	
12.	Karnataka	103.74	76.93	0.00	0.00		57.95	0.00	38.46	37.84	69.42	
13.	Kerala	54.03	42.18	55.29	0.00		22.46	47.82	8.24	30.72	13.13	5.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.08	21.88	28.87	16.78	18.83	39.77	10.94	12.48	6.77	18.23	2.47
15.	Maharashtra	153.13	753.10	20.19	0.00	641.20	55.53	384.79	92.29	84.06	52.14	98.27
16.	Manipur	12.37	8.33	11.67	0.00	19.85	0.00	6.18	4.49	5.66	16.02	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Meghalaya	8.97	13.46	0.00	0.00		0.91	3.58	6.72			
18.	Mizoram	6.21	23.57	0.00	0.00	11.26	0.00	3.77	11.12		14.89	
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	19.69	12.44	0.00	7.85			
20.	Odisha	55.45	112.84	9.45	5.42	11.37	14.92	55.34	17.91	4.73	22.30	8.46
21.	Punjab	25.55	8.22	0.00	99.76	12.10	12.77	3.54		50.44		6.05
22.	Rajasthan	107.64	52.11	45.93	196.00	123.49	67.25	40.24	43.94	122.00	4.94	55.56
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	17.62	0.00		0.00	0.00	8.96			
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.87	184.17	18.74	0.00	62.71	34.03	77.38	90.85	70.92	11.59	31.36
25.	Tripura	6.33	17.60	14.11	0.00		3.17	0.00	19.02	12.36		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.78	509.10	100.62	177.76	33.70	0.00	256.50	18.50	198.20	198.97	
27.	Uttarakhand	2.91	0.00	87.66	0.00	7.35	1.45	0.00	26.99	14.84	17.47	2.80
28.	West Bengal	260.70	297.60	0.15	0.00		110.00	227.42	72.14	34.15	147.57	
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00				
30.	Puducherry	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.35	0.96	0.43			
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.74	8.90	0.00	0.00		2.37	0.00	3.16			
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00				
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.45	0.00	2.89	0.00		0.23	0.00		1.44		
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00				
35.	Daman and Diu	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	1361.38	2637.08	490.51	647.90	1251.92	792.24	1296.21	780.72	879.95	699.63	380.95

[English]

Archaeological Sites

754. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the archaeological sites identified through various tools including remote sensing during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the follow-up action taken including excavation

of these sites along with the outcome thereof, site-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) During the last three years all the sites were identified through the conventional methods (Details are enclosed as Statement).

(b) The programme for excavation of these potential sites is prepared on the basis of recommendations and approval of Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

Statement

Rajasthan (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Name of Site	District	Archaeological Remains
1	2	3	4
1.	Chainpura	Alwar	Medieval Period
2.	Udapura	-do-	Medieval Period
3.	Bhanwar	-do-	Historic Period
4.	Khera	-do-	Gupta to Medieval Period
5.	Kalyanpura	-do-	Gupta to Medieval Period
6.	Ranpurapatan	-do-	Medieval Period
7.	Samuchi	-do-	Medieval Period
8.	Maithana	-do-	Vishnu Image of Medieval Period
9.	Katheara	-do-	Few sculptures of Medieval Period
10.	Masari	-do-	Surya Image of Medieval Period
11.	Rampura	-do-	Ancient Mound
12.	Bharithal	-do-	Vishnu Image of Medieval Period
13.	Mankhera	-do-	Architectural Members of Medieval Period

Uttar Pradesh (2009-2010)

Sl. No.	Explored sites name	District	Culture Assemblage
1	2	3	4
14.	Sikta (Damaruwa Jungle)	Basti	Kushana
15.	Muradih	-do-	Early Historic
16.	Kuri-Barawa	-do-	Kushana
17.	Dharali Parki	-do-	Early Historic, Kushana
18.	Surwal Auwal	-do-	-do-
19.	Sarai Dihwa	-do-	-do-
20.	Madhwapur	-do-	-do-
21.	Pakki-Kuti	-do-	-do-
22.	Nar-Khoriya	-do-	-do-
23.	Maillani	-do-	-do-
24.	Nar-Khoriya Dihwa	-do-	-do-
25.	Badhni Mound	-do-	-do-
26.	Ujjaini Gramdih	-do-	-do-
27.	Badahar Kalan or Badahan Dih	-do-	-do-
28.	Tikariya	-do-	-do-
29.	Chueil Babu Dih	-do-	Gupta
30.	Chueil Kaji Dih	-do-	Kushana
31.	Amodha Dih	-do-	Late British
32.	Gularihava Ghat Dih	-do-	Chalcolithic
33.	Pura Darbar	Ambedkar Nagar	Kushana and Gupta

1	2	3	4
34.	Tihsa	Sultanpur	Kushana and Gupta
35.	Amdeva	-do-	-do-
36.	Bahli	-do-	-do-
37.	Arshath	Faizabad	Post Gupta and Medieval
38.	Baure	Ambedkar Nagar	Pre Kushana, Kushana and Gupta
39.	Umravan	-do-	Kushana and Gupta
40.	Bangaon	-do-	-do-
41.	Bhiti	-do-	Medieval
42.	Deeh Nagahara	-do-	Sunga, Kushana and Gupta
43.	Daiya Deeh	-do-	-do-
44.	Sehra Jalalpur	-do-	-do-
45.	Purkhipur	-do-	Medieval
46.	Semara	-do-	Gupta
47.	Amauni	-do-	Pre Mauryan, Sunga, Kushanand Gupta
48.	Rampur Bhagan	-do-	Kushana and Gupta
49.	Mahan Mau	-do-	-do-
50.	Parsawa	-do-	-do-
51.	Ancient Nound at Tehdua Maufi	-do-	Kushana, Gupta and Early Medieval Period
52.	Ancient Mound at Bachhrampur	-do-	-do-
53.	Ancient Mound at Dhamaiya	-do-	-do-
54.	Ancient Mound at Dhanapara	-do-	-do-
55.	Ancient Mound at Maurawan	-do-	-do-
56.	Ancient Mound at Dhenuwan	-do-	-do-
57.	Ancient Mound at Suhwal Saloni	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
58.	Ancient Mound at Devkali	-do-	-do-
59.	Ancient Mound at Niayi	-do-	-do-
60.	Ancient Mound and Temple, Sirsir	-do-	-do-
61.	Ancient Mound at Michkurhi	-do-	-do-
62.	Ancient Mound at Kail	-do-	-do-
63.	Aurnihar	Ghazipur	Early Historical
64.	Gauspur	-do-	Early Historical
65.	Sakradih	-do-	Early Historical
66.	Nala Damyanti Ka Tila	-do-	Early Historical
67.	Mahadev Sthan	-do-	Early Historical
68.	Ushashi	-do-	Early Historical
69.	Dharani	-do-	Early Historical
70.	Awahi	-do-	Early Historical
71.	Pachokahr	-do-	Early Historical
72.	Kamesharadih	-do-	Early Historical
73.	Budhupur	-do-	Early Historical
74.	Devaita	-do-	Early Historical
75.	Sevarai	-do-	Early Historical
76.	Dhani	Maharajganj	Early Historical
77.	Kanapar	Maharajganj	Early Historical

Bihar (2010-11)

Sl.No.	Name of Site	District	Nature of Remains
1	2	3	4
78.	Narsan Chaur	Muzaffarpur	Remains of brick structure, Red ware, Black slipped ware.

1	2	3	4
79.	Garhpura (Harsai Stupa)	Begusarai	Remains of stupa made of clay lump.
80.	Aizini Paraura	-do-	Remains of mud stupa
81.	Sonaru	Patna	Ancient well dated to 12th-13th century A.D.
82.	Velgudar	Luckhisarai	Ancient mound with Hindu and Buddhist sculptures of Black basalt stone.
83.	Lal Pahar	-do-	Archaeological fragments of black basalt stone of Pala period.
84.	Gauri Shankar Dham	-do-	Siva Linga and architectural fragment of Pala period.
85.	Arma	-do-	Broken stone sculptures of Pala period.
86.	Kolhua Chaur	Muzaffarpur	Early Historical

Rajasthan (2010-11)

Sl.No.	Name of Village	District	Nature of Remains
1	2	3	4
87.	Ghosrana	Alwar	Standing image of Surya in stone datable to 11-12th century A.D.
88.	Ronijathan	-do-	Fragmented image of Surya and standing Ganesh in stone
89.	Daulatpur	-do-	Fragments of mutilated stone images
90.	Vaadsu	-do-	Doorjamb of temple in stone datable to 11-12th century A.D.
91.	Jahdu	-do-	Red sandstone image of Uma-Maheshwar measuring 29 x 23 cm. in size and an image of naga
92.	Bhanokhar	-do-	Fragmented images of dancing ganesh, and <i>nayika</i> in buff sandstone. A small <i>garhi</i> on the hillock datable to 18-19th century A.D.

1	2	3	4
93.	Kantvadi	-do-	Small <i>garhi</i> having bastions on four corners. An octagonal chhatri having paintings in the inner side depicting themes of <i>krishnalila</i> , ramayana, etc. It is assignable to 18th century A.D.
94.	Bhatt ka Vas	-do-	Remains of temple in form of <i>amalaka</i> and other architectural members datable to 11-12th century A.D.
95.	Baseth	-do-	Lower part of a stone image flanked by mutilated images of attendents in standing posture possibly datable to 11-12th century A.D.
96.	Noniya	-do-	A halo flanked by two images on either side, possibly belonging to Vishnu or Surya.
97.	Jaadla	-do-	Ancient mound yielding black on red, red polished and black polished wares.
98.	Ganjpur	-do-	Terracotta human face of Kushana period and stone bead and ancient mound yielding black on red ware and iron slags.
99.	Rajpur	-do-	Fragmented lower part of stone image and ancient mound
100.	Sitaija	-do-	Upper part of fragmented stone image and ancient mound.
101.	Hanmanta	-do-	Fragmented stone images
102.	Beejla	-do-	Fragmented red sandstone image of Uma-Maheshwar on <i>nandi</i> flanked by ganesh and kartikeya with their vahanas datable to 11-12th century A.D.
103.	Baldevpura	-do-	Remains of temple and fragmented stone images.

1	2	3	4
104.	Indravali	-do-	Fragmented stone images probably of Uma-Maheshwar with ganesh and kartikeya.
105.	Tasai	-do-	Ancient mound with exposed brick structures and a brick built mosque in ruined condition. A big storage Jar and stone objects is main attraction.
106.	Kherli	-do-	Mutilated and fragmented sculptures datable to late medieval period.
107.	Kathumar	-do-	Mutilated and fragmented sculptures datable to 11-12th century A.D.
108.	Maaltana	Alwar	Rock Shelters without painting.
109.	Duhar Chugan	-do-	An ancient mound yielding pottery of historic period.
110.	Budiyavas	-do-	An ancient mound yielding pottery of historic period.

Uttar Pradesh (2010-11)

111.	Itaura Bujurg	Raibareilly	Early Historical to Medieval
112.	Nuruddinpur	-do-	-do-
113.	Handaur	Pratapgarh	-do-
114.	Azgara	-do-	-do-
115.	Deoghat	-do-	-do-
116.	City Kasba Kabristan mound	-do-	-do-
117.	Panchausiddha	-do-	-do-
118.	Sithahawa	-do-	Sunga Kushana
119.	Nakuha	-do-	-do-
120.	Takia Baba	-do-	-do-
121.	Belkharnatgh	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
122.	Varedhi	-do-	-do-
123.	Chouharzan Devik	-do-	-do-
124.	Bhojpur	-do-	-do-
125.	Dheewa Sangipur	-do-	-do-
126.	Dih Mohammadpur	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar	-do-
127.	Dumaria Deeh	Gonda	Early Historic to Early Medieval
128.	Tikia Ashokpur	-do-	-do-
129.	Saidani Chowki	-do-	-do-
130.	Mihian	-do-	-do-
131.	Ramapur	-do-	-do-
132.	Purani Payer	-do-	-do-
133.	Patijiya	-do-	-do-
134.	Buknapur	-do-	-do-
135.	Tilharwa	-do-	-do-
136.	Karohanath	-do-	NBPW and Kushana
137.	Kopa	-do-	-do-
138.	Marauncha	-do-	Early Medieval Period
139.	Mudadeḡh	-do-	Pre-NBPW and Kushan
140.	Belawan	-do-	Kushan
141.	Kazi Dewar	-do-	-do-
142.	Dinara	-do-	Kushan to Early Medieval
143.	Itahia Tiwaripurwa	-do-	-do-
144.	Bishnupur Bairia	-do-	-do-
145.	Baijpur	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
146.	Koiripur	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar	NBPW and Kushana
147.	Subhagpur	-do-	Kushan and Gupta
148.	Tilyani Upadhyaya	-do-	Kushan to Early Medieval
149.	Kongawan	-do-	-do-
150.	Basati	-do-	-do-
151.	Para Sarai	-do-	-do-
152.	Sadasiva Dihwa	-do-	-do-
153.	Karamdeeh Belwa	-do-	-do-
154.	Binduli	-do-	-do-
155.	Bhatpi Deeh	-do-	-do-
156.	Amarhwa	Balrampur	-do-
157.	Chakwa	-do-	-do-
158.	Tendua	-do-	-do-
159.	Kalandarpur	-do-	-do-
160.	Panahia Dihwa	-do-	-do-
161.	Srinagar	-do-	NBPW to Kushan
162.	Bansedila	-do-	Kushan
163.	Banrahwa Deeh	-do-	Kushan to Early Medieval
164.	Turab (Chinti)	-do-	Kushan
165.	Bharia Pehar	-do-	Kushan
166.	Prithvi Deeh	-do-	Kushan
167.	Banjarhi	Sravasti	Kushan to Early Medieval
168.	Kalyanpur	-do-	Gupta to Early Medieval
169.	Srijot	-do-	Gupta to Early Medieval

1	2	3	4
170.	Unchwa (Pandit Purwa)	Sravasti	Mound full of brick bats
171.	Badegaonl Brahimpur	Ambedkar Nagar	Historical Period
172.	Kalesar	-do-	-do-
173.	Ameda	-do-	-do-
174.	Dihwa Daulatpur Eksara	-do-	-do-
175.	Behrai	-do-	-do-
176.	Khairpur	-do-	-do-
177.	Phoolpur	-do-	-do-
178.	Khurkhuri	-do-	-do-
179.	Thanuapur	-do-	-do-
180.	Uthrethu	-do-	-do-
181.	Bhari Dih	-do-	-do-
182.	Bhamuwapur	-do-	-do-
183.	Dihwa Samsuddinpur	-do-	-do-
184.	Lorpur Ashtakhamba	-do-	-do-
185.	Kotwa Muhammadpur	-do-	-do-
186.	Chandanpura	-do-	-do-
187.	Sunahara (Suklahiya)	-do-	-do-
188.	Hariyawan	-do-	-do-
189.	Bandhanpur	Faizabad	-do-
190.	Patwara	Sitapur	Early Historical to Medieval
191.	Newari	Pratapgarh	-do-
192.	Gaura	Pratapgarh	-do-
193.	Newal	Unnao	-do-
194.	Chhatrasal's Fort	Mahoba	Remains of Fort and water reservoir

1	2	3	4
195.	Naigawan Tal	Mahoba	Remains of Fort and water reservoir
196.	Randhiya Talao	-do-	-do-
197.	Brij Raru Parvat	-do-	Small Stone Structure of late Medieval period
198.	Barsi-ka-Talab	-do-	Remains of Fort and water reservoir
199.	Bara Khambha	Hamirpur	Stone Structures
200.	Dhup Kali	-do-	Remains of Fort and water reservoir
201.	Chheedi	Allahabad	Chandella period temple
202.	Parvezabad	-do-	Chandella period temple
203.	PrakashBhamhori	Chhatarpur	Chandella period temple
204.	Char	Chitrakoot	Chandella period temple
205.	Gursarai	Jhansi	Fortress

Bihar (2011-12)

Sl.No.	Name of Site	District	Nature of Remains
1	2	3	4
206.	Chamaiya Hill	Rohtas	Prehistoric cave having evidence of paintings.
207.	Jamunava	Kaimur	Ancient mound having degenerated NBPW, Red Ware potsherds and Stone sculptures.
208.	Kamharidih	-do-	Ancient mound having Red Ware potsherds
209.	Ramgarh (Foothill of Mundeshwari Devi Temple)	-do-	Image of Lakulisa
210.	Habaspur	Patna	Early Historical
211.	Kuranavada	-do-	-do-
212.	Kandap	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
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Uttar Pradesh (2011-12)

213. Tulsi Talab or Jodhraj Talab at Suriyawama	Bhadohi	Brick ruined palace and Tank of Medieval Period
214. Bagojhar	Jaunpur	Image of sun god, ruins of brick temple, stone Sculpture and architectural members.
215. Dhani	Maharajganj	Early Historical
216. Kanapar	Maharajganj	Early Historical

Review of Food Management

755. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any review of the food management in the country has been made in the wake of deficient monsoon during the current year;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the prevailing drought conditions in various States was considered during the said review; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to ensure adequate availability of food stock in the country despite deficient monsoon and drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government has been closely monitoring the monsoon situation in close co-ordination with the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and the State Governments to ensure timely availability of basic inputs like fertilizers, seeds, etc. Ministry of Agriculture has prepared District Contingency Plans for 320 Districts. States have been advised to prepare location specific alternatives based on

these Plans in consultation with respective State Agricultural Universities and arrange seeds of alternate crops/varieties to implement such plans. Arrangement for adequate availability of seeds has been made to meet the requirements of these contingency plans.

A Diesel Subsidy Scheme to save the standing crops to mitigate the hardships of farmers especially that of small and marginal farmers has also been approved.

A meeting of State Food Secretaries was called on 1.8.2012 to review the procurement arrangements for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13. As per estimates given by Food Secretaries of various States, rice procurement during KMS 2012-13 is estimated to be 401.31 lakh tonnes compared to the estimate of 353.15 lakh tonnes for KMS 2011-12. Therefore, it appears that procurement of rice for Central Pool is not likely to be affected from the prevailing monsoon position. During KMS 2011-12, 347.40 lakh tonnes of rice has already been procured upto 8.8.2012. In addition, a record quantity of 381.48 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, compared to 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat during RMS 2011-12. Due to record procurement of wheat and rice, Central Pool stock position is comfortable and as on 1.8.2012, 285.03 lakh tonnes of rice and 475.26 lakh tonnes of wheat was available in the Central Pool against the buffer and strategic reserve norm (for 1st July, 2012) of 118 lakh

tonnes of rice and 201 lakh tonnes of wheat. Stocks available in Central pool are more than sufficient to meet the requirement of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other schemes.

Accreditation of Journalists by PIB

756. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make some amendments in the rules/existing guidelines regarding accreditation of journalists and other media persons by the Press Information Bureau (PIB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of journalists and media persons granted accreditation during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) the details of applications received by the Government for grant of accreditation to journalists and other media persons during the said period along with the present status of these applications;

(e) whether some applications are still pending with the Government/PIB; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal for amendment in the Central Newsmedia Accreditation Guidelines, 1999 in so far as the eligibility conditions for providing accreditation under 'Long and Distinguished Category' is concerned, is under consideration.

(c) Press Information Bureau (PIB) grants accreditation to the media persons at the headquarters of the Government of India, New Delhi and National

Capital Region (NCR) only. The total number of media persons granted accreditation by PIB during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Number of Accreditation
2009	183
2010	264
2011	218
2012 (as on 09.08.2012)	180
Total	845

(d) During the said period, total number of 994 applications have been received till now, out of which accreditation have been granted in 845 cases. Rest of the applications have either been rejected or are under process. Details are being collected.

(e) and (f) Some applications are pending due to non-receipt of requisite documents from the applicant and/or security clearance report from Ministry of Home Affairs. After receipt of the required documents and after obtaining recommendations of Central Press Accreditation Committee (CPAC), these applications would be cleared.

NSG Commandos

757. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to withdraw National Security Guard (NSG) black commandos from rendering VIP security;

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

(c) whether the said commandos have been assigned on counter terror and counter hijack operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the NSG by inducting more commandos; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Specified NSG commandos are tasked as per their mandate for Counter Terrorist/anti-hijack operations.

(e) to (f) There is no such proposal at present.

Metro/Mono Rail Projects

758. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing Metro and Mono Rail projects in the National Capital Region (NCR) and other cities of the country;

(b) the total investment made in these projects and the estimated earnings therefrom; and

(c) the details of the projects likely to be taken up in the NCR and other cities of the country during the current year and the funds required for implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The details of ongoing Metro Rail projects including those which have been sanctioned recently by Government of India and their total estimated completion cost in the National Capital Region (NCR) and other cities of the country are given below:—

State	City	Name of the Project and Corridor	Length (KM)	Total Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.05	35.242
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.5	1070.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1991
Haryana	Faridabad	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad	13.875	2494.00
Karnataka	Bangalore	Bangalore Metro Hesaraghatta Cross to Puttenahalli and Bayappanahalli to Mysore Road Terminal	42.3	11609.00

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Kolkata	Kolkata East — West Metro Howrah Maidan to Salt Lake Sector-V	14.58	4874.58
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai Metro Washermanpet to Chennai Airport and Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount	45.046	14600.00
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai Metro Line-1 Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.4	2356.00
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Metro Miyapur-LB Nagar, JBS-Falaknuma and Nagole-Shilparamam	71.00	14132.00
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Metro Stage-I Mansarovar to Chandpole	9.25	1250.00
Kerala	Kochi	Kochi Metro Alwaye to Petta (Tripunithura)	25.612	5181.79

The estimated earnings would depend upon number of passenger using the metro services, revenue from other sources like property development, advertisement etc.

The Central Government has not sanctioned any proposal for Mono Rail in the country so far.

(c) No firm commitment can be given regarding the new metro rail or mono rail projects likely to be sanctioned by Government of India during the current year.

[Translation]

Privatisation of Drinking Water

759. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for privatization of drinking water in Delhi is under the consideration of the Government;

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

(c) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government for providing safe drinking water in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that there is no proposal under consideration for privatization of drinking water supply in Delhi.

(c) DJB has also informed that for ensuring that water supplied to the citizens of Delhi is potable and meets the quality parameters as per standards of BIS 10500-2003, seven laboratories equipped with hi-tech laboratory equipments work round the clock at all the Water Treatment Plants to monitor water quality starting from intake of raw water to various stages of treatment and supplies to the areas. Apart from these seven laboratories at the plants, six zonal laboratories are located in different parts of the city. Daily about 300-400 water samples are lifted from the consumers end and are tested in these zonal

laboratories for Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters for ensuring quality standard. D.J.B. also gets its water tested through National Scientific Agency namely National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). These test results are regularly analyzed and in case any local contamination is found, corrective measures are immediately taken to ensure potable water supply to the consumers. In addition to above, old pipe distribution network is also being replaced with new pipelines in a phased manner to minimize chances of contamination and loss of water.

BRT System

760. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the metropolitan cities in the States where Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) has been implemented so far;
- (b) the extent to which the experiment has been successful/problematic;
- (c) whether the Union/State Governments have conducted any inquiry in regard to the wastage of fuel due to 7 to 20 minutes of waiting time at the BRT crossings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for enforcing BRTS on the roads of Delhi; and
- (e) the time by which the Government proposes to break this bottleneck?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under UIG sub-mission of JNNURM, 10 cities namely Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat, Bhopal, Indore, Pune, Jaipur and Kolkata have been approved BRTS projects. Out of these 10, BRTS has become operational in Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Pune.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not conducted any inquiry in regard to the wastage of fuel at crossings in completed BRTS projects at Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Pune.

- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Cotton Production

761. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cotton produced in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the estimated production of cotton for the next three years;
- (c) the details of financial, institutional and technological assistance given by the Union Government to cotton producing States during the above period;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote cotton cultivation on the lines of Brazil and to set up a Centre for Cotton Excellence in Gujarat to boost cotton production; and
- (e) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of production of cotton in the country during the last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement.

(b) Production estimates of agricultural crops are prepared by Ministry of Agriculture only after commencement of an agricultural year. Estimates of cotton production in the country for the next three years have not been prepared.

(c) The Government of India is implementing Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) under which

technological, financial and institutional assistance is being provided by the Union Government for increasing cotton production in the country. Under Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of TMC which is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, assistance is being provided to the farmers on various inputs like seeds, agriculture implements, water-saving devices, bio-agents/ bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and plant protection technologies through demonstrations and training of farmers etc. to promote good cotton practices to boost cotton productivity and production in the country.

During Eleventh Plan period, an amount of Rs. 26.44 crores was allocated by Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) under MM-I for research and Rs. 207.19 crore (Central share) released by DAC under MM-II for cotton development in the country. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores have been allocated under MM-II of TMC.

Details of funds allocated to Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP), Mini Mission-I and Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central Institutes for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur	325.0	300.0	82.0	147.6
All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP)	630.0	900.0	1068.0	672.8
Mini Mission-I of Technology Mission on Cotton	500.0	650.0	365.0	657.0
Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton	6000.0	1979.0	1495.0	1500.0

(d) and (e) The State Department of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat has proposed to establish a Centre of Excellence to cover all aspects of cotton cultivation, research and its post harvest technology. Further, under the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP), the ICAR is conducting basic strategic, applied research and development in cotton through Navasari Agricultural University and Junagarh Agricultural University.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Cotton

States	Production ('000 Bales of 170 Kgs. each)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0	4900.0

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	7013.8	7986.3	10400.0	12000.0
Haryana	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0	2650.0
Karnataka	866.0	868.2	1200.0	1200.0
Madhya Pradesh	856.1	855.3	2000.0	2000.0
Maharashtra	4752.0	5859.3	8500.0	7200.0
Odisha	146.6	147.2	250.0	325.0
Punjab	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0	2300.0
Rajasthan	725.7	903.1	900.0	1335.0
Tamil Nadu	187.7	225.0	450.0	450.0
Others	16.3	18.4	150.0	840.0
All India	22276.2	24021.8	33000.0	35200.0

*As per 4th Advance Estimates released on 17.07.2012.

Involvement of CPMF in Human Rights Violation

762. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to involvement of personnel of the Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) in human rights violations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the total number of such cases reported and the details of the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has disposed of all the cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases disposed of during the said period, force-wise and State-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons for the pendency; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have registered 619 cases of human rights violations by Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 31.7.12). State-wise (Force-wise data is not maintained by NHRC) details of complaints registered, solved and unsolved during the above period are at Statement. Though NHRC did not recommend disciplinary action/prosecution in any case during this period, they recommended monetary relief of Rs.84.45 lakh in 21 cases during the above period, which includes cases of previous years also.

(e) and (f) The reasons for pendency are due to holding of enquiries by the CPMFs concerned before furnishing factual report to the NHRC. Advisories for ensuring human rights are issued from time to time to all concerned including CPMFs.

Statement

Human Rights violation by Para Military Forces during 2009-10 to 2012-13

State/UT	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013 (Upto 31.07.2012)		
	Unsolved	Solved	Total	Unsolved	Solved	Total	Unsolved	Solved	Total	Unsolved	Solved	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Assam	2	4	6	1	4	5	7	11	18	5	3	8
Bihar	1	4	5	0	2	2	3	6	9	2	0	2
Chhattisgarh	0	6	6	2	7	9	8	4	12	2	0	2
Delhi	0	6	6	0	9	9	0	10	10	2	4	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	3	5	8	3	11	14	28	10	38	2	0	2
Jharkhand	0	5	5	1	4	5	9	8	17	2	2	4
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	5	6	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
Manipur	6	2	8	4	4	8	8	11	19	7	2	9
Meghalaya	0	3	3	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	1
Odisha	0	5	5	2	4	6	3	7	10	0	2	2
Punjab	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	1
Rajasthan	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tripura	0	1	1	4	3	7	6	1	7	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	4	4	2	9	11	2	9	11	0	2	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
West Bengal	12	24	36	31	16	47	58	35	93	24	6	30
Total	25	87	112	53	93	146	138	145	283	51	27	78

[Translation]

Violation of Ceasefire

763. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of ceasefire violation along the Indo-Pak border by the Security Forces of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of Indian security personnel killed therein;

(c) the number of times ceasefire had been violated by Pakistan during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) Border Security Force (BSF) is the border guarding force along Indo-Pakistan border. However, on Line of Control (LoC), BSF is deployed under the Army Operations control in Jammu and Kashmir State.

Details of ceasefire violation along the LoC Sector in Jammu and Kashmir and security personnel killed in the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Total Ceasefire Violations	Security personnel killed
2009	28	4
2010	44	3
2011	51	0
2012 (Till date)	31	2

The number of firing incidences reported and BSF personnel killed along International Border with Pakistan in the last three years and the current year in Jammu and Kashmir State, are as under:—

Year	Firing incidences	BSF personnel killed
2009	7	1
2010	26	2
2011	11	2
2012 (Till July)	5	1

(d) All incidents of ceasefire violations are investigated and protests are lodged with Pakistan authorities at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings and meetings between the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMO) and Directors General of Border Guarding Forces of the two countries.

[English]

SC/ST/OBC Population

764. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the population, including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes separately in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government maintains data in respect of the population of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country;

(c) if so, the details of OBC population in the country, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India in the M/o Home Affairs conducts decadal Population Census wherein data on total population as also on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are collected. The data on Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is not collected in Population Census.

The Provisional results of Population Census, 2011 have been released which include total population, 0-6 age group population and literacy upto district level.

Similar data in respect of cities with one lakh and above population has also been released. Data on SC/ST alongwith other characteristics are likely to be released by April, 2013. However, State-wise Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population as per Census, 2001 are at Statement-I and II respectively.

As per the estimates of 61st round survey (July, 2004-June 2005) conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the proportions of persons belonging to the categories ST, SC and OBC at all-India level were 84; 197 and 411 per thousand respectively. A Statement-III giving State-wise per 1000 distribution of persons belonging to different social groups including ST, SC & OBC is enclosed.

Statement-I

States and UTs-wise Scheduled Caste population in 2001 Census

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Person
1	2	3
00	India	166,635,700
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	770,155
02.	Himachal Pradesh	1,502,170
03.	Punjab	7,028,723
04.	Chandigarh	157,597
05.	Uttarakhand	1,517,186
06.	Haryana	4,091,110
07.	Delhi	2,343,255
08.	Rajasthan	9,694,462
09.	Uttar Pradesh	35,148,377

1	2	3
10.	Bihar	13,048,608
11.	Sikkim	27,165
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,188
13.	Nagaland	NSC
14.	Manipur*	60,037
15.	Mizoram	272
16.	Tripura	555,724
17.	Meghalaya	11,139
18.	Assam	1,825,949
19.	West Bengal	18,452,555
20.	Jharkhand	3,189,320
21.	Odisha	6,082,063
22.	Chhattisgarh	2,418,722
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9,155,177
24.	Gujarat	3,592,715
25.	Daman and Diu	4,838
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,104
27.	Maharashtra	9,881,656
28.	Andhra Pradesh	12,339,496
29.	Karnataka	8,563,930
30.	Goa	23,791
31.	Lakshadweep	NSC
32.	Kerala	3,123,941

1	2	3
33.	Tamil Nadu	11,857,504
34.	Puducherry	157,771
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NSC

*Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC – No notified SC

Statement-II

States and UTs-wise Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Person
1	2	3
00.	India	84,326,240
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,105,979
02.	Himachal Pradesh	244,587
03.	Punjab	NST
04.	Chandigarh	NST
05.	Uttarakhand	256,129
06.	Haryana	NST
07.	Delhi	NST
08.	Rajasthan	7,097,706
09.	Uttar Pradesh	107,963
10.	Bihar	758,351
11.	Sikkim	111,405
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	705,158

1	2	3
13.	Nagaland	1,774,026
14.	Manipur*	741,141
15.	Mizoram	839,310
16.	Tripura	993,426
17.	Meghalaya	1,992,862
18.	Assam	3,308,570
19.	West Bengal	4,406,794
20.	Jharkhand	7,087,068
21.	Odisha	8,145,081
22.	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596
23.	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474
24.	Gujarat	7,481,160
25.	Daman and Diu	13,997
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137,225
27.	Maharashtra	8,577,276
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104
29.	Karnataka	3,463,986
30.	Goa	566
31.	Lakshadweep	57,321
32.	Kerala	364,189
33.	Tamil Nadu	651,321
34.	Puducherry	NST
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,469

*Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NST — No notified ST

Statement-III*Per 1000 distribution of persons by social group for each State/UT*

Rural+Urban	Household Social Group					Person
	State/UT	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All (incl. N.R.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	68	178	455	289	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	715	10	15	259	1000	
Assam	176	100	176	545	1000	
Bihar	6	226	602	162	1000	
Chhattisgarh	317	164	419	99	1000	
Delhi	10	232	147	611	1000	
Goa	17	89	130	763	1000	
Gujarat	150	116	335	349	1000	
Haryana	2	244	385	449	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	52	276	142	530	1000	
Jammu and Kashmir	4	126	133	737	1000	
Jharkhand	253	145	436	166	1000	
Karnataka	70	187	403	340	1000	
Kerala	17	105	616	262	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	200	167	414	219	1000	
Maharashtra	85	161	320	434	1000	
Manipur	367	7	594	30	1000	
Meghalaya	905	8	16	68	1000	
Mizoram	978	3	5	5	1000	
Nagaland	903	1	41	55	1000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	230	192	366	212	1000
Punjab	4	367	181	447	1000
Rajasthan	134	212	441	213	1000
Sikkim	402	47	453	96	1000
Tamil Nadu	6	217	735	43	1000
Tripura	220	267	208	303	1000
Uttarakhand	39	210	187	563	1000
Uttar Pradesh	4	230	530	234	1000
West Bengal	64	252	63	620	1000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	995	1000
Chandigarh	2	229	90	679	1000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	807	13	35	145	1000
Daman and Diu	222	75	253	450	1000
Lakshadweep	964	1	25	10	1000
Puducherry	0	183	765	53	1000
All-India	84	197	411	307	1000

[Translation]

Foreign Institution in Retail

765. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various foreign institutions are functioning in the retail market of the country since the last few years;

(b) if so, the names of such foreign institutions functioning since January, 2012;

(c) the number of retail outlets set up by each of these institutions in the country; and

(d) the total annual turnover of these institutions at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade except in single Brand product retailing where Foreign Investment upto 100% is permitted

with prior Government approval and subject to specified conditions. As such under the policy various foreign institutions are functioning in the retail market since last few years. A list of approved proposals under Single Brand Retail Trade is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Retail being a state subject, no data regarding setting up of outlets, turnover etc. is maintained centrally.

Statement

List of Approved Cases in Single Brand Retail Trade

Sl. No.	Name of Investor and country
1	2
1.	M/s Tano India Private Equity Fund I/and or its subsidiaries, Mauritius
2.	M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier (France)
3.	M/s Lladro Commercial S.A., Spain
4.	M/s Fendi International, S.A., France
5.	M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka
6.	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A. Italy or its subsidiary
7.	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V., Netherlands
8.	M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta S.P.A., Italy
9.	M/s Etamint, Belgium
10.	M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd., U.K.
11.	M/s Fabindia Inc., USA M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings, Mauritius
12.	M/s Socomec S.A., France
13.	(i) M/s Grotto S.p.A., Italy (ii) M/s Simset S.p.A., Italy

1	2
14.	M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd., Singapore
15.	M/s Wah Luen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China
16.	M/s Fabriano SDN BHD, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
17.	M/s Christian Dior Couture, Paris, France
18.	M/s Forever New Clothing Pty. Ltd., Australia
19.	M/s Hermes International France
20.	M/s Trio Selection Inc., Canada
21.	(i) M/s Tod's Hong-Kong Ltd., Hong Kong. (ii) M/s Tod's International B.V., Netherlands
22.	M/s Diesel International B.V., Netherlands
23.	M/s Dolce and Gabbana, Milan, Italy and/or its subsidiaries, affiliates or associate companies
24.	(i) M/s LA Bicycles (Thailand) (ii) M/s Indus Trading Co., Thailand
25.	M/s Rene Derhy, France
26.	M/s Crocs Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore
27.	M/s Richmond Services B.V. Amsterdam, Netherlands directly or through one or more of its affiliates
28.	M/s Power Plate India foldings Ltd., Mauritius
29.	M/s Giorgio Armani Holding B.V., Netherlands
30.	M/s Giordano Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius
31.	M/s Pearle India, Netherlands
32.	M/s Marks and Spencer PLC U.K. Directly or through its affiliates
33.	M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., U.K.

1	2
34.	M/s Piquadro S.P.A., Italy
35.	M/s Ferragamo International B.V., Netherlands
36.	M/s Aran World S.r.l., Italy
37.	M/s Celio International, Belgium. Directly or through its affiliates
38.	M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Gmbh and Co., Germany Directly or through its affiliates
39.	M/s Louis Vuitton, France
40.	M/s Doral Capital S.A., Luxembourg
41.	M/s DAMA S.p.A., Italy
42.	M/s Cool Toy Watch Srl, Italy
43.	M/s Austria Puma Dasellchaft MbH, Austria
44.	M/s Lerros Moden Gmbh, Germany
45.	M/s Poltrona Frau S.p.A. Frau, Italy
46.	M/s Indo International S.A., Spain
47.	M/s Nokia Corporation Finland, Directly or through its wholly owned Indian subsidiary Nokia-India Pvt. Ltd.
48.	M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE, Directly or through its affiliates
49.	M/s Oviessa S.p.A., Italy
50.	M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Inditex S.A.), Spain
51.	M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pte. Lte., Singapore
52.	M/sFIAMM S.p.A., Italy
53.	M/s Gucci Group N.V., Netherlands

1	2
54.	M/s Burberry International Holdings Ltd., U.K. OR WoS of M/s Burberry Group Plc. U.K.
55.	M/s Mothercare U.K. Ltd., U.K. Directly or through its affiliates and or group company
56.	M/s Early Learning Centre Ltd., U.K
57.	M/s Verve Hearing Systems AG, Switzerland
58.	Mr. Matteo Basso, Mr. Daniele Cesaro, Mrs. Beatrice Basso, Italy for <i>LOV3 ITALIA</i>
59.	M/s C&J Clark International Ltd., U.K.
60.	M/s Delsey S.A., France
61.	M/s Christian Louboutin S.A., France
62.	M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka
63.	M/s Canali Holding S.A., Italy

[English]

Processing of Pineapple

766. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Cachar region of Assam is known for large production of pineapple;

(b) if so, whether adequate processing facilities are available in the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up processing units in the interest of pineapple growers in the area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Ministry under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country including that of Cachar region in Assam. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. Under the Scheme the sector includes, processing of Milk, Fruit and Vegetables (including Pineapple), Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer and other bakery products Non-perishable: Grain milling (cereal, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse milling).

(d) There is no proposal to set up separate processing units in the interest of pineapple growers in the area.

(e) Does not arise.

Houses for Rentals

767. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up a High Level Committee to recommend policy interventions to facilitate creation of rental housing stocks to cater to those who cannot afford to buy houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the proposed high level Committee;

(c) whether the cost of housing in cities and towns have become unaffordable for the common man;

(d) if so, whether the proposal of the Government to build houses for rentals would be made available at affordable rates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has set up a "Task Force on Rental Housing" under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaithirth Rao, Chairman of Value and Budget Housing Corporation Private Limited to recommend policy interventions to facilitate creation of rental housing stocks to cater to those who cannot afford to buy houses.

Composition of the Task Force is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Cost of housing in cities and towns are market driven and are based on demand and supply factors. National Housing Bank (NHB) RESIDEX which tracks the movement of residential prices in select cities, indicates that average increase in the cost of houses during 2008 to 2012 was 12.26% per annum.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), there is a provision inter-alia of 50% Central assistance (90% for North Eastern and Special Category States including the cost of land acquisition, if required) for creation of affordable housing stock including rental housing and transit housing. 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the States to utilize the above provisions of RAY for creation of rental housing stock and making it available to target group at affordable rates.

Statement

*Composition of 'Task Force on Rental Housing' under the chairmanship of Shri Jaithirth Rao,
Chairman, Value and Budget Housing Corporation (VBHC) Private Limited*

Sl.No.	Nominee	Designation
1.	Shri Jaithirth Rao, Chairman, VBHC	Chairman
2.	Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)	Member
3.	Joint Secretary, Revenue, Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Member
4.	CMD, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Pvt. Ltd. (HUDCO)	Member
5.	CMD, National Housing Board (NHB)	Member
6.	Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra	Member
7.	Secretary Housing, Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
8.	Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh	Member
9.	Principle Secretary, Urban Development and Housing, Government of West Bengal	Member
10.	Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Member
11.	Dr. Neelima Risbud, Prof. Housing Department, SPA, Delhi	Member
12.	Prof. Darshini Mahadevia, CEPT University Faculty of Planning and Public Policy	Member
13.	Prof. M.K. Ramesh, National Law School (NLS), Bangalore	Member
14.	Sh. V. Satyanarayan, CEO, Ranga Reddy District Hotel Association, Hyderabad	Member
15.	Representatives from Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI)	Member
16.	Representatives from National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO)	Member
17.	Director, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)	Member
18.	Director, Rajiv Awas, Yojana (RAY), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)	Member
19.	Director (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Member-Convener

Commercial Venture of IGNCA

768. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) has allowed a part of its campus for private commercial venture;

(b) if so, whether IGNCA had obtained prior permission from the Government for the said purpose;

(c) if not, whether this violates the IGNCA Trust Deed signed between the Centre's trustees and the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent misuse of the loophole in the Trust Deed under 'Disposal of the IGNCA property' regarding the lease period of ten years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Mandatory Hallmarking of Gold

769. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of adulteration in gold jewellery including 22 carat gold sold across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make it mandatory for jewellers to have their gold certified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote hallmarking of gold jewellery to protect the interests of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such report has been received. However, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) had conducted a market survey in 16 cities in the year 2006 to ascertain the purity of gold jewellery being sold by the jewellers. Out of total 162 samples taken, 146 samples were found having lesser purity than declared, with highest shortfall as 44.66% and average shortfall as 13.5%.

(c) to (e) There is a proposal to amend BIS Act, 1986 so as to incorporate an enabling clause for considering mandatory certification for gold jewellery. BIS Amendment Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 3.05.2012, Hon'ble Speaker has referred the said Bill to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on 25th May, 2012.

Loss of Foodgrains

770. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether a large quantum of food produced every year in the country does not reach the desired beneficiaries as the same is lost during storage and transit or is wasted by a section of the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of food wasted during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop wastage of food across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) In so far distribution of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under the

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is concerned, some losses/damages of foodgrain including transit and storage losses occur during operational activities in Food Corporation of India (FCI). Losses/damages of foodgrains may occur in FCI due to various reasons such as driage of moisture, long storage, insect-pest infestation, rat and bird trouble, multiple handling and use of hooks by labourers, weak texture/bursting of gunnies, negligence on the part of officials, theft, spillage, rains/floods etc. In case of negligence of officials, action is taken against them invariably.

Details of storage and transit losses of foodgrains (wheat and rice) occurred in FCI during last three years is given as under:—

Storage Losses (Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Quantity of Loss	Quantity Received	% age of loss
2008-09	0.58	620.17	0.10
2009-10	1.31	725.27	0.18
2010-11*	1.56	530.77	0.29
2011-12* (Upto Feb., 12)	1.48	542.66	0.27

(*Provisional)

Transit Losses (Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Quantity of Loss	Quantity Moved	% age of loss
2008-09	1.06	303.84	0.35
2009-10	1.55	346.56	0.45
2010-11*	1.60	317.39	0.50
2011-12* (Upto Feb., 12)	1.60	298.69	0.54

(*Provisional)

Steps taken by FCI to minimise the storage and transit losses are given in the Statement.

As regards wastage of food by a section of consumers, a Committee has been set in this Ministry to study the various aspects of food wastages and suggest ways and means to control it. The Committee decided to take action on awareness campaign through audio visual publicity; use of consumer clubs in schools and colleges; to sensitize student community about the avoidable wastage; to identify the NGOs involved in collection of surplus food for distribution to the poor, etc. A study on food wastages was entrusted to Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) so as to assess magnitude of the problem. The report submitted by IIPA has been reviewed. It was felt that emphasis may be primarily on awareness campaign and provisions in curriculum in junior classes; social functions like marriages should also display clear messages such as 'eat but not waste' and 'please do not waste food' in order to make the invitees conscious of food wastage, etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and Education Ministers of all States/UTs have also been addressed for inclusion of a chapter in the social sciences on this issue in the curriculum of schools/colleges so that the children may become conscious of this issue from the growing age itself.

Statement

Steps taken by FCI to minimise the Storage and Transit 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 50 kg. packing in a phased manner 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. Identification of vulnerable points.
10. Inspection of Depots by Senior Officers of the FCI Headquarters, Executive Directors (Zone)/General Managers (Region)/Area Managers.
11. Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
12. Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the First In First Out (FIFO) principle to avoid longer storage in the godowns.
13. Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.
14. Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
15. Improvement in dunnage material.
16. Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
17. Ensuring that all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.
18. Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

Commando Centre

771. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a centre consisting 200 commandos in Pune after the high intensity blast at German bakery in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the arrangements proposed to be made in the event of setting up of such centre at some other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Displaced Reang Tribes

772. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that thousands of people belonging to the Reang tribe in the North-Eastern States have been displaced from their native place;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to settle the Reang tribes in their native place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. About 5000 Bru (Reang) families were displaced from Mizoram to Tripura during 1997-98 due to ethnic violence in Mizoram. Approximately 800 Bru (Reang) families have since been repatriated to Mizoram.

(c) Union Home Minister visited Mizoram on 4th-5th April, 2012 to review the Bru repatriation. As a sequel to the Home Minister's visit, Government of Mizoram prepared 4th Phase of movement plan for repatriation of about 669 Bru (Reang) families in April/May, 2012. However, due to resistance and misinformation campaign by a section of Bru leaders, only 7 Bru families could be repatriated. Further, this Ministry has released grants-in-aid of Rs. 7.87 crore in June, 2012 to facilitate repatriation/rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Mizoram.

This Ministry is constantly following up with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura to prepare a fresh movement plan for early repatriation of the remaining Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram.

Pending Mercy Petitions

773. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of capital punishment in which sentence has been executed along with the pending cases and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of mercy petitions pending with the Government; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the processing of the pending mercy petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) As per the information received from NCRB, only one execution has been carried out since year 2000. Details of cases pending for execution are not maintained centrally. However, presently 12 mercy petition cases of 17 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the

Constitution of India. The details of these pending mercy petition cases are enclosed as Statement. Three mercy petition cases of five death convicts have been rejected recently and they have approached the courts against the rejection of mercy petitions and are thus sub-judice.

(c) The cases of mercy petitions are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned Governments/Departments and President's Secretariat for a final decision of the President of India under Article, 72 of the Constitution. However, the power under Article, 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

Statement

List of Pending Mercy Petitions of Prisoners in Death ROW under Article, 72 of the Constitution

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner(s) and State/UT
1.	Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh
2.	Dharam Pal, Haryana
3.	Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Simon, Gnana Prakash, Madaiah and Bilavendra, Karnataka
5.	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka
6.	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi
7.	Saibanna, Karnataka
8.	Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh
9.	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana
10.	Sunder Singh, Uttarakhand
11.	Atbir, Delhi
12.	Balwant Singh Rajoana, Chandigarh

*[English]***Shift System for Policemen**

774. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has commissioned a study to explore the possibility of introducing shift system for policemen on the lines of Western countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which such study is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) No. Madam.

Government has not commissioned any study to explore the possibility of introducing shift system for policemen on the lines of western countries. However, a Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations on police reforms made by the various Committees/Commissions. The Committee short-listed 49 recommendations, out of which one was relating to 'working hours for constabulary: shift system with 8 hours a day, six days a week and overburdening should be avoided as also deployment for non-core duties'. The Review Committee submitted its report in 2005.

The said recommendations were sent to the State Governments/UTs for implementation.

'Police' being a State subject, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the concerned State Governments/UTs to implement the recommendations on various police reforms measures.

*[Translation]***Allocation of Foodgrains**

775. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented for providing foodgrains to the poor in the country;
- (b) whether the foodgrains being allocated/released to the States are in accordance with their demand/entitlement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of foodgrains allotted and lifted along with the subsidy paid during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation for Above Poverty Line beneficiaries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are

made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 15 and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

Considering the availability of stocks in the Central Pool and requests received from the States/UTs, the Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains over and above the normal allocation under TPDS to the APL/BPL (including AAY) families from time to time. State-wise and category-wise details of the allocation and offtake (including adhoc additional allocations) are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

Government also allocates foodgrains for Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Annapurna Yojana, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla), Emergency Feeding Programme, etc. State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains under OWS for last three years are enclosed as Statement-III.

State-wise details of the subsidy released to Food Corporation of India, Decentralised Procurement (DCP) States and for Various Welfare Schemes during last three years are enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains under TPDS for the Year 2009-10

(in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	2,177.87	3,884.25	1,025.60	624.84	1,876.25	3,526.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	101.56	24.65	15.52	59.38	99.54
3.	Assam	475.22	295.69	715.05	1,485.97	472.79	294.94	632.50	1,400.23
4.	Bihar	1,719.80	1,019.99	687.69	3,437.48	1,128.74	917.65	227.63	2,274.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	304.32	1,091.95	483.38	297.85	224.67	1,005.90
6.	Delhi	108.70	63.08	420.77	592.55	83.29	51.46	442.52	577.28
7.	Goa	5.46	6.11	35.14	46.71	5.46	5.58	34.26	45.31
8.	Gujarat	481.97	340.08	796.44	1,618.49	436.23	309.73	279.50	1,025.46
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	649.08	980.47	194.96	111.56	195.15	501.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	281.59	497.47	125.31	81.90	254.61	461.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	447.72	756.80	198.38	100.64	459.84	758.85
12.	Jharkhand	619.96	385.54	306.30	1,311.79	585.28	377.56	75.45	1,038.28
13.	Karnataka	810.38	503.89	853.22	2,167.49	823.56	512.89	755.74	2,092.19
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	649.00	1,301.60	402.44	249.11	581.90	1,233.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	1,298.39	3,030.87	1,326.16	743.10	884.17	2,953.43
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	1,765.06	4,509.36	1,600.57	953.67	1,021.77	3,576.02
17.	Manipur	43.01	26.72	47.41	117.15	48.23	28.79	45.09	122.10
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	70.42	147.28	46.97	29.26	69.08	145.32
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	54.35	82.91	16.14	9.62	49.92	75.68
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	77.47	129.55	34.81	22.64	77.09	134.53
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	419.16	2,115.85	1,166.10	536.38	378.22	2,080.70
22.	Punjab	121.18	75.36	1,017.38	1,213.92	112.25	50.17	825.10	987.53
23.	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	924.44	1,945.46	627.41	384.71	907.22	1,919.34
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	25.98	44.22	11.30	7.00	25.91	44.21
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,725.46	3,767.83	1,214.76	781.25	1,955.10	3,951.11
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	178.10	302.00	74.00	48.24	156.64	279.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,554.71	7,039.89	2,633.11	1,664.27	2,157.64	6,455.01
28.	Uttarakhand	145.66	63.52	226.83	436.00	147.67	62.89	197.92	408.47
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,141.28	3,316.54	1,469.78	509.15	1,166.36	3,145.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.12	1.80	25.04	31.96	3.01	1.35	14.13	18.49
31.	Chandigarh	3.57	0.62	21.60	25.80	3.45	0.19	21.64	25.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.52	2.20	2.16	8.88	1.51	0.73	0.73	2.97
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	2.64	4.32	0.49	0.27	0.59	1.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	3.36	4.61	0.76	0.50	2.45	3.71
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	18.60	53.71	16.89	8.94	6.48	32.32
Total		17,413.03	10,195.58	19,994.09	47,602.70	16,545.42	9,794.36	16,062.90	42,402.69

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains under TPDS for the Year 2010-11

(in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL*	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.29	1,970.10	3,676.48	1,047.27	651.97	1,733.90	3,433.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.52	15.97	60.06	101.56	22.02	13.26	49.74	85.02
3.	Assam	475.22	295.69	902.21	1,673.13	467.05	292.28	832.31	1,591.64
4.	Bihar	1,691.91	1,047.88	803.40	3,543.19	1,578.66	990.20	400.29	2,969.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.69	301.94	380.40	1,168.03	488.85	290.28	355.99	1,135.11
6.	Delhi	108.70	63.08	423.95	595.73	102.83	47.69	456.78	607.30
7.	Goa	5.46	6.11	57.18	68.75	5.77	6.01	42.03	53.80
8.	Gujarat	550.37	340.08	995.55	1,886.00	566.84	329.71	636.34	1,532.88
9.	Haryana	208.57	122.82	353.85	685.24	208.28	119.62	285.20	613.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	293.11	508.99	119.52	82.49	284.46	486.46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.70	107.39	448.02	757.10	199.47	106.21	443.44	749.12
12.	Jharkhand	619.97	385.53	313.92	1,319.41	568.57	361.80	102.38	1,032.75
13.	Karnataka	810.38	503.89	946.20	2,260.48	820.16	455.47	856.40	2,132.04
14.	Kerala	402.35	250.26	747.04	1,399.65	410.89	256.36	705.90	1,373.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.22	664.26	877.98	2,610.45	1,321.08	593.13	793.65	2,707.86
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	1,746.11	4,490.41	1,657.24	943.95	1,085.98	3,687.17
17.	Manipur	43.01	26.72	72.11	141.84	25.88	17.70	27.63	71.21
18.	Meghalaya	47.38	29.48	106.07	182.93	45.89	29.02	81.69	156.61
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	41.58	70.14	16.44	9.94	38.13	64.50
20.	Nagaland	32.11	19.97	74.80	126.88	34.87	20.83	82.43	138.13
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	525.10	2,221.79	1,118.94	521.00	412.15	2,052.09
22.	Punjab	121.18	75.36	589.81	786.35	114.96	51.85	513.89	680.71
23.	Rajasthan	629.53	391.49	1,016.11	2,037.13	635.06	384.79	918.00	1,937.84
24.	Sikkim	11.30	6.94	26.01	44.25	10.49	6.45	26.06	43.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.14	1,680.46	3,722.83	1,253.45	775.56	1,669.12	3,698.13
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	178.72	302.62	72.26	45.02	131.74	249.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1,719.48	2,463.77	6,948.95	2,816.83	1,679.27	2,059.86	6,555.95
28.	Uttarakhand	140.10	69.07	264.95	474.12	153.83	67.54	234.48	455.84
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.68	1,426.60	3,601.86	1,535.43	491.69	1,298.50	3,325.62
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.34	1.80	26.88	34.02	3.17	0.91	13.84	17.92
31.	Chandigarh	3.76	0.62	27.00	31.38	3.52	0.14	22.32	25.98
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.03	2.20	2.70	9.92	1.46	0.37	0.63	2.46
33.	Daman and Diu	1.04	0.64	3.30	4.98	0.37	0.14	0.65	1.16
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.50	3.36	4.62	0.99	0.50	4.90	6.39
35.	Puducherry	21.56	13.55	21.00	56.11	20.48	12.39	15.57	48.44
Total		17,448.90	10,229.03	19,869.40	47,547.33	17,448.81	9,655.52	16,616.34	43,720.67

*Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 3106 thousand tonnes made in August, 2010.

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains under TPDS for the Year 2011-12

(in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL*	Total	BPL	AAY'	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,031.876	3,738.252	1,011.733	632.317	1,421.424	3,065.474
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.214	13.687	47.688	83.589
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1,035.840	1,806.756	471.582	293.832	897.337	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	1,689.372	1050.420	910.520	3,650.312	1,474.024	950.358	332.968	2,757.350
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1,218.752	482.916	291.602	310.676	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	426.078	597.858	103.716	40.467	401.112	545.295
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	48.676	60.316	5.363	6.160	48.898	60.421
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	1,128.290	2,018.738	502.909	329.426	410.464	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422	223.970	116.173	246.288	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146	129.944	81.365	301.354	512.663
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	203.517	107.652	432.316	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1339.032	591.889	376.440	53.709	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	816.903	497.373	1,072.370	2386.646	787.186	490.513	956.913	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	779.066	1,431.674	402.063	249.383	777.361	1,428.807
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	948.260	2,680.736	1389.281	642.184	621.952	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1034.880	1,902.810	4,647.114	1,608.596	913.181	1,017.468	3,539.245
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	54.368	33.606	56.910	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	47.092	29.673	105.925	182.690

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.590	10.121	39.522	66.233
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.517	21.722	83.855	140.094
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	422.216	2,118.908	1,155.167	521.182	381.656	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100	115.518	54.871	515.966	686.355
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,094.120	2,115.140	620.447	387.224	1,071.022	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.030	44.270	12.166	7.252	25.318	44.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,247.254	770.227	1,683.153	3,700.634
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	77.571	47.465	150.345	275.381
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,629.410	7,114.590	2,924.158	1,711.989	2,009.186	6,645.333
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702	125.013	76.354	255.509	456.876
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,588.490	3,763.754	1,428.508	484.786	1,367.911	3,281.205
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	3.928	0.909	11.189	16.026
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980	3.492	0.125	30.599	34.216
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284	5.125	2.459	2.663	10.247
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430	1.748	0.571	2.350	4.669
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912	18.716	12.759	16.341	47.816
Total		17441.847	10236.153	21198.848	48,876.848	17,303.037	9,708.539	16,090.341	43,101.917

*Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 5000 thousand tons made on 30.6.2011.

Statement-II

Allocation and Off Take of Foodgrains of Special ADHOC Additional Allocations made during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under TPDS

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11				2011-12					
		Date of Allocation January 2010@ MSP based/derived prices	Allocation for AAY/ BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs. 8.45/kg. and 11.85/kg.	Allocation	Offtake	APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/kg. and 11.85/kg*	Allocation	Offtake	BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*	Allocation	Offtake	BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	65.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.065
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.34	12.343
4.	Bihar	237.580	0	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	472.392	596.511	199.105
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	121.236
6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0	0
7.	Goa	6.400	0	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.68	0	0
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	161.914	51.502	40.793
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.024
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	10.329
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.651

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	92.442
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	20.903
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	118.951	5.068	3.298
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.812	20.916
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	12.73	1.215	0.899
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	1*819	1.719	1.035
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.159
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.510	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.315
21.	Odisha	135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	150.856	143.933	31.714
22.	Punjab	79.520	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	70.182
24.	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	10.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25.	Tamil Nadu	277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	372.918	378.43	40.948	40.359
26.	Tripura	14.440	0	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	1.449
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	108.236
28.	Uttarakhand	24.380	0	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.656	2.602	2.598
29.	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	40.145
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	0	1.377	0	1.150	0	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	Chandigarh	4.060	0	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.230	0	0.230	0.230	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	6.442	8.492	0	0
Grand Total		3607.540	921.860	3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1185.023	5000.004#	3948.951	5000.004#	4268.724	2369.241	1013.550

*Position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4 2012 by FCI.

Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

@Poorest District Offtake is upto June, 2012 as against the allocation for the whole year (Offtake validity is upto 31.10.2012).

#The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

Statement-III*State-wise Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains under Various Welfare Schemes during the year 2009-10*

(Figure in thousands tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10					
		Allocation			Offtake		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.694	43.440	439.134	378.686	36.824	415.510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.130	6.300	17.431	1.045	0.008	1.053
3.	Assam	80.234	0.010	80.244	63.522	0.000	63.522
4.	Bihar	271.695	15.752	287.447	224.117	10.598	234.715
5.	Chhattisgarh	157.919	22.800	180.719	0.000	21.161	21.161
6.	Delhi	20.937	21.990	42.927	12.704	13.463	26.167
7.	Goa	3.373	2.426	5.799	1.758	1.543	3.301
8.	Gujarat	51.246	125.253	176.499	45.343	120.836	166.179
9.	Haryana	30.089	26.838	56.927	16.798	15.132	31.930
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26.153	6.530	32.684	24.688	5.481	30.169
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.224	1.810	32.034	28.545	0.422	28.967
12.	Jharkhand	97.612	0.010	97.622	93.023	0.000	93.023
13.	Karnataka	205.886	66.580	272.466	168.562	11.352	179.914
14.	Kerala	87.806	10.389	98.195	103.942	21.080	125.022
15.	Madhya Pradesh	75.319	295.226	370.545	70.660	277.884	348.544
16.	Maharashtra	381.434	45.796	427.230	315.136	33.928	349.064
17.	Manipur	19.238	0.142	19.379	8.638	0.141	8.779
18.	Meghalaya	14.258	0	14.258	19.780	0.000	19.780
19.	Mizoram	5.940	0	5.940	4.805	0.000	4.805

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	18.811	11.675	30.486	20.306	11.677	31.983
21.	Odisha	291.245	15.786	307.031	267.237	14.918	282.155
22.	Punjab	24.430	26.746	51.176	21.316	21.812	43.128
23.	Rajasthan	43.454	107.961	151.415	42.416	102.822	145.238
24.	Sikkim	2.925	0	2.925	2.737	0.000	2.737
25.	Tamil Nadu	138.905	13.970	152.875	125.543	58.666	184.209
26.	Tripura	19.695	0	19.695	10.722	0.000	10.722
27.	Uttar Pradesh	204.277	303.872	508.149	193.506	284.987	478.493
28.	Uttarakhand	27.684	12.282	39.966	20.843	0.565	21.408
29.	West Bengal	279.771	0.959	280.730	178.125	0.236	178.361
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.223	0.005	2.228	1.481	0.005	1.486
31.	Chandigarh	0.925	1.146	2.071	0.676	0.220	0.896
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.417	0.092	1.509	0.022	0.000	0.022
33.	Daman and Diu	0.448	0	0.448	0.092	0.000	0.092
34.	Lakshadweep	0.269	0	0.269	0.066	0.000	0.066
35.	Puducherry	2.646	0.029	2.675	1.632	0.000	1.632
Total		3025.313	1185.815	4211.127	2468.472	1065.761	3534.233

Note: 7650.86 MT of Maize in 2009-10 was allocated to Gujarat Under NPAG.

State-Wise Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains Under Various Welfare Schemes during the years 2010-11

(Figure in thousands tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11					
		Allocation*			Offtake		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	336.351	73.352	409.703	335.969	25.155	361.124

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.831	0.000	4.831	2.764	0	2.764
3.	Assam	109.999	0.000	109.999	95.049	0	95.049
4.	Bihar	239.470	11.995	251.465	204.458	10.11	214.568
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.947	34.401	165.348	128.310	32.969	161.279
6.	Delhi	18.629	18.763	37.392	14.318	14.618	28.936
7.	Goa	2.940	2.668	5.608	2.055	2.089	4.144
8.	Gujarat	52.180	132.844	185.024	48.388	124.651	173.039
9.	Haryana	31.699	47.566	79.265	21.288	36.657	57.945
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.410	5.841	29.251	22.444	6.802	29.246
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.586	0.000	28.586	23.712	0.84	24.552
12.	Jharkhand	113.889	1.261	115.150	108.702	0	108.702
13.	Karnataka	186.842	84.809	271.651	156.178	10.559	166.737
14.	Kerala	89.645	10.729	100.374	82.375	9.361	91.736
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128.462	349.816	478.278	125.457	326.126	451.583
16.	Maharashtra	558.330	129.505	687.835	285.205	101.615	386.820
17.	Manipur	26.761	0.142	26.903	10.313	0.057	10.370
18.	Meghalaya	12.395	0.000	12.395	9.537	0	9.537
19.	Mizoram	6.051	1.217	7.268	5.711	1.217	6.928
20.	Nagaland	22.047	4.059	26.106	23.557	4.061	27.618
21.	Odisha	301.470	19.820	321.290	267.240	20.018	287.258
22.	Punjab	28.401	30.315	58.716	29.136	30.149	59.285
23.	Rajasthan	47.642	162.150	209.792	47.110	141.12	188.230
24.	Sikkim	2.798	0.350	3.148	2.757	0	2.896
25.	Tamil Nadu	159.201	39.720	198.921	134.867	85.247	220.114

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	27.054	0.000	27.054	27.834	0	27.834
27.	Uttar Pradesh	244.214	366.151	610.365	191.137	340.037	531.174
28.	Uttarakhand	25.096	9.282	34.378	21.131	2.97	24.101
29.	West Bengal	345.636	0.969	346.605	165.732	0.427	166.159
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.958	0.022	0.980	0.671	0	0.671
31.	Chandigarh	0.976	0.646	1.622	0.833	0.372	1.205
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.074	0.139	1.213	0.154	0.011	0.165
33.	Daman and Diu	0.450	0.000	0.450	0.145	0	0.145
34.	Lakshadweep	0.269	0.000	0.269	0.000	0	0.000
35.	Puducherry	2.350	0.000	2.350	1.420	0	1.420
Total		3311.053	1538.532	4849.585	2595.957	1327.377	3923.334

*The Total Allocation of Foodgrains under OWS during 2010-11 is 50.10 lakh tonnes.

However, sub-allocation of 1.61 Lakh Tonnes of foodgrains was not allocated by concerned Ministry/Deptt./FCI.

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains under various Welfare Schemes during the Years 2011-12

(Figure in thousands tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12					
		Allocation*			Offtake (Upto March, 12)		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.317	54.938	406.255	262.821	53.555	316.376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.746	0.000	8.746	6.708	0	6.708
3.	Assam	136.855	0.000	136.855	107.697	0	107.697
4.	Bihar	253.016	12.251	265.267	198.886	6.369	205.255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.372	41.900	204.272	149.698	41.459	191.157
6.	Delhi	17.557	17.693	35.250	15.391	15.440	30.831
7.	Goa	4.635	4.384	9.019	2.913	2.751	5.664
8.	Gujarat	53.960	135.033	188.993	51.258	139.204	190.462
9.	Haryana	32.326	63.564	95.890	27.639	55.430	83.069
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24.923	7.096	32.019	24.800	6.823	31.623
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.451	3.000	39.451	26.878	0.000	26.878
12.	Jharkhand	174.654	3.712	178.366	84.352	0.000	84.352
13.	Karnataka	197.079	69.352	266.431	165.326	10.982	176.308
14.	Kerala	75.407	25.777	101.184	68.382	10.962	79.344
15.	Madhya Pradesh	138.121	337.811	475.932	121.182	321.939	443.121
16.	Maharashtra	316.460	111.021	427.481	267.704	83.470	351.174
17.	Manipur	17.385	0.071	17.456	19.805	0.060	19.865
18.	Meghalaya	34.705	0.000	34.705	14.902	0.000	14.902
19.	Mizoram	6.042	2.215	8.257	5.909	2.216	8.125
20.	Nagaland	25.552	2.792	28.344	21.945	2.793	24.738
21.	Odisha	216.703	100.689	317.392	198.242	78.331	276.573
22.	Punjab	37.555	39.669	77.224	30.809	32.101	62.910
23.	Rajasthan	46.666	164.015	210.681	41.921	144.569	186.490
24.	Sikkim	3.044	0.470	3.514	3.051	0.303	3.354
25.	Tamil Nadu	162.631	55.785	218.416	134.356	111.014	245.370
26.	Tripura	32.070	0.000	32.070	31.301	0.000	31.301
27.	Uttar Pradesh	174.800	351.423	526.223	170.994	322.098	493.092
28.	Uttarakhand	23.751	18.948	42.699	21.656	0.000	21.656

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	267.087	1.439	268.526	185.096	0.993	186.089
30.	Andaman and Nicoba Islands	1.378	0.113	1.491	1.260	0.073	1.333
31.	Chandigarh	0.827	0.602	1.429	0.753	0.382	1.135
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.143	0.134	1.277	0.978	0.044	1.022
33.	Daman and Diu	0.365	0.000	0.365	0.401	0	0.401
34.	Lakshdweep	0.245	0.000	0.245	0.115	0	0.115
35.	Puducherry	2.476	0.000	2.476	1.560	0	1.560
Total		3038.304	1625.897	4664.201	2466.689	1443.361	3910.050

*The Total Allocation of foodgrains under OWS during 2011-12 is 49.56 Lakh Tonnes. However State-wise Break-up of Allocation Under WBNP Scheme 1.47 Lakh Tonnes against allocation of 15.17 Lakh Tonnes under SABLA allocation for 1.34 Lakh Tonnes against 2.73 Lakh Tonnes and Under Welfare Institutions Scheme 0.11 Lakh Tonnes against allocation of 3.34 Lakh Tonnes made so far not been received from Ministry of WCD/FCI.

Note: In addition, a quantity of 14.584 tonnes coarsegrains, comprising 9185 tonnes of maize and 5399 tonnes of jowar has also been allotted during 2011-12.

Statement-IV

Subsidy released to FCI and State Governments (As on 8.8.2012)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	FCI		Sub Total (Col. 2+3)	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Chhattisgarh
	Consumer Subsidy	Buffer Subsidy					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009-10	40311.1412	6556.0000	46867.1412	1434.320	5368.600	1103.170	1007.510
2010-11	43495.5600	7234.0000	50729.5600	2013.760	2485.340	1241.070	1923.480
2011-12	53751.1973	5774.7027	59525.9000	2964.830	1219.620	1481.730	1670.360

Year	Uttarakhand	Tamil Nadu	Odisha	Karnataka	Gujarat	Kerala	Sub Total (Col. 5 to 14)	Grand Total Col. (4+15)
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2009-10	229.880	672.430	1281.960	0.000	40.260	237.180	11375.310	58242.4512
2010-11	299.360	1501.030	2243.970	0.000	20.150	471.840	12200.000	62929.5600
2011-12	217.970	1897.720	2934.710	0.000	59.620	398.440	12845.000	72370.9000

Food Subsidy released for Various Welfare Schemes

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Subsidy	58242.45	62929.56	72370.90
Scheme-wise subsidy			
BPL	19564	20385	30571
APL (including Spl. Addl.)	12595	15875	16191
AAY	14224	14083	15486
TPDS	46383	50343	62248
MDM	3087	2849	2703
Other Welfare Schemes	1765	1473	1512

[English]

Land for Expansion of Dr. RML Hospital

776. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received several

letters/requests from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for providing three plots of land for expansion and redevelopment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) The request of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been considered in the Land Allotment Screening Committee Meeting held on 20.4.2012 pursuant to which Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is to furnish a comprehensive proposal indicating the exact requirements of the hospital. The decision will be taken after receipt of a comprehensive proposal from the said hospital.

Subsidised Wheat

777. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to supply 3 million tonnes of wheat at subsidised price of Rs. 1170/- per quintal against the procurement

price of Rs. 1822/- per quintal to Flour millers and biscuit-makers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits the bulk consumers are likely to derive therefrom; and

(c) the manner in which the same is proposed to be passed on to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government released wheat for bulk sale under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) with an objective to offload part of surplus stocks in the Central Pool and to make available wheat in the open market to stabilize wheat prices particularly during lean season. The Government accordingly decided to sell 3 million tonnes of wheat to Bulk Users/Roller Flour Millers/Traders through open tenders by Food Corporation of India upto March, 2013 for domestic consumption under the Scheme. Reserve price for such sale was initially fixed at Rs. 1170/-per quintal and 13.02 lakh tonnes wheat was allocated for sale in the States/UTs during the period from July, 2012-September, 2012. The reserve price has since been increased to Rs. 1285/- per quintal. The sale under OMSS will increase the availability of wheat in open market and therefore will help in moderating the prices of wheat and wheat flour for the end consumers.

[Translation]

Monitoring of TV Content

778. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that vulgarity, violence, abuses, etc. in programmes/ advertisements being telecast on TV channels including Doordarshan (DD) channels is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Number of advisories/warnings/orders issued to various TV channels and cable operators for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise;

(c) the monitoring mechanism to monitor the content of programmes/advertisements being telecast by the TV channels;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an autonomous and self regulatory system or make amendments in the said Cable Act to control such activities telecast by TV channels and cable operators;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with such violations of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Some instances of depiction of obscenity, vulgarity and violence, etc. on various TV channels have been brought to the notice of the Ministry. All private satellite TV channels are required to abide by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 to telecast programmes strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Codes stipulated thereunder. Whenever any violation thereof takes place, appropriate action is taken as per the said Act.

Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has Programme and Commercial Code, which prohibits depiction of vulgarity/objectionable content in the programmes. The code is followed strictly in letter and spirit.

(b) The details of the action taken against TV channels and cable operators for violation of Programme and Advertisement Code during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertisement Codes. IMC has representatives from Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets regularly and recommends action against violations. Government has also set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast

on Private satellite television channels round the clock.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to make changes in the existing regulatory framework pertaining to telecast by TV channels and cable operators. However, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association, representative bodies of private broadcasters of non-news and new satellite TV channels, have set up Broadcast Content Complaints Council (BCCC) and News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) respectively to consider content related complaints in case of private non-news and news channels respectively, as part of their self-regulating mechanism.

Statement

Action taken against private satellite TV channels, for showing vulgarity, violence and abuses, etc. during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Date of issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5

Year 2009

1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days.
2.	MTV1	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.
3.	Indiavision Channel	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An Advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Asianet	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the channel.
5.	India TV	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel.	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
6.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel.	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
7.	Star Plus	Telecast of obscene, vulgar and indecent reality show titled 'Sach Ka Samna'	22.07.2009	A Warning was issued to the channel on 27.11.2009.
8.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals.	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
9.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals.	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel.
10.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'.	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
11.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'.	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
12.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals.	19.08.2009	A Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel.
13.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'.	26.08.2009	A warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
14.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'.	26.08.2009	A warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
15.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals.	11.09.2009	An order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season-3'	26.10.2009	A warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel.
Year-2010				
1.	Colors	Telecast of TV serial 'Bairi Piya' showing cruelty to women.	22.01.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 issued to the channel.
2.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar-1'.	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The channel complied with the above direction.
3.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'.	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the above direction. Matter Closed.
4.	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals.	25.02.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the above direction.
5.	NDTV	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	FOX History Channel	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
8.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar.	13.05.2010	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel for prohibition of the channel from its transmission/

1	2	3	4	5
				re-transmission for 7 days. The channel filed a writ petition in the hon'ble Madras High Court and obtained a favorable verdict. The Ministry has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Madras High Court.
9.	Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indent content.	06.07.2010	No violation established.
10.	Star Plus	Telecast of serial "Tere Liye" containing vulgar remarks likely to be offensive against a particular community.	26.08.2010	A warning dated 28.02.2011 has been issued.
11.	Imagine TV	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	No SCN	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them, <i>inter-alia</i> , to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction.
12.	Colors	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" for being against good taste and decency, obscene and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	09.12.2010	Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme ended in January, 2011.
13.	Colors	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' — for showing excessive violence, denigrating women and being not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	29.12.2010.	The channel has agreed to drop the programme.
14.	Imagine TV	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan — Arakshan'	30.12.2010	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
Year-2011				
1.	Bindass	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar — Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	22.02.2011	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.
2.	Bindass	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	19.04.2011	A Warning issued to the Channel on 3.8.2011.
3.	TLC	Telecast of different programmes showing obscenity and vulgarity.	19.04.2011	An Advisory issued on 9.8.2011.
4.	Sony TV	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	20.04.2011	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
5.	Bindass	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'.	05.05.2011	Warning issued on 28.07.2011 to the channel.
6.	Channel[V]	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	05.05.2011	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
7.	PEOPLE TV	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content.	19.05.2011	An Advisory issued to the channel on 19.08.2011.
8.	Bindass	Telecast programme 'Meri To Lag Gay Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	27.05.2011	A Warning issued on 20.9.2011.
9.	News 9	Telecast programme 'Sheyla's Size Problemsi' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	01.06.2011	An order issued on 23.9.2011 for apology scroll.
10.	Sony Pix	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which	11.07.2011	A warning issued on 16.05.12.

1	2	3	4	5
		appeared to offend good taste and decency.		
11.	FX channel	Telecast .of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	18.07.2011	A warning issued on 18.04.2012.
12.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals.	25.07.2011	Programme put on special monitoring to observe for violation.
13.	Star world channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	27.07.2011	An advisory issued on 14.12.2011.
14.	Fox crime channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	28.07.2011	A warning issued on 08.05.12.
15.	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant.	No SCN	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has issued direction to the advertisers to modify/withdraw the advertisement.
16.	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant	No SCN	-do-
17.	Various TV	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant.	No SCN	-do-
18.	Channel[V]	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content.	12.09.2011	A Warning issued on 28.05.12.
19.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals.	12.09.2011	Under Consideration.
20.	MTV	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8-Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	14.09.2011	No violation established.

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sony	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	29.09.2011	The Channel admitted its mistake. IMC decided to take a lenient view and closed the case.
22.	Times Now	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	29.09.2011	The Channel admitted its mistake. IMC decided to take a lenient view and closed the case.
23.	FTV	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	03.11.2011	Under consideration.
24.	Sahara Samay	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	11.11.2011	Order issued on 22.11.2011 for apology scroll. The channel has complied.
25.	P7	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	11.11.2011	-do-
Year-2012				
1.	Enter 10	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature films 'Musafir' and 'Plan'.	27.01.2012	Under consideration.
2.	Zing	Telecast of 'A' certified film 'Hawas'.	18.04.2012	Under consideration.
3.	Manoranjan	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature film 'Topless'.	18.04.2012	Under consideration.
4.	MTV	Telecast of advertisement of 'Axe Shower Gel' appearing obscene, vulgar and indecent	24.4.2012	Under consideration.
5.	Enter 10	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature film 'Ashiq Banaya Aapne'	24.4.2012	Under consideration.
6.	SSTV	Telecast of trailer of the film 'Friends with Benefits' showing adult content.	25.04.2012	Under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bindass	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.05.2012	Under consideration.
8.	India TV	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.05.2012	Under consideration.
9.	Zee TV	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.05.2012	Under consideration.
10.	MTV	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.05.2012	Under consideration.
11.	Star Plus	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.5.2012	Under consideration.
12.	Zing	Telecast of advertisement of 'Clean and Dry Intimate Wash' appearing indecent and obscene.	10.05.2012	Under consideration.
13.	IBN7	Telecast of advertisement of 'Axe Shower Gel' appearing obscene, vulgar and indecent.	28.05.2012	Under consideration.
14.	VH1	Telecast of advertisement of 'Axe Shower Gel' appearing obscene, vulgar and indecent	28.05.2012	Under consideration.
15.	Colors	Telecast of advertisement of 'Axe Shower Gel' appearing obscene, vulgar and indecent	28.05.2012	Under consideration.
16.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' certified Hindi feature film 'Ek Chatur Naar'.	28.05.2012	Under consideration.
17.	FTV	Telecast of programme '15th Anniversary — Top Designers' appearing obscene and indecent.	05.06.2012	Under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme 'Stand Up Club' appearing indecent, obscene and vulgar.	22.06.2012	Under consideration.
19.	TCM TV Channel	Telecast of 'A' certified film 'Rich and Famous'.	18.7.2012	Under consideration.

Adulterated Pesticides/Insecticides

779. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that crops worth crores of rupees got ruined every year due to use of sub-standard and adulterated pesticides/insecticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against the pesticides companies which are producing spurious pesticides and indulging in misbranding of pesticides; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against these companies and to ensure that farmers get standard quality and good pesticides/insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Based on specific information, raids conducted in 2011 by Central Insecticide Inspectors of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage in the premises of a few companies. Four samples of M/s Crystal Phosphates Ltd. were found misbranded in terms of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Samples of Carbofuran 3% CG,

Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP and Tricentanol GR 0.05% of M/s. Crystal Phosphates Ltd. were found misbranded.

The process for launching prosecution against the manufacturing firm as per the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 has already been initiated.

[English]

Off-air Interception

780. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of use of off-air interceptors by Central/State departments and private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued guidelines to surrender the said equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of implementation of the said guidelines thereon;

(e) the details of agencies authorised to tap phones using the said equipment in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check unauthorised use of such equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In 2010, 'Outlook' magazine published allegation about

phone tapping. Union Home Minister in his statement in the Lok Sabha on 26th April, 2010 had inter alia informed the Hon'ble House that " I wish to state categorically that no telephone tapping or eavesdropping on political leaders was authorised by the previous UPA Government. Nor has the present UPA Government authorised any such activity."

(c) and (d) A press release was given by DoT on 31.12.2010 and a public notice was issued on 22nd March, 2011 as well as on 28.7.2012 that possession and use of such equipment is against the provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and is liable to be punished with imprisonment for the term which may extend up to three years or with fine, or with both.

It was also directed in the public notice that the person/s and companies who have/had imported, procured or possess the equipment capable of monitoring/ intercepting and surveillance of communications to provide the details of such equipment in the prescribed format to respective Telecom Enforcement, Resources and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications.

Also, vide Department of Commerce notification No. 5/3/2009-14 dated 15.7.2010, equipment's which could be used to tap the communication off-the air have been moved to 'Restrictive List' from the 'Open General Licence' (OGL) list.

In order to sensitize the State Governments and other LEAs, Union Home Secretary had a meeting with all Chief Secretaries and DsGP on 31.05.2011.

(e) Legal Interception is allowed in accordance with Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007.

(f) Reference is made to the reply to point (c) and (d) above. In addition, under extant statutory provisions in Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, the establishment, operation of equipment capable of interception requires a licence and unlicensed equipment and so also unauthorised interception by any mode/technology is a punishable criminal offence.

Cheating Cases

781. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of cheating cases in the country through advertisements, newspapers, short message services and by agents/companies;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested and the action taken against them by the police during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether cases of cheating in the name of providing loan after taking money have also come to light in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No separate information is maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in respect of cheating cases through advertisements, newspapers, short message services, agents/companies and cheating in the name of providing loan after taking their money. The details of cases registered, charge-sheeted, convicted, number of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted under cheating cases during 2009-2011 are enclosed as Statement.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations, which is available at MHA's website (<http://www.mha.nic.in>).

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Cheating during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8528	4103	394	6874	6079	529	9164	4810	349	8823	8483	749	9748	4820	372	7548	7226	866
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	25	2	40	25	2	91	42	7	92	45	7	74	36	2	79	39	3
3.	Assam	1098	523	60	1134	617	81	1371	424	52	1271	517	77	1495	547	52	1304	670	55
4.	Bihar	2676	1503	192	3048	2741	309	3025	1721	144	3063	2709	224	3776	2712	160	5435	3950	214
5.	Chhattisgarh	682	515	51	848	762	83	813	510	64	814	793	99	980	810	90	1038	991	155
6.	Goa	132	32	2	120	62	2	117	52	1	105	82	1	142	39	6	114	52	7
7.	Gujarat	1014	747	46	1585	1640	127	1002	777	51	2044	2037	117	1399	992	24	2604	2450	61
8.	Haryana	1406	765	158	1385	1298	283	1662	1005	202	1619	1520	276	1761	1108	208	1797	1809	415
9.	Himachal Pradesh	264	132	10	214	200	25	318	170	8	262	267	18	359	174	12	297	279	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	475	264	6	470	467	10	422	273	9	621	610	20	612	364	10	681	681	13
11.	Jharkhand	910	499	347	826	626	382	988	591	150	896	861	176	907	619	146	991	942	248
12.	Karnataka	5079	1579	79	2771	2249	223	5543	2447	49	3846	2908	90	5850	2424	68	4571	4431	96
13.	Kerala	3894	2269	165	2801	2820	231	3581	2042	122	2736	2811	198	5155	2243	155	3860	3384	293
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1830	1623	306	2347	2246	514	1779	1391	278	2412	2496	488	1860	1396	666	2513	2504	611
15.	Maharashtra	7976	4128	111	8731	7782	205	8684	4691	119	9508	8880	226	9098	4702	157	10605	9524	241
16.	Manipur	96	1	0	64	1	0	59	1	0	50	1	0	126	1	2	47	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	113	31	0	34	44	0	98	65	0	68	61	0	166	56	0	114	58	0
18.	Mizoram	61	68	48	71	70	48	79	78	80	77	126	139	66	48	33	54	54	40
19.	Nagaland	33	29	12	82	32	5	39	26	19	35	31	11	31	38	61	34	30	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Odisha	1137	679	78	1166	1119	113	1108	1190	109	1532	1590	137	1391	1109	107	1450	1495	125
21.	Punjab	3098	2458	370	3661	3774	875	3527	2554	497	4733	3576	959	3571	2433	526	4323	3972	1023
22.	Rajasthan	15037	2690	465	4359	4341	892	16584	3588	610	5102	5094	693	17497	3196	490	5644	5588	873
23.	Sikkim	12	30	4	11	30	12	20	60	1	125	60	1	31	7	2	15	14	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2557	1070	211	2488	2033	253	3259	1383	270	2924	2483	486	3872	1512	222	3708	2227	350
25.	Tripura	110	107	8	147	107	12	122	79	2	127	124	3	99	44	3	120	68	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8845	4555	2030	17605	10769	4925	9553	5021	2762	20166	12639	6850	9941	4955	2673	27399	12274	5956
27.	Uttarakhand	544	353	62	556	505	219	567	344	90	505	338	301	519	254	75	406	466	189
28.	West Bengal	3298	1211	24	2618	1229	34	3260	1695	10	2882	1991	16	4171	2027	25	3778	2234	31
Total State		70434	31989	5241	66056	53668	10394	76835	37030	6055	76438	63133	12362	84697	38666	6347	90529	67413	11959
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	4	0	6	5	0	56	23	0	29	51	0	32	17	1	39	29	5
30.	Chandigarh	193	90	25	148	83	35	163	130	42	140	149	43	255	143	21	206	215	45
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	6	0	15	8	0	18	9	0	21	22	0	18	4	0	33	13	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	5	7	0	5	5	0	7	14	0	10	5	1	22	9	2
33.	Delhi UT	2000	1880	481	1554	1884	646	1845	1146	390	1036	1545	559	2590	2289	535	1996	1514	753
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	47	39	7	52	47	9	77	57	4	91	102	4	54	14	0	39	19	0
Total UT		2284	2021	513	1780	2034	690	2164	1370	436	1324	1883	606	2959	2472	558	2335	1799	805
Total All India		72718	34010	5754	67836	55702	11084	78999	38400	6491	77762	65016	12968	87656	41138	6905	92864	69212	12764

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Modernisation of FPIs

782. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any innovative measures during the last three years to modernise the food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which implementation of scheme for infrastructure development in food processing sector has been successful during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in various States including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology upgradation Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. The details of the financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs in the country during last three years is at Statement-I.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has implemented the Scheme for Infrastructure Development which includes, Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain & Preservation and Modernization of Abattoir in the country including Karnataka.

Mega Food Parks:- 30 Mega Food Parks envisaged in the 11th Plan, were approved by the Government in 3 phases. In the 1st phase 10 projects were approved on 11.09.2008, in the 2nd phase 5 projects were approved on 18.11.2010 and in the 3rd phase 15 projects have been approved on 25.10.2011. Details are at Statement-II.

Cold Chain: Ministry had accorded approval for 10 nos. of Integrated Cold Chain projects in the year 2008-09 and another 39 projects during 2011-12. Out of 49 projects, 38 nos. were sanctioned. For the remaining 11 nos. of projects, EOI have been issued afresh. Further, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 20.03.2012 has granted an approval for taking up additional 30 projects with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 231 crore. Out of these 30 projects, the Ministry has already approved 18 project in the current year (2012-13). Details are at Statement-II.

Modern Abattoir:- Under Modernization of Abattoir, Ministry has sanctioned 10 nos. of projects. Out of 10, 2 projects have been completed. 1st installment was released for the remaining 8 nos. of projects. Details are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0
4.	Assam	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782
5.	Bihar	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	25	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276
8.	Delhi	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68
9.	Goa	1	24.26	1	25	2	50
10.	Gujarat	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034
11.	Haryana	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42
14.	Jharkhand	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57
15.	Karnataka	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926
16.	Kerala	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285
17.	Madhya Pradesh	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413
18.	Maharashtra	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152
19.	Manipur	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182
20.	Meghalaya	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21.	Mizoram	1	11	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23.	Odisha	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908
24.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	25
25.	Punjab	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Rajasthan	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513
31.	Uttarakhand	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047
32.	West Bengal	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87
Total		487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29

Data is under reconciliation with coordinating bank *i.e.* HDFC Bank.

Statement-II

State-wise No. of Mega Food Park, Integrated Cold Chain and Abattoirs Projects approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Mega Food Park	Cold Chain	Abattoir
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	1	1
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-
8.	Goa	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Gujarat	1	3	-
10.	Haryana	-	1	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2
13.	Jharkhand	1	-	1
14.	Karnataka	1	2	-
15.	Kerala	-	3	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-
17.	Maharashtra	1	5	1
18.	Manipur	-	1	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	1	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5
22. Odisha		1	-	-
23. Punjab		1	2	-
24. Rajasthan		-	1	-
25. Sikkim		-	-	1
26. Tripura		1	-	-
27. Tamil Nadu		1	1	-
28. Uttar Pradesh		1	3	-
29. Uttarakhand		1	2	-
30. West Bengal		1	5	1
Total		15	38	10

**Crime and Criminal Tracking
Network System**

783. SHRI. ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) would allow real time sharing of information between the country's 14,000 plus police stations as well as 6,000 police headquarters;

(b) if so, whether CCTNS has been hit by technical problems and slow execution;

(c) if so, whether National Police Network, 2012 is not likely to meet its target;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide the required software and infrastructure to speed up the national police network?

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

(b) No, Madam. The project has been extended till March 2015 by Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs on 14th June 2012 because of the delay in receipt of initial approval of the project and the finalisation of the specifications of the application software and is expected to be completed by the revised timeline.

(c) to (e) The National Police Network, 2012 is not related to the CCTNS project and the CCTNS project uses a dedicated network to inter-connect the police stations.

[Translation]

District Consumer Protection Councils

784. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Consumer Protection Councils have not been set up in each district of the country so far;

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

(c) the number of districts where the said councils have been constituted so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments are mandated to constitute District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPCs) in each District in the State. The State-wise status of constitution of District Consumer Protection Councils in States/UTs is enclosed as Statement.

The Central Govt. has been impressing upon the defaulting States/UTs from time to time to constitute DCPCs in their States/UTs.

Statement

State wise status of setting up of District Consumer Protection Councils

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Status
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Constituted in 7 districts out of 23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Constituted in all
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	-
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	Constituted in 16 districts out of 18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Constituted
9.	Daman and Diu	Constituted
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	Constituted in all
12.	Gujarat	Constituted in all
13.	Haryana	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Constituted in all
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	-
18.	Kerala	Constituted in all
19.	Lakshadweep	Constituted in all
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-
21.	Maharashtra	-
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Meghalaya	Constituted in all
24.	Mizoram	Constituted in all
25.	Nagaland	Constituted in all
26.	Orissa	Constituted in all
27.	Pudducherry	Constituted in 1 district out of 2
28.	Punjab	-
29.	Rajasthan	-
30.	Sikkim	Constituted in all
31.	Tamil Nadu	-
32.	Tripura	Constituted in 4 districts out of 8
33.	Uttarakhand	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-
35.	West Bengal	Constituted in all

Translation of Publication

785. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether most of the people in the country are unable to understand the booklets translated from English to Hindi and other regional languages by the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity illustrating the outline of the Government's policies and steps;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action for publishing these books originally in Hindi and regional languages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Overstay of Foreigners

786. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners overstaying in the country even after the expiry of their visa during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) the number of foreigners deported during the said period, country-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to deport them at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying after the expiry of their visa and those deported during the last three years, country-wise, are given in the Statement. Data for the current year has not been compiled.

(c) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/ UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Statement

Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying and those deported

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December			No. of foreign nationals who were deported during the year		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	13569	13747	13744	30	37	43
Australia	309	212	260	04	01	02
Bangladesh	32644	28667	21274	10602	6290	6761

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canada	658	550	627	13	02	02
China	559	662	633	22	15	09
Congo	90	96	314	01	02	11
Ethiopia	82	77	118	03	02	01
Fiji	290	136	164	01	03	0
France	413	367	611	15	06	02
Germany	390	394	647	13	09	06
Indonesia	71	77	124	07	12	03
Iran	246	248	698	70	37	22
Iraq	669	979	2038	0	0	04
Italy	116	107	152	03	04	04
Ivory Coast	207	194	179	03	37	15
Japan	331	335	602	02	01	03
Kenya	365	318	587	11	07	13
Korea South	783	661	990	09	12	16
Malaysia	361	321	468	02	04	02
Mauritius	781	394	284	06	06	03
Mongolia	88	66	123	02	02	02
Myanmar	705	733	1402	763	417	483
Netherlands	79	123	118	01	10	01
Nigeria	1121	967	1528	57	67	127
Oman	412	400	690	03	0	0
Pakistan	7691	8319	8037	05	04	69
Philippines	150	153	178	17	04	01
Russia	159	260	343	14	16	16
Rwanda	124	109	105	0	02	0
Seychelles	335	225	330	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singapore	203	195	230	0	04	05
Spain	70	122	135	02	02	0
Sri Lanka	2490	1817	1956	193	75	40
Stateless-Tibet	235	251	385	01	0	0
Sudan	293	296	562	22	14	16
Sweden	91	83	103	0	03	0
Tanzania	664	744	1004	07	12	08
Thailand	418	267	273	07	07	07
U.S.A.	1535	2461	2168	84	08	09
U.K.	895	813	1094	67	02	06
Yemen	549	122	269	07	12	22
Others	2200	2120	2398	78	100	106
Total	73441	69188	67945	12147	7248	7840

Preparedness in Olympic Games, 2012

787. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the details of preparedness and the names of sporting events in which the country has participated in the London Olympic Games, 2012;

(b) the total amount allocated/released/expenditure incurred on preparedness for the said games so far, sports discipline-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken to boost the morale and confidence of sportspersons participating in the above games;

(d) whether certain athletes were not provided money to buy foot-wear/kits to enable them to participate in the London Olympic but funds were released for State Ministers/other senior officials to witness the Games; and

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

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

(a) The details of preparedness of Indian Team for the London Olympics are given as under:

(1) The Government had launched 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012' (OPEX 2012) project in March, 2011 with a view to prepare athletes and teams for London Olympics 2012.

(2) Under OPEX 2012, core probables were identified and provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within the country and abroad and competition exposure in international sports competitions as per the approved Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC) under OPEX. Initially, 732 players were selected in 16 disciplines for the purpose and the number of players was later

pruned to 509. 81 sportspersons have qualified for participation in London Olympics Games, 2012 in 13 disciplines namely Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Judo, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Table Tennis, Tennis, Weightlifting, and Wrestling

- (3) The Government has closely monitored the preparations and had continuous interaction with concerned National Sports Federations, Sports Authority of India (SAI) and Experts from the respective fields frequently to review the preparations.
- (4) Two High Level Committees namely an APEX Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Youth Affairs & Sports and a Steering Committee headed by the Secretary (Sports) and were formed to review the preparation of various sports disciplines for London Olympics. In the two meetings of APEX Committee and fifty four meetings of Steering Committee, preparedness of the Indian Team for the Games were regularly reviewed.
- (5) A website www.opex.nic.in for OPEX - London 2012 was also launched on 21st March, 2012 which provided the details about the Scheme of Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012. Besides, Planning and Strategy for the Games, the details about coaches, support staff, international exposures abroad, names of sportspersons who have qualified for London Olympics, approximate expenditure incurred on training, coaching camps, international exposures, in respect of each of the 16 identified disciplines have regularly been updated on the website.
- (6) Apart from Indian Coaches and supporting staff, required number of foreign coaches and Experts have also been engaged with the individual players/teams. Around 215 coaches/experts/support staff including 129 Indian coaches, 21 foreign coaches/experts and 65 supports staff have been engaged for training of the core probables. An amount of Rs 61.56 crore towards 103 coaching camps and Rs. 70.55 crore on 146 Foreign Exposures have been incurred.

- (7) Based on the approved funding norms, which are at par with scales for CWG-2010, further up scaling in certain areas, such as lodging, nutrition, scientific support and daily allowance has also been done.

(b) The funds for the preparedness of the Olympics, 2012 have been provided under the scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations" and "National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)". An amount of Rs 132.11 crore approximately has been spent under the scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations". In addition, under NSDF, Rs. 10.32 crore has been released for customized training of the identified core probables. Till 25/7/2012, a total amount of Rs. 143.42 crore has been spent for the preparedness of London Olympics. Details of expenditure incurred discipline wise are given in Statement.

(c) For boosting the morale and motivating the sportspersons, the Government gives cash award of Rs. 50 lakh, Rs. 30 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh to Gold, Silver and Bronze medalists of Olympics Games respectively, under the scheme of "Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches". Further, medalists of Olympic Games are eligible for pension of Rs. 10,000 per month under the scheme of "Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons" after they retire from active sports or reach the age of 30 years, whichever is later. Further, recently, the Government has approved the scheme of out of turn promotions, under which, inter- alia, medalists of Olympic Games are eligible for three out of turn promotions in the entire career.

(d) and (e) The Government has sanctioned Rs. 1, 10, 91,750/- to the Indian Olympic Association for participation of Indian Contingent in London Olympics, 2012. The financial assistance sanctioned by the Government is for meeting expenses of the players, coaches and other members of Indian contingent towards air-travel, out of pocket allowance/daily allowance, ceremonial dress, hiring of equipment hiring of boats, ammunition for shooting team, strings of Tennis Teams and extra-Baggage. The responsibility of providing footwear/kits was that of Indian Olympic Association. Nothing has come to the notice of the Government that certain sportspersons were not provided footwear/kits.

Statement

Expenditure on Coaching Camps and Foreign Exposures for 2012 London Olympic

Games Preparations till 25th July, 2012

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of Campers						No. of Camps	No. of Days	Expenditure on Camps (Rs. in crores)	No. of Foreign Exposures (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure on Foreign Exposures (Rs. in Crores)	Assistance under NSDF	Grand Total (Rs. in crores)
		Men	Women	Indian Coaches	Foreign Coaches	Supporting Staff	Total Campers							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Archery.	16	16	04	00	04	40	07	511	3.44	12	3.57		7.01
2.	Athletics	21	15	16	05	04(2*)	61	04	490	6.48	09	4.11	2.70	13.29
3.	Badminton	24	14	10	02	05	55	09	371	4.35	20	6.12		10.47
4.	Boxing	41	18	13	01	06	79	10	503	7.51	21	11.17	0.24	18.92
5.	Gymnastics	20	20	08	01	03	52	02	112	1.38	04	4.98	0.90	7.26
6.	Hockey	48	48	10	01	11(1*)	118	11	307	7.69	10	11.21		18.90
7.	Judo	18	18	03	01	04	44	07	283	2.10	07	2.28		4.38
8.	Rowing	16	12	07	00	05	40	07	481	2.37	04	1.08		3.45
9.	Shooting	59	32	16	03	04(1*)	113	11	163	11.22	18	11.50	4.72	27.44
10.	Swimming	21	22	10	00	04	57	03	196	1.12	02	.68		1.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11. Table Tennis		20	20	06	01	02	49	12	247	2.50	11	2.07		4.57
12. Taekwondo		15	12	03	01	01	32	03	178	1.46	03	1.22		2.68
13. Tennis		06	01	00	01	00	07	00	00	00	00	0	1.76	1.76
14. Weightlifting		20	20	06	00	04	50	04	423	3.61	06	3.11		6.72
15. Wrestling		70	30	15	03	06	124	05	357	5.20	09	5.41		10.61
16. Yachting		17	02	02	01	02	24	08	297	1.13	10	2.04		3.17
Grand Total		432	300	129	21	65(4*)	945	103		61.56	146	70.55	10.32	142.43

*Foreigners

Summary of Expenditure

1. Coaching Camp.	Rs. 61.56 Crores
2. Foreign Exposure	Rs. 70.55 Crores
3. Assistance under NSDF	Rs. 10.32 Crores
Grand Total	Rs. 142.43 Crores

Security to Mining Projects

788. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel has drawn attention towards the possible closure of steel plants in case of inadequate security to the mining projects in naxal affected regions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The present captive iron-ore mines of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) at Dalli-Rajhara in Chhattisgarh are on the verge of depletion and are likely to last only for about 4-5 years. The Rowghat iron-ore mine is the proposed future captive iron-ore mine of BSP, for which all statutory clearances have been obtained.

The BSP has an iconic status since it is a symbol of India's self-reliance since the early years of our nation-building process. To maintain the iron ore supply to BSP, it is necessary to start operations at Rowghat as early as possible. There are two issues connected to the development of Rowghat mines. The first issue is preparing an area of around 2030 hectares in Kanker and Narayanpur Districts of Chhattisgarh for extraction of iron ore. Further, to transport the iron ore from Rowghat, construction of a railway line of around 90 kms passing through Balod-Kanker-Narayanpur-Kondagaon-Jagdalpur is necessary. Both these projects are located in areas considered to be strongholds of the CPI (Maoist). These projects have to be completed simultaneously to ensure supply of iron ore to the BSP. An attractive compensation package has been put in

place for people likely to be affected by this project.

However, the CPI (Maoist), its front organizations and some activist are vehemently opposing this project. The CPI (Maoist) have threatened violent reprisals if work on this project is carried out. Their main fear stems from the fact that this area, once opened up for development, will cease to provide them with cadres and hideouts to carry on their so-called 'protracted peoples war' against the Indian State. A systematic disinformation campaign has also been launched that this mining activity has corporate linkages, which is completely untrue.

The construction of railway line and other related activities in this remote and till now inaccessible area, is likely to change the development dynamics of this backward region and also generate employment to the local people. Since this is a public sector project, a number of activities connected with corporate social responsibility are also proposed to be undertaken in this area. However, due to the threat of CPI (Maoist) and its front organizations, the work at present is running behind schedule and the contractors are facing serious danger to their lives. This is just one instance of the myriad ways in which the Maoist insurgency has emerged as a serious impediment to the nation-building process, wherein they are obstructing even public sector projects.

In view of the above, the Ministry of Home Affairs has held meetings with the Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Railways and decided to enhance the level of security for this project. However, it is also necessary to create public opinion against the disruptive activities of CPI (Maoist) and counter their disinformation and propaganda campaign against this project.

[Translation.]

Processing of Horticultural Produce

789. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for processing of horticultural produce particularly fruits and vegetables in the country including Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh;

(b) the steps taken for setting up of adequate storage units to reduce wastage of horticultural produce, fruits and vegetables including potatoes; and

(c) the names of the countries with which the Ministry has entered into agreements in the areas of fruits and vegetables processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country including that of Rajasthan & Chhattisgarh. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery

and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. Under the Scheme the sector includes, processing of Milk, Fruit & Vegetables (including Pineapple), Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer and other bakery products Non-perishable: Grain milling (cereal, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse fnilling). The details of financial assistance provided to the food processing units including Fruits & Vegetables processing units in the country including Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh States is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Under the scheme for cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid @50% of the total cost of Plant & machinery and Technical civil work in General areas and @75% of the total cost of Plant & Machineries and Technical civil work is provided by Ministry in difficult areas subject Maximum of Rs. 10.00 Crores. Cold storages are deregulated activities with private sector management and control. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy and poultry etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and processed Food products export Development Authority (APEDA), National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storage under their respective schemes.

(c) No such agreements have been entered into with any foreign countries in the areas of fruits and Vegetable processing specifically.

Statement

Processing of Horticultural Produce

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 10-07-12)	
		Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	Approved	Amount released	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.726	58	1169.963
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.42	0	0	0	0.000
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.7782	5	77.590
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674	2	36.435
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0.000
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.8276	61	672.623
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.6	16	410.68	5	118.250
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25	2	50	1	19.420
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	32	591.957
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.2817	52	637.515
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51	4	95.950
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57	0	0.000
15.	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.2926	38	592.232
16.	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	13	202.435
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.5413	16	217.121
18.	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	74	1014.714
19.	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.7182	2	28.588
20.	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	0	0.000
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
22.	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	0	0.000
23.	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.5908	5	82.141
24.	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50.000
25.	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.902	94	997.713
26.	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.563	30	451.760
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
28.	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79	21	384.305
29.	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	25	442.724
31.	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.047	2	43.075
32.	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	5	120.045
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.29	549	8062.499

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

[English]

Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes

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

(a) the criteria for construction of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes;

(b) the details of such complexes that have been set up so far in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds utilised for the purpose, complex-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes have been constructed across the country under the erstwhile Scheme of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes (Including those for Children). As per the criteria laid down in the Scheme, financial assistance was provided to an autonomous body created by State Government to set up Art and Cultural complexes to work as centres of excellence in creative arts, etc. The quantum of assistance of Government of India was 50 % of the project cost. However, this ratio was 90:10 for the North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The said Scheme was discontinued with effect from 01.04.2007. The details of 49 Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes constructed as well as funds sanctioned are attached as per Statement.

Statement

List of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of MPCC	Category	Amount Sanctioned	Total Amount State-Wise
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh (5)	Hyderabad	II	100.00	650.00
		Karimnagar	II	100.00	
		Kavuri Hills, Hyderabad	I	250.00	
		Miryalguda	II	100.00	
		Suryapet	II	100.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (4)	Kimin	II	180.00	990.00
		Naharlagun	II	450.00	
		Singchung	II	180.00	
		Shally	II	180.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam (3)	Guwahati	II	180.00	513.00
		Nazira	II	166.5	
		Zonaki	II	166.5	
4.	Bihar	Patna	II	35.00	35.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	II	100.00	100.00
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	I	250.00	250.00
7.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	I	250.00	250.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	I	250.00	250.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	Jammu	II	100.00	320.32
		Leh	I	220.32	
10.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	II	100.00	100.00
11.	Karnataka (2)	Bellary	II	100.00	140.00
		Hassan	II	40.00	
12.	Kerala (2)	Trivandrum	II	100.00	200.00
		Kozhikode	II	100.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Rewa	II	100.00	400.00
		Gwalior	II	100.00	
		Jabalpur	II	100.00	
		Ujjain	II	100.00	
14.	Maharashtra	Nanded	I	250.00	250.00
15.	Manipur	Imphal	I	450.00	450.00
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong	II	135.00	135.00
17.	Mizoram (2)	Beraw Tlang	II	180.00	360.00
		Lunglei	II	180.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland (4)	Mokokchung	II	180.00	720.00
		Zunheboto	II	180.00	
		Dimapur	II	180.00	
		Kohima	II	180.00	
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	I	230.00	230.00
20.	Puducherry	Puducherry	II	100.00	100.00
21.	Punjab	Chandigarh	II	50.00	50.00
22.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	II	100.00	100.00
23.	Tripura	Agartala	I	450.00	450.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh (2)	Varanasi	II	100.00	
		Gautam Buddha Nagar - Noida	II	100.00	200.00
25.	West Bengal (5)	Rowdon Square	I	250.00	650.00
		Salt Lake (Kolkata)	II	100.00	
		Acharya J.C. Bose Road	II	100.00	
		Dhakuria	II	100.00	
		Kolkata	II	100.00	
Total No. of Projects		49			

Metro Train Services

791. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to start metro train services in all cities of the country having a population of more than twenty lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the cities which have been selected for the purpose so far;

(c) the details of the proposals received from the various States/ under consideration of the Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in their cities and the status thereof;

(d) the details of approval / sanction granted for metro rail projects in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, city-wise; and

(e) the sharing pattern of the construction cost between the Union and the State Governments along with the funds earmarked by the Union Government during the above period, city/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Union Government has decided to support preparation of Detailed Project Reports in all the cities having two million and above population as per 2011 census, if a proposal is received from the State Government.

(b) Central Government does not do any selection in cities having two million and above population.

(c) The details of the proposal received for metro rail projects but not yet sanctioned during the last three years and current year i. e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Details of proposal received but not yet sanctioned
1	Tamil Nadu	Extension line from Corridor - 9.051 km; Cost Rs. 3,001 cr. in Chennai.
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Phase -II 72.095 km; cost - Rs. 26405.14 cr
3	Rajasthan	Jaipur East West Corridor; 12.067 km; cost Rs.3149 cr; North South Corridor-23.009 km;cost-Rs.6583 cr.
4	Maharashtra	Mumbai Line -III- 33.5 km; cost Rs.24,430.00cr Pune Metro- 31.515 km; Cost- Rs.7984 cr
5.	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro- 28.954 km; Rs.8705 cr.
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad -Gandhinagar- 111 km; Rs 20672.27 cr.

(d) The details of the proposal approved during the last three years and current year i.e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 is at Statement-I.

(e) The details of the sharing pattern of construction cost during the last three years and current year i.e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of the proposals approved during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Proposals received	Status of the proposal	Funds Earmarked (in crores of Rs.)			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III; 03.055 km; cost Rs. 35,242.00 cr.	Approved in 2011	-	-	1022.91	2216.69*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)- 2.574 km; cost Rs. 320 cr.	Approved/ Completed in 2011	-	-	(Rs. 260 cr borne by GDA; Rs. 60 cr borne by DMRC)	
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)-13.875 km; cost- Rs 2494 cr.	Approved in 2011	-	107.99		
		Dwarka to Najafgarh - 5.50 km.; cost - Rs. 1,070 crore	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
		Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar metro line to Shiv Vihar- 2.717 km; cost Rs. 281.78 crore;	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
		Mundka to Bahadurgarh, in Haryana -11,182 kms. (6.307 km in Delhi and 4.875 km in Haryana); cost of Rs.1991 crore	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai- Washermanpet to Airport & Chennai Port to St Thomas Mount; 45 Km; Cost- Rs 14600 cr	Approved in 2009	152.79	652.00	1913.00	1648.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore- Phase I- Paiyapannahali to Mysore Road Terminal and Hesaraghatta cross to Puttenahalli; 42.3 km; cost- Rs.11609 cr.	Approved in 2011	386.01	578.22	1480.00	1670.00
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur East West Corridor;12.067 km; cost Rs.3149 cr; North South Corridor 23.002 km; cost- Rs.6583 cr.	Approved in 2011	-	-	-	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-Line II -31.87 km; cost Rs.7660.00	Approved in 2009	235.50	-	75.00	-
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Project; 71 km; cost Rs.14,132 cr.	Approved in 2010	Viability Gap Funding from Government of India 20% of the total project cost- Rs. 1458 crore.			
7.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Project - Alwaye to Petta (Tripunithura); 25.3 kms; cost - Rs. 5,181.79 crore	Approved in July 2012	-	-	-	30.00

*(for all on going various projects of Delhi Metro network)

Gol-Government of India; GNTCD- Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; GDA-Ghaziabad Development Authority; DMRC-Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

Statement-II

Sharing Pattern construction cost of the Metro Projects during the last three years and current year i.e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	Project	Length (km.)	Commissioning schedule	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funding Plan (Rs.in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
National Capital Region (NCR)					
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Piradesh)	2.574	14.07.2011	320.00	Capital cost by GDA - 260.00 (81.25%) Rolling Stock by DMRC - 60.00 (18.75%)
					Total - 320.00 (100%)
2.	Mukundpur to Delhi MRTS Phase III Yamuna Vihar	103.0550 55.695	March, 2016	35,242.00	Equity Gol - 3748.50 (10.635%) Equity GNCTD - 3748.50 (10.635%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Sub. Debt Gol - 2550.00 (7.235%)
	Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	33.494	February, 2016		Sub. Debt GNCTD - 2550.00(7.235%)
	Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate	9.370	December, 2015		JICA loan 19182.00(54.43%)
	Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	4.489	December, 2014		Property dev. DMRC - 1586.00(4.50%) Grant by DDA- 1500.00(4.26%) Loan from IIFCL and - 377.00 (1.07%) or such other Financial Institutions
					Total -35242.00(100%)
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	September, 2014	2494.00	Land GoH - 85.00 (3.41%) Grant GoH - 1311.20 (52.57%) Grant Gol - 327.80(13,14%) Roiling Stock by DMRC- 400 (16.04%)
					Sub total - 2124.00 (85.16%)
					Central Taxes
					Gol - 208.80 (8.37%) GoH - 52.20(2.09%)
					Sub total - 261.00 (10.47%)
					State Taxes -
					109.00 (4.37%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(to be exempted or reimbursed by GoH)
					Grand Total 2494.00(100%)
4.	Metro link between Sikanderpur and NH-8 in Gurgaon	5.00	March 2013	1088.00	Concessionaire - M/s Rapid Metro Rail Gurgaon Ltd. - 1088.00 crore (100%)
5.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	 31.87	 2015	 7660.00	Equity MMRDA- Nil Equity Concessionaire- 1609.00 (21%) Debt - 3753.00 (49%) VGF grant Gol- 1532.00 (20%) VGF grant GoM- 766.00(10%)
					Total - 7660.00 (100%)
6.	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	2016	12132.00	Govt., of AP: 1980.00 (16.32%) Gol - VGF 1458.00 (12.12%) Concessionaire 8694.00 (71.56%)
					Total 12132.00 (100%)
7.	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	9.25	2013	1250.00	State Govt./Agencies - 1250.00 (100%)
8.	Kochi Metro	25.3	Approved in July 2012	5181.79	Equity Gol - 753.73.00 (15.24%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Equity GoK- 753.73.00 (15.24%) Sub. Debt for Central taxes Gol - 248.50(5.02%) Sub. Debt Central taxes Gok - 248.50(5.02%) JICA loan - 2170.00 (43.88%) State Taxes By GoK 237.33
					Total - 5181.00 (100%)
9.	Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	2012	1,070	Gol - 352.5 (32.94%) GNCTD - 325.5 (32.94%) JICA loan - 365.0 (34.12%)
					Total 1070.00 (100%)
10	Extension of Mukundpur- Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	2012	281.78	Gol - 209.80 (74.46%) including JICA Loan GNCTD - 20.10 (7.13%) GoUP - 51.88 (18.411%)
					Total - 281.78 (100%)
n	Mundka to Bahadurgarh	11.182	2012	1991	(I) Delhi Portion Equity Gol-152.00 (7.63%) Equity (GNCTD) - 152.00(7.63%) DDA -54 (2.71%) GoH 0 152.00(7.63%) SD (Gol)- 89.50(4.50%) SD (GNCTD)-89.50(4.50%) JICA-222.00 (11.15%) DMRC (Property Development)- 168.00(8.44%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(II) Haryana Portion
					GOI- 204.00(10.25%)
					GoH- 598.(30.03%)
					DMRC-110.00(5.53%)
					Total- 1991.00(100%)

Abbreviations:

- GDA- Ghaziabad Development Authority
- DMRC- Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
- GoI- Government of India
- GNCTD- Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
- DDA- Delhi Development Authority
- IIFCL- India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.
- GoH- Government of Haryana
- MMRDA- Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
- VGF- Viability Gap Funding
- GoK- Government of Kerala
- GoUP- Government of Uttar Pradesh
- JICA- Japan International Cooperation Agency.
- SD- Subordinate Debt

National Mission on Food Processing

792. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched a National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of cost sharing of the project

between the Union and State Governments; and

(d) the time by which the said Mission is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Government has already communicated approval to all State Governments/ Union Territories to take up preparatory activities for launching of NMFP during 2012-13. National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f. 2012-13 is a

new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for giving of greater role to State/UTs; decentralized administration, better outreach and effective supervision and monitoring. The NMFP would also provide flexibility to States / UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. This initiative of the Ministry would give an impetus to food processing industries in the country. .

(c) NMFP Scheme provides for sharing of the cost between Government of India (75%) and States (25%) for all States except North Eastern States, where, it is at 90:10 pattern. All Union Territories would be provided funds on 100% basis.

(d) The functioning of National Mission on Food Processing has already commenced for preparatory activities *w.e.f.* 1.4.2012 (2012-13). Action for starting the implementation of schemes through the NMFP is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Human Trafficking

793. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of human trafficking including children and minor girls reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of girls including minors rescued from brothels in the country during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of States where anti-human trafficking units have been set up along with the financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for the said

purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the said trafficking in the country including measures to rehabilitate the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 2848, 3422 and 3517 respectively. State / UT wise details are at Statement.

(b) The information in this regard is not maintained centrally to the National Crime Records Bureau.

(c) Details of funds released to the State Governments for establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is at Statement-II. Out of the 115 AHTUSs for the year 2010-11, 104 AHTUs have been made operational and funds have been utilized.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs. 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309	321	218	1070	119	200	633	506	79	1449	1389	163	682	721	143	1705	1627	372
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	5	27	4	23	29	19
3.	Assam	38	18	0	62	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4	129	101	8	154	148	9
4.	Bihar	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14	333	176	27	197	198	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15	38	37	6	95	101	15
6.	Goa	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0	18	15	6	42	31	6
7.	Gujarat	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4	54	62	5	214	233	13
8.	Haryana	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94	64	58	8	257	250	38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0	144	52	2	145	54	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	5	10	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	0	25	24	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12	28	27	7	29	25	8
12.	Karnataka	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359	368	335	118	1392	1349	362
13.	Kerala	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274	197	204	124	309	330	207
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15	77	70	18	396	393	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15.	Maharashtra	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176	412	318	42	1444	1663	65
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0	5	1	0	17	2	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	8	3	1	5	5	3
19.	Nagaland	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1	2	2	2	6	6	16
20.	Odisha	15	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7	23	23	0	72	65	0
21.	Punjab	62	50	11	234	183	38	60	56	15	291	257	68	50	54	14	214	195	41
22.	Rajasthan	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	315	31	83	78	56	344	329	163
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	4	7	0
24.	Tamil.Nadu	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669	420	470	315	878	802	475
25.	Tripura	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0	21	11	0	22	14	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201	57	52	32	282	281	173
27.	Uttarakhand	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29	15	6	3	22	19	8
28.	West Bengal	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46	198	97	14	444	334	42
Total State		2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183	3448	3016	955	8740	8511	2145
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	11	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0	3	0	0	14	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0	1	0	0	5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0	26	32	0	97	68	0
33.	Delhi UT	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84	35	40	25	127	87	62
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25	3	3	2	17	17	13
Total UT		48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109	69	75	27	260	172	75
All India Total		2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292	3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Impartation of Girls+Procuration of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution+Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

Statement-II*Funds released for Establishment of AHTU's during 2010-11 & 2011-12*

State	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2010-11	Amount Sanctioned in 2010-11 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2011-12	Amount Sanctioned in 2011-12 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Arunachal Pradesh	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Assam	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Bihar	7	53,06,000	7	53,06,000
Chhattishgarh	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Goa	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Gujarat	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Haryana	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Himachal Pradesh	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Jammu and Kashmir	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Jharkhand	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Karnataka	5	37,90,000	4	30,32,000
Kerala	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Madhya Pradesh	8	60,64,000	8	60,64,000
Maharashtra	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Manipur	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Mehgalaya	2	15,16,000	1	7,58,000
Mizoram	2	15,16,000	1	7,58,000
Nagaland	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Orissa	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Rajasthan	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Sikkim	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Tamil Nadu	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Tripura	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Uttar Pradesh	12	90,96,000	12	90,96,000
Uttarakhand	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
West Bengal	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Total	115	8,71,70,000	110	8,33,80,000

Implementation of RGNIYK/YES Schemes

794. SHRI PAKURI LAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programmes formulated/implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development for the development of youths;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of these programmes; and

(c) the objectives and the achievements made in respect of Youth Employability Skill (YES) project for the development of youth in the country?

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

(a) The names of the programmes formulated/implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) for the development of youths are given in the Statement.

(b) The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development has an Executive Council which meets on

a regular basis and reviews the programmes and activities of the RGNIYD besides according approval for the programmes to be carried out during the ensuing periods (financial years). Further, the Government also reviews the details of programmes and activities conducted by RGNIYD and tries to ensure that the stated objectives/targets are completed. Moreover, to further strengthen the institution. The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012 has been passed by Parliament for converting the Institute into an Institution of National Importance.

(c) Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project, a new Programme was started in 2011-12 especially focused to train the youth from North East Region to gain employable skills. The endeavor is to enhance their employability by having partners of NSDC run a variety of employable skill based training courses with the support of National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC).

Against the target of 1000 youths from North East Region for the year 2011-12, 1000 youths from 08 North East States have been imparted skill training through selected NSDC Training Partners.

Statement

Names of the Programmes formulated/implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development for the development of Youths

1. Academic Programmes in Youth Work - Academic Programmes at Post Graduate level (M.A. Programmes) viz., Youth Empowerment, Career Counselling, Gender Studies, Local Governance and Life Skills Education besides offering inter-disciplinary Doctoral Programmes (Ph. D) in Youth Work. The Institute also offers Diploma & Certificate Programmes in Youth Work.
2. Enhancing Employability Skills of Youth Conducting Traditional Skills Certification Programme, Training and Placement for the Educated Unemployed Youth, Career Guidance for School, College and Unemployed Youth and Entrepreneurship Awareness Campaigns and Multi-Skill Training Programme for Out of School / Rural / Less Educated Youth Formulating Youth Policy.
3. Preparation of Core Training Material and Facilitators' Manuals -With the objective of creating positive change and social development among young people, the Institute organises training programmes for key youth functionaries and provides core training material and expertise in youth development for which training manuals and special modules are brought out by the Institute.
4. Training of Trainers - In order to train and build the capacity of the Master Trainers/ Youth Functionaries on Youth Development Issues, various training/facilitators' manuals have been prepared and training is imparted in different parts of the country. The list of core training areas are indicated below:

- Leadership and Personality Development
 - Youth Employability Skills
 - Social Entrepreneurship
 - Panchayati Raj
 - Disaster Management
 - Social Inclusion, Social Harmony and National Unity
 - Social Harmony and Human Rights
 - Tribal Youth as Social Animators
 - Parenting
 - Life Skills
 - Civic Citizenship
 - Peer Education
 - Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
 - RTI & MGNREGS
 - Career Counselling
 - Environment Education & Sustainable Development
 - Volunteerism
 - Youth in Conflict with Law
 - Gender Equity
5. Conduct of Seminars, Workshops, Consultations, Summit, Colloquium, Congresses (Indian Youth Social Science Congress and Indian Youth Science Congress), Conferences (national and international) To

strengthen the academic base of the Youth Work Discipline and to develop programmes/ activities and develop core training/resource material appropriate for youth development.

6. National/ International Exchange Programmes Organising Interstate Youth Exchange and Home Stay Programmes, Interstate exchange and experience sharing on Panchayati Raj, Playing host for the Ship for World Youth Programs, foreign youth delegations, international youth/student exchange visits, capacity building or Youth Functionaries of SAARC / Commonwealth countries.
7. Documentation and Dissemination Preparation of Facilitators'/Training Manuals, Documentation & Dissemination of Periodicals, Books, Journals, Research Monographs, Compendiums, Edited Volumes, Directories etc.
8. Dissemination of Adolescent/Youth Empowerment Programmes, Community Radio Station.
9. Research on Youth Development To Undertake Action/User-based/Field/Evaluation Research on Youth Issues
10. Special Programmes Foundation Day Lecture, RGNIYD's Eminent Speaker Series, Rajiv Gandhi Youth Leadership Internship Programme, Adolescent Melas/Carnivals, Youth Conventions, Sadhbhavana Cycle Yatras, NSS Mega Summer Camps, Talent Identification and Exhibition Programmes, Career Melas/Campaigns and Celebration / Observance of National and International Days of Significance.

Funds to NYKS/NGOs for Sports Competition

795. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government disburses funds to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for district level sports competitions under the various schemes;

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

(c) whether the said funds are adequate to organise district level sports competitions;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of the said funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps taken by the Government to promote rural sports in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, funds to the tune of Rs. 7.70 crore Rs. 23.54 crore and Rs. 8.83 crore respectively were incurred by NYKS for conduct of sports promotion, programmes as per scheme-wise details given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The physical fitness and sports culture at grassroot level is being promoted by NYKS through rural youth clubs and rural sports clubs by organising sports and games by optimum utilization of available funds.

(e) In order to promote rural sports, the Government has introduced Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09 to develop play fields in village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and to conduct competitions annually at block, district, state & national level.

Statement

Funds of NYKS/NGOs for sports competition

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Block Level Tournament				District Level Tournament				Provision of Sports Material for Youth Clubs			
	Target Set		Target Achieved		Target Set		Target Achieved		Target Set		Target Achieved	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2009-10	2016	2.02	1958	1.96	501	1.00	488	0.98	50018	5.00	47596	4.76
2010-11	2601	3.90	2550	3.83	501	2.00	482	1.93	50058	10.01	46846	9.37
2011-12	1248	4.99	993	3.83	—	—	—	—	25029	5.00	25029	5.00
(2010-11) PYKKA Inter School Sports Competition	—	—	—	—	623	6.23	533	5.33	—	—	—	—
PYKKA Rural Sports Competition	260	2.47	250	2.38	25	0.72	24	0.70	—	—	—	—

Procurement through Private Agencies

796. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve private agencies in procurement and storage of foodgrains with a view to solve the problem of storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the increase in storage capacity and foodgrains stocks during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to permit export of foodgrains by the said private procurement agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government is not considering any proposal to involve private agencies for procurement of foodgrains. However, due to increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth(CAP), the Government formulated the Private Entrepreneurs' Guarantee(PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the Scheme, a capacity of about 181.08 lakh tonnes is being created in 19 States. For construction of the storage capacity under the Scheme, CWC/SWCs/State Government agencies are appointed as implementing agencies on behalf of FCI. Details of increase in storage capacity available with FCI and foodgrain stocks available in the Central Pool during last three years are given as Statement.

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

Statement

Stock Position of Wheat & Rice

(in lakh tonnes)

As on	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock	Minimum buffer norms	Actual stock
1.1.2010	112.00	230.92	138.00	243.53	250.00	474.45
1.1.2011	112.00	215.40	138.00	255.80	250.00	471.20
1.1.2012	112.00	256.76	138.00	297.18	250.00	553.94
1.8.2012		475.26		285.03		760.29

*New buffer norms with effect from April, 2005

§Strategic reserve of 30 lakh tonnes in wheat and 20 lakh tonnes in rice included w.e.f 1.1.2008

Storage Capacity Available with FCI

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Storage capacity available with FCI	Increase over previous years
31.3.2010	288.36	
31.3.2011	316.10	27.74
31.3.2012	325.86 *	9.76

Screening of Films during IFF

797. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films screened at the International Film Festivals (IFFs) during the last three years;

(b) whether any regional including Marathi films have also been screened in these International Film Festivals;

(c) if so, the names of such films;

(d) whether these films have received any International award; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF) under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, every year selects a maximum of 26 feature films and 21 Non-feature films produced in Indian

languages (including English) which are distinguished by cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence under the Indian Panorama. These Indian Panorama films are initially screened at the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festival of India, Goa (IFFI). Out of the Indian Panorama films, three films are nominated for the Competition Section of IFFI. The Indian Panorama films are also sent for participation in various international film festivals, film weeks, Indian Panorama festivals and other non-commercial screenings, within the country and abroad.

2. Apart from the Indian Panorama films, other Indian films are screened under different components of Indian Section of IFFI and other film festivals. This includes Retrospectives, Homages, Sections on different themes etc.

3. The number of Indian films screened at the International Film Festivals (IFFs) as part of the above mentioned activities of DFF, during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of Films
2009	169
2010	119
2011	134

4. A list of regional films (other than Hindi and English) which were screened in various film festivals during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the Statement.

5. Following are the details of awards received by some of the films in various film festivals:

Sl.No.	Title of the film	Year	Medal/Award	Name of the festival
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dev'D	2009	Best Editing	Asia Pacific Film Festival
2.	For Real	2010	Special Prize	Pyongyang International Film Festival

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Moner Manush	2010	Best Film	International Film Festival of India, Goa
3.	Ami Aadu	2011	Silver Medal	SAARC Film Festival
4.	Aadaminte Makan Abu	'2011	Special Jury Award	International Film Festival of India, Goa

Statement

Regional languages films (other than Hindi and English) - both feature and non-feature films screened in International Film Festivals in India and abroad including International Film Festival of India, Goa

2009

S.No.	Name	Language
1	2	3
1.	Achchamundu Achchamundu	Tamil
2.	Aainaate	Bengali
3.	Antaheen	Bengali
4.	Angshumaner Chhobi	Bengali
5.	Beli Matthu Hola	Kannada
6.	Dwando	Bengali
7.	Ek Cup Chya	Marathi
8.	Gabhricha Paus	Marathi
9.	Gaggara	Tulu
10.	Haat: The Weekly Bazaar	Rajasthani
11.	Harishchandrachi Factory	Marathi
12.	IJJODU	Kannada
13.	Janala	Bengali

1	2	3
14.	Keshu	Malayalam
15.	Kutty Srank	Malayalam
16.	Land Gold Women	English and Urdu
17.	Paltadcho Manis	Konkani
18.	Pasanga	Tamil
19.	Shankara Punyakoti	Kannada
20.	Shob Charitro Kalponik	Bengali
21.	Bilal	Bengali and Hindi
22.	Ekti Kakatiyo Golpo	Bengali
23.	I AM the Very beautiful	Bengali
24.	Illisa Amagi Mahao	Manipuri
25.	Kelkkunnundo	Malayalam
26.	Naanum Oru Perm	Tamil
27.	Swayambhu Sen Forsees His End	Malayalam
28.	Vitthal	Marathi
29.	Joymati	Assamese
30.	Ganga Chiloner Pankhi	Assamese
31.	Agnianaan	Assamese

1	2	3
32.	Halodhia Choraya Baodhan Khai	Assamese
33.	Aai Kot Nai	Assamese
34.	Apur Sansar	Bengali
35.	Sagar Sangame	Bengali
36.	Parasuramer Kuthar	Bengali
37.	Ente Mamattikkuttyammakku	Malayalam
38.	Samna	Marathi
39.	Bangarada Manusha	Kannada
40.	Bhoothakkannadi	Malayalam
41.	Nizahalkuthu	Malayalam
42.	Server Sundaram	Tamil
43.	Gulabi Talkies	Kannada
44.	Piravi	Malayalam
45.	Swaham	Malayalam
46.	Vanaprastham	Malayalam
47.	Jathugriha	Bengali
48.	Ore Kadal	Malayalam
49.	Naalu Pennugal	Malayalam
50.	Oru Pennum Randaanum	Malayalam
51.	Kanchivaram	Tamil
52.	Chaturanga	Bengali
53.	Yarwng	Kokborok
54.	Billa	Tamil

1	2	3
55.	Moggina Jade	Kannada
56.	Mahasatta	Marathi
57.	Valu	Marathi
58.	Abar Aranye	Bengali
59.	Dakhal	Bengali
60.	Padma Nadir Mahji	Bengali
61.	Ore Kadal	Malayalam
62.	Kaalchakra	Marathi
63.	Calcutta-71	Bengali
64.	Akaler Sandhane	Bengali
65.	Amar Bhuban	Bengali
66.	Doha	Marathi

2010

S.No.	Name of Film	Language
1	2	3
1.	Mee Sindhutai Sapkal	Marathi
2.	Pail Te Sumbaran	Marathi
3.	Vihir	Marathi
4.	Jhing Chik Jhing	Marathi
5.	Kanasemba Kudureyaneri	Kannada
6.	Abohomaan	Bengali
7.	Achin Pakhi	Bengali
8.	Ami Aadu	Bengali

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Moner Manush	Bengali	34.	Maya Miriga	Odiya
10.	Atma Kadha	Malayalam	35.	Kalamandalam Gopi	Malayalam
11.	Elektra	Malayalam	36.	Premnagar	Telugu
12.	Kaal Chilambu	Malayalam	37.	Rojulu Marayi	Telugu
13.	Makaramanju	Malayalam	38.	Ashok Kumar	Tamil
14.	Mummy and Me	Malayalam	39.	Baishey Shraavan	Bengali
15.	Shabari	Kannada	40.	Veera Pandya Kattabomman	Tamil
16.	Aidu Ondola Aidu	Kannada	41.	Bandini	Telugu
17.	Raavanan	Tamil	42.	Kamini	Tamil
18.	Angadi Theru	Tamil	43.	Diamond Queen	Bengali
19.	Prasthanam	Telugu	44.	Jagacha Pathivar	Marathi
20.	Swayamsiddha	Odia	45.	Bandhana	Kannada
21.	Aval	Tamil	46.	Maati Maay	Marathi
22.	Dhruva Nakshatram	Tamil	47.	Pratidwandi	Bengali
23.	Going the Distance	Nagamese	48.	Jalsagar	Bengali
24.	Kal	Tamil	49.	Pather Panchali	Bengali
25.	The Postman	Tamil	50.	Agantuk	Bengali
26.	Mr. India	Manipuri	51.	Marupakkam	Tamil
27.	Numit Tadri	Manipuri	52.	Charulata	Bengali
28.	The Victims	Manipuri	53.	Vidheyam	Malayalam
29.	Rupban	Bengali	54.	Ponthan Mada	Malayalam
30.	Adi Mimansa	Odiya	55.	Ormakal Undayirikkanam	Malayalam
31.	Indradhanur Chhai	Odiya	56.	Dany	Malayalam
32.	Jianta Bhoota	Odiya	57.	Katha Vasheshan	Malayalam
33.	Klanta Aprahna	Odiya			

2011

S.No.	Name of Film	Language
1	2	3
1.	Baboo Band Baaja	Marathi
2.	Balgandharva	Marathi
3.	Taryanche Bait	Marathi
4.	Laptop	Bengali
5.	Memories In March	Bengali
6.	Ranjana Ami Ashbo Naa	Bengali
7.	Sanskar	Bengali
8.	Adaminte Makan Abu	Malayalam
9.	Bombay March 12	Malayalam
10.	Chappa Kurishu	Malayalam
11.	Karmyogi	Malayalam
12.	Melvilasom	Malayalam
13.	Traffic	Malayalam
14.	Urumi	Malayalam
15.	Bettada Jeeva	Kannada
16.	He	Bhojpuri
17.	Jaangfai Joonak	Assamese
18.	O Maria	Konkani
19.	Phijgee Mani	Manipuri
20.	Sengadal The Dead Sea	Tamil
21.	Virodi	Telugu
22.	At The Stairs	Hindi, Bhojpuri

1	2	3
23.	Red Building Where the Sun Sets	English, Tamil
24.	Compulsory Hell-Mate	Marathi
25.	Rakshas	Gujarati
26.	Songs of Mashangva	Manipuri and Tangkhul
27.	A Sculptor Of Music	Bengali
28.	Modhyoborti Alinde	Bengali
29.	A Pestering Journey	Malayalam, Eng, Punjabi, Hindi, Tulu
30.	Noong Amadi Yeroom	Manipuri
31.	Achamillai Achamillai	Tamil
32.	Aval Oru Thodarkathai	Tamil
33.	Iru Kodugal	Tamil
34.	Maro Charitra	Telugu
35.	Sindhu Bhairavi	Tamil
36.	Thanneer Thanneer	Tamil
37.	Charulata	Bengali
38.	Kshudhito Pashan	Bengali
39.	Streer Patra	Bengali
40.	Beauty	Bengali
41.	Chuba	Nagamese
42.	Karyukai.Inc	Garo
43.	Achupizai	Tamil
44.	Karukku	Tamil

1	2	3
45.	Mugaari	Tamil
46.	Patti-Naa	Tamil
47.	Amma	Tamil
48.	Chaaya	Malayalam
49.	Yama Gandam	Tamil
50.	Chomana Dudi	Kannada
51.	Anbe Sivam	Tamil
52.	Virumandi	Tamil
53.	Sagara Sangamam	Telugu
54.	Nayakan	Tamil
55.	Chitra Sutram	Malayalam
56.	Thaisaheb	Kannada
57.	Ghare Baire	Bengali
58.	Hun Hunshi Hunshilal	Gujarati

Pension to Farmers

798. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide old age pension to the farmers and agricultural workers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Government is already implementing social security and

welfare schemes like National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Swavalamban scheme and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. NSAP comprises the following five Schemes:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
- (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
- (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme
- (v) Annapurna.

Farmers including the landless and agricultural workers are taking the benefit of above schemes after fulfilling the conditions associated with each of the schemes.

Futures Trading

799. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V.PATEL:

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

(a) whether there are reports of futures trading in food items contributing to price rise in commodities including wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters regarding ban on futures trading in food items;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto including setting up of an Expert Committee to examine the need to ban futures trading in food items; and

(e) the steps taken by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) to regulate and bring about transparency in the commodity futures market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) The Government has received suggestions that futures trading in food items should be banned on the ground that it contributes to price rise. These have been made by various trade associations such as Pulses and Grain Association, Sugar Merchants Association etc. but have not been substantiated with data. According to available information there is no clear evidence that rise in food prices in India has been due to forward trading. An Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Plannir-Commission that analyzed annual trend of growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with futures trading.

Other factors, particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

There is no proposal to set up an expert committee to examine the need to ban futures trading in food items.

(e) The futures trading on Commodity Exchange Platforms are closely monitored by the FMC. In order to improve transparency in the commodity futures market, the measures taken by FMC include *inter-alia* scrutiny of

volume to open interest ratios, display of the information pertaining to the life cycle of the contracts on the website of the Exchange on a fortnightly basis, in order to make the market participants aware of the trading practices review of contracts, for better alignment with the physical markets etc. The FMC has also undertaken several measures such as imposition of deterrent penalties for misuse of client code modification facility and for executing trades without uploading unique client codes, compulsory audit of all members once in three years, quarterly settlement of client accounts, SMS and Email alerts to investors/clients by Exchanges, common Know Your Client (KYC) across Exchanges, Jago Grahak Jago campaign for investor education, installation of price ticker boards for price dissemination and disclosure of information regarding percentage of proprietary trade and client trade done on the trading platforms of the Exchanges.

Agricultural Production

800. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for agricultural production in the country during 2012-13;

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

(c) whether more than 40 per cent of the agricultural land is under irrigation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the production rate of irrigated land is better than the production rate in rainfed areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To enhance agricultural production and productivity of foodgrains and Commercial Crops in the country, Government of India fixed crop production targets for the year 2012-13, in respect of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton & oilseeds etc. The crop-wise/ Season-wise details are given as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Around 45 percent of the agricultural land is under irrigated condition in the country. State-wise percent coverage of irrigated area under principal crops during the year 2008-09 is given as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The production rate (kg/ha) of the principal crops is comparatively higher in irrigated land than the rainfed land. This is primarily because of assured supply of water during the most critical stage of the Crops in the irrigated land, which leads to optimum realization of yield potential. However, in case of rainfed areas, the uneven distribution of rainfall leads to moisture stress during the important physiological phases of the crops. Consequently, optimum yield potential of the crops is not realized in the rainfed conditions. Further, other agricultural inputs such as high yielding varieties and fertilizers are also responsive in case of irrigated land due to assured and timely supply of water. Therefore, production in irrigated land is better than the rainfed areas.

Statement-I

*National Crop Production Targets for
the year 2012-13.*

(Million tonnes)

Crop	Season	Production Target 2012-13
1	2	3
Rice	Kharif	90.00

1	2	3
	Rabi	14.00
	Total	104.00
Wheat	Rabi	88.00
Jowar	Kharif	3.50
	Rabi	3.50
	Total	7.00
Bajra	Kharif	10.00
Maize	Kharif	17.00
	Rabi	5.50
	Total	22.50
Ragi	Kharif	2.30
Small millets	Kharif	0.70
Barley	Rabi	1.50
Total Coarse Cereals	Kharif	33.50
	Rabi	10.50
	Total	44.00
Pulses	Kharif	7.12
	Rabi	11.12
	Total	18.24
Total foodgrains	Kharif	130.62
	Rabi	123.62
	Total	254.24

1	2	3
Cotton*		35.00
Jute*		11.20
Mesta*		0.80
Total Jute & Mesta		12.00
Sugarcane		352.00
Oilseeds	Kharif	22.00

Statement-II

*State-wise Percent Coverage of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops during 2008-09**

States	Total area under all crops
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	48.7
Arunachal Pradesh	20.2
Assam	3.8
Bihar**	61
Chhattisgarh	27
Goa	22
Gujarat **	45.6
Haryana	85.3
Himachal Pradesh **	19.7
J & K	41.4
Jharkhand	9.7
Karnataka	31.9
Kerala	17

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	32.5
Maharashtra **	19
Manipur**	21.9
Meghalaya	21.5
Mizoram	11.8
Nagaland	20.5
Odisha	35
Punjab	97.6
Rajasthan	34.7
Sikkim**	9.1
Tamil Nadu	58.3
Tripura**	35.4
Uttarakhand	47.9
Uttar Pradesh	76.4
West Bengal	56.2
All India	45.3

*Provisional

**The figures related to area are either estimated based on the data for the latest available year received from the State/UT or are estimated/taken from Agriculture Census.

Lifting of PDS Quota

801. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether some States have failed to lift the full quota of foodgrains allotted to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the allocation and off-take of foodgrains during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government had taken up the issue with the concerned States;

(d) if so, the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) whether some of the said States have requested the Union Government for additional allocation for Below Poverty Line families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The overall offtake against normal allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has been 92.1% during April to June, 2012. In the case of additional allocations for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families during 2011-12, the offtake has been 85%. Lower offtake in some States is mainly in the additional allocations, attributable to State's inability to absorb additional allocations due to further State subsidization to

the targeted beneficiaries, short placements of stocks at some Food Corporation of India (FCI) depots due to movement bottlenecks resulting from inadequate placement of rail rakes. State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains (normal and additional allocations) for the last three years is at Statement-I & II.

(c) and (d) The Government has been persuading States/UTs who have not lifted their entire quota to do so through periodical meetings and communications at various levels with them. As a result the offtake under normal TPDS has increased from 89.1% to 92.1% from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto June, 2012).

(e) and (f) States have been requesting to allocate additional foodgrains in view of the increased population. Considering the availability of surplus stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the demands received from the States, the Government has made adhoc additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains in July, 2012 for distribution to additional BPL families upto March 2013. Another 15.80 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to the additional BPL and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the poorest/ backward districts during the current year so far.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2009-2010 to 2011-12 under TPDS

(In Thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.250	3526.692	3676.480	3433.137	3738.252	3,065.474
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2,757.350
5.	Chhatisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421
8.	Gujarat	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.880	2018.738	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.280	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.040	2386.646	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1,428.807
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3030.870	2953.426	2610.454	2707.860	2680.736	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3,539.245
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094
21.	Orissa	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	1213.920	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.140	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	44.220	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3,700.634
26.	Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.590	6,645.333
28.	Uttaranchal	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876
29.	West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	3,281.205
30.	A & N Islands	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026
31.	Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.880	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247
33.	Damen and DIU	4.320	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669
34.	Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053
35.	Pondicherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816
Total		47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	43101.917

Statement-II

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains of Special ADHOC Additional Allocations made during
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11				2011-12					
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake		
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @MSP based/derived prices		Allocation for AAY/ BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @Rs8.45/kg and 11.85/kg		APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @Rs. 8.45/kg and 11.85/kg*		BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @BPL Issue Prices*		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	65.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0.065
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.34	12.343
4.	Bihar	237.580	0	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	472.392	596.511	199.105
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	121.236
6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0	0
7.	Goa	6.400	0	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.68	0	0
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	161.914	51.502	40.793
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	3.024
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	10.329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	10.651
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	92.442
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	20.903
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	118.951	5.068	3.298
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.812	20.916
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	12.73	1.215	0.899
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	13.819	1.719	1.035
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.159
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.510	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.315
21.	Orissa	135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	150.856	-T 143.933	31.714
22.	Punjab	79.520	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	70.182
24.	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	10.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25.	Tamilnadu	277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	372.918	378.43	40.948	40.359
26.	Tripura	14.440	0	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	1.449
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	108.236
28.	Uttarakhand	24.380	0	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.656	2.602	2.598

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	40.145
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	0	1.377	0	1.150	0	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4.060	0	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.230	0	0.230	0.230	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	6.442	8.492	0	0
Grand Total		3607.540	921.860	3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1185.023	5000.004#	3948.951	5000.004#	4268.724	2369.241	1013.550

*position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10 4.2012 by FCI Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs

@Poorest District Offtake is upto June, 2012 as against the allocation for the whole year(Offtake validity is upto 31.10.2012)

#The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

Criteria for Fixation of MSP

802. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural produce/commodities;
- (b) whether the Union Government has announced the MSP for kharif crops and increase their prices including oilseeds, paddy, sugarcane for the year 2012-13;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise;
- (d) whether any monitoring system is working at the Central and State level to ensure remunerative prices of agricultural produce to farmers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the prices of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural equipment, diesel have also increased in comparison to increase in support price; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the prices of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, diesel etc. have increased?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

(b) and (c) The Government has announced the Minimum Support Prices of Kharif crops season and the Fair & Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for 2012-13. The details are given as Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government ensures MSP through procurement operations undertaken by the Central, State and Cooperative agencies in the States.

State Governments have been alerted from time to time to make adequate arrangements to ensure MSP to farmers.

(f) and (g) The increase in the prices of various inputs is considered by CACP while recommending MSPs. The increase in the prices of major agricultural inputs in 2011-12 over 2010-11 in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is given below:

Input	% age increase
Fertilisers	13.51
Electricity (Agricultural)	5.11
Pesticides	1.08
Tractors	8.83
Diesel Oil (HSDO)	8.45

The increase in the prices of seeds in terms of Variable Input Price Index prepared by CACP for major

Kharif crops ranges from 1% to 11% in 2012-13 over 2011-12.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Kharif Crops			
Paddy	Common	1080	1250
	Grade A	1110	1280
Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500
	Maldandi	1000	1520
Bajra		980	1175
Maize		980	1175
Ragi		1050	1500
Arhar (Tur)		3200&	3850
Moong		3500&	4400
Urad		3300&	4300
Cotton	Medium Staple	2800	3600
	Long Staple	3300	3900
Groundnut in shell		2700	3700
Sunflower seed		2800	3700
Soya bean	Black	1650	2200
	Yellow	1690	2240
Sesamum		3400	4200

1	2	3	4
Nigerseed		2900	3500

Other Crops

Sugarcane #		145.00	170.00
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& Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal is payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP).

Procurement of Foodgrains

803. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of the foodgrains including wheat procured by the Government agencies during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether the farmers are unable to derive full benefit of Minimum Support Price and are put to inconvenience due to irregularities and delay in procurement process;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken for increasing the storage capacity and ensure proper and safe storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State wise details of foodgrains procured are given in Statement-I and II.

(b) No Madam, No such reports have been received.

(c) In view of (b) above does not arise.

(d) To increase storage capacity for foodgrains procured for the central pool and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth(CAP), the Government has formulated the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee(PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the Scheme, a capacity of about 181.08 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States. For construction of the storage capacity under the Scheme, CWC/SWCs/State Government agencies are appointed as implementing agencies on behalf of FCI. Steps taken to ensure safe storage of foodgrains are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Wheat Procurement

(in '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3
Bihar	477	772
Chandigarh	7	16
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Delhi	8	3
Gujarat	105	156
Haryana	6891	8666
Himachal Pradesh	1	7
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.1
Jharkhand	0	0

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	4894	8492
Maharashtra		2
Punjab	10957	12834
Rajasthan	1302	1963
Uttar Pradesh	3460	5062
Uttarakhand	42	139
West Bengal	0	0
Total	28335	38148

*As on 2.08.2012

Statement-II

Statewise Rice Procurement

(In '000 tonnes)

States/U.T.	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9610	7461
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	16	21
Bihar	882	1534
Chandigarh	10	12
Chhattisgarh	3741	4115
Delhi	0	0
Gujarat	0	3.6

1	2	3
Haryana	1687	1984
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	11	7
Jharkhand	Negligible	292
Karnataka	180	356
Kerala	263	371
Madhya Pradesh	502	637
Maharashtra	308	177
Nagaland	0	0
Orissa	2465	2828
Puducherry	40	4.7
Punjab	8635	7731
Rajasthan	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1543	1595
Uttar Pradesh	2554	3350
Uttarakhand	422	378
West Bengal	1310	1869
All India Total	34198	34736

Negligible. - Below 500 tonnes

*Position as on 7.8.2012

Statement-III

Detailed steps taken by FCI for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.

- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/ godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

Attack on Judges

804. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to attack on judges by bikers in May, 2012 in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of accused arrested so far;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the accused; and

(e) the details of the measures taken to provide security to the judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (d) Delhi Police have registered a case on 17.05.2012 vide FIR No. 141/12 u/s 307/279/186/353/332 of IPC and u/s 3 of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act at P.S. Ambedkar Nagar. Delhi Police have completed the investigation of the case and 4 accused have been arrested.

(e) Security to the judges of Supreme Court and High Court is provided on the basis of the office held by them while security to the judges of District Courts etc is provided on the basis of threat perception.

[English]

Shortfall in Sugar Production

805. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate monsoon would lead to low production of sugar during the year 2012-13; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps contemplated to tackle the likely shortfall in sugar production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per reports received from major sugar producing States, the deficiency in monsoon in some parts of the country may affect sugarcane yield with consequent reduction in sugar production. First advance estimates of production for the year 2012-13 for kharif crops including sugarcane are yet to be released. However, as per reports received from State Governments concerned and also the sugar industry, likely production of sugar in the country will be sufficient to meet the domestic requirement.

Compensation for Damage to Crops

806. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme in coordination with the State Governments to provide compensation to farmers for damage to their crops; and

(b) if so, the details and the criteria thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) To protect the yield losses to standing crops of the farmers due to non-preventable causes including natural calamities and adverse weather conditions, Ministry of Agricultural has been implementing 4 schemes namely (1) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS); (2) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS); (3) Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and (4) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). The details of these Schemes are given as Statement.

Statement

1. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

With a view to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop in the notified areas as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases; to encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value in-puts and higher technology in agriculture and to stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced in the country from Rabi 1999-2000 season in place of erstwhile Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). The scheme is available to all the farmers -loanee and non-loanee - irrespective of their size of holding. Loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis in a notified area for notified crops whereas for non-loanee farmers scheme is voluntary.

The Scheme envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The premium rates are ranging between 1.5% and 3.5% per cent (of sum insured) for food and oilseed crops (for normal sum insured and indemnity level). In the case of commercial/horticultural crops and higher sum insured & indemnity than that of normal, actuarial rates are being charged. Under the scheme, at present, 10% subsidy in premium is available to small & marginal farmers.

It is a yield guarantee scheme operating on "Area approach" basis. The implementing States/UTs can notify any unit area of insurance i.e. block, mandal, tehsil, circle, phirka, gram panchayat etc. keeping in view the availability of past yield data and capacity of the State to undertake requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). The State Government/ UT Administration is required to notify areas/crops

well in advance of the each crop season and issue the necessary notification/instructions to all financial institutions provide past yield data and also conduct the required number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) in each notified areas for assessment of crop loss.

If the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area (on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments) in the insured season, falls short of specified Threshold yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield and the scheme provides coverage against such contingency.

2. Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS):

To improve further and make the scheme easier & more farmer friendly, a Joint Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group and views/comments of various stake-holders, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) was approved by Government of India for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts during the remaining period of 11th five year plan from Rabi 2010-11 season. The salient features of MNAIS are - actuarial premium with subsidy in premium ranging- upto 75% to all farmers, only upfront premium subsidy is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50: 50 basis and all claims liability would be on the insurance companies, unit area of insurance reduced to Village/village panchayat level for major crops, indemnity for prevented sowing/planting risk & for post harvest losses due to cyclone (coastal areas), on account payment up to 25% advance of likely claims as immediate relief, more proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield, minimum indemnity

level of 70% instead of 60%, scheme is available to all the farmers - loanee and non-loanee - irrespective of their size of holding, loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis in a notified area for notified crops whereas for non-loanee farmers scheme is voluntary as in NAIS, uniform seasonality disciplines both for loan & non-loanee farmers, participation of private sector insurers for creation of competitive environment for crop insurance,

3. Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

The efforts have been made to bring more farmers under the fold of Crop Insurance by introducing a Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) as announced in the Union Budget 2007, in selected areas from kharif 2007 season. WBCIS is intended to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. It has the advantage to settle the claims within shortest possible time. The WBCIS is based on actuarial rates of premium but to make the scheme attractive, premium actually charged from farmers have been restricted to at par with NAIS. Under the scheme of WBCIS subsidy ranging up to 50% is available to all farmers.

4. Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)

The Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis from years 2009-10 in the selected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Sum Insured (SI) is based on the average input cost of the plantation and the age of the specific plant. The SI varies from Rs. 600 per palm (in the age group of 4-15 years) to Rs. 1150 per palm (in the age group of 16-60 years). The premium rate per palm ranges from Rs. 4.25 (in the age group of 4 to 15

years) to Rs. 5.75 (in the age group of 16 to 60 years). Fifty per cent of premium is contributed by GOI; 25% by the concerned State Govt, and the remaining 25% by the farmer.

For carrying out implementation of the above schemes excluding CPIS, funds are provided by the Central and the concerned State Governments on equal basis and 50:25 for CPIS.

[Translation]

Sugar Quota

807. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether quota of sugar for sale in the open market is fixed by the Government keeping in view the requirement for consumption in the country during the year till the next sugar season;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar released for sale on monthly basis since October, 2011 till August, 2012, month-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any estimates regarding the demand and availability of sugar for consumption in the country for the sugar season October, 2011 to September, 2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the sugar stocks likely to be available during the current sugar season and at the end of September, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The non-levy quota of sugar for sale in the open market is released by the Government, inter-alia, keeping in view the requirement for consumption in the country. A statement showing month-wise releases of non-levy

sugar for consumption in the country from October, 2011 to September, 2012 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The production of sugar during 2011-12 sugar season (October-September) is provisionally estimated at 260.0 Lac tons as against the estimated consumption of about 220.0 lac tons. Based on the carry-over stocks from the previous season, production of sugar, consumption, exports of sugar allowed, the closing stock likely to be available with the sugar mills at the end of September, 2012 is provisionally estimated at 62 lac tons.

Statement

Month-wise Release of Non-Levy Sugar

(Provisional)

Season 2011-12i (Qty. in Lac Tons)

Month	Non-Levy Sugar Quota
October'11	17.50
Nov'11	17.01
Dec'11	17.01
Jan'12	14.00
Feb'12	12.50
March'12	12.50
April'12	
May'12	45.00
June'12	
July'12	
August'12	51.66
Sept'12	
Total	187.18

[English]

Strength of NSG

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the strength of the National Security Guard (NSG) Force from 5000 to 2500 hundred commandos;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether downsizing would have an impact on the number of NSG commandos stationed at NSG hubs proposed to be maintained across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the current break-up of total number of NSG commandos deployed on personal security duties;

(f) whether NSG commandos are firing less than 30 rounds per week at their headquarters in Manesar and in Mumbai hub as opposed to 90 rounds per week earlier; and

(g) if so, the reasons for reduction in training resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to reduce the sanctioned strength of NSG.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) and (b) above.

(e) NSG is providing mobile security cover to Z+ category PPs. Presently it is providing security cover to 15 PPs. The total deployment of personnel for VIP duties is 512 including adm support.

(f) The Commandos are carrying out weekly firing practice of 90 rounds with their primary/secondary weapons at Manesar as well as Mumbai Hub.

(g) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (f) above.

Security for Godowns

809. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether tonnes of foodgrains are lying exposed to plunder and theft with the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) withdrawing its security cover five godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawal of CISF from the godowns of FCI;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(d) if so, the response of the Ministry of Home Affairs thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide adequate security to FCI godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. After withdrawal of security cover of CISF personnel by Ministry of Home Affairs on 01/04/2012, FCI has deployed its own Watch & Ward Staff and also engaged Armed Security Guards as well Armed police personnel from State Government for safety & security of food grains stocks of these godowns.

(b) After a review meeting held with CISF authorities on 16.01.2012 to resolve the shortcomings of security & physical infrastructure etc, an MoU was signed by FCI with CISF in December, 2011 and directions were issued to concerned EDs and GMs to provide physical

infrastructure as per MoU. However, CISF authorities withdrew the CISF personnel from FCI godowns on 01/04/2012 in the meantime.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Till this date there is no response from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) On withdrawal of CISF personnel by the Ministry of Home Affairs, FCI has deployed its own Watch & Ward Staff as well as Armed security guards / Armed police personnel from State Police to protect these godowns.

Assistance for Metro Rail Projects

810. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRIMATI DARSHNA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to provide financial assistance for Metro Rail Projects;

(b) if so, the details of the provision made during the period 2012-13;

(c) the type of infrastructure the union Government envisages to cover under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-II (JNNURM II);

(d) the cities covered/likely to be covered under the JNNURM-II;

(e) whether any special criteria is stipulated to benefit the States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the basis of better performance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)
Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of the provision made during the
period 2012-13 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Metro Rail Project	Capital Equity	Loans	Interest free loans	Grant	Total
Delhi Metro Rail Project	1112.57	749.12	255.00	100.00	2216.69
Bangaluru Metro Rail Project	900.00	570.88	200.00	-	1670.88
East-West Metro Corridor Project, Kolkata	100.00	135.00	30.00	-	265.00
Chennai Metro Rail Project	990.00	544.00	114.00	-	1648.00
Mumbai Metro Rail Project	19.00	10.00	01.00	-	30.00
Jaipur Metro rail Project	14.00	10.00	01.00	-	25.00
Kochi Metro Rail Project	19.00	10.00	01.00	-	30.00
Other Metro Rail Projects	10.00	01.00	01.00	-	12.00
Total	3164.57	2030.00	603.00	100.00	5897.57

(c) No decision has been taken on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-II (JnNURM-II).

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Security of Ports

811. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security at various major ports including those in Gujarat needs to be upgraded; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

[Translation]

Inquiry into Foodgrain Management

812. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been raised with the Union Government for conducting inquiry, including inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into the complaints relating to alleged irregularities in foodgrain management, procurement, transportation and storage in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto indicating the names of the States from where such complaints have been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Six (06) complaints have been received pertaining to alleged irregularities in foodgrains management, procurement, transportation and storage of wheat from Madhya Pradesh wherein a demand for inquiry by the Union Government including CBI enquiry were raised. The details are given in Statement-I. The complaints have been forwarded to FCI and the State Government for seeking their comments on the complaints.

Sl.No.	Name of the Complainant	Subject of the Complaint and date.	Action Taken/Present Status
1.	Sh. Premchand Guddu, MP(LS),	A request letter dated 14.06.2012 for ordering CBI enquiry in purchase of poor quality of foodgrains etc. under support price in Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh is a DCP state and the procurement operations are undertaken by the State Government. However, on receipt of the complaints, factual reports were sought for from FCI and State Government of Madhya Pradesh.
2.	Sh. Bhagwan Singh Rajput, MLA, Udaipura, Bareilly (Madhya Pradesh)	Request letter dated 10.05.2012 for conducting CBI enquiry in procurement of old wheat.	
3.	Sh. Pavan Ghuwara, Genl. Secy. Dist. Congress Committee	Request to investigate Scam in procurement of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.	
4.	Sh. Yadavendra Singh, MLA, Tikamgarh	Request to investigate the matter of procurement of wheat at MSP.	
5.	Sh. Digvijay Singh, Ex-CM, Madhya Pradesh	Request to investigate the matter in delay in supply of gunny bags and recycling of PDS wheat.	
6.	Shri Uday Pratap Singh, M.P (L.S), Hosangabad (M.P).	Request to investigate the matter relating to disappearance of trucks, allegations of recycling of PDS wheat from other States for sale in M.P and inadequate storage space for foodgrains etc.	

[English]

Reservation Policy for SCs/STs

813. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned *vis-a-vis* actual staff strength of Group A to D in the Ministry, Group-wise.

(b) the number of posts sanctioned *vis-a-vis* actual staff strength in SC/ST category as per Government's reservation policy out of the total strength, Group-wise

(c) whether the staff strength in SC/ST category is in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extradition of Kim Davy

814. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extradition of Kim Davy, main accused in the Purulia arms drop case, has been denied by the Government of Denmark;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the time by which he is likely to be extradited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The City Court, Hillerod, Copenhagen vide its order dated 01.11.2010 set aside the order of Danish Ministry of Justice for the extradition of Kim Davy to India.

The Danish High Court vide its order dated 30.06.2011 upheld the order of the City Court Hillerod on the ground that if Kim Davy is extradited to India for prosecution, there will be a real risk that he will be subjected to treatment in violation of article 3 of the European Human Rights Convention. Government of India have rejected the order as being unfounded and baseless and have reiterated their demand for the extradition of Kim Davy to India.

[Translation]

Parking Facility at Agra Forts/Monuments

815. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no adequate parking facility for the tourists visiting monuments/forts in Agra;

(b) if so, whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has formulated any scheme/plan for parking of vehicles in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Adequate parking facility exists at the most visited monuments, like Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Sikandara, Itimatud-Daula, Ram Bagh, Mariam's Tomb and Mehtab Bagh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Basis of Allocation

816. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the allocation of foodgrains for the poor in the States is done on the basis of the projection made by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the present projection along with the foodgrains allocated during the current year, based on the said projections, State-wise;

(c) the data on which the said projection is based along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. As per these estimates, Government is making allocation of foodgrains for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country @ 35 kg. per family per month.

The state-wise details of the accepted number of BPL families and allocation of foodgrains made during the current year (including adhoc additional allocations) are in Statement-I, II and III.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool and the requests received from the States/UTs for higher allocation, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains over and above the normal allocation under TPDS for BPL families from time to time to enable the State Governments/UT Administration to meet their additional requirement. Details of additional allocation of foodgrains made to States/UTs during the current year 2012-13 are in Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of accepted number of BPL (including AAY) families and existing monthly allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made under TPDS

(In thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of BPL Households in 2000 (In Lakhs)	Existing monthly allocation made for BPL (including AAY) (as for August, 2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	142.198

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	3.458
3.	Assam	18.36	64.243
4.	Bihar	65.23	228.316
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	65.636
6.	Delhi	4.09	14.315
7.	Goa	0.48	0.970
8.	Gujarat	21.20	74.204
9.	Haryana	7.89	27.616
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	17.99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	25.757
12.	Jharkhand	23.94	83.791
13.	Karnataka	31.29	109.523
14.	Kerala	15.54	54.384
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	144.373
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	228.692
17.	Manipur	1.66	5.811
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	6.405
19.	Mizoram	0.68	2.38
20.	Nagaland	1.24	4.34
21.	Odisha	32.98	141.391
22.	Punjab	4.68	16.378
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	85.085
24.	Sikkim	0.43	1.52
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.63	170.198

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura	2.95	10.325
27.	Uttarakhand	4.98	17.431
28.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	373.765
29.	West Bengal	51.79	181.272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.595
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.365
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.602
33.	Daman and Dlu	0.04	0.14
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.105
35.	Pudducherry	0.84	2.926
Total		652.03	2306.500

Statement-II

*Special Adhoc additional allocation made to all States/
Uts for additional BPL families at BPL
issue price in July 2012*

(in 000' tons)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.413	31.157	311.570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.01	1.582	7.592
3.	Assam	126.715	14.079	140.794
4.	Bihar	334.12	166.093	500.213
5.	Chhattisgarh	121.061	22.723	143.784

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	8.617	22.747	31.364
7.	Goa	3.312	0.368	3.680
8.	Gujarat	46.217	116.355	162.572
9.	Haryana	0	60.504	60.504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.21	24.206	39.416
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.16	18.28	56.440
12.	Jharkhand	165.226	18.358	183.584
13.	Karnataka	178.499	61.447	239.946
14.	Kerala	84.978	34.19	119.168
15.	Madhya Pradesh	89.586	226.738	316.324
16.	Maharashtra	217.394	283.665	501.059
17.	Manipur	11.119	1.611	12.730
18.	Meghalaya	12.63	1.403	14.033
19.	Mizoram	4.693	0.521	5.214
20.	Nagaland	6.905	2.605	9.510
21.	Odisha	227.615	25.291	252.906
22.	Punjab	0	35.888	35.888
23.	Rajasthan	0	186.42	186.420
24.	Sikkim	2.968	0.33	3.298
25.	Tamil Nadu	335.626	37.292	372.918
26.	Tripura	20.36	2.262	22.622
27.	Uttar Pradesh	491.509	327.37	818.879
28.	Uttarakhand	19.478	18.71	38.188
29.	West Bengal	220.061	177.091	397.152

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.667	0.479	2.146
31.	Chandigarh	1.364	0.4	1.764
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.172	0.21	1.382
33.	Daman and Diu	0.221	0.047	0.268
34.	Lakshadweep	0.207	0.023	0.230
35.	Puducherry	5.798	0.644	6.442
Grand Total		3078.911	1921.089	5000.000

Statement-III

Adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains made for BPL families at BPL issue prices made to the poorest districts on 7.5.2012 on recommendation of Wadhwa Committee

(Quantity in Tons)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	416023	179372	595395
2.	Chhattisgarh	123444	8508	131952
3.	Haryana	0	7164	7164
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	8818	2939	11757
5.	Karnataka	26013	5382	31395
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34231	136925	171156
7.	Mizoram	159	0	159

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Orissa	119901	0	119901
9.	Rajasthan	0	50538	50538
10.	Tripura	1746	0	1746
11.	Uttar Pradesh	90422	69134	159556
12.	West Bengal	159651	99664	259315
Total		980408	559626	1540034

Adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains made at AAY/BPL issue prices made to the poorest districts on 31.7.2012 on recommendation of Wadhwa Committee

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	11584		11584
2	Assam	26273		26273
3	Sikkim	440		440
4	Uttarakhand	1155	526	1681
Total		39452	526	39978

[English]

Cardiac Cases among Sportsmen

817. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing number of cardiac cases among sportsmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to detect and treat the same;

(c) the details of sports complexes where defibrillators have been installed/operating in the country so far. State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to install such equipment at other sports complexes and provide medical experts, for the sports fraternity; and

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

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

(a) to (e) Instances have been reported in the press about cardiac cases among sportspersons. As far as, sportspersons training/coaching at various Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres are concerned, no case of cardiac arrest has been reported.

Sports Authority of India(SAI) has established various sports Science Centres in the country for the purpose of training of sportspersons.

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

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

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

One defibrillator has recently been procured for sports medicine centre at SAI Netaji Subhash Southern Centre, Bangalore.

The Government has decided to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine (NISSM)

at New Delhi as well as to upgrade the existing sports science and sports medicine facilities at SAI Centres across the country, which would, *inter-alia*, address the issue of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries for the sports fraternity. Besides NISSM will also provide testing services for Sportspersons, research in Sports Science and Medicine, Certification of Food supplements, to conduct various Academic courses and provide certification of (i) Physical trainer, Physiotherapists, Masseurs and (ii) Nutritionists, Psychologists etc.

Sports Associations under RTI

818. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring various sports associations/federations including the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in the country under the ambit of the Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the response of the said sports associations and BCCI in this regard;

(c) the time by which the sports associations/federations are likely to be brought under the ambit of the RTI Act; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of sports federations and BCCI?

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

(a) to (c) The need for bringing National Sports Federations (NSFs) including BCCI under ambit of Right to Information Act, (RTI) 2005 has been voiced from time to time. Accordingly, Government in April, 2010 declared all the NSFs receiving grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs or more as Public Authority under Section 2(h) of the RTI, 2005. There are major court rulings for treating the National Sports Federation as a public authority, especially.

In view of the state-like functions discharged by them, such as selection of the national team and control and regulation of sports in the country, which also make them amenable to the writ jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. Notwithstanding the above, the Government has proposed to bring all the National Sports Federations including BCCI under the RTI Act in the proposed National Sports Development Bill, with the provision of exclusion clause, protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.

(d) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the national sports bodies including BCCI, Government has formulated a regulatory framework with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations, the salient features of which are as under:

- (i) Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial & other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/ decision making of the concerned NSF and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and

establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.

- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
- (viii) A duty has been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.

Specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federation, the National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

In addition, this Ministry has suggested modifications in the Ministry of Women and Child Development's proposed Notes for the Cabinet to further pursue the enactment of the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010, that athlete be included as an employee since it covers

a large segment of persons, and sports field as workplace for effective protection against sexual harassment on or of sports field.

[Translation]

**Construction of Houses for
Slum Dwellers**

819. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dwelling units approved for construction for the poor and slum dwellers in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission during the last year and the current year;

(b) the time by which the work under the said mission is likely to be started and the amount expected to be spent thereon; and

(c) the time-limit prescribed for the completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The total number of dwelling units approved for construction for the poor and slum dwellers in the country and in Madhya Pradesh under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last year 2011-12 is as under:

All India		Madhya Pradesh	
BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
58692	77196	0	1155

Since the term of Mission came to an end on 31.03.2012, no new projects could be sanctioned in the current year.

(b) The works under BSUP and IHSDP have already started and out of the sanctioned 15.89 lakh dwelling units(DUs) across the country, 6.23 lakh DUs have been completed and 3.58 lakh DUs are at different stages. of completion. Under BSUP and IHSDP, projects worth Rs. 42,237.19 Crore comprising central share of Rs. 22,655.38 crores have been approved.

(c) The gestation period of the BSUP/IHSDP projects ranges from 15-24 months. The Government has extended the period of JNNURM for two years upto March, 2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms.

[English]

Bt. Cotton Cultivation

820. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bt. cotton cultivation is responsible for significant increase in the use of pesticides resulting in increasing toxicity of the soil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) There are a limited number of studies on the impact of genetically modified crops on soil microbial activities. There is also no evidence of transfer of transgenes to native soil microorganisms occurring in the soil. On the other hand, studies conducted by Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISR), Bhopal have not detected any reduction in soil microbial activities, even as compared to non-Bt cotton cropping system.

- (c) Does not arise.

Overcharging of Mineral Water

821. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that hotels/restaurants in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi are resorting to unfair trade practices by overcharging mineral water served there;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of cases of overcharging of mineral water and other carbonated drinks reported during the last one year along with the action taken against the restaurant owners;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to create awareness amongst consumers against paying extra amount on Maximum Retail Price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. However, it is submitted that in the Civil Writ Petition No.6517/03 of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India & others Vs Union of India and others the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi hold that "charging prices for mineral water in excess of MRP printed on the packaging, during the service of customers in hotels and restaurants does not violate any of the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act as this does not constitute a sale or transfer of these commodities by the hotelier or restaurateur to its customers...". Hence, scope for legal action against such practice is limited.

(d) and (e) The Government runs several media campaigns to make consumers aware about their rights

and also about the MRP and its implications through Press, T.V., Radio and other platforms.

Norms for BPL

822. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria presently adopted by the Government for defining the Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) categories;

(b) whether the Government is not providing subsidised ration and sugar to the APL families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. For estimating the poverty, Planning Commission uses the defined poverty line based on the methodology suggested by experts in the field.

For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food & Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

(b) and (c) Depending upon their availability in central pool and past offtake, foodgrains are being allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families at the Central Issue Price of Rs.6.10 per kg for wheat and Rs.8.30 per kg for

rice. Presently, the allocations for APL category range between 15 kg and 35 kg foodgrains per family per month in different States/UTs. In view of special geographical conditions and difficult terrain, allocation @ 35 kg/family/month is being made to 13 special category States/UTs including the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand and Island UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Details of State-wise allocation and offtake

of foodgrains in respect of APL category are given as Statement-I.

As regards distribution of sugar to APL families under TPDS, Government has restructured the supply of levy sugar in February, 2001 and restricted its supply to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families except in North Eastern States, Hilly States and Island Territories where universal coverage was allowed to continue. Details of monthly levy sugar quota for above-referred States/UTs is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains in Respect of Above Poverty Line (APL) Category under TPDS for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment*	Offtake	Allotment**	Offtake***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,177.87	1,876.25	1,970.10	1,733.90	2,031.876	1,421.424	2,116.44	430.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.06	59.38	60.06	49.74	60.060	47.688	60.06	16.59
3.	Assam	715.05	632.50	902.21	832.31	1,035.840	897.337	1,115.94	243.55
4.	Bihar	697.69	227.63	803.40	400.29	910.520	332.968	964.08	53.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	304.32	224.67	380.40	355.99	431.120	310.676	456.48	95.30
6.	Delhi	420.77	442.52	423.95	456.78	426.078	401.112	427.14	109.38
7.	Goa	35.14	34.26	57.18	42.03	48.676	48.898	51.40	14.05
8.	Gujarat	796.44	279.50	995.55	636.34	1,128.290	410.464	1,194.66	151.60
9.	Haryana	649.08	195.15	353.85	285.20	401.030	246.288	424.62	53.32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	281.59	254.61	293.11	284.46	303.266	301.354	312.06	79.02
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.72	459.84	448.02	443.44	447.720	432.316	448.32	125.63
12.	Jharkhand	306.30	75.45	313.92	102.38	333.540	53.709	353.16	2.77
13.	Karnataka	853.22	755.74	946.20	856.40	1,072.370	956.913	1,492.65	285.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Kerala		649.00	581.90	747.04	705.90	779.066	777.361	820.08	235.04
15. Madhya Pradesh		1,298.39	884.17	877.98	793.65	948.260	621.952	1,004.04	186.31
16. Maharashtra		1,765.06	1,021.77	1,746.11	1,085.98	1,902.810	1,017.468	2,074.74	280.59
17. Manipur		47.41	45.09	72.11	27.63	90.714	56.910	101.22	26.84
18. Meghalaya		70.42	69.08	106.07	81.69	104.836	105.925	111.72	29.12
19. Mizoram		54.35	49.92	41.58	38.13	41.580	39.522	41.58	9.94
20. Nagaland		77.47	77.09	74.80	82.43	74.796	83.855	74.80	23.29
21. Orissa		419.16	378.22	525.10	412.15	422.216	381.656	497.57	106.25
22. Punjab		1,017.38	825.10	589.81	513.89	617.564	515.966	631.44	103.74
23. Rajasthan		924.44	907.22	1,016.11	918.00	1,094.120	1,071.022	1,158.48	288.87
24. Sikkim		25.98	25.91	26.01	26.06	26.030	25.518	26.04	6.36
25. Tamil Nadu		1,725.46	1,955.10	1,680.46	1,669.12	1,680.456	1,683.153	1,680.46	394.81
26. Tripura		178.10	156.94	178.72	131.74	184.134	150.345	179.34	45.86
27. Uttar Pradesh		2,554.71	2,157.64	2,463.77	2,059.86	2,629.410	2,009.186	2,783.34	490.45
28. Uttarakhand		226.83	197.92	264.95	234.48	292.530	255.509	308.82	80.50
29. West Bengal		1,141.28	1,166.36	1,426.60	1,298.50	1,588.490	1,367.911	1,681.93	408.37
30. A&N Islands		25.04	14.13	26.88	13.84	26.880	11.189	26.88	2.94
31. Chandigarh		21.60	21.64	27.00	22.32	30.600	30.599	32.40	7.51
32. D & N Haveli		2.16	0.73	2.70	0.63	3.060	2.663	3.24	0.81
33. Daman & Diu		2.64	0.59	3.30	0.65	3.750	2.350	3.97	0.73
34. Lakshadweep		3.36	2.45	3.36	4.90	3.360	2.793	5.36	1.10
35. Puducherry		18.60	6.48	21.00	15.57	23.800	16.341	25.20	4.86
Total		19,994.09	16,062.90	19,869.40	16,616.34	21,198.848	16,090.341	22,689.66	4,394.92

*Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 50.00 lakh tons made on 30.6.2011

**Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 60.00 lakh tons

***upto June, 2012

Statement-II

*Monthly Levy Sugar Quota for Special Category
States/Hilly States/Islands Territories
(With Effect from 1.2.2001)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sugar distribution norms (gms. per person per month)	Monthly levy requirement (in MTs.)
1.	Assam	700	18,337
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	834
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,008	1389
4.	Himachal Pradesh	700	4,698
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	700	6,962
6.	Lakshadweep	1,625	115
7.	Manipur	700	1,763
8.	Meghalaya	700	1,704
9.	Mizoram	700	666
10.	Nagaland	700	1,179
11.	Sikkim	700	391
12.	Tripura	700	2,647
13.	Uttarakhand	700	6,033

**Setting up of Single Window Counter
by DDA**

823. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/Delhi Development

Authority is planning to set up a single window counter for issuing certificates from leased flats to freehold flats of the DDA or group housing society in Delhi;

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

(c) the time by which the said single window system is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. At present there is no such proposal to start single window counter for issuing certificate from leasehold to freehold flats of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) or Group Housing Society in Delhi.

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

Procurement of Surplus Rice

824. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has sought the intervention of the Union Government for lifting of surplus rice by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from the godowns in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of rice that the State Government has requested to be lifted every month and the quantum actually lifted by the FCI;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to continue the movement of the said rice to other States; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of Odisha has requested to evacuate surplus rice from the State to other consuming States, outside.

(b) As per State Government's estimate, a total 28.69 lakh tonnes of rice is to be received in Central Pool Account during KMS 2011-12, out of which the requirement of rice within the State for Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes is about 24 lakh tonnes. Thus, only about 4.70 lakh tonnes of rice would be surplus and the same has been taken over by Food Corporation of India (FCI) from the State Government during 2011-12. Out of this, FCI has already moved 1.65 lakh tonnes out of the State till 31st July, 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Government proposes to continue the movement of surplus rice to other States and for the month of August, 2012, 25,000 tonnes of rice is planned to be evacuated out of the State.

Indo-Pak Home Secretaries Meet

825. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan have held meeting in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of issues on which Pakistan agreed for cooperation;

(d) whether the Indian delegation has handed over a list of most wanted terrorists to the representative of the Pakistan Government;

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Pakistan thereto;

(f) whether the matter of new liberalised visa agreement was also discussed during the meeting; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Interior/Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Pakistan were held on 24-25 May, 2012 at Islamabad, Pakistan. After the meeting, a Joint Statement was issued, summarizing the outcome of the talks. Both sides agreed that terrorism poses a threat to peace and security and full normalization of relation. The two sides discussed the ongoing trial and investigation in Pakistan in the Mumbai Terror/Attacks; the Samjhauta Express Blast Case Investigations in India; drug trafficking; counterfeit currency, cyber crimes and Red Notices (RNs); finalization of the revised Visa Agreement; release of prisoners and fishermen; work of the Judicial Committee on Prisoners; and the need to conclude a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT). Both sides have agreed to a continued cooperation on these issues

(d) and (e) A list of fugitives from justice in the form of a dossier was given to Pakistan. Pakistan side assured that they will respond to the dossier.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Both sides welcomed the finalization of the new liberalized Visa Agreement between the two countries and agreed to sign it at an early date. The Pakistan side informed that some internal approvals were under process and the Agreement will be signed once these are in place.

Malayalam as Classical Language

826. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Linguistic Experts has considered the representation of the State Government of Kerala regarding declaration of Malayalam as classical language;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Committee of Linguistic Experts discussed the issue of giving Malayalam the status of classical language in its meetings held on 23rd January, 2012 and 5th March, 2012.

A Memorandum on this subject was submitted by a delegation led by the then Chief Minister of Kerala to Prime Minister in May, 2010. Another memorandum which inter alia requests for giving the status of classical language to Malayalam has been received from the present Chief Minister of the State in August 2012. The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Incentive to Agriculture

827. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing incentives under various schemes to promote the agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the details and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is providing incentives on various components like seeds, agricultural implements, horticulture equipments, micro irrigation equipments, fertilizers, training, demonstrations and crops insurance under various schemes being implemented by the Department. Major schemes are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds

Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Technology Mission on Cotton.

Due to these initiatives, foodgrains production has considerably increased from 217.28 MT in 2006-07 to 257.44 MT in 2011-12 (as per 4th Advance Estimates).

[English]

Grain Analysis Laboratory

828. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Grain Analysis Laboratory in New Delhi and quality monitoring cells in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said laboratory and monitoring cells;

(d) the time by which such laboratory and monitoring cells are likely to become operational in the country; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to monitor/regulate the functioning of the said laboratory and monitoring cells in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL) under the Department of Food & Public Distribution is already working in Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. CGAL is analyzing samples of foodgrains under central pool received from various sources to assess its quality, similarly, there are eight Quality Control Cells (QCCs) under the Department of Food & Public Distribution to monitor the quality of central pool foodgrains throughout the country. These Quality Control cells are situated at Bangalore, Bhopal,

Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Lucknow, New Delhi and Pune. Officers of the Quality control cells inspect the procurement centres, storage depots, rice ls, rail/truck heads, fair price shops etc. to monitor the quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution and to ensure that prescribed code of practices are followed by procuring and storage agencies.

With a view to strengthen the quality control mechanism and to monitor the quality of foodgrains at the time of procurement, storage and distribution, a new plan scheme "Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism" is included in the 12th Five Year Plan. The proposed plan scheme has 3 components, namely (i) Opening of seven new Quality Control Cells (QCCs) at Guwahati, Patna, Chandigarh, Jammu, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Chennai; (ii) Upgradation of laboratories of Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institutes, Hapur and its field stations Hyderabad and Ludhiana and (iii) Capacity building for skill upgradation of State Procuring and Storage Agencies.

[Translation]

BIS Norms

829. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has prepared any norms of cleanliness and quality for hotels, railway stations, dhabas and hawkers selling eatables in the open;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the authority responsible for making and enforcing the said norms;

(d) the number of norms prepared by the BIS so far along with the norms which are compulsory; and

(e) the number of norms relating to food out of the said compulsory norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Bureau of Indian Standards has published the following Indian Standards in this regard:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (1) IS 2491:1998 | Food Hygiene - General Principles - Code of Practice (second revision) |
| (2) IS 5839:2000 | Food hygiene - Code of practice for manufacture, storage and sale of ice-creams (first revision) |
| (3) IS 6074:1971 | Code for functional requirements of hotels, restaurants and other food service establishments |
| (4) IS 7802:1975 | Code of hygienic conditions for sweetmeat shop |
| (5) IS 8123:1976 | Code for hygienic conditions for sale of cut fruits, fruit juice and fruit salad |
| (6) IS 8124:1976 | Code for hygienic conditions for sale of sugar cane juice |
| (7) IS 10973:1984 | Code for hygienic conditions for food hawkers |
| (8) IS 15000:1998 | Food Hygiene - Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) - System and Guidelines for its Application |
| (9) IS / ISO 22000: 2005 | Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain |
| (10) IS 16019:2012 | Food Retail Management — Basic Requirements |

(11) IS 16020:2012 Food Safety Management - Requirements for Good Hygiene Practices

(c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is responsible for making the said norms and enforcing them on its licensee. These norms are voluntary in nature.

(d) Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated 18838 Indian Standards (as on 25 July 2012) out of which 83 have been made mandatory.

(e) Out of these 83 mandatory standards, 12 Indian Standards are related to food items.

[English]

Fire in Government Buildings

830. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fire incidents have been reported from Central Government Buildings recently in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total damages/losses suffered during these fires including at Shastri Bhawan;

(c) whether these buildings do not have a fire clearance certificate;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in getting safety certificate from the fire service department; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure safety of these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) and (b) The total number of fire accidents involving Government Buildings in National Capital Territory of Delhi are as under:

2012 - 127 (upto 31.07.2012)

2011 - 130

Records of damages/losses suffered during the fires are not maintained by Delhi Fire Service.

(c) All the high rise buildings constructed in Delhi as permitted by the building sanctioning authorities like MCD, DDA, DCB, NDMC have clearance from the Delhi Fire Service after the enforcement of Delhi Building Bye-Laws, 1983. The buildings constructed prior to 1983 were also inspected under the provisions of Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and Rules, 1987 and issued NOC after the compliance of the provisions.

(d) The buildings which are covered under clause No.6.2.4.1 of unified Delhi Building Bye-laws/ Rule 27 of Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010 are referred to Delhi Fire Service for approval of plans and issue of fire safety directives. Further, upon completion of construction of building, an inspection is carried out by Delhi Fire Service to verify the compliance of fire safety requirements and issue fire safety certificate (Previously known as NOC from fire safety point of view.

(e) The Government of Delhi has enacted Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 and Rules, 2010 which is more comprehensive legislation concerning fire and life safety in buildings in Delhi and this Act and Rules have come into force with effect from 01.07.2010 and the construction of buildings in Delhi would be better monitored from fire safety point of view.

Plachimada Tribunal Bill

831. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the Plachimada Tribunal Bill from the State Government of Kerala for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such Bill is likely to be approved alongwith the reasons for the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The Plachimada Coca-Cola Victims Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill, 2011, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Kerala, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 05.04.2011.

(b) to (c) The Bill has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Justice), Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources), Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The comments on the Bill received from the Ministries of Law and Justice (Legislative Department), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and Ministry of Water Resources have been sent to the State Government of Kerala for their clarifications/comments on 27.04.2012 followed by a reminder on 04.07.2012.

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

- (i) Repugnancy with Central laws
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

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

[Translation]

Consumption of Foodgrains

832. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: †

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding consumption of foodgrains under the National Food Security Scheme on the basis of minimum requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the annual requirement of rice, wheat and pulses;

(c) whether the contribution of the agriculture sector in the Gross Domestic Product has decreased during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the per capita availability of grains and pulses has decreased during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011. As per provision of the Bill, the annual requirements of the foodgrains for targeted public distribution system and other food based welfare schemes is estimated at, 60.74 Million Tonnes. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was implemented in 11th Plan (2007-2012) to increase the foodgrains production by 20 Million Tonnes (10 Million Tonnes of Rice & 8 Million Tonnes of Wheat and 2 Million Tonnes of Pulses) by the year 2011-12 (XI Plan) to meet the demand of growing population. The Mission has delivered its envisaged outcomes and an additional foodgrains production of about 40 Million Tonnes has already been achieved by 2011-12 against pre-NFSM year of 2006-07. The highest ever foodgrain production of 257.44 Million

Tonnes is estimated during 2011-12 (4th Advance Estimate) which is 13.44 Million Tones higher than the Planning Commission's projected demand of 244 Million Tonnes.

(c) and (d) Contribution of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in agriculture and allied sector to the GDP of the total economy has slightly decreased during the last 3 years.

The details are as under:

Year	Contribution of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Agriculture and allied sectors to the GDP of the Total Economy
2008-09	15.8
2009-10	14.7
2010-11	14.5
2011-12	14.0

Source: NAD. CSO

(e) and (f) The per capita availability of foodgrains and pulses has increased from 436 Grams per day in 2008 to about 463 Grams per day in 2011 (provisional). The year-wise details are as under:

Year	(Grams per day)			
	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Foodgrains
2008	175.4	145.1	41.8	436.0
2009	188.4	154.7	37.0	444.0
2010	182.0	168.2	35.4	437.1
2011(P)	188.8	164.6	39.4	462.9

[English]

Promotion of Horticulture

833. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of horticultural land in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has launched any schemes for promoting horticulture in various States including the North-Eastern States;

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

(d) whether financial and other assistance have been provided by the Union Government for sprinkler irrigation facility, marketing facility, setting up of cold storages, access to latest research in horticulture and provision of subsidy to the farmers for taking up horticulture; and

(e) if so, the funds allocated by the Union Government to each State during the last three years and the current year, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per information available, a statement on state-wise percentage of land under horticulture is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) In order to promote horticulture, the Government has launched two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States(HMNEH) and one Central Sector Scheme namely National Horticulture Board (NHB). NHM is being implemented in 380 districts of 18 States and 3 Union Territories of Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar and

Lakshadweep. HMNEH is being implemented in 8 States of North East and Himalayan States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The mission's objectives are to provide holistic growth of horticulture sector through area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. The interventions under the schemes are from production to post harvest management and marketing of horticulture crops. NHB aims at development of hi-tech commercial horticulture and modern post harvest management infrastructure etc. Details are also available on NHM website www.nhm.nic.in, HMNEH's website www.tmnehs.gov.in and NHB's website www.nhb.gov.in.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. For sprinkler irrigation assistance is provided through the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) scheme. For market infrastructure, cold storages technology demonstration and dissemination, assistance is available from HMNEH and NHM. NHB schemes also provide credit-linked back-ended subsidy for cold storages. State-wise statement showing, funds allocated during last three years and current year under NHM, HMNEH, NHB and NMMI are enclosed as Statement-II, III and IV respectively. The schemes of NHB are demand-driven and there is no state-wise / budgetary allocation.

Statement-I

State wise Percentage of land under Horticulture (2009-10)

(Area in 000' ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	% Area under horticulture
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.18
3.	Assam	15.22
4.	Bihar	17.29

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	8.99
6	Goa	50.66
7	Gujarat	8.32
8	Haryana	9.51
9	Himachal Pradesh	36.94
10	Jammu and Kashmir	36.89
11	Jharkhand	5.87
12	Karnataka	13.74
13	Kerala	72.98
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.45
15	Maharashtra	10.99
16	Manipur	28.04
17	Meghalaya	10.17
18	Mizoram	16.60
19	Nagaland	7.38
20	Orissa	18.89
21	Punjab	6.48
22	Rajasthan	3.72
23	Sikkim	68.98
24	Tamil Nadu	15.49
25	Tripura	26.97
26	Uttarakhand	19.31
27	Uttar Pradesh	8.23
28	West Bengal	29.55

1	2	3
29	Andaman and Nicobar	127.86
30	Chandigarh	10.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.67
32	Daman and Diu	5.00
33	Delhi	78.49

1	2	3
34	Lakshadweep	100.00
35	Puducherry	27.33
Total		11.44

Source: Land use statistics at a glance 2000-2001 to 2009-10 and Indian Horticulture Database, 2010

Statement-II

NHM allocation (2009-13)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.06	105.19	105.40	116.45
2.	Bihar	38.25	38.25	34.00	46.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	69.90	97.75	93.50	106.25
4.	Goa	3.36	4.25	2.98	3.40
5.	Gujarat	63.00	62.90	76.50	106.25
6.	Haryana	85.48	68.85	80.75	90.95
7.	Jharkhand	47.66	42.50	51.00	63.75
8.	Karnataka	112.20	112.20	106.25	119.00
9.	Kerala	47.41	71.30	65.45	72.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	68.00	85.00	72.25	55.25
11.	Maharashtra	163.48	127.50	127.50	136.00
12.	Orissa	65.20	55.25	53.55	68.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Punjab	38.54	42.50	46.75	62.90
14.	Rajasthan	59.79	59.50	59.50	80.75
15.	Tamil Nadu	102.00	110.50	123.25	68.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	114.77	106.25	102.00	59.50
17.	West Bengal	36.27	44.10	42.50	38.25
18.	Delhi	2.87	*0.00	*0.00	2.57
19.	Lakshadweep	2.64	1.36	*0.00	*0.00
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	4.00	4.00	*0.00
21.	Puducherry	1.13	0.84	1.28	1.07

*Proposals for Annual Action Plan not received.

Statement-III

HMNEH allocation (2009-13)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.50	26.84	43.63	44.00
2.	Assam	39.00	29.95	25.00	30.00
3.	Manipur	30.50	39.51,	46.50	44.00
4.	Meghalaya	30.00	26.75	34.44	35.00
5.	Mizoram	35.00	38.90	39.85	42.00
6.	Nagaland	39.50	44.00	45.55	43.00
7.	Sikkim	37.50	24.55	42.50	43.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Tripura	30.00	26.20	39.50	44.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	30.00	33.57	35.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.00	15.00	35.31	30.00
11.	Uttarakhand	17.00	29.00	30.00	30.00

NHB allocation (2009-13)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Allocation
2009-10	125.00
2010-11	125.00
2011-12	150.00
2012-13	175.00

Statement-IV

NMMI allocation (2009-13)

(Rs. in Crore)

States	Allocation			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	168.32	240.00	252.20	295.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	6.00	70.00
Chhattisgarh	34.50	25.00	20.00	40.00
Goa	0.12	1.00	0.50	0.39
Gujarat	146.56	120.00	130.95	190.00
Haryana	5.78	15.00	17.00	32.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0.00	10.00	10.00	25.00
Karnataka	143.70	130.00	92.15	150.00
Kerala	1.48	2.00	2.00	3.00
Madhya Pradesh	51.15	75.00	90.00	100.00
Maharashtra	173.55	225.00	232.80	250.00
Orissa	9.48	15.00	9.00	12.00
Punjab	10.01	15.00	16.00	20.00
Rajasthan	64.94	120.00	130.95	150.00
Tamil Nadu	25.26	70.00	75.00	90.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	10.00	10.00	15.61
West Bengal *	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Himalayan States*	-	20.00	5.50	10.00
North Eastern States*	-	10.00	20.00	40.00

*NMMI scheme introduced in North Eastern & Himalayan States in 2010-11

[Translation]

Delay in Lifting of Foodgrains

834. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in lifting of foodgrains after their procurement as the Government agencies involved in procurement hardly show any urgency in lifting the foodgrains;

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

(c) whether very often the foodgrains are left in

the open due to paucity of transport facilities and delay in railway operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No Madam. As per existing arrangements, foodgrains are procured by State Governments, their agencies and Food Corporation of India (FCI) from designated procurement centres. After procurement, wheat and rice is moved to different godowns for storage. Rice is always kept in covered storage godowns. Wheat is stored both in covered godowns and Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage points. During Rabi Marketing Season (RMS), large

quantities of wheat are procured within a short span of one to two months. However, immediate arrangements are made to store wheat in covered and CAP godowns. If required, foodgrains are also moved to other States for safe storage.

In spite of paucity of transport facilities and delay

in railway operations, the foodgrains continued to be moved to other States for safe storage and for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS). A statement showing details of foodgrains moved from April, 2011 onwards is enclosed.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

All India Month Wise Movement

Fig. in lakh tonnes (Provisional)

Commodity	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
April	13.35	10.76	15.12	11.32	28.47	22.08
May	10.85	11.24	13.23	10.03	24.08	21.27
June	12.87	13.40	11.90	11.43	24.77	24.83
July	12.81	14.97	14.36	9.95	27.17	24.92
August	12.40		14.12		26.52	
September	11.67		15.24		26.91	
October	10.99		16.75		27.74	
November	8.27		9.88		18.15	
December	13.76		14.57		28.33	
January	15.24		15.28		30.52	
February	14.76		16.91		31.67	
March	16.71		13.17		29.88	
Total	153.68		170.53		324.21	

[English]

**Restrictions on Broadcasters
during London Olympic**

835. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the London Olympic Organising Committee has issued any News Access Rules restricting

Indian Broadcasters to cover the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued in this regard;

(d) whether the Government/News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has received requests from Indian broadcasters to liberalise these guidelines in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government/NBA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the London Organising Committee for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympics Games has not issued any News Access Rules restricting Indian Broadcasters. However, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) have issued News Access Rules on 26th August, 2011 applicable for the Broadcast of the London 2012 Olympic Games, 27th July to 12 August, 2012. These News Access Rules, which are applicable to broadcasters all over the world, are available at http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Games_London_2012/IOC_News_Access_RulesLondon_2012-Eng.pdf.

(d) and (e) The News Broadcasters Association(NBA) have informed that they have received News Access Rules from ESPN Star Sports, as set out by IOC for the Olympic Games 2012. with a request that these may be circulated to Members. NBA Members have expressed concern and considered the IOC News Access Rules restrictive and even contrary to the prevailing legal position under Indian Law in several respects. NBA is in favour of following self-imposed parameters on use of third-party audio-video footage, in the interest of meaningful news-reportage for the public, within the

framework of Indian Law; and to that end NBA Members have adopted news access norms for various sports and other events voluntarily. However, keeping in view the international importance of London Olympics 2012, NBA has advised its Members to follow the news access rules applicable for the broadcast of the London 2012 Olympics Games for the present.

National Media Awards

836. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether a National Media Awards Scheme is under examination of the Government;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) the category of persons who are likely to be covered under this scheme; and

(d) by when the scheme is likely to be finalized/implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The Media Awards Scheme was under examination in the 11 Plan period which was subsequently dropped as no outlay was earmarked. At present no National Media Award Scheme is under examination in the Ministry in the 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Japanese Assistance in Urban Transportation

837. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought Japanese assistance for setting up of more urban transport systems like mono rail projects, intelligent transport networks and Regional Rapid Transit Systems(RRTS);

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

(c) whether the issue relating to strategic partnership has been discussed in the working group under the existing Memorandum of Understanding between the Union Government and the Japanese Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Employment in Agriculture

838. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment generated in the agriculture sector during the last three years and likely to be generated during the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to initiate any ambitious programme to develop infrastructure in agriculture for creation of employment in the sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Employment generated in Agriculture is not compiled every year and state wise. On the basis of the long term growth rate in employment (1983 to 2009-10) Planning Commission working group for 12th Plan on Employment has estimated 239.16 million workers in agriculture for the year 2009-10 and projected agricultural employment to the tune of 243.39 million persons in 2012-13 and 235.56 million in 2016-17. State wise distribution of employment in agriculture for the year 2009-10 is given below:

(in Millions)

State	Agriculture
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	20.4
Assam	6.9
Bihar	17.16
Chhattisgarh	6.33
Delhi	0.01
Gujarat	12.89
Haryana	4.32
Himachal Pradesh	2.16
Jammu and Kashmir	2.93
Jharkhand	4.94
Karnataka	15.31
Kerala	4.16
Madhya Pradesh	18.39

1	2
Maharashtra	25.97
Orissa	10.08
Punjab	4.7
Rajasthan	12.97
Tamil Nadu	12.53
Uttar Pradesh	39.77
Uttarakhand	2.41
West Bengal %	14.83
Total	239.16

Source: Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Government is already implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) under which the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country is ensured by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Under MGNREGA major rural infrastructure improvements are carried out including infrastructure creation for improving agriculture production and productivity.

Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to facilitate development of rural infrastructure include Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharat Nirman, Total Sanitation Campaign, and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which are contributing directly and indirectly to employment generation in rural areas.

[Translation]

Naxal Affected Districts in Bihar

839. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the districts newly declared as naxal affected in Bihar this year;

(b) the details of the people killed in these districts due to naxal violence along with the details of the assistance provided to the families of the victims under SRE scheme; and

(c) the details of the development plan to check naxal activities in these districts particularly in Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and Vaishali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government has, *inter alia*, included additional 07 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts of Bihar viz. Vaishali, Begusarai, Lakhisarai, Sheohar, Banka, Muzaffarpur and Khagaria under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme this year for the purpose of reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State Government on Anti-naxal operations.

(b) During the current year so far (as on 07.08.2012), these seven districts have witnessed 18 incidents caused by the LWEs resulting in 3 deaths. The district-wise details of LWE violence in this regard are enclosed as Statement.

Under the SRE Scheme, ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilian killed and Rs. 3 lakh to the family of security personnel killed due to LWE attacks is reimbursed to the State Governments.

(c) In addition to various development schemes of the Central/ State Government, the Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, *inter alia*, including 11 districts of Bihar namely, Arwal, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamut, Jehanabad, Nawada, Rohtas, Munger, Kaimur, Sitamarhi and West Champaran for accelerated development of these districts.

Statement

District-wise details of LWE violence in the 07 newly declared LWE affected districts of Bihar during the current year (upto 07.08.2012)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Incidents	No. of Deaths
1.	Banka	4	0
2.	Begusarai	2	0
3.	Khagaria	1	1
4.	Lakhisarai	1	0
5.	Muzaffarpur	4	1
6.	Sheohar	1	1
7.	Vaishali	5	0
Total		18	3

[English]

Student Police Cadet

840. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce Student Police Cadet (SPC) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given financial assistance to introduce SPC in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) At present the Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs has no proposal to introduce Student Police Cadet (SPC) in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) No study on SPC has been conducted by the Government so far. However, the National Police Mission under the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) have prepared a proposal on 'Community Policing for Students' on the basis of the Student Police Cadet model of Kerala, which is being successfully implemented in 130 Government / Government-aided schools in Kerala by Home and Education Departments of that State. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the BPR&D has been asked to prepare an advisory note on 'Community Policing for Students' and send to this Ministry.

JNNURM Phase-II

841. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to launch the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Phase-II as the mission period is drawing to a close;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tier two cities would be having more space in the said phase; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for selection of cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of JnNURM has not been taken.

[Translation]

Criminal Activities by Naxalites

842. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale incidents of murder, ransom, rape and demand of levy by naxalites in the naxal affected areas of the country have come to light;

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

(c) whether there are reports that the said incidents are being carried out by other organisations in the name of the naxalites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Since 2001, the Left Wing Extremists have killed around 5665 civilians and 2036 security forces personnel. The civilians killed by them are usually branded as 'police informers', 'class enemies' etc. Many of them are 'tried' in sham kangaroo courts called Jan-Adalats and tortured and then brutally killed. During the last three years, LWE

outfits have abducted around 1594 persons. Some of these abductions are for ransom. The state-wise details of rape committed by LWE is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, statements of several surrendered women CPI(Maoist) cadres of Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and other States have disclosed several instances of sexual exploitation in Maoist camps. This has been widely reported in the media also from time to time. Such instances of sexual exploitation include rape, forced marriage and molestation by senior male CPI(Maoist) cadres. Recently, one instance has come to notice wherein the Bihar police have registered a case number 7/12 dated 06.02.2012 u/s 376 IPC & 3(x) SC/ST Atrocities Act in Chutia police station of Rohtas district against hard-core naxal leader Binod Yadav who allegedly raped a married women. The Left Wing Extremists groups, particularly the CPI(Maoist) resort to imposition of levy through coercive means from a variety of sources including contractors, businessmen and industries in LWE affected areas. The state-wise details of levy related violence during the last three years and in the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) No inputs are available to indicate that the said incidents are being carried out by other organisations in the name of naxalites. A majority of these atrocities are perpetrated by the CPI(Maoist) which is the largest LWE outfit.

Statement

States	Levy related incidents and deaths			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto July 31)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	-	1(-)	2(-)	1(-)
Bihar	30(6)	51(2)	54(6)	40(7)
Chhattisgarh	3(1)	6(-)	16(2)	9(1)
Haryana	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	88(16)	81(13)	91(21)	53(8)
Karnataka	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	2(-)	3(-)	1(")
Maharashtra	-	-	2(-)	-
Odisha	3(-)	5(2)	10(1)	1(1)
Uttar Pradesh	3(-)	-	-	-
West Bengal	1(1)	4(5)	1(-)	-
Assam	-	-	-	-
Total	128(24)	150(22)	179(30)	105(17)

Data in brackets indicate numbers of deaths

Supply of Narcotic Drugs in Tihar Jail

843. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that narcotic drugs are being regularly supplied to the Tihar Jail inmates in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of persons arrested in this regard along with the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year;

(a) whether the jail administration has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome of the inquiry; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to check such activities in the various prisons of the country?

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

(b) to (d) In view of 'a' above, question does not arise.

(e) The measures taken by the Government to check the smuggling of narcotic drugs in various prisons of the country are as under:

- (i) Stringent searching and body frisking of every prisoner, visitor and Jail staff;
- (ii) Installation of Door Frame Metal Detectors;
- (iii) Installation of CCTV Cameras to keep surveillance over the activities of the prisoners;
- (iv) Separation of repeated offenders and first time offenders;
- (v) Identifying and keeping round the clock surveillance over habitual jail offenders and violent prisoners.

[English]

Compensation for Land Acquisition

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

(a) the details of the land acquired by the Border Security Force (BSF) for construction of the road along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab and the number of persons affected by the acquisition;

(b) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought compensation for the land acquired by the BSF for construction of 11 feet wide road on the Indo-Pak border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) An 11 feet wide path running along the zero line with Pakistan in Punjab is generally being used by the Border Security Force (BSF) for patrolling. A proposal has been received from State Government of Punjab for payment of compensation to the affected persons. In this regard, actual details have been sought from Government of Punjab for considering the amount of compensation. However, these details are still awaited from the State Government of Punjab.

[Translation]

Revival of Sugar Mills

845. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether a number of sugar mills in the country including Bihar have become sick or are lying closed;

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

therefor along with the time since when they are lying closed/sick indicating the number of operational, sick and closed sugar mills in the country, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the revival of the said mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the mills identified for revival, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the details of operational, sick and closed sugar mills in the country (including Bihar), state-wise and sector-wise during 2011-12 sugar season is enclosed. Information regarding the time from which sugar mills are lying closed /sick is not centrally maintained. The closure could be permanent/temporary and the sugar mills which have remained closed during the current sugar season, have been indicated in the statement. The reasons for closure/ sickness of the sugar mills could possibly be the non-availability of adequate sugarcane, poor recovery from sugarcane, uneconomic size, lack of modernization, up-gradation and diversification, high cost of working capital, lack of professional management, overstaffing etc.

(c) and (d) It is responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take steps to re-open / revive the closed/ sick sugar mills as far as private sector is concerned and the State Governments/ UTs concerned in the case of the public and cooperative sugar mills. At the level of Central Government, the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provide for concessional loans for modernization or rehabilitation of plant and machinery and sugarcane development as well as restructuring of SDF loans of the potentially viable sick sugar undertakings. In addition, Central Government introduced interest subvention facility of 3% for restructuring of the term loans of the commercially viable cooperative sugar mills through National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from financial year 2005-06.

Statement

State-wise and sector-wise number of operational, sick and closed sugar mills in the country including Bihar during sugar season 2011-12

State	Cooperative sector:			Public Sector/State owned			Private Sector			Total		
	Operational	Closed	Sick*	Operational	Closed	Sick**	Operational	Closed	Sick**	Operational	Closed	Sick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	9	7	6	-	-	-	7	1	-	16	8	6
Haryana	11	2	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	2	8
Maharashtra	130	38	87	-	-	-	41	4	2	171	42	89
Uttar Pradesh	23	5	24	10	23	-	90	6	8	123	34	32
Uttarakhand	4	-	4	2	-	-	4	-	1	10	-	5
Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Tamil Nadu	16	-	13	2	1	-	26	1	1	44	2	14
Karnataka	20	4	15	2	1	2	36	5	1	58	10	18
Gujarat	18	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	1	20	5	11
Bihar	-	-	-	2	13	-	9	4	-	11	17	-
Andhra Pradesh	9	5	8	-	1	-	28	1	-	37	7	8
Assam	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1	-	2	-	10	2	-	13	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhatishgarh	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Orissa	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	3	-
Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dadra and Nadar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rajasthan	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-
Pondicherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Total	251	74	177	19	43	2	261	29	14	531	146	193

*The sugar mills with negative networth as intimated by the NABARD vide letter dated 10th August, 2012.

**Sick sugar mills as intimated BIFR by letter dated 9,h August, 2012.

**Growth of Broadcasting and
Advertising Industry**

846. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broadcasting and advertising industry has registered growth across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the vistas of the electronic and the print media in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)-KPMG has brought out a report, namely, Media and Entertainment Industry, 2012. As per the said report, the

growth rate in advertising/broadcasting industry and the total value of business transacted during the period 2009 to 2011 are given in the Statement.

(c) to (e) Continuous efforts are being taken to promote the growth of print media and electronic media industry. As far electronic media is concerned, promoting digitalisation of various delivery platforms of broadcasting services is one of the major thrust areas of this Ministry. To address the drawbacks in the existing analogue cable TV services, the Ministry is implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch off of analogue services by December, 2014. This would be a game changer and would act as a catalyst for the growth of the television media industry. The Ministry has also announced policy guidelines for expansion of FM radio broadcasting service through private agencies (Phase-III). A total of 839 new FM radio channels shall be launched in addition to the already existing 245 channels. This would provide entertainment and information to people even in remote areas in the country. These initiatives will give huge impetus to the growth of media entertainment industry.

Statement

Growth of Broadcasting and Advertising Industry

Overall Industry Size (INR Billion)

	2009	2010	2011	Growth in 2011 over 2010
1	2	3	4	5
TV	257.0	297.0	329.0	10.8%
Print	175.2	192.9	208.8	8.3%
Film	89.3	83.3	92.9	11.5%
Radio	8.3	10.0	11.5	15.0%

1	2	3	4	5
Music	7.8	8.6	9.0	4.7%
OOH	13.7	16.5	17.8	7.6%
Animation & VFX	20.1	23.6	31.0	31.2%
Gaming	8.0	10.0	13.0	30.0%
Digital Advertising	8.0	10.0	15.4	54.0%
Total	587	652	728	11.7%

Advertising Revenue (INR Billion)

TV	88.0	103.0	116.0	12.6%
Print	110.4	126.0	139.4	10.6%
Radio	8.3	10.0	11.5	15.0%
OOH	13.7	16.5	17.8	7.6%
Digital Advertising	8.0	10.0	15.4	54.0%
Total	228.0	266.0	300.0	13.1%

Assistance to Sports Institutions

847. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to various institutions engaged in promotion of sports in the country;

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

(c) the details of the modalities of utilisation of funds by these institutions?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The Government provides financial

assistance to various institutions engaged in promotion of sports in the country.

(b) The details of financial assistance given to various National Sports Federations during each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) All National Sports Federations are financially accountable to the Government and are required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants received from the Government. Fresh assistance is not sanctioned to NSFs that are in default with regard to submission of Utilization Certificate. To enhance accountability, the Federations receiving a grant of more than Rs.1.00 crore from the Government are required to get their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Statement

The Grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 and OPEX 2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00*	0.00	1408.24
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00*	3.75	1012.16
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	18.00	523.18
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00*	0.00	2607.98
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29*	0.00	531.74
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00*	0.00	536.99
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00*	6.00	478.50
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00*	6.50	1098.37
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00*	7.50	289.93
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	0.00	383.19
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00*	11.00	1882.19
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	762.820	435.76	1809.00*	0.00	3007.58
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00*	1.21	785.87
14.	Badminton Association of India,	435.48	150.71	910.00*	0.00	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	1.60	6.65
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	1.25	828.65
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	6.76	88.41
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00*	3.16	1610.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00*	4.48	493.28
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	0.75	143.52
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	8.00	317.12
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00*	0.00	742.23
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	13.55	46.44	78.70	6.50	145.19
24	Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	0.00	313.73
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	7.50	248.18
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	3.00	214.93
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	0.00	147.45
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	0.06	377.66
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	0.00	301.70
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96	2.75	51.06
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	10.18
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	4.50	44.49
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	5.92	12.00	10.50	5.00	33.42
34	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	8.96	38.06
35	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Indian Power lifting Federation	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.00
37	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	11.50	40.00
38	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00	21.31
39	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
40	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	8.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	33.00
41	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	36.00
42	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	11.50	49.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00*	7.00	563.99
44	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	5.50	49.50
45	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	22.50
46	Tug of War Federation, of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	0.25	37.25
47	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	0.00	121.47
48	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20	20.00	159.18
49	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.43
50	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
51	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	4.61	136.73
52	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.66
53	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	5.65	42.90
54	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	0.00	48.74
57	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	0.00	1568.14
58	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	1370.00	7392.16
59	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	6.61	706.95
60	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	55.10
61	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	0.00	121.13
62	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
63	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
Total		7992.64	10337.18	13603.38	1568.35	33501.55

*The figures include expenditure incurred for London Olympics 2012

South Asian Games

848. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to host the next South Asian Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work carried out for the purpose so far;

(c) whether the Indian Olympic Association has sought the Government's support to host the above Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) South Asian Games (SAG) are organized by South Asian countries in alphabetical order. 11th SAG were organized by Bangladesh. 12th SAG were to be organized by Bhutan. Since Bhutan expressed its inability, Indian is to host the next edition of SAG.

(c) and (d) During hosting of 11th South Asian Games in Bangladesh in 2010, wherein the South Asian Olympic Council (SAOC) decided to allot the 12th South Asian Games to India, Indian Olympic Association had indicated estimates with regard to financial assistance and sports infrastructure facilities. So far, no funds have been allocated for hosting 12th South Asian Games.

[Translation]

Khaph Panchayats

849. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has delivered any judgement on khaph panchayats and honour killings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Central and State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to immediately suspend and chargesheet officials who fail to act against castiest violence and initiate departmental proceedings against them;

(d) if so, the number of officials suspended, chargesheeted and officials against whom departmental inquiries have been initiated; and

(e) the details of advisories issued by the Central Government to the State Governments regarding ban on khaph panchayat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Supreme Court has delivered several judgments condemning Khaph Panchayats and Honour Killings. These are:

- (i) Arumugam Servai versus State of Tamil Nadu (Criminal Appeal No. 958 of 2011) dated 19th April 2011.
- (ii) Criminal Appeal No. 1117 of 2011 @ SLP (Crl) No. 1208 of 2011 dated 9th May 2011 in the case of Bhagwan Dass Vs State (NCT) of Delhi
- (iii) Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Criminal) 208 of 2004 in Lata Singh's case (supra)

Supreme Court in its judgment in the Arumugam Servai versus State of Tamil Nadu (Criminal Appeal No. 958 of 2011) has directed the State Government to immediately suspend and chargesheet the District Magistrate/Collector and SSP/SPs of the district as well as other officials concerned who fail to act against castiest violence.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as

such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on crime against women dated 4th Sept, 2009, to all the State/Union Territory Governments wherein the States have been directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of its law and order machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing its responsiveness to such violence. Para XXX of the advisory specifically advises to take Special steps should also be taken to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'.

Ministry of Home Affairs MHA has also circulated the Judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court to all the State Govts. / UT Administrations for necessary and appropriate action.

[English]

Participation of IAS/IPS Officers in NGOs

850. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has any proposal to amend the rules and ban the participation of IAS/IPS and other Allied Service Officers and their kith and kins in Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) whether there are reports that these NGOs work as front runners for corporate houses and foreign agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set up a separate department to check the receipt and utilisation of foreign funds received by the NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to monitor funds received by these NGOs both from within the country and abroad and to place their audited accounts in the public domain via internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Ministry of Home Affairs does not deal with the amendment of service rules. Non-Government Organizations by their very nature are distinct from Government.

(b) No such report is available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Government has FCRA Wing in the Ministry of Home Affairs to check receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by 'persons' including NGOs.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/ given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit annual accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required, physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

The organizations receiving and utilising foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for a financial year 1st April to 31st March within a period of nine months from closure of the year i.e. by 31st December each year. Such Annual Account is to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting

mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks.

[Translation]

Infiltration by Foreigners

851. SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of infiltration of foreign nationals including Bangladeshis and Pakistanis through the international borders;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported and

infiltrators arrested along the borders during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise and nationality-wise;

(c) whether instances of infiltration is rampant due to incomplete fencing of the borders;

(d) if so, the status of fencing on the borders, border-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the fencing and to check infiltrations across the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) There have been reports of infiltration of foreign nationals including Bangladeshis and Pakistanis through International Border. Details of apprehension of border crossers by Border Security Forces on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan Borders during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Indo- Pak Border					Indo-Bangladesh Border			
	India	Pak	BD	Others	Total	India	BD	Others	Total
2009	2	69	7	5	83	609	1823	28	2460
2010	4	94	19	2	119	320	1261	19	1600
2011	7	63	13	2	85	231	584	2	817
2012 (till July)	6	80	7	0	93	135	453	3	591

(c) and (d) Infiltration on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh Border is taking place mainly due to number of gaps existing along the borders because of various reasons like riverine/ low-lying areas, unresolved boundary issues etc. where fencing is not erected. However, improvised fencing, wherever feasible, has been erected to cover the gaps.

Status of fencing along Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh Border is as under-

Border	Sanc- tioned	Com- pleted	(in km.)
			Remarks
1	2	3	4
Indo-Pak	2044	1954	5 km work in progress. Balance works are delayed as the area is inundated.

1	2	3	4
Indo-Bangladesh			
Phase-I	857	854	Project completed. Balance works found to be non-feasible.
Phase-II	2502	1871	159 km work in progress. Remaining are involved in issues.

(e) Regular persuasion with, i) the State Governments to expedite the land acquisition & resolve public protests related issues, ii) Ministry of Environment & Forest for forest/ wild life clearances, iii) Ministry of External Affairs to resolve issues related to construction within 150 yards of international border & land boundary issues.

Besides, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check illegal activities including infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders. The steps taken in this regard inter-alia includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas(border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. Riverine segments of international border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance. Constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.

- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies.
- Conduct of special operations along the borders.

Suicide by Farmers

852. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of farmers' suicide have been reported in various parts of the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons for such suicides;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to launch any scheme to prevent farmers' suicide in the country;

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

(e) the details of alternative measures taken by the Government to arrest the cases of farmers' suicide and to release special packages for non-irrigated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the current year (2012-13), cases of suicide by farmers due

to agrarian reasons have been reported to date in Andhra Pradesh (33) and Maharashtra (118) during 2012 and in Karnataka (01), by respective State Governments. Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, inter-alia, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

(c) to (e) In 2006, Government of India approved Rehabilitation Package for 31 identified districts in the country comprising Andhra Pradesh (16), Karnataka (6), Kerala (3) and Maharashtra (6), which included both immediate and medium-term measures to be implemented over a period of 3 years. Time limit for implementation of non-credit components of the package was extended by 2 years and implementation period of the package ended on 30.09.2011. An amount of Rs.19998.85 crore has been released under this package, as on 30.09. 2011.

Government also approved package for development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco-system and package for Mitigation of Agrarian Distress in tdukki district in Kerala, which are under various stages of implementation.

Other measures taken by Government to prevent suicide by farmers, revitalize agriculture sector and improve conditions of farmers on sustainable basis include:

- (i) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, which benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving debt waiver/relief of $\text{Rs. } 65,318.33$ crore, as per provisional figures.
- (ii) Increasing credit flow to agriculture sector to $\text{Rs. } 476550$ crore (provisional), as of March, 2012, and setting target of $\text{Rs. } 575000$ crore for 2012-13.
- (iii) Providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound

manner to facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion. Up to March 2012, 11.34 crore KCC have been issued.

- (iv) Providing interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to $\text{Rs. } 3$ lakh, whereby effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time has come down to 4% per annum.
- (v) The benefit of pre-harvest interest rate subvention is now available also to small & marginal farmers having KCC for further period of up to six months post-harvest on same rate as for crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouse.
- (vi) Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for identified agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative price and increase farmers' income. MSP of major agricultural commodities has been increased significantly in recent years.

Moreover, public investment in agriculture sector has been stepped up through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, Watershed Management, Soil Health & Fertility Management etc.

During 2012-13, $\text{Rs. } 300$ crore has been allocated under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme, which seeks to bring in more farming areas under protective irrigation.

Also, in view of deficient rainfall situation during Kharif-2012, Government has announced financial assistance under various schemes and other measures for affected States, including enhancement of ceiling on seeds subsidy in respect of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and coarse cereals.

[English]

Growth Rate of Agriculture Sector

853. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth rate of the agriculture sector registered during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for decline in the growth rate of the agriculture sector;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the agriculture sector and to increase the agricultural growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Agriculture and Allied Sectors registered a growth rate of 1.0 % in 2009-10 and 7.0 % in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices as per the quick estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 31st January, 2012. Further, as per the revised estimates released by CSO on 31st May, 2012, Agriculture and Allied Sectors is estimated to grow at 2.8% in 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices. There are year to year fluctuations in the growth rates, primarily due to fluctuation in weather as vast cultivated area is still rainfed. However, Agriculture and Allied Sectors have shown improvement in performance by registering an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

growth rate of 3.3% during the 11th Plan, which is higher than the average growth rate of 2.4% during the Tenth Plan and 2.5% during the Ninth Plan Periods.

(d) The Government of India has launched several schemes to boost the agriculture sector and to increase the agricultural growth rate such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NAFED

854. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain irregularities have come into the notice of the Government in respect of the functioning of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the action taken against the defaulting officials; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) In order

to diversify its activities, NAFED undertook tie-up business under Public Private Partnership mode in agricultural and non-agricultural items by extending financial facilities for an amount of Rs.3945.50 crores to 62 parties during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06. Tie-up business in non-agricultural items as well as extending loan facilities to non-members was contrary to the bye laws of NAFED.

Taking cognizance of the statutory audit report of NAFED for the year ending 2007 on the unsecured tie up overdue of Rs.57976.00 lakhs, the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) had ordered an enquiry on 30.01.2008 followed by a second inquiry on 24.02.2009 under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to inquire into the conduct of members of the Board of Directors of NAFED, its office bearers and officers/officials of NAFED. The major findings of the enquiry are (i) tie-up business in non-agricultural and non-traditional items was contrary to the bye-laws of NAFED (ii) the members of BOD and Business Committee of NAFED were fully aware that the tie-up business in non-agricultural and non-traditional items was contrary to the bye-laws of NAFED. (iii) adequate securities were not obtained, and (iv) the officers of NAFED did not take due care and diligence while sanctioning or disbursing the amount.

Based on the Inquiry Committee Reports, the CRCS had issued show cause notices to 34 officers/ ex-officers including the then Directors/Members of Business committee of NAFED, under Section 83 of the MSCS Act, 2002 for causing deficiency to the assets of NAFED. The recovery orders were issued by CRCS on 27.10.2011 against 25 persons under Section 83 (2) of MSCS Act, 2002 asking them to deposit a total amount of Rs. 387.438 crores with NAFED, within 2 months. The affected persons filed appeals before the Appellate Authority (AA) under Section 99 of the MSCS Act, 2002 against the recovery orders. The AA has remanded 17 of these cases to CRCS to examine

certain issues and dispose of the matter afresh, as per provisions of law.

In order to make necessary structural changes to avoid recurrence of systemic failure in NAFED, a Committee comprising the officers of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) and NAFED was constituted. The Committee has recommended amendment of bye-laws of NAFED, strengthening of internal audit, nomination of 4 Functional Directors in the Board of Directors of NAFED, etc. to revamp the working of NAFED. The same has been accepted by NAFED.

[English]

Suicide and Fratricide in CPMFs

855. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the cases of fratricide, firing at colleagues, suicide cases in various Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) and National Security Guard (NSG);

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year separately, force-wise and State-wise including Jammu & Kashmir;

(c) whether the Government has identified the causes/ circumstances for such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect the morale and image of the forces;

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

(g) the other measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future and improve the working condition of personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs) State-wise incident of fratricide, firing at colleagues, suicide cases in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) A Court of Inquiry is conducted in every such incident to ascertain its causes and circumstances. The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personnel and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

(e) to (g) A study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

Following corrective steps have been taken by the Government to control such cases, including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions, behavior of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs & ARs:

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;

- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/ facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.

Statement

Number of Fratricide, Firing at Colleagues and Suicide Cases of CAPF, AR & NSG

Name of States		2009						2010							
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	SSB	CISF	ARs	NSG	CRPF	BSF	ITBP	SSB	CISF	ARs	NSG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Assam	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0
Bihar	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Gujarat	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Haryana	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		3	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0
Jharkhand	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karnataka	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kerala	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Manipur	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meghalaya	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nagaland	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Punjab	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	Fratricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tripura	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
West Bengal	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	1	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Fratricide, Firing at Colleagues and Suicide Cases of CAPF, AR & NSG

Name of States		2011							2012 till date						
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	SSB	CISF	ARs	NSG	CRPF	BSF	ITBP	SSB	CISF	ARs	NSG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Assam	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Bihar	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Gujarat	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Fratricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nagaland	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Fratricide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tripura	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
West Bengal	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			3	17	0	3	1	0	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Fatricide			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing at colleagues			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suicides			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*One person of Assam Rifles belongs to Nepal.

Funds for Jail Reforms

856. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jails in the country and their capacity along with the total funds granted, released and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the total number of prisoners serving sentence, undertrials and other prisoners in the country separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal/request regarding jail reforms/modernisation of jails and to release additional funds from various State Governments including Punjab and Gujarat;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the modernisation of prisons scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of year 2010, there are 1,393 jails in the country with capacity of 3,20,450 prisoners. Since the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons ended on 31.3.2009, thereafter no funds have been granted to States.

(b) State/UT-wise statement of number of prisoners serving sentence, Undertrials and other prisoners in the country as per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of December 2010 is enclosed.

(c) to (d) A proposal from the Government of Gujarat was received for additional funds amounting to Rs. 51.15 crore in the year 2010 to complete the ongoing projects of the scheme. However, as the scheme was closed on 31.3.2009, it was not granted.

(e) to (f) With a view to provide more funds under modernisation of prisons, proposal for Second Phase of scheme is under active consideration in this Ministry.

Statement*State/UT-wise Number of Prisoners*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenuess	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4798	7649	30	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	52	0	0
3.	Assam	3264	4655	3	0
4.	Bihar	5285	24362	34	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	5196	7699	1	19
6.	Goa	177	279	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	4374	6910	244	0
8.	Haryana	6211	8008	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	962	623	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	259	1907	409	2
11.	Jharkhand	5261	12765	16	0
12.	Karnataka	3923	8776	12	178
13.	Kerala	2784	3899	6	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14579	16522	86	131
15.	Maharashtra	8139	16065	77	0
16.	Manipur	32	373	213	0
17.	Meghalaya	70	513	43	0
18.	Mizoram	451	541	0	0
19.	Nagaland	163	325	33	0
20.	Odisha	3951	8478	0	0
21.	Punjab	6649	10995	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6232	10928	30	4
23.	Sikkim	76	131	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5333	7697	833	3
25.	Tripura	603	348	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26533	55872	238	30
27.	Uttarakhand	1456	2087	0	0
28.	West Bengal	5778	12361	1	379
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129	559	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	221	419	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	42	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	14	16	0	0
33.	Delhi	2751	8087	13	5
34.	Lakshadweep	0	27	0	0
35.	Puducherry	130	128	3	0
Total		125789	240098	2325	786

[Translation]

Report of Interlocutors on J&K

857. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the interlocutors appointed for Jammu and Kashmir have submitted their report to the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the interlocutors have recommended to review several laws under implementation in the State since 1952 including the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA);
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which the said report is likely to be made public?

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

(b) to (e) The final report of the interlocutors including recommendations has been uploaded in the website of the Ministry mha.nic.in for the benefit of the public at large and hard copies placed in the Parliament Library for an informed debate. The Government has not taken any decision on the report.

Speculation in Futures Trading

858. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

- (a) whether the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) had undertaken an analysis of the impact of futures trading on the price trends of various commodities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government/FMC to prevent excessive variations in the prices of commodities during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose any restrictions in the futures market to curb excessive speculation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the Regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has not done any independent analysis of impact of futures trading on the price trends of various commodities. The price of any commodity is determined by the actual demand and supply position in the market. The prices of the commodities in the physical market fluctuate depending on the additional information/data available or expectations of market participants relating to demand and supply factors. The futures market does not alter the basic factors of demand and supply, but merely discovers likely future prices based on actual and expected demand and supply factors. According to available information there is no clear evidence that rise in commodity prices in India has been due to forward trading. An Expert Committee chaired by Shri Abhijit Sen, Member of the Planning Commission that analyzed annual trend growth rate in prices of sensitive commodities (food grains and sugar) in pre-futures and post futures period, concluded that although inflation clearly increased post-futures in some sensitive commodities that have higher weight in consumer price indices, it is not possible to make any general claim that inflation accelerated more in commodities with future trading.

Other factors, particularly demand supply mismatches, degree of dependence on imports and international prices in these commodities etc. also tend to affect commodity prices.

(c) FMC has put in place several regulatory measures such as limits on open position, daily price limits, initial margins, special and additional margins to regulate excessive variation in the prices of the commodities traded on the futures exchanges. The FMC has also implemented a staggered delivery system for several agricultural commodities which has reduced the price volatility in these commodities in the near month. Further, the FMC monitors the trade details from the Exchanges on a daily basis.

(d) and (e) The futures trading on Commodity Exchange platforms is closely monitored by FMC. The recent regulatory measures initiated by FMC to curb excessive speculation in commodity futures market include inter-alia:

1. Reduced the open position limits on Chana, Soya bean, Refined Soy oil and Rape/Mustard Seed in April 2012.
2. Decided in May 2012 not to permit lean season contracts for agricultural commodities.
3. Raised the initial margins on seven essential commodities namely Chana, Soya bean, Potato, Refined Soy oil, RM Seed in April 2012 and in wheat and sugar in July 2012 to reduce the leverage in these commodities.
4. Revised its directives in January 2012 for clubbing of open positions in order to curb excessive concentration of positions and curb speculation.
5. Undertook a scrutiny of volume to open interest ratios in all commodities with a view to bringing about a balance between hedging and speculation.
6. Initiated a review of futures contracts for better alignment with the physical markets.
7. Taken steps for promoting hedging and has inter-alia initiated more awareness programmes in this regard.

Declaration of Mega Cities

859. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D.VASAVA:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for declaration of cities as mega cities;

(b) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters regarding amendment of the said criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the final decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to inhabitants of mega cities after its declaration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Matters relating to Local Government fall under the list of State subjects and Government of India has not fixed any general criteria for conferring mega city status to any city. Cities are classified differently under different schemes. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the major programme of the Ministry, classification followed in the 11th Plan period is given below:

1. Cities/Urban agglomerations with 4 million plus population (as per 2001 census);
2. Cities/Urban agglomerations with million plus but less than 4 million population (as per 2001 census);
3. Cities/towns/ Urban agglomerations in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir; and
4. Cities/ Urban agglomerations other than those mentioned above.

The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of

Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities covered the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore; however, the scheme stands closed after launching of JNNURM.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana

860. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the present status of phase-I of the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and the cities/towns identified for construction of houses so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct three or four storey houses under RAY in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, cities/town-wise;

(d) the criteria adopted, funds sanctioned/released and utilised for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is working with the railways and other agencies to redevelop or relocate the urban slums in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In pursuance of the Governments' vision of creating a Slum Free India, a new scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Phase-I of RAY is for a period of 2 years from the date of approval of the scheme. 8 Pilot Projects of five states (Andhra Pradesh - Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh - Gwalior, Jabalpur, Indore and Sagar, Kerala - Thiruvanthapuram, Orissa - Bhubaneswar and Rajasthan - Jaipur) with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 crores involving central

assistance of Rs. 197.09 crores have been approved under RAY. The first installment of Rs. 65.69 Crores has been released to the concerned states.

(b) and (d) As per RAY guidelines regarding selection of cities, States would be required to include all the mission cities of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the criterion of pace of growth of the city, of slums within the city; of predominance of minority population; areas where property rights already stand assigned. In the case of North-Eastern States and special category States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), where town sizes are very small, criteria other than population

may be adopted. However, priority should be accorded by all States to towns with larger number of people living in slums.

The 8 Pilot Projects sanctioned under Phase 1 of RAY include single storey as well as two and three storey houses. The details of the 8 Pilot Projects sanctioned under RAY is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Slum is a state subject. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana guidelines, State Governments including Government of Andhra Pradesh, Central Ministries including Railways and others agencies are to work in cooperation, to redevelop or relocate slums, duly availing financial assistance from the Ministry, and other support needed if any.

Statement

State Wise Details of Approved Pilot Projects under RAY

Sl. No.	State	City	Total Project Cost (in Rs./Lakh)	Total Dwelling Units	1st instalment released (in Rs./Lakh)	Housing			
						G	G+1	G+2	G+3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	5874.59	1198	741.59	147	93	94	864
2.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	4476.61	1149	606.86	157	0	0	992
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	5715.52	934	842.03	0	0	934	0
4.		Sagar	3511.32	780	500.89	0	780	0	0
5.		Jabalpur	3694.58	740	557.65	186	188	36	330
6.		Indore	8433.55	1463	1242.85	0	0	0	1463
7.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	5729.2	1104	919.9	0	0	1104	0
8.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapura	7186.94	1032	1157.39	61	77	894	0
			44622.31	8400	6569.16	551	1138	3062	3649

Note- G—Ground Floor

**Implementation of Disaster
Management Act**

861. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the implementation of the Disaster Management Act, 2005;
- (b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;
- (c) whether many State Governments have suggested changes in the said Act including bringing about flexibility therein; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):
(a) to (d) Yes Madam. A Task Force has been constituted on 23rd December, 2011 for review of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. Mishra, former Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and presently Chairman, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Gujarat. The mandate of the Task Force is as under:

- (i) To gather information from States/UTs/other Stakeholders regarding concerns/limitations being faced by the States/UTs in implementation / administration of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- (ii) To study the existing such Acts/best practices on the subject globally and consider its adoption in Indian scenario.
- (iii) To consult and hold workshops on Regional/ National levels to discuss with States/UTs/

other Stakeholders regarding the implementation/administration of the Act in the States/UTs and the imperative need, if any, towards amendments in the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

- (iv) To suggest necessary modifications/ amendments, if any, in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 based on suggestions and deliberations with States/UTs/other Stakeholders.

The Task Force has circulated the questionnaire for seeking comments/views of all the stakeholders including the State Governments and Union Territories on DM Act, 2005. It has held consultations with representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations/State Disaster Management Authorities at Regional Workshops held on 30.4.2012 at Shillong (NE States), 24.5.2012 at Hyderabad (Southern States), 1.6.2012 at Ahmedabad (Western States), 7.6.2012 at Chandigarh (Northern States) and 11.6.2012 at Bhubaneswar (Eastern States). It has also held consultations/discussions with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, National Executive Committee (NEC), Ministry of Home Affairs and NGOs, UN and other International Agencies.

The Task Force is expected to finalize and submit its report to the Government by 30th September, 2012 for appropriate action.

Setting up of NCTC

862. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) has been finalised by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the functions likely to be performed by the NCTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) After issue of notification creating National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) on 03.02.2012, some States raised certain objections. Subsequently, based on their request for wider consultation with all the States/ Union Territories, a meeting was held by the Union Government with the Chief Ministers/ Administrators/ Lt. Governors of all the States/ Union Territories on 5th May, 2012.

Government of India is committed to account for the concerns/objections/suggestions of various States/UTs. A suitable decision in this regard will be taken shortly.

New Akashvani Stations

863. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new Akashvani Stations/Sub-stations in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the various State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the status of the proposals, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that new Akashvani Kendras are being set up at 221 more places in the country including 7 places in Maharashtra. The state-wise details are given in Statement-I. In addition to this, the proposal for setting up of new AIR stations have also been made in the 12th Plan in the country, subject to allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of proposals received for setting up of new radio stations along with their current status and funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of places where New FM/AM Station is being setup

Sl.No. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
2.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
3.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
4.	Changiang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
6.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
8.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW FM
9.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
10.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
11.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	100 Watt FM
12.	Chaurikhas	Himachal Pradesh	100 Watt FM
13.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
14.	Bhimbergalli	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
15.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
16.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
17.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu & Kashmir	10 kW FM
18.	Pehalgam	Jammu & Kashmir	100 Watt FM
19.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
20.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
21.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
22.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
23.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
24.	Tuipang r-	Mizoram	1 kW FM
25.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
26.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
27.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
28.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
29.	Rairangpur	Orissa	1 kW FM
30.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
31.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
32.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
33.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kMMW
34.	Yangyang	Sikkim	100 WattFM
35.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW
36.	Longtherai	Tripura	5kW FM
37.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
38.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
39.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
40.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
41.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
42.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
43.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5kW FM
44.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
45.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
46.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
47.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
48.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
49.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	100 Watt FM
50.	Daman & Diu	UT	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
51.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
52.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
53.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM
54-131	Low Power FM Station (Relay) in North Eastern Region (78 Places) Annexure-I(A)		100 Watt FM
132-221	Low Power FM Station (Relay) All Over Country (90 Places) Annexure-I(B)		100 Watt FM

*List of Places for installation of 100 Watt FM Transmitters
in North-Eastern Region*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Places	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	West Kameng
2.		Chayangtajo	West Kameng
3.		Raga	Lower Subansiri
4.		Yachuli	Lower Subansiri
5.		Sangram	Kurung Kurme
6.		Sarli	Kurung Kurme
7.		Nacho	Upper Subansiri
8.		Yomcha	West Siang
9.		Mechuka	West Siang
10.		Rumgong	West Siang
11.		Basar	West Siang
12.		Gensi	West Siang
13.		Along	West Siang
14.		Boleng	East Siang

1	2	3	4
15.		Koyu	East Siang
16.		Tuting	Upper Siang
17.		Yingkiong	Upper Siang
18.		Mariang	Upper Siang
19.		Hunli	Lower Dibang
20.		Roing	Lower Dibang
21.		Namsai	Lohit
22.		Walong	Lohit
23.		Hawai	Lohit
24.		Hayuliang	Lohit
25.		Miao	Changlang
26.		Nampong	Changlang
27.		Kanubari	Tirap
28.		Tongchao	Tirap
29.	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta
30.		Dudnoi	Goal para
31.		Udalguri	Darrang
32.		Bakuliaghat	Karbi Anglong
33.		Sarihajan	Karbi Anglong
34.		Lanka	Nagaon
35.		Nagaon	Nagaon
36.		Tinsukia	Tinsukia
37.		Marghenta	Dibrugarh
38.	Manipur	Maosongsang	Senapati

1	2	3	4
39.		Chandel	Chendel
40.		Moreh	Chendel
41.		Parbung	Churachandpur
42.		Tamei	Tamenglong
43.		Chingai	Ukhrul
44.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	South Gam Hills
45.	Mizoram	Zawrgin	Aizwal
46.		Khawbung	Chemphai
47.		Pukzing	Mamit
48.		Vanlaiphai	Serchip
49.		Thingsat	Aizole
50.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur
51.		Melun	Phek
52.		Henima (Terming)	Kohima
53.	Sikkim	Rangpo	East Sikkim
54.		Rangli	East Sikkim
55.		Gyalshing	West Sikkim
56.		Soreng	West Sikkim
57.		Dentam	West Sikkim
58.		Yuksom	West Sikkim
59.		Tashiding	West Sikkim
60.		Chungthang	North Sikkim
61.		Lachung, Forest Guest House	North Sikkim
62.		Lachen	North Sikkim

1	2	3	4
63.		Mangan	North Sikkim
64.		Jorethang, Police Thana	South Sikkim
65.		Namchi, DM Office	South Sikkim
66.		Namthang, Police Thana	South Sikkim
67.	Tripura	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
68.		Damchhara	North Tripura
69.		Khedachhara	North Tripura
70.		Vangmun (Bhangmun)	North Tripura
71.		Sakhan	North Tripura
72.		Chowmanu	Dhalai
73.		Gandachhara	Dhalai
74.		Khowai	West Tripura
75.		Teliamura	West Tripura
76.		Amarpur	South Tripura
77.		Silachari	South Tripura
78.		Sabroom	South Tripura

*List of places for installation of 100 watts FM Transmitters under
11th Plan*

Sl.No.	State	Place	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Kurnool
2.		Adoni	Kurnool
3.		Khammam	Khammam
4.		Banswada Kamareddy	Nizamabad

1	2	3	4
5.		Kamaredd	Nizamabad
6.		Kakinada	Kakinada
7.	Assam	Nazira	Sibasagar
8		North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
9	Bihar	Bettiah	Paschim champaran-
10.		Motihari	Motihari
11.		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
12.		Madhubani	Madhubani
13.		Supaul	Supaul
14.		Forsibganj	Araria
15	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanker
16.		Korba	Korba
17.		Konta	Dantewada
18.		Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon
19.		Pandaria	Bilaspur
20		Kharod	Janjgir Chmpa
21	Gujarat	Bharuch	Bharuch
22.		Dwaraka	Dwaraka
23.		Mehsana	Mahesana
24		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
25.		Porbandar	Porbandar
26.		Jamnagar	Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
27.	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa
28.		Ambala	Ambala
29.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
30.		Deoghar	Deoghar
31.		Dumka	Dumka
32.		Gumla	Gumla
33.		Ghatsila	Purbi Singhbhum
34.		Chatra	Chatra
35.		Bokaro	Bokaro
36.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur
37.		Sagar	Shimoga
38.		Devangere	Devangere
39.		Hosdurg	Chitradurg
40.		Kumata	Kumata
41.	Kerala	Punalur	Kollam
42.		Kalpetta	Waynad
43.		Kasargode	Kasargode
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna
45.		Jhabua	Jhabua
46.		Mandsaur	Mandsaur
47.		Harda	Harda
48.		Chanderi/Ashoknagar	Guna

1	2	3	4
49.		Ratlam	Ratlam
50.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha
51.		Gondia	Gondia
52.		Jalana	Jalana
53.		Buldana	Buldana
54.		Brahmapun	Chandrapur
55.		Malegaon	Nashik
56.	Mizoram	Lawngtalai	Lawngtalai
57.	Orissa	Nuapara	Nuapara
58.		Baligurha	Phulbani
59.		Rayagada	Rayagada
60.		Angul	Angul
61.		Sundergarh	Sundergarh
62.		Parlakheimundi	Gajapati
63.		Paradeep	Paradeep
64.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
65.		Ferozpur	Ferozpur
66.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
67.		Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
68.		Nathdwara	Raj Samand
69.		Bharatpur	Bharatpur

1	2	3	4
70.		Karauli	Karauli
71.		Sikar	Sikar
72.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupattur	Vellore
73.		Rameshwaram	Ramanathpuram
74.		Vellore	Vellore
75.	Uttarakhand	Kalagarh	Pauri Gharwal
76.		Haridwar	Haridwar
77.		Kashipur	Rudrapur
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
79.		Bahraich	Bahraich
80.		Orai	Jalaun
81.		Balrampur	Balrampur
82.		Mahoba	Mahoba
83.		Pilibhitt	Pilibhit
84.	West Bengal	Purulia	Purulia
85.		Medinipur	Medinipur
86.		Balrampur	Purulia
87.		Basanti	24 Pargana
88.		Farakka	Farakka
89.		Krishna Nagar	Krishna Nagar
90.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Silvasa

Statement-II

Proposals received from State Govt, for new Radio Station/substation during last 3 years

Sl. No.	State	Places for which proposal have been received	Action on the request & current status	Funds allocated for setting up of Radio Station (Capital) (Rs. in lacs)			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	5 KW FM Transmitter has already been commissioned on 12.01.2011	8.5	11.5	8	5.7
2.		Srikakulam	1 kW FM transmitter setup is technically ready but could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post.	12	10	9	5.7
3.		Ongole	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	0	0	0
4.		Kakinada	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
5.		Ramagundam, Mancheriala, Nalgonda	At present, there is no approved scheme. However The scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these piaces have been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission	-	-	-	-
6.		Guntur	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
7.	Assam	Karimganj	1 kW FM transmitter setup is technically ready but could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post.	73	17	107	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.		Lumding	1 kW FM transmitter setup is technically ready but could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post.	73	82	69	14.5
9.		Goalpara	1 kW FM transmitter setup is technically ready but 73 could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post.	73	77	57	19
10.		Balipather, Nepparpatti	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at Balipather/ Nepparpatti has been included in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
11.	Bihar	Gaya	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	0	0	0
12.		Kishanganj	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	0	0	0
13.		Sitamarhi	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	0	0	0
14.		Forbesganj	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
15.		Madhubani	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
16.		Supaul Banka, Motihari	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
17.	Chhattisgarh	Baikunthpur, Jashpurnagar	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.				
18.	Gujarat	Junagarh	10 kW FM setup with production facility is technically ready but could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post	65	39	10.5	6.8
19.		Jamnagar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
20.		Bharuch	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
21.		Bhavnagar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
22.		Porbandar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
23.		Dahod, Amreli	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
24.		Narmada, Sabarkhantha	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Setting up of 50 nos. more FM trs. in Himachai Pradesh, Rahoru and Chamba, Deo Bradta (Chok) near Skraghat, District Mandi	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a 19 nos of 100 W FM transmitter at 19 places including Rohru and Sarkaghat have been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	installation of 10 kW FM transmitter setup approved in 10th Plan is under implementation.	0	12	153	46
27.		Giridih	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
28.		Bokaro	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
29.	Karnataka	Chamarajnar, Bider, Bagalkot Shimoga, Gaggawati, and Belgaum	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission	-	-	-	-
30.		Ranebennur	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
31.	Kerala	Pathanapuram, Perinthamanna and Pathanamitta	Pathanapuram & Perinthamanna - At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these piaces has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission	-	-	-	-
32.	Maharashtra	Amravati	10 kW FM setup with production facility is technically ready, but could not commissioned due to non sanction of O&M Post.	65	39	10.5	6.3
33.		Wardha	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
34.		Jalana	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
35.		Brahmapuri	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5
36.		Gondia	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed	0	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.		Satana	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Presently, a 5 kW FM transmitter being is setup	102	90	15	34.7
39.		Neemauch	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	5	5	5
40.		Mandsaur	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
41.		Chenderi/ Ashok Nagar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
42.		Ratlam	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
43.		Panna, Katni Beena Nagar, Pepiria, Hoshngabad, Damoh, Nagda, Khachraud, Sivini, Gadarwara, Narsinghpur, Shyopur, Anooppur	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
44.		Harda, Jwara	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
45.	Nagaland	Wokha	1 kW FM transmitter setup approved in North-East Special Plan Phase-II, is under implementation	73	50	112	21
46.		Zunheboto	1 kW FM transmitter setup approved in North-East Special Plan Phase-II, is under implementation.	0	37	115	44
47.		Phek	1 kW FM transmitter setup approved in North-East Special Plan Phase-II, is under implementation.	73	17	22	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.		Kiphire and Tamlu Town	At present, there is no approved scheme	-	-	-	
49.	Orissa	Deogarh	A 100 W FM Relay transmitter is already operational.	0	0	0	0
50.		Parlakhemundi in Gajapati	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
51.		Phulbani	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter at Baligurha in Phuibani district is being installed.	0	5	5	5
52.	Punjab	Setting up of FM Radio Station at Muktsar, Ludhiana	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
53.	Rajasthan	Karauli,	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
54.		Bharatpur	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
55.		Nathdwara	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
56.		Pali, Dausa, Mhuwa	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
57.	Sikkim	Setting up of Radio Stations in remaining 3 districts of Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter at Dokung, Gyalsing and Samdong has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Installation of 10 kW FM transmitter had been approved in 10th Plan and is under implementation.	113	89	54	105
59.		Deoria, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Meerut	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, these places has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the; allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-
60.		Kushinagar	At present, there is no approved scheme.	-	-	-	-
61.	Uttarakhana	Haridwar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
62.		Udhamsingh Nagar	installation of 10 kW FM transmitter setup at Haldwani in Udham Singh Nagar had been approved in 10th Plan and is under implementation.	0	10	65	8
63.	West Bengal	Krishna Nagar	Presently, a 100 watt FM transmitter is being installed.	0	5	5	5
64.		Chanchal (Maida)	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, the scheme for setting up of a FM transmitter has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to the allocation of funds and; approval by Planning Commission.	-	-	-	-

[English]

Availability of Drinking Water

864. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that drinking water supply in some States/cities including metropolitan cities is inadequate and falls below the national average of 1.40 litres per capita per day;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any time bound programme to check the shortage and ensure adequate availability/supply of water/drinking water in cities/urban areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Provision of water supply is the responsibility of the States/Urban local bodies as per the constitution of India. However, the Central Government has been providing funds as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to supplement the efforts of the States/ULBs in providing adequate water supply. The requirement of water for various categories of cities/areas as given in the Manual on Water Supply and Treatment published by the Ministry is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Classification of towns/cities	Recommended Maximum Water Supply Levels (lpcd)
1.	Towns provided with piped water supply but without sewerage system	70
2.	Cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing/contemplated	135
3.	Metropolitan and Mega cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is existing/contemplated	150

Only about 30% of the urban city/towns/areas have sewerage facilities. The stated requirement of 135/150 litres per capita per day is for cities/areas fully serviced with the sewerage system and for all other areas the requirement is 70 litre per capita per day. But the quantity of supply varies seasonally and subject to availability of water resources to the cities/urban areas.

(c) and (d) There is no time bound programme with the Central Government for providing drinking water supply in cities/urban areas of the country as the responsibility lies fully with States/ULBs. However, Ministry is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/

ULBs in providing water supply in urban areas under the schemes/programmes of (a) JNNURM (UIG & UIDSSMT) (b) NERUDP (c) NLCPR (d) UIDSSST etc.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Water supply is an admissible component. 452 water supply projects in different cities/towns of the country have been sanctioned so far with an approved cost of Rs. 889153.93 lakhs involving Central commitment of Rs. 718447.77 lakhs and Rs. 597874.29 lakhs has been released to the states.

Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM, Water supply is one of the admissible components of grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). So far 157 projects on Water Supply Sector has been approved with approved cost of Rs. 2048589.03 lakhs and ACA commitment of Rs. 1008819.48 lakhs for various Mission cities during the Mission period i.e. 2005-2012.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is implementing the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) covering capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya). Under the programme water supply projects are under execution in this region as follows:

Sl.No.	City/State	Water Supply Projects	
		Tranche-I (Sanctioned and under execution) (2009-2015)	Tranche-II proposed (2010-2013)
1.	Agartala (Tripura)	Water Supply (Rs. 6.44 cr)	Water Supply, (Rs.111.2 cr)
2.	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Water Supply (Rs. 11.24 cr)	Water Supply, (Rs. 62.7 cr)
3.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Water Supply (Rs. 23.20 cr)	Water Supply (Rs. 37.8 cr)
4.	Kohima (Nagaland)	Water Supply (Rs. 6.02 cr)	Water Supply (Rs. 57.0 cr)

The details of the funds sanctioned/released for Augmentation of water supply scheme under 10%

Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER including Sikkim is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Year	Sanctioned Cost (in lakh)	GOI Share (in lakh)	Fund released (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Augmentation of water supply at Soreng Town, Sikkim	2009-10	815.29	733.76	244.59
2.	Augmentation of water supply at Chakung Town, Sikkim	2009-10	1018.53	916.67	611.12
3.	Augmentation of water supply at Ravangla Bazar, South Sikkim	2009-10	449.52	404.57	269.72
4.	Augmentation of Water Supply at Jairampur, Arunachal Pradesh	2004-05	696.88	627.19	627.19
5.	Augmentation of water supply for Namsai Town, Arunachal Pradesh	2004-05	278.47	250.62	250.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Providing water supply to Tawang Township	2004-05	949.48	854.53	854.53
7.	Augmentation of Water Supply to Seppa Town, Arunachal Pradesh	2005-06	918.00	826.20	826.20
8.	Water Supply Scheme at Longding Township, Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	2240.45	2016.40	201.64
9.	Kakching water supply scheme at Manipur	2002-03	120.69	108.62	108.62
10.	Mayang water supply scheme, Manipur	2010-11	2319.21	2087.29	118.03
11.	Renewal and Augmentation of greater Saiha water supply scheme, Mizoram	2010-11	2070.20	1863.18	186.31
12.	Augmentation and renewal of Tlabung water supply scheme, Mizoram	2010-11	441.00	396.90	39.69
13.	Augmentation of Water Supply to Kohima Town, Nagaland	2003-04	4673.09	2911.56	1941.04
14.	Providing gravity water supply to Tuensang Town, Nagaland	2004-05	1679.78	1511.80	1007.88
15.	Water Supply scheme to Tourist Centre at Chemchey, Sikkim	2001-02	428.60	385.74	385.74
16.	Augmentation of Gangtok water supply system, Ph-l, Sikkim	200T-02	843.97	759.57	759.57
17.	Improvement of Thoubal water supply scheme, Manipur	2002-03	101.09	90.98	90.98
18.	Improvement of existing distribution system Imphal City, Manipur	2002-03	71.11	64.00	63.40
19.	Improvement of Nighthem Pukhri water supply scheme, Manipur	2002-03	93.28	83.95	83.95
20.	Upgradation of old treatment plant at Chinga, Manipur	2002-03	86.56	77.90	77.90
21.	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	2011-12	2497	2447.30	224.73
22.	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya	2001-02	379.36	341.42	307.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya	2002-03	42.77	38.49	38.49

The details of the funds sanctioned/released for Augmentation of -water supply scheme under Urban

Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven mega-cities is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Year	Sanctioned Cost (in lakh)	GOI Share (in lakh)	Fund released (in lakh)
1.	Re-organization of water supply Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town, Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	2167.55	1734.04	1322.70
2.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Sonapat by Ranney Well, Haryana	2010-11	6958.00	5566.40	1391.6
3.	Water Supply Improvement Scheme, Vikarabad, Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	7009.00	5607.20	1402.00
4.	Water Supply System of Sanand Town, Gujarat	2010-11	3320.86	2656.69	664.17
5.	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Sriperumbedur	2011-12	4071.00	3256.80	814.20

Custodial Deaths

865. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of custodial deaths and torture in police custody are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to curb such cases in future along with the action taken for rehabilitation of family members of the victims of custodial deaths;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ratify the United Nations Convention against Torture (1984); and

(d) the status of the Prevention of Torture Bill for minimising custodial deaths and torture during police custody?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), pertaining to the cases of custodial deaths in police custody and police torture registered during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 shows a mixed trend. While NHRC registered 124, 146 and 128 cases of custodial deaths during the above period, the number of cases of police torture registered by them for the same

period were 615, 855 and 675 respectively. Statements indicating the State-wise details of custodial deaths and police torture during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 and also for the year 2012-13 (upto 31.7.12) are enclosed at Statement-I & II. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action. The custodial death / torture cases are enquired into by NHRC and compensation is recommended to the family members/victims in those

cases where public servants are found to be at fault. Disciplinary action is also recommended by NHRC against the erring public servants.

(c) and (d) Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Torture requires enabling legislation in conformity with the provisions of the Convention. Accordingly, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6.5.2010. The Bill was thereafter considered by the Rajya Sabha's Select Committee, which have made certain recommendations for consideration of this Ministry.

Statement-I

Statewise Total No. of Cases Registered regarding Death in Police Custody (Intimation) during the Last Three Years and Current Year upto 31/07/2012

State's/UT's	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 31/07/2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	9	14	13	4	40
Assam	6	7	4	3	20
Bihar	4	6	8	1	19
Chhattisgarh	1	1	5	1	8
Delhi	0	3	1	0	4
Goa	0	2	0	0	2
Gujarat	9	9	5	7	30
Haryana	6	3	3	0	12
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3	0	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	3	0	5
Jharkhand	5	6	4	1	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	3	5	2	2	12
Kerala	6	2	1	3	12
Madhya Pradesh	8	5	8	2	23
Maharashtra	20	31	20	8	79
Manipur	0	1	1	0	2
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	2	1	0	3
Nagaland	1	1	0	1	3
Odisha	3	7	4	2	16
Pondacherry	0	0	3	0	3
Punjab	3	6	6	2	17
Rajasthan	4	2	3	1	10
Tamil Nadu	8	6	7	2	23
Tripura	0	1	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	16	15	16	5	52
Uttarakhand	0	4	1	0	5
West Bengal	8	5	5	1	19
Total	124	146	128	46	444

Statement-II

Statewise Total No. of Cases Registered regarding Torture in Police Custody during the Last Three Years and Current Year upto 31/07/2012

State/UT	2009-10 Total	2010-11 Total	2011-12 Total	2012-13 (Upto 31.7.12) Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2	6	15	2

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0
Assam	5	6	3	0
Bihar	4	8	9	2
Chandigarh	0	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	3	7	40	8
Delhi	18	30	18	14
Goa	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	4	3	3	2
Haryana	12	14	26	12
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	3	0
Jharkhand	5	5	5	0
Karnataka	2	7	3	3
Kerala	3	7	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	9	6	10	0
Maharashtra	7	7	5	0
Manipur	2	1	7	0
Meghalaya	3	1	0	0
Mizoram	0	1	0	0
Odisha	1	8	6	4
Pondacherry	0	1	0	1
Punjab	2	5	6	2
Rajasthan	13	22	12	9
Tamil Nadu	21	21	24	7
Tripura	1	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	476	654	438	50
Uttarakhand	20	21	17	2
West Bengal	0	5	17	8
Total	615	855	675	129

[Translation]

Storage Capacity

866. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether there are reports of foodgrains getting damaged due to lack of proper storage and foodgrains management including shortage of storage space, poor condition of godowns, excess procurement and stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps, including action against negligent officers, taken in this regard indicating the requirement and availability of storage, quantum of foodgrains produced, procured and stocks held in covered and open storage and foodgrains damaged during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the storage capacity created including conversion of plinths into covered and scientific godowns during the said period;

(d) the capacity proposed to be created during the ensuing years for proper storage of foodgrains along with the steps taken for involving the private sector therein; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken for liquidation of present stocks and proper storage and preservation of fresh stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per information received from Food Corporation of India (FCI) a quantity of 6702 tons, 6346 tons and 3338 tons of foodgrains got damaged/ became non-issuable in FCI during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains in case of unscientific storage because of lack of storage space, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non-issuable in FCI during last three years and current year is at Statement-I

Steps taken for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid damages are at Statement-II. Foodgrains procured by the field functionaries are subjected to supervisory checks/inspections in FCI, to see and ensure that procured stocks are within prescribed specifications. As a result of such regular as well as surprise inspections in FCI, cases relating to procurement of Sub-standard/Damaged stocks were detected and deterrent action taken against the responsible officials. Disciplinary action taken by FCI against such officials during the last three and current years are as under:

Year	No. of officials proceeded against for rotting/damage of foodgrains
2009-10	28
2010-11	20
2011-12	59
2012-13 (upto June'12)	10
Total	117

The total storage capacity available with FCI (owned and hired) as on 31.7.2012 was 364.38 lakh tons. However, storage capacity available taking together FCI and State agencies is 705.73 lakh tons. The stock position of wheat and rice under Central Pool as on 1.7.2012 was 498.08 and 307.08 lakh tons respectively.

As per 4th Estimates of production released by Ministry of Agriculture, the production of wheat is estimated to be 939.03 lakh tons and rice 1043.22 lakh tons for the crop year 2011-12. Total procurement of wheat during RMS 2012-13 has been 381.48 lakh tons as on 2.8.2012 and 347.44 lakh tons of rice during KMS 2011-12 as on 9.8.2012.

As informed by FCI as on 1.7.2012, a quantity of 226.96 lakh tons of wheat was stored in covered godown and 263.72 lakh tons in Cover and Plinth (CAP). Rice is stored only in covered godowns. As on 1.7.2012 a quantity of 307.08 lakh tons of rice was available in central pool.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12, a capacity of 25,425 tons including 9590 tons in NE region has been created. Besides a capacity of 29.19 lakh tons has also been added as on 30.7.2012 under PEG (Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee) scheme. However, no capacity has been created by conversion of plinths into covered and scientific storage.

To create additional storage capacity, the Government is already implementing a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee

(PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India gives a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 181.08 lakh tons has been approved for construction of godowns at various locations in 19 states, out of which a capacity of 122.07 lakh tons has already been sanctioned/ allotted to Private Investors/Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) for construction. Out of this, 18.62 lakh tons storage capacity has already been created by the private sector for use of FCI as on 30.7.2012.

Under Plan Scheme for Storage Construction Program, creation of 5,74,230 tons including 5,34,230 tons in NE region with a financial outlay of Rs. 551.50 crores during 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2012-17 has been planned by FCI.

(e) In view of record stocks of foodgrains under

central pool and to liquidate the stocks, Government has allocated, in addition to normal TPDS allocations, about 60 lakh tons additional for APL category by raising the scale of allocation from 10 kg to 15 kg per APL family. Besides, 50 lakh tons to BPL families at BPL rates and about 15.80 lakh tons for the poorest districts in 16 States in May/ July 2012. A quantity of 28.93 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and 5.50 lakh tons have been allocated for calamity relief, festivals etc. Further a quantity of 20 lakh tons of wheat has been approved for export.

Further, in view of considerable stock of wheat stored in CAP (both scientific and unscientific), FCI has prepared action plan for evacuation of vulnerable wheat stocks lying in unscientific/ kutcha plinths in a time bound manner to avoid damage during rains etc. which is regularly monitored. Steps taken for safe & scientific storage and preservation of foodgrain including fresh stocks to avoid damage are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Region-wise Stock Accured as Damaged/Non-Issuable with FCI for the last three years

(Figures in Tons)

Sl. No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 1.7.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	726	200	0	319.3
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29	-
3.	Orissa	0	18	36	1
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477	11
5.	Assam	38	49	442	49
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0	195

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	1	0	%
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9	5.13
9.	Haryana	0	53	0	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	0	-
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37	-
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30	103.23
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258	-
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72	221
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33	-
17.	Kerala	19	99	200	%
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0	m
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29	16.66
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226	195
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473	38
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0	%
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78	6.46
Total		6702	6346	3338.01	1160.78

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government for Safe & Scientific Storage and Preservation of Foodgrains

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I, and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.

- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water -proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

increasing incidents of thefts pertaining to antiquities having historical and cultural values;

(b) if so, the details of antiquities stolen/smuggled from the country and the number of those retrieved/recovered during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether it is a fact that poor documentation of antiquities in museums and temples have led to many of the stolen items remaining untraceable;

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent further thefts of idols/antiquities and curb illicit trading in stolen antiquities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Available information does not indicate that the incidents of theft pertaining to antiquities having historical and cultural values are on the rise.

(b) Details of antiquities stolen/smuggled from the country are enclosed at Statement. In two cases, the stolen articles were recovered, as given in the Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken initiative for documenting the protected and unprotected antiquities and monuments through National Mission for Monuments and Antiquities. The Archaeological Survey of India has taken adequate steps to prevent further theft of idols and smuggling of antiquities from the centrally protected monuments, sites and museums by augmenting security. Archaeological Survey of India is also in close liaison with Central Bureau of Investigation, Customs authorities, Department of Revenue Intelligence and Local Police authorities to share information on the smuggling of antiquities. India is also a signatory to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and preventing illicit import, export and transfer or ownership of cultural property.

[English]

Retrieval of Stolen Antiques

867. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the

Statement**Year 2009**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument/ Sites & District	Description of object	Date of theft	Action taken	Status
1	2	3	4		5	6
1.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Ornate mithuna couple standing under canopy supported by two pillars. Male is in Tribhanga on right and female standing with crossed legs on left.	22 & 23.04.2009	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
2.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Minutely carved male female sculpture standing under canopy supported by two pillars. Male is in tribhanga and female on left with crossed leg and holding book like thing.	18 & 19.09.2009	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered.
Year 2010						
1.	West Bengal	Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad	3 nos. valuable Silver antiquities objects namely "Alam Panja" from Religious gallery of Hazarduari Palace Museum.	11.08.2010	F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.
2.	Rajasthan	Kaner-Ki-Putli Temple, Distt. Bhilwara	Four armed seated female deity	26 & 27.08.2010	F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.
3.	Rajasthan	Kaner-Ki-Putli Temple, Distt. Bhilwara	A stone sculpture alongwith two small sculpture	3rd & 4th.11.2010	F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.
4.	Karnataka	Old Shiva Temple, Thimmalapura, Takuk Hospet, Distt. Bellary	One granite stone Shivalinga shaft	7th-8th November, 2010	F.I.R lodged	Recovered as informed by S.A. Bangalore dated 13.4.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Year 2011						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sivalayam temple of Old Vishnu and Mukteswara Swamy temple complex, Peddamudiyam, YSR Kadapa district	A nandi sculpture	17flr 18th May, 2011	F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahamantapa in Soumyanatha Swamy Temple, Nandaluru, YSR Kadapa district	Stone bud portion (flower decoration)	3.6.2011	F.I.R lodged	Not recovered.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Dharmrajeshwar Temple and Buddhist Caves Village Chandwasa tehsil Garoth Distt. Mandsour	The sculptural panel termed as Dashayatara contains 9 avataras and one figure of Vishnu (1.56x0.74cmx0.21 cm in dimensions) Sand stone	6th-7th September, 2011	F.I.R. lodged	Recovered
2012						
1.	Assam	Centrally protected site Figures of Ganesa, Siva-Lingas, Four-handed Bhairabi, Miniature Sikhara Shrines, Figures of 'Narakasur', Two-handed 'Bhairabi', Stone gateway, Dancing Bhairava (locally known as Bala-bhairava) engraved on rock at Kamakhya Hil, Guwahati Dist. Kamrup, Assam	Fragment of an architectural member appears to be a miniatdure sikhara part measuring approximately 42cm in length, 27.5 cm in breadth & 19 cm in height is crowned by an arnlaka with a socket. Lower part has two circular mouldings which are damaged partially	13-6-2012	F.I.R. lodged	Notrecovered
2.	Tamil Nadu	Teppakulam urani, Madarapati, Kulathur Taluk, District pudukottai	Stone idols of Brahma and Ambal from the centrally protected monuments at idls in the southern bund of Teppakulam urani	28.6.2012	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered

**Visits of Youth Representatives to
Foreign Countries**

868. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has been sending youth representatives to foreign countries including China to build bridges between the youths;

(b) if so, the details of such delegations sent during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether some youth representatives have been found to have indulged in a most inappropriate behaviour during these visits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such youth representatives?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of delegations sent during each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) No incident of inappropriate behaviour has occurred during the period of visits of Indian youth delegations to foreign countries.

Statement

2009-2010

1. Visit of 100-member Indian youth delegation to China from 15-24 June, 2009.
2. Visit of 20-member Indian youth delegation to Korea from 24th August, 2009 to 2nd September, 2009.

3. Visit of 3-member Indian delegates to attend International Conference on Youth Policy and Research, 2009 from 23-25 September, 2009 in Vienna/Austria.
4. Visit of 7-member Indian youth delegation to attend training course in Vocational Training Education in Tokyo from 9-26 November, 2009.
5. Visit of 19-member Indian youth delegation to attend training course on Nature Conservation in Tokyo from 23rd November, 2009 to 10th December, 2009.
6. Visit of 12-member Indian delegation to Japan to participate in 22nd Ship for World Youth Programme from 12th January, 2010 to 5th March, 2010.

2010-11

1. Visit of 6-member Indian youth delegation to Malaysia to attend Malaysian International Youth Programme, "Crime Free Generation - Focusing on Street Crime" from 12-17 May, 2010.
2. Visit of 100-member Indian youth delegation to China from 17-26 June, 2010.
3. Visit of 7-member youth delegation to Toronto, Canada to attend G-20 Youth Summit/MY Summit: from June 25-27, 2010.
4. Visit of 20-member Indian youth delegation to South Korea from 12-20 August, 2010.
5. Visit of 4-member Indian youth delegation to attend Workshop for Youth on Promoting Regional Harmony in Islamabad from 27-29 September, 2010.
6. Visit of 2-member Indian delegation to South

Korea to attend 4th Asian Youth Workers Training Programme from 3-27 October, 2010

7. Visit of 20-member Indian youth delegation to Japan to attend training course on "Urban Environment Management" from 5-22 November, 2010 in Japan.
8. Visit of 10-member youth delegation to Japan to attend SAARC Japan Special Fund Youth Exchange Programme from 8-17 December, 2010.
9. Visit of 23-member Indian delegation to attend training course on "Policy on Information and Communication Technology" from 26th January, 2011 to 12th February, 2011 in Japan.

2011-12

1. Visit of 6-member delegation to New York to attend High Level Meeting at United Nations on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding from 25-26 July, 2011.
2. Visit of 20-member Indian youth delegation to South Korea from 15-26 August, 2011.
3. Visit of 500-member Indian youth delegation to China from 20-29 September, 2011 as a special case to mark the year 2011 as the India-China Youth Exchange Year.
4. Visit of 16-member Indian youth delegation to Japan to attend training course on "Administrative Management" under "The Training Programme for Young Leaders from 16th October to 1st November, 2011.
5. Visit of 10-member delegation to Japan for participation in the 24th Ship for World Youth Programme from 18th January to 5th March, 2012.

2012-13

1. Visit of 6-member Indian youth delegation to Puebla, Mexico from 9-11 May, 2012 to participate in the Y20 Mexican Young Delegates Meeting.
2. Visit of 5-member Indian youth delegation to participate in 4th Malaysia International Youth Programme in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24-28 May, 2012 on the title "Youth Awareness on Climate Change".
3. Visit of 20-member Indian youth delegation to Azerbaijan to participate in the First International Youth Congress and Festival "Great Silk Way" in Baku, Azerbaijan from 26th to 30th June, 2012.
4. Visit of 100-member Indian Youth delegation to China from 12-21 July, 2012.
5. Visit of 20-member Indian Youth delegation to South Korea from 8-17 August, 2012.

Sowing of Crops

869. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of shrinkage of land and delayed sowing of various crops in different agro-climatic zones, due to erratic and deficient rainfall during the current monsoon;

(b) if so, the details of such States/UTs alongwith the exact shortfall of rains in different agro-climatic zones;

(c) the estimated sown area of various crops in each State/UT at present compared to the corresponding period during the previous year, crop-wise;

(d) the likely shortfall in foodgrains production and major crops production in the country, crop-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help the farmers to overcome the situation by rescheduling the loans, providing financial assistance etc. and switching over to other crops/varieties?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. It is a fact that due to delayed and erratic monsoon, sowing of Kharif crops has been affected in many parts of the country.

(b) and (c) Meteorological Sub-division wise details of shortfall of rains of the States/UT's, in different agro climatic zones, the estimated area sown under various crops as on date, compared to the corresponding period during the previous year, crop-wise, is given at the Statement.

(d) and (e) This is too early to predict any shortfall in the foodgrain/major crops production at this stage of time. However, Ministry of Agriculture circulated crop contingency plans to all the States to cope with the changing scenario due to erratic and deficient rainfall for implementation. Crop Advisories are also regularly issued to farmers through the states.

A meeting was held on 21st July, 2012 to review the Contingency Crop Planning in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan that faced the serious deficiency of rainfall. States were advised to take up effective measures to accord priority to implementation of Contingency Crop Plans under the agricultural development schemes. Meeting of Inter Ministerial Group, Crop Weather Watch Group and Video Conference meeting with all states are held every week to monitor the progress of monsoon and the rainfall pattern across states in terms of water storage, crop sowing status, supply of inputs and contingency crop planning.

An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on drought has been constituted to expeditiously mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall. Standing instructions of RBI are available to the banks for providing financial relief to the farmers in areas affected by natural calamities including rescheduling of loans.

Statement

Meteorological Subdivision-Wise details of shortfall of rains of the States/UTs in different agro-climatic zones, the estimated area sown under various crops as on date

Rice (39.4 mha; 34% of total Khari Cropped area; 58.7% irrigated and 41.3% rainfed)

Meteorological Sub divisions/ States	% of Normal Area and Production		Major Ecologies	Major Practice/ Productivity	Sowing Periods	S-W Monsoon Status (upto 8th August, 2012) and Significant deviation in Sowing	Area coverage (lakh ha) as on 08.08.2012			
	A	P					2012	2011	Normal	+/- of week
	1	2					3	4	5	6
East & North East Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and others (NE states)	30.5	27	Rainfed: >50% in West Bengal and Bihar; >95% in Jharkhand, Assam and NEH States.	Transplanting/ DSR&SRI (70: 30) Low yield	June-July (upto first week of August)	Actuals 778.9 mm, Normal: 878.1 mm. Less area coverage in the State of Assam(1.22 lakh ha), Jharkhand (2.59 lakh ha) and West Bengal(8.23 lakh ha)	75.55	84.58	77.01	-1.46
North West UP, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan	26	34	Irrigated: >99 irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, >75% in U.P. and Uttarakhand.	Transplanting/ DSR&SRI High to medium Productivity	June end to July end	Actual: 239.2 mm Normal: 350.5 mm Mostly irrigated. Less area coverage mainly in the State of Uttar Pradesh (5.05 lakh ha) and Haryana (1.76 lakh ha).	94.05	101.59	93.77	+0.28
Central India Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chattisgarh	29.5	20	Rainfed : >70% in M.P., Maharashtra, >50% in Chattishgarh and Orissa; >40% in Gujarat.	Transplanting/ DSR (70:30) Medium to low productivity	Early July to early August	Actual: 513.9 mm Normal: 578.1 mm , Adequate for sowing/ transplanting. Less area coverage mainly in the State of Orissa (2.32 lakh ha)	81.24	84.65	84.58	-3.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Peninsula Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala	14	19	Irrigated: >95% in A.P., 90% in TN, 75% in Karnataka; 70% in Kerala	Transplanting/ SRI High to medium productivity	Middle of June to July.	Actual: 342.0 mm, Normal: 427.0 mm, Adequate for sowing/ transplanting. Less area coverage mainly in the State of Andhra Pradesh (1.76 lakh ha) and Tamilnadu(1.17lakh ha) due to not release of Canal Water.	13.55	17.03	17.22	-3.67
ALL INDIA (m ha/m tons)	39.4	87.5	59% irrigated; 41% rainfed. Adequate sowing time is still left. Major production comes from irrigated and assured rainfall areas.	Majority is irrigated except eastern regions which is high rainfall zone.	Adequate time for transplanting/s owing is left	Actual: 437.9 mm Normal 526.2 mm Normal in most of rice ecologies, except north west. Likely affect sowing in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa.	264.39	287.8 5	272.58	-8.19

- Deficiency of rains affecting Ground Water recharge and more overhead discharge energy in tube-well irrigated areas.
- Low reservoir level in Punjab and Bhakhara has affected canal water also.

Coarse Cereals (21.77 m ha: 19% of total cropped area; bajra 42% maize 32%; Jawar 10% others 10%)

Meteorological Sub divisions	% of Normal Area and Production		Major Ecologies/ Sowing Practice	Sowing Periods	S-W Monsoon Status (upto 8th August, 2012) and Significant deviation in Sowing	Area coverage (lakh ha) as on 08.08.2012			
	A	P				2012	2011	Normal of week	+/- over normal
East & North East Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and others(NE states)	3.6	4	Rainfed > 95% Low yield Intercropping/Line sowing	June - July	Adequate, Sowing is almost completed.	8.51	6.82	7.45	+1.06
North West UP, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan	50.7	41	Rainfed 90-95% High yield Inter-cropping/Line sowing	June - July	Deficient mainly in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Less coverage in the States of Rajasthan followed by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.	67.26	93.64	90.86	-23.60
Central India Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chattisgarh	28.6	27	Rainfed > 95% High productivity in Maharashtra/Gujarat Low in Rajasthan/MP Inter- cropping/Line sowing	June - mid July	Deficient in Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch .	47.78	51.22	56.84	-9.06
South Peninsula Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala	17.1	28	Rainfed > 95% High productivity (AP) Low in Karnataka Inter-cropping/ Line sowing	June - July	Deficit in NI Karnataka, SI Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. Likely to affect Ragi, Jowar & Bajara area in SI Karnataka and NI Karnataka.	17.34	23.44	26.09	-8.75
ALL INDIA (mha/m tons)	21.7	32.4	>90% Rainfed	June-July	Overall deficit in sowing, largely in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Marathwada, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh Contingency plans are in place. Early planting of rabi crops-Ragi, Sorghum, Maize , Toria and Gram will be targeted	140.89	175.14	181.24	-40.35

*Kharif Pulses (12.4 m ha: 9% of Total kharif cropped area: pigeonpea 33%. urd 24%.
mung 27%. moth 13%. others 3%)*

Meteorological Sub divisions	Normal Area/ Production/ %		Major Ecologies	Sowing Periods	S-W Monsoon Status (upto 8th August, 2012) and Significant deviation in Sowing	Crop coverage (lakh ha) as on 08.08.2012			
	contribution					2012	2011	Normal	+/-
	A	P						of week*	over normal
East & North East Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and others (NE states)	3.7	4.8	Rainfed >95%, High Rainfall Region	July - August	Adequate: Good for pulses sowing. Almost sowing is over.	3.55	2.84	2.86	+0.08
North West UP, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan	32.7	34	Rainfed 88-95%, Higher yield	July - August	Deficient is mainly in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Less coverage is mainly in the States of Rajasthan (12.60 lakh ha).	18.46	30.68	27.90	-9.43
Central India Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chattisgarh	40.5	42	Rainfed > 95% Low to medium productivity	June - July	Deficient in Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch . More than 70% area is sown, Likely to achieve the normal.	38.06	40.99	43.65	-5.60
South Peninsula Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala	23.1	19	Rainfed > 95% High/Low yield	June - July	Adequate in Telangana Major domain for pulses. Deficient in NI Karnataka, SI Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala.	14.41	14.82	18.38	-3.98
ALL INDIA . (m ha/m tons)	12.4	7.7	Rainfed. Central north west and peninsular regins is major domain.	Wide sowing window and choice of crops	The major sowing regions like West Rajasthan, NI Karnataka, Marathwada and Bundalekhand are still deficient affecting the sowing of pulses, the optimum time of sowing is over for Tur and Urd in-South and % North Karnataka.	74.48	89.34	92.81	-18.33

Oilseeds (18.2 m ha: 16% of total kharif cropped area; Soybean 55%; Groundnut 23%;
Sesame 10%; others 12%)

Meteorological Sub divisions	Normal Area/ Production/ %		Major Ecologies	Sowing Periods	S-W Monsoon Status (upto 8th August, 2012) and Significant deviation in Sowing	Crop coverage (lakh ha) as on 08.08.2012			
	contribution					2012	2011	Normal	+/-
	A	P						of	over
						week	normal		
East & North East Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and others (NE states)	1.8	1	Rainfed > 95%. Least coverage	July - August	Adequate coverage	0.28	0.08	0.27	+0.01
North West UP, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Punjab, Rajasthan	12.5	12	Rainfed 90-95%, Groundnut and Sesame High yield	June - July	Deficient is mainly in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Howeversowing is almost completed and atpar to 2011.	20.63	22.04	17.34	+3.29
Central India Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chattisgarh	67.3	74	Rainfed > 95% Major domain of Soybean & Groundnut Medium yield	June - July	Deficient in Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch. Less coverage mainly in the State of Gujarat (5.06 lakh ha)	113.21	115.14	110.83	+2.39
South Peninsula Andhra Pradesh, TamilNadu, Karnataka, Kerala	18.4	13	Rainfed > 95% Major domain of Groundnut, Castor, Sesame Low productivity	July - August	Adequate in Telangana but deficient in NI Karnataka, SI Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. Groundnut and Sunflower are affected in Karnataka and some districts of Andhra Pradesh.	17.69	20.63	24.95	-7.26
All India (m ha/m tons)	18.2	20.9	> 90% Rainfed	June - July	At All India level Rains are Adequate (-17% and more coverage, under Soybean has balanced the deficit of Groundnut in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.	151.81	157.89	153.39	1.57

Cotton (11.1 m ha; 9.5% of kharif total cropped area)

Meteorological Sub divisions	Normal Area/ Production/ %		Major Ecologies/ Sowing Practices	Sowing Periods	S-W Monsoon Status (upto 8th August, 2012) and Significant deviation in Sowing	Crop coverage (lakh ha) as on 08.08.2012			
	A	P				2012	2011	Normal	+/-
								of	over
East & North East Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and others (NE states)	0.1	0.1	Rainfed > 98% in most of the states	July	In this subdivision cotton is not a important crop.	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West UP, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan	12.4	14	Irrigated > 95-100% Line sowing/ Intercropping High productivity	June-July	Deficient is mainly in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Late Sowing is reported in the State of Punjab (0.59 lakh ha).	15.98	16.42	14.50	+1.48
Central India Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat	65.5	65	Rainfed > 95% Low productivity Line sowing/ Intercropping	Mid June- July	Deficient in Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch. Less coverage mainly in the State of Gujarat (4.73 lakh ha) and Madhya Pradesh (1.09 lakh ha).	70.04	74.17	68.70	+1.34
South Peninsula Andhra Pradesh, TamilNadu, Karnataka	22.0	21	Rainfed > 90% Medium productivity Line sowing/Intercropping	Mid June	Deficient in NI Karnataka, SI Karnataka, and Tamilnadu. Less area is in the State of Karnataka (0.30 lakh ha) and Tamilnadu (0.05 lakh ha)	23.21	19.33	16.70	+6.51
All India M ha/M bales of 170 kg each	11.1	33.4	About 35% irrigated, 65% rainfed	June-July	Major cotton growing area except Vidarbha and Telangana are deficient. However sowing is Normal overall.	109.23	109.92	99.9	9.33

*Average of 4 years-2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 for the week.

[Translation]

**Recruitment of Children into
Naxalism**

870. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to an annual report brought by the United Nations in 2011 titled "Children and Armed Conflict" highlighting the recruitment of young boys and girls by maoist organisations in the country;

(b) if so, the facts brought out in the report;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is well documented by government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media that the CPI (Maoist) have resorted to large scale recruitment of children between ages 6-12 into children's associations called 'Bal Sanghams'. Such children are asked to perform multifarious tasks such as acting as informers, fighting with non-lethal weapons like sticks, etc. Subsequently, after attaining the age of 12, they are branched into other children units like 'Chaitanya Natya Manch', 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'dalams'. In 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'dalams', the CPI (Maoist)

provide training to children on weapons handling and on use of different types of Improvised Explosive Devices. The children recruited to 'Jan Militia' and 'dalams' also participate in armed exchanges with the Security Forces where they are tactically pushed to the forefront. This is to derive propaganda mileage by the CPI (Maoist) in case of casualties of minors. It has also been documented that children recruited in 'dalams' are not permitted to leave the 'dalam'. They face severe reprisals including killing of family members, if they surrender to the security forces.

The CPI (Maoist) have systematically destroyed school buildings in their areas of domination to ensure that the children do not enter into the mainstream schooling process and become easy target for recruitment by them. Since the year 2007, the Maoists have destroyed nearly 208 schools. The motives are two-fold; one, to indoctrinate children into maoist ideology and two, to ensure that they have no alternative source of livelihood which education provides.

These facts have now been recognized by the United Nations in the report of the Secretary General dated 26th April, 2012 titled "Children and Armed Conflict". This report documents grave human rights violations committed on children in different parts of the world including India. In this Report, in the portion pertaining to India, there is a description of recruitment and use of children by the Maoists, particularly in Chhattisgarh and the adjoining States. There is a mention of 'Bal Dastas', 'Bal Sanghams' and 'Bal Manch' formed by the Maoists. The Report also refers to the destruction of school buildings in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar by the Maoists.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with LWE problem in the areas of security, development, ensuring good

governance and public perception management. The State Government's specifically deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes. This, *inter alia* includes deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools; reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up of critical infrastructure gaps under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremist affected States; and construction / strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 fortified police stations in LWE affected districts. On the development front apart from the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, being implemented by the Planning Commission, the Government has also approved a scheme for development of 5477 kms roads in 34 LWE affected focused districts under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I).

The Bal Bandhu Scheme, specifically focusing on children in violence affected States, is being implemented in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chhattisgarh since December, 2010 by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). The Scheme attempts, *inter alia*, to bring stability in the lives of children and to ensure that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through Government action.

[English]

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

871. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of pulses and oilseeds during each of the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give additional incentives to the farmers to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the areas in various States/UTs identified for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses; and

(f) the likely production of oilseeds and pulses in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)::(a) and (b) As indicated in the table below, the production of pulses and oilseeds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been higher than their production during 2009-10.

Crop	Production (in Million Tonnes)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Pulses	14.66	18.24	17.21
Oilseeds	24.88	32.48	30.01

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

(c) and (d) In order to increase production and productivity of pulses and oilseed the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Pulses), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production.

Government has approved a Special Plan to achieve more than 19 million tonnes of pulses production during Kharif 2012-13 in 16 States. The Special Plan has a total allocation of Rs. 15354/- lakh comprising of Rs. 10730/- lakh for activities to be undertaken under NFSM and Rs.4624/- lakh for activities under micro irrigation schemes. Under the Special Plan, assistance is provided on seeds for inter-cropping of pulses with cotton, oilseeds, coarse cereals, in-situ moisture conservation, plant growth regulator/nutrient mixtures etc.

Under ISOPOM, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed,

production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of micro nutrients & Improved Agriculture implements, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc.

For 2012-13, an outlay of Rs.575/- crore has been approved under ISOPOM to provide incentives to the States to increase productivity of various crops covered under the scheme including oilseeds.

(e) The NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 468 districts of 16 States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Further, the Special Plan approved by Government of India to increase pulse production during Kharif 2012-13 covers 16 States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

The ISOPOM is being implemented in 14 oilseeds producing States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal alongwith 15 Maize growing States of the country. Under the ISOPOM, the states have been given the flexibility to include districts/areas and oilseed crops of their choice (within oilseeds) under Oilseed Development Programme of ISOPOM.

(f) Production estimates of agricultural crops are prepared by Ministry of Agriculture only after commencement of an agricultural year. Estimates of production of oilseeds and pulses in the country for the next two years have not been prepared.

Losses due to Flood

872. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of losses due to natural calamities including flood in several parts of the country including Assam;

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives, livestock and wild animals, crops and property reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central team has visited the calamity affected States to assess the damage;

(d) if so, the details of the assessment made and assistance provided thereon, State-wise; and

(e) the preventive measures taken by the Government to minimise the impact of flood in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of losses to lives,

livestock, property and crops due to natural calamities including floods, as reported by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) During the current year, State Government of Assam has submitted a memorandum so far. Upon receipt of a memorandum from Government of Assam, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas from 10th to 12th July 2012 for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the flood of 2012. The report of the Team is being processed for placing before Inter-Ministerial Group and High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration.

(e) Government of India, in order to strengthen the existing disaster management system has enacted and notified Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to improve and provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and for mitigating the effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.

It is also mentioned that the Schemes for flood control are planned, funded, and executed by the State Governments concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical, catalytic and promotional nature. However, a State Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources "Flood Management Programme" with an outlay of Rs.8000/- crores has been approved by the Central Government, in November, 2007, for providing Central assistance to the State Governments for critical flood management and erosion control works.

All these steps/ measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control, check such recurrence of natural calamities and reduce the losses & minimize the adverse impact of natural calamities including flood in the country.

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storms/ floods/ landslides/ cloudburst/ earthquake etc.
during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Years															
		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13 (as on 07.08.12)			
		Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops are (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops are (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops are (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82	171	17230	38152	20.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	44	10163	19409	1.64	47	929	2443	-	2	88	229	0.27
3.	Assam	8	12	240	0.298	57	3623	383408	1.87	13	-	277	4.17	128	6249	453000	2.55
4.	Bihar	63	2	6050	Neg.	93	142	138092	0.32	37	-	1603	-	3	-	333	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	1321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	65	-	-
6.	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029	232	541	4735	0.67	53	175	4734	-	26	67	2676	-
7.	Goa	3	265	1053	0.034	1	1	101	-	1	-	134 negligible	-	1	2	34	-
8.	Haryana	9	16	2216	0.083	38	67	5362	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	104	2670	-	62	5889	6656	0.26	51	2374	10838	1.56	11	5	161	-
10..	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	239	1805	2901	0.14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	22	74	4726	0.0014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22	82	215	14400	0.10	84	51	419	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39	103	87	15328	0.03	152	531	14222	1.18	22	-	1155	0.316
14	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	-	38	5	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	66	31059	75441	8.79	8	5	9	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	4	-	10127	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2560	849	0.073
19	Orissa	59	-	13547	1.33	10	260	5339	0.30	87	1493	290780	4.19	1	-	200	0.10
20	Punjab	8	-	72	0.06	38	108	2040	0.84	14	4	26	-	2	-	5	-
21	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	3	300	511	-	77	1333	23903	0.14	-	-	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	-	203	5436	325080	5.08	57	669	99904	2.12	-	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61	530	1049	157523	8.15	692	268	22858	5.25	6	-	2	-
25	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	-	214	1771	23851	5.02	19	10	107	-	52	245	343	-
26	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47	112	7	180374	0.30	79	33	317481	0.09	176	12647	49054	0.467
27	Puducherry	-	7	1	Negligible	-	-	346	0.01	12	1256	86439	0.17	-	-	-	-

Allotment of DDA Flats

873. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted more than one flat in the name of a single person;

(b) if so, the details and number of persons who occupied more than one flats, as on date along with the existing provision in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. The Delhi Development Authority has stated that as per policy more than one flat cannot be allotted in the name of a single person. Further, in this regard it is stated that there is already an Eligibility Clause NO. 7 under DDA (Management & Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulation 1968 under the head 'Eligibility of Allotment' which reads as under:-

"A dwelling unit or flat in the Housing Estates of the Authority shall be allotted only to such person who or his wife/her dependent relations including unmarried children does not own in full or in part on freehold or leasehold basis a residential plot or house in the urban area of Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment".

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(d) Whenever any allotment is made to an allottee as per policy, DDA takes an affidavit before giving possession which stipulates that: "I, or my wife/ husband or any of my dependent relations including children do

not won in full or in part of freehold or leasehold basis any residential plot or house in the urban area of Delhi, New Delhi Cantonment".

Thereafter, DDA gives the possession of the flats. However, as a remedial measure if anybody makes false affidavit or conceals the facts and any complaint is received from any person with documentary proof/ evidence of the allottee already owning house in Delhi, the said allotted flat is liable to be cancelled after following the due process of the law. DDA also files FIR against such person with the police Authorities for taking appropriate action against the unscrupulous persons as per the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code/Cr. P.C.

Biometric Data of Visa Applicants

874. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a pilot project in its consulates in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Pakistan to collect the biometric data of all foreign nationals applying for visa to visit the country;

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

(c) whether this pilot project is likely to create problems to travelers and affected the flow of visitors to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing Mission Mode Project (MMP) on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners' Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) which interalia include:

- (i) Authentication of traveller's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics;
- (ii) Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;
- (iii) Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travellers;
- (iv) Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO/FROs.

The IVFRT integrated online visa application system (without Biometrics) has been introduced in 81 Indian Missions/Posts abroad till 31.07.2012. As per the approved IVFRT Plan Scheme, the Biometrics enrolment procedure for capturing Biometrics of all the visa applicants is to be introduced in all the Indian Missions by September, 2014. However, during the current financial year, it is proposed to start Biometrics enrolment Procedure at Indian Missions in UK, USA and Pakistan. After successful implementation at these Missions, the solution will be extended to other Missions after suitable modifications in the software, as per practical requirements. Under the IVFRT Plan Scheme, it is proposed to implement biometric solution to establish identity of the visa applicants and for preventing identity thefts for better

security and enhancing passenger facilitation. The biometrics traits of both the ten finger prints and facial of the Visa applicants will be captured.

The implementation of the IVFRT Plan Scheme will not create problems to the travellers and will not adversely affect the flow of visitors to India. The enrolment process is so designed that entire process will not take more than 5 Minutes per Visa applicant.

Contingency Plan to Fight Drought Condition

875. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI C. SUGUMAR:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH MAHATO:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

- SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: (c) the impact of drought on Kharif crop, fodder, livestock, drinking water etc.;
- DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
- SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: (d) whether the Union Government proposes to create an exclusive drought relief fund to assist the State Governments in combating the drought;
- SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
- SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- SHRI ANTO ANTONY: (f) the time by which such a fund is likely to be created?
- SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
- SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
- SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
- SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
- SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
- SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALVAN:
- SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
- SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
- SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
- SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
- SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
- SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
- SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
- SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has prepared District Contingency Plans for 320 districts which have been uploaded in the website of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. States have been advised to prepare location specific alternatives based on these Plans in consultation with respective State Agricultural Universities and arrange seeds of alternate crops/varieties to implement such plans.

(c) Due to deficient rainfall during South-West monsoon 2012, total Kharif area sown is 802.09 lakh hectares as against the normal of 854.86 lakh hectares as on 08.08.2012. There has been shortage of green and dry fodder, which is further aggravated due to deficient rainfall in several States. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has reported that States namely Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan are witnessing scarcity of drinking water. The details of number of districts and talukas/villages are as under:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a contingency plan to overcome the situation created by severe drought conditions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

State	Districts affected	Talukas/villages affected	Number of habitations supplied through tankers
Maharashtra	15	209 Talukas	8314
Karnataka	24	123 Talukas	988
Rajasthan	11	3739 villages	3314

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

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

Mass Rapid Transit System

876. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to support Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in various cities in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has received various proposals from the State Governments in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details along with the present status thereof;

(c) the works being undertaken by the Government under MRTS in the country and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed, State-wise and city/town-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned/released and utilized for the purpose during the above period, State-wise?

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

(b) to (d) The details of the proposals approved/received by the Government of India and sharing pattern of the Metro Rail Projects during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

The details of the proposals approved during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Proposals received	Status of the proposal	Funds Earmarked (in crores of Rs.)			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III; 103.055 km; cost Rs. 35,242.00 cr.	Approved in 2011	—	—	1022.91	2216.69*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)- 2.574 km; cost Rs. 320 cr.	Approved/ Completed in 2011	-	-	(Rs. 260 cr borne by GDA; Rs. 60 cr borne by DMRC)	
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)-13.875 km: cost- Rs 2494 cr.	Approved in 2011	-	107.99		
		Dwarka to Najafgarh - 5.50 km.; cost - Rs. 1,070 crore	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
		Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar metro line to Shiv Vihar- 2.717 km; cost Rs. 281.78 crore;	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
		Mundka to Bahadurgarh, in Haryana -11,182 kms. (6.307 km in Delhi and 4.875 km in Haryana); cost of Rs.1991 crore	Approved in 2012	-	-		-
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai- Washermanpet to Airport & Chennai Port to St Thomas Mount; 45 Km; Cost- Rs 14600 cr	Approved in 2009	152.79	652.00	1913.00	1648.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore- Phase 1- Paiyapannahali to Mysore Road Terminal and Hesaraghatta cross to Puttenahalli; 42.3 km; cost- Rs.11609 cr.	Approved in 2011	386.01	578.22	1480.00	1670.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur East West Corridor; 12.067 km; cost Rs.3149 cr; North South Corridor 23.002 km; cost- Rs.6583 cr.	Approved in 2011	-	-	-	25.00
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-Line II -31.87 km; cost Rs.7660.00	Approved in 2009	235.50	-	75.00	-
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Project; 71 km; cost Rs.14,132 cr.	Approved in 2010	Viability Gap Funding from Government of India (20% of the total project cost- Rs. 1458 crore.			
7.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Project - Alwaye to Petta (Tripunithura); 25.3 kms; cost - Rs. 5,181.79 crore	Approved in July 2012	-	-	-	30.00

*(for all on going various projects of Delhi Metro network)

Gol-Government of India; GNTCD- Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi; GDA-Ghaziabad Development Authority; DMRC-Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

Sl.No.	State	Details of proposal received but not yet sanctioned during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011 -12 & 2012-13
1.	Tamil Nadu	Extension line from Corridor - 9.051 km; Cost Rs. 3,001 cr. in Chennai.
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Phase -II 72.095 km; cost - Rs. 26405.14 cr
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur East West Corridor; 12.067 km; cost Rs.3149 cr; North South Corridor-23.009 km; cost- Rs.6583 cr.
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Line-III-33.5 km; cost Rs.24,430.00cr Pune Metro-31.515 km; Cost- Rs.7984 cr
5.	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro- 28.954 km; Rs.8705 cr.
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedahad -Gandhinagar-111 km; Rs 20672.27 cr.

Statement-II

Sharing Pattern construction cost of the Metro Projects during the last three years and current year i.e 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	Project	Length (km.)	Commissioning schedule	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funding Plan (Rs.in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
National Capital Region (NCR)					
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Piradesh)	2.574	14.07.2011	320.00	Capital cost by GDA - 260.00 (81.25%) Rolling Stock by DMRC - 60.00 (18.75%)
					Total - 320.00 (100%)
2.	Mukundpur to Delhi MRTS Phase III Yamuna Vihar	103.0550	March, 2016	35,242.00	Equity Gol - 3748.50 (10.635%) Equity GNCTD - 3748.50 (10.635%)
	Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	33.494	February, 2016		Sub. Debt Gol - 2550.00 (7.235%) Sub. Debt GNCTD - 2550.00(7.235%) JICA loan
	Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate	9.370	December, 2015		19182.00(54.43%) Property dev. DMRC - 1586.00(4.50%) Grant by DDA-
	Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	4.489	December, 2014		1500.00(4.26%) Loan from IIFCL and - 377.00 (1.07%) or such other Financial Institutions
					Total -35242.00(100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	September, 2014	2494.00	Land GoH - 85.00 (3.41%) Grant GoH - 1311.20 (52.57%) Grant GoI - 327.80(13,14%) Roiling Stock by DMRC-400 (16.04%)
					Sub total - 2124.00 (85.16%)
					Central Taxes GoI - 208.80 (8.37%) GoH - 52.20(2.09%)
					Sub total - 261.00 (10.47%)
					State Taxes - 109.00 (4.37%) (to be exempted or reimbursed by GoH)
					Grand Total 2494.00(100%)
4.	Metro link between Sikanderpur and NH-8 in Gurgaon	5.00	March 2013	1088.00	Concessionaire - M/s Rapid Metro Rail Gurgaon Ltd. - 1088.00 crore (100%)
5.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	2015	7660.00	Equity MMRDA- Nii Equity Concessionaire- 1609.00 (21%) Debt - 3753.00 (49%) VGF grant GoI- 1532.00 (20%) VGF grant GoM- 766.00(10%)
					Total - 7660.00 (100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	2016	12132.00	Govt., of AP: 1980.00 (16.32%) Gol - VGF 1458.00 (12.12%) Concessionaire 8694.00 (71.56%)
					Total 12132.00 (100%)
7.	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	9.25	2013	1250.00	State Govt./Agencies - 1250.00 (100%)
8.	Kochi Metro in July 2012	25.3,	Approved	5181.79	Equity Gol - 753.73.00 (15.24%) Equity GoK- 753.73.00 (15.24%) Sub. Debt for Central taxes Gol - 248.50(5.02%) Sub. Debt Central taxes Gok - 248.50(5.02%) JICA loan - 2170.00 (43.88%) State Taxes By GoK 237.33
					Total - 5181.00 (100%)
9.	Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	2012	1,070	Gol - 352.5 (32.94%) GNCTD - 325.5 (32.94%) JICA loan - 365.0 (34.12%)
					Total 1070.00 (100%)
10	Extension of Mukundpur- Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	2012	281.78	Gol - 209.80 (74.46%) including JICA Loan GNCTD - 20.10 (7.13%) GoUP - 51.88 (18.411%)
					Total - 281.78 (100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
II.	Mundka to Bahadurgarh	11.182	2012	1991	<p>(I) Delhi Portion Equity Gol-152.00 (7.63%) Equity (GNCTD) - 152.00(7.63%) DDA -54 (2.71%) GoH 0 152.00(7.63%) SD (Gol)- 89.50(4.50%) SD (GNCTD)-89.50(4.50%) JICA-222.00 (11.15%) DMRC (Property Development)- 168.00(8.44%)</p> <p>(II) Haryana Portion GOI- 204.00(10.25%) GoH- 598.(30.03%) DMRC-110.00(5.53%)</p> <p>Total- 1991.00(100%)</p>

Abbreviations:

- GDA- Ghaziabad Development Authority
- DMRC- Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
- Gol- Government of India
- GNCTD- Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
- DDA- Delhi Development Authority
- IIFCL- India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.
- GoH- Government of Haryana
- MMRDA- Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
- VGF- Viability Gap Funding
- GoK- Government of Kerala
- GoUP- Government of Uttar Pradesh
- JICA- Japan International Cooperation Agency.
- SD- Subordinate Debt

[Translation]

**Prices of Vegetables,
Fruits and Milk**

877. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sharp increase in the prices of vegetables, fruits and milk has been registered in the country recently;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a national market to ensure adequate supply of fruits, vegetables and milk to check the rise in their prices;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any action to check hoarding of these produce by the sellers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Government to check the sharp increase in the prices of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for vegetables, fruits and milk have shown fluctuations during the period June 2011- June 2012. Details of Monthly Wholesale Price Index(WPI) of Vegetables, Fruits and Milk (base year 2004-05=100) are given below:

Month/ Year	Vegetables	Fruits	Milk
1	2	3	4
Weight	1.74	2.11	3.24
June 2011	163.8	194.9	191.7
July	185.4	196.0	193.4

	1	2	3	4
Aug.		199.4	184.9	193.1
Sep.		216.8	176.6	195.3
Oct.		224.3	177.7	196.9
Nov.		209.4	173.6	197.3
Dec.		157.4	173.5	198.4
Jan-2012		146.9	172.2	201.4
Feb		161.0	170.2	201.5
March		190.0	176.4	201.3
April		237.6	197.0	202.9
May		224.0	195.1	204.1
June		243.8	187.8	205.7

The reasons for the fluctuations are mismatch between demand and supply due to seasonal factors. In addition the cost of transportation, cold storage costs, role of middlemen and speculation on impending shortage of food items due to drought situation are also responsible for the rise in prices. Increase in price of milk is mainly attributed to increase in the cost of production.

(c) and (d) As a follow up to the announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech, 2011-12, Government has launched a new Scheme on Vegetable initiative for urban Cluster with an outlay of Rs. 300 crores during 2011-12, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which has been continued in 2012-13 with similar outlay. The Scheme envisages development of vegetables clusters for ensuring supply of good quality vegetables to one city or town in every State having a population of one million and above

with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir where two capital cities have been covered. In the case of North East and the State of Goa which do not have any city with one million population, the capital city having less than one million population is covered. The Scheme covers all aspects relating to vegetable production, production & supply of planting material to marketing up to the retail level along with support for conducting baseline survey, formation of farmers groups, their linkages to aggregators and market besides training and capacity building of vegetables growers in the identified clusters. In addition efforts are made under National Horticulture Mission to increase the production of fruits and vegetable on long term basis. Incentives are also extended through market reforms.

Schemes such as Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) are being implemented to increase milk production and its marketing in a cost effective manner.

(e) to (g) Government has taken the following policy decisions for control of prices of fruits, vegetables and milk

1. Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
2. Due to satisfactory situation of milk in the country, export of casein and casein products were moved from "prohibited" to restricted category and export of casein is now permitted under licence w.e.f. 1st May, 2012. Export of skimmed milk powder was made free w.e.f. 8th June, 2012 and export incentive of 5% under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) w.e.f. 08.06.2012.

3. Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.

Naxalism

878. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI GAHESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of naxal activities reported along with the number of civilians and security personnel kidnapped, injured and killed and the number of naxalites arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of rehabilitation policy for naxalites under implementation and the number of naxalites surrendered and rehabilitated during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of cases of human rights violation by security forces in naxal affected States reported during the said period and the action taken thereon, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the financial assistance provided to the affected States to deal with naxalism; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government on the

development and security fronts to deal with the naxal problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The state-wise details of abductions, civilians killed, security forces killed, naxals killed, naxal arrested and naxals surrendered during the last three years and in the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Government reimburses expenditure incurred by the State Governments for rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists at the maximum rates of Rs. 20,000 per surrenderee who surrenders with regular weapons and Rs. 10,000 per surrenderee who surrenders without arms. The Government has also formulated a model surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy for Left Wing Extremists which, inter-alia, provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, a stipend of Rs. 2,000 per month for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons. Besides, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies.

State-wise details of naxals surrendered are given in the annexed statement.

(c) There are some instances of complaints being made against security forces for alleged violation of human rights during anti-naxal operations. In such matters, the State Governments / Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) initiate enquiries and if found guilty, departmental / criminal proceedings are launched against the erring personnel. The Government of India has issued instructions to all State Governments / CAPFs to adhere to the highest standards of human rights during anti-LWE operations and to strictly deal with aberrations, if any.

(d) Financial assistance is provided to the LWE affected states under various schemes namely Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations and Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme. The details of financial assistance provided to the LWE affected States under these schemes during last three years are given below:

Scheme	(Rs. Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Security Related Expenditure Scheme	60.00	315.17	200.79
Special Infrastructure Scheme	30.00	130.00	185.82
Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations	-	10.00	210.00
Modernization of Police Forces Scheme	578.61	510.58	285.99

(e) The Central Government has a holistic two pronged approach to combat LWE. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related intervention, apart from directly deploying CAPFs the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building by the states through schemes like the security related expenditure scheme, special infrastructure scheme,

construction of fortified police stations etc. In the development front, the central Government is implementing special scheme for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Road Requirement Plan-I etc. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

Statement

State-wise details of Civilians killed, personnel Security Forces Personnel killed, Naxals killed, Naxals arrested, Naxals surrendered and person abducted

State	2009						2010					
	Civilians killed	SFP killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered	No. of persons abducted	Civilians killed	SFs killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered	No. of persons abducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	18	0	17	358	89	3	24	0	13	289	141	16
Bihar	47	25	2	341	16	25	72	25	5	364	13	76
Chhattisgarh	163	127	142	421	16	121	171	172	83	902	6	162
Haryana	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	140	68	31	367	8	146	132	25	15	359	23	121
Karnataka	0	0	0	29	1	0	0	0	1	6	4	0
Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Maharashtra	41	52	4	50	8	38	35	10	3	76	22	9
Odisha	36	31	14	176	10	38	62	17	10	247	48	55
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	35	1	1	1	0	0	77	1	0
West Bengal	144	14	8	143	0	65	223	35	42	536	6	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	591	317	219	1981	150	437	720	285	172	2916	266	517

SFs: Security Forces

State	2011						2012 (up to July 31)					
	Civilians killed	SFP killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered	No. of persons abducted	Civilians killed	SFP killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered	No. of persons abducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	4	158	242	7	3	1	3	177	250	2
Bihar	60	3	14	428	26	87	19	1	5	285	35	16
Chhattisgarh	124	80	34	509	20	73	44	34	28	204	17	101
Jharkhand	149	33	16	380	17	126	84	23	5	237	3	90
Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Maharashtra	44	10	3	94	15	14	23	14	2	48	2	18
Odisha	39	14	23	171	49	49	20	12	4	83	20	34
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
West Bengal	43	2	5	238	15	21	0	0	1	50	18	1
Assam	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	469	142	99	2030	394	378	193	85	53	1109	345	262

SFP: Security Forces Personnel

Price of Sugar

879. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the price of sugar has spiralled recently despite surplus production and stock of sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total production, demand and stock of sugar along with its price during the last week of July 2012;

(c) whether the cartelization among the sugar mills is reportedly the possible cause for this sudden spurt in prices;

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

(e) the corrective steps, including action against such mills, taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The market price of sugar remained stable upto June, 2012 but started showing an upward trend from July, 2012 onwards. This recent increase in sugar prices is possibly on account of deficient monsoon leading to market's expectation of lower production in the ensuing 2012-13 sugar season, etc. Sugar production in 2011-12 sugar season is provisionally estimated at 260 lac MT, as against the domestic demand of about 220 lac MT. Based on the estimated production/demand and export permitted, the stock at the end of the current sugar season with the sugar mills are provisionally estimated at 62 lac MT. The retail price of sugar was in the range of Rs. 35-40/kg.

during the last week of July, 2012 in four metropolitan cities.

(c) to (e) No report of cartelization among the sugar mills has been received in the current sugar season. However, the price of sugar depends upon a number of factors like cost of raw material mainly sugarcane, conversion cost, domestic demand and supply situation, market sentiments, trends of international prices and production, etc. Further, it is the endeavour of the Government to keep sugar prices stable through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

[English]

Construction of Watersheds

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

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a comprehensive scheme for construction of watersheds in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the number of watersheds sanctioned/constructed under the River Valley Project in Maharashtra so far and in other States separately;

(d) the total amount sanctioned under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the small agriculture watersheds are not being properly utilised;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the proper utilisation of small watersheds?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Centrally Sponsored Programme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) on watershed basis through Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme for prevention of soil erosion, land degradation and to improve productivity of agricultural land across the country including Maharashtra.

Under RVP & FPR, watersheds in the range of 1000 to 5000 hectare (micro watersheds) are selected for development on a project basis spread over a period of four to seven years. State-wise numbers of watersheds sanctioned, amount of funds utilised during each of last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and funds allocated for current year are given as Statement.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise details of watersheds sanctioned (Saturated & Ongoing) and funds utilized in last three years (2009-10, to 2011-12) and allocation during current year under Centrally Sponsored Programme of Soil Conservation in Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of watershed saturated upto 2011-12	No. of ongoing watershed (during 2012-13)	Utilization of Funds			Funds Allocated during 2012-13
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201	17	722.03	738.61	965.32	952.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	23	184.19	568.51	673.44	300.00
3.	Assam	7	6	143.56	153.84	22.22	172.00
4.	Bihar	38	2	36.84	50.00	18.95	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	98	1	305.80	156.64	79.02	90.00
6.	Gujarat	76	43	1025.01	2111.11	1271.04	719.00
7.	Haryana	52	9	302.88	692.24	537.78	852.53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	259	55	751.08	751.68	582.76	760.00
9.	Jharkhand	293	27	51.51	103.67	202.10	77.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	179	18	2337.54	463.35	456.01	800.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Karnataka	302	106	1250.00	1250.00	1125.00	1000.00
12.	Kerala	30	4	129.24	150.70	101.73	185.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	362	71	26941.54	3283.02	1911.20	1869.67
14.	Maharashtra	159	81	2456.91	3287.40	949.77	525.00
15.	Manipur	3	16	453.00	500.00	344.50	290.00
16.	Meghalaya	0	10	127.46	50.00	50.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	10	23	350.00	750.00	535.00	250.00
18.	Nagaland	2	2	300.00	436.16	344.50	299.00
19.	Odisha	213	14	229.30	294.02	65.72	120.31
20.	Punjab	10	4	0.36	63.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	450	95	3322.98	3538.32	2805.17	3200.00
22.	Sikkim	8	3	245.00	118.40	155.25	176.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	182	91	1487.51	1681.18	1235.78	1200.00
24.	Tripura	9	4	61.47	153.10	21.42	23.25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	617	96	2270.00	2100.00	2007.25	1500.00
26.	Uttarakhand	170	29	400.00	385.90	350.00	420.72
27.	West Bengal	299	0	418.11	627.81	583.77	0.00
Total		4030	850	22056.32	24458.66	17394.70	15782.92

Shortage of Houses

881. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of housing units in the country including Delhi and National Capital Region;

(b) if so, whether the Government has estimated the housing shortage and housing requirement at National and State levels in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the number of housing units proposed to be constructed under the set targets during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the amount likely to be incurred thereon, State/city/town-wise;

(d) whether the Government has been successful

in achieving the housing targets set during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(e) if so, the targets fixed and achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose, State/city/town-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate the housing shortage and housing requirement in urban areas of the country, had estimated the housing shortage as 24.71 million in 2007. They had estimated that the total requirements of housing at the end of 11th Five Year Plan period would be 26.53 million.

As per the said estimates, there was a shortage of 1.13 million Dwelling Units in Delhi in 2007.

(b) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, has constituted a Technical Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to estimate urban housing shortage for the 12th Five Year Plan Period (2012-17).

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes in order to bridge the housing shortage:

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2005 to support provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- Target for the Mission Period (2007-12)
- For the Mission Period (2005-12), a

target for construction of 1.5 million dwelling units was fixed.

- Achievements - Since inception of the Mission, a total of 527 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 1,084 projects under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved so far for construction/up-gradation of 10,17,252 and 5,70,951 houses respectively under BSUP and IHSDP along with necessary infrastructure facilities respectively. The State-wise/City-wise/town-wise/projects-wise details of the projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement-I. Details of Funds utilized through releases are given in Statement-II.
- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) ended in 31.03.2012 which has now been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 only for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.
- The scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with an aim to provide 50% Central Assistance (90% for North Eastern and Special Category States including the cost of land acquisition, if required) for creation of affordable housing stock including rental housing and transit housing.
- Target for 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Periods - The scheme of RAY is a reform oriented and demand driven scheme and progress under the scheme depends upon the pace set by States. Therefore, no targets have been set under RAY for 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Periods.

- Achievements - Under RAY, 8 pilot projects with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 crores involving Central Assistance of Rs. 197.09 crores have been approved for construction of total 8,400 dwelling units. The first installment of Rs. 65.69 crores has been released to the concerned States. State/city/town-wise details of the funds released under RAY are given in Statement-III.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP): ISHUP was launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2008 with an aim to provide interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low income Groups (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and offer 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.
- Target for 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) - The scheme of ISHUP was a demand driven scheme. However, plan outlay under this scheme was provided to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries. The scheme has ended on 31.03.2012.
- Achievements - As on 31.03.2012, under ISHUP 10,215 beneficiaries have been covered and NPV of subsidy of Rs. 9.20 crores has been released during the 11th Five Year Plan period. State-wise details of funds sanctioned and number of beneficiaries covered are given in Statement-IV.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.
- Target for 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Periods -This is a demand driven scheme and open to all private operators to avail the benefits, therefore no targets have been fixed.
- Achievements - A total of 8 projects of Rajasthan have been sanctioned under this scheme with a Central assistance of Rs. 7.2 crore for construction of 5,776 affordable dwelling units. The 1st installment of Rs. 2.2 crore has been released. The town-wise details of the projects are given in Statement-V.

Statement-I

JNNURM - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (Sub Mission II) - Total Projects Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	3559.51	139854	1605.31	1265.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	48.80
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	4	66.81	1092	59.60	15.29
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	4	1033.03	25728	446.13	374.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	10	461.50	19474	362.08	169.29
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	528.23
8.	Gujarat	5	27	2067.09	113488	1015.47	737.23
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	7.37
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	47.15
13.	Jharkhand	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	82.18
14.	Karnataka	2	19	854.43	28288	412.64	316.75
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	132.83
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	705.08	41446	344.26	226.47
17.	Maharashtra	5	62	6240.41	152223	3019.96	1749.47
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	32.93
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	26.12
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	40.06
21.	Nagaland	1	1	133.08	3504	105.60	79.20
22.	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	31.20
23.	Punjab	2	4	168.86	7376	84.37	26.39
24.	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	31.00
25.	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	85.47
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	21.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	52	2339.08	92668	1047.68	651.33
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	823.49
30.	Uttarakhand	3	11	75.54	1658	58.37	18.90
31.	West Bengal	2	112	4187.78	158556	2053.16	1056.05
Total		65 Cities	527	30188.69	1017252	14914.97	8749.26

Statement-II

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II Total Projects Approved

Status as on 08.08.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Coit Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	417	1879.59	78746	806.78	665.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	8	743.43	31525	366.64	284.06
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	172.27	5160	113.07	0.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnarn	12	764.22	24423	318.81	315.96
Sub Total		4	39	3559.51	139854	1605.31	1265.49
1.	Assam	Guwahati	2	108.44	2260	97.60	48.80
Sub-total		1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	48.80
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	66.81	1092	59.60	5.29
Sub-total		1	4	66.81	1092	59.60	15.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	4	1033.03	25728	446.13	374.28
	Sub-total	1	4	1033.03	25728	446.13	374.28
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10	461.50	19474	362.08	169.29
	Sub-total	1	10	461.50	19474	362.08	169.29
1.	Bihar	Patna	17	655.41	20372	274.05	68.51
2.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	1	54.57	2000	38.71	9.68
	Sub-total	2	18	709.981	22372	312.76	78.19
1.	Delhi	Delhi	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	528.23
	Sub-total	1	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	528.23
1.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	5	567.68	33824	276.21	259.81
2.	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	193.32	8664	93.77	47.40
3.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	81.25	2448	62.49	15.62
4.	Gujarat	Surat	12	699.30	46856	332.48	284.51
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara	6	525.54	21696	250.51	129.89
	Sub-total	5	27	2067.09	113488	1015.47	737.23
1.	Goa	Panaji	1	10.22	155	4.60	1.13
	Sub-total	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	1.13
1.	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	31.18
	Sub-total	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	31.18
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	24.01	636	18.27	7.37
	Sub-total	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	7.37
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	3	49.09	1455	41.40	23.89
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	2	113.30	5222	93.05	23.26
	Sub-total	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	47.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	263.58	8928	200.60	50.15
2.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	148.86	4176	71.98	17.99
3.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5	117.94	3620	56.16	14.04
	Sub-total	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	82.18
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	15	595.80	20154	241.27	173.10
2.	Karnataka	Mysore	4	258.63	8134	171.36	143.64
	Sub-total	2	19	854.43	28288	412.64	316.75
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	208.01	13187	165.73	82.53
2.	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	50.30
	Sub-total	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	132.83
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	443.45	23609	212.28	143.13
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	156.70	8017	75.03	54.72
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	4	87.53	8500	43.69	18.68
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	17.41	1320	13.26	9.95
	Sub-total	4	22	705.08	41446	344.26	226.47
1.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	18	2862.86	55291	1213.36	746.12
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11	781.21	10909	319.61	111.12
3.	Maharashtra	Nashik	7	285.20	13380	128.71	77.21
4.	Maharashtra	Nanded	11	1095.95	27985	775.07	401.11
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	413.91
	Sub-total	5	62	6240.41	152223	3019.96	1749.47
1.	Manipur	Imphal	1	51.23	1250	43.91	32.93
	Sub-total	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	32.93
1.	Meghalaya	Shillong	3	51.74	768	40.35	26.12
	Sub-total	1	3	51.74	768	40.33	26.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal	4	91.32	1096	80.11	40.06
	Sub-total	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	40.06
1.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	133.08	35041	105.60	79.20
	Sub-total	1	1	133.08	3504	105.60	79.20
1.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	4	63.60	2153	46.16	29.20
2.	Orissa	Puri	2	11.02	355	8.02	2.00
	Sub-total	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	31.20
1.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	104.86	5728	52.38	24.95
2.	Punjab	Amritsar	2	63.99	1648	31.98	1.44
	Sub-total	2	4	168.86	7376	84.37	26.39
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	135.98	2964	83.20	31.00
	Sub-total	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	31.00
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	1	107.71	5337	84.57	42.28
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	181.50	5814	88.11	43.18
	Sub-total	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	85.47
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	24	1385.07	37887	600.41	366.44
2.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	574.80	28887	265.62	137.76
3.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	379.21	25894	181.64	147.13
	Sub-total	3	52	2339.08	92668	1047.68	651.33
1	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	33.58	254	29.06	21.79
	Sub-total	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	21.79
1	Tripura	Agartala	1	16.73	256	13.96	13.96
	Sub-total	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	13.96
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	68.46	1635	31.66	20.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	605.55	16793	280.46	189.54
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	371.72	14044	172.57	93.54
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	214.10	4598	158.49	115.37
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	391.86	10838	180.49	176.89
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	456.12	14346	211.51	155.35
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	246.00	5963	113.86	72.02
	Sub-total	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	823.49
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	9	62.61	1362	48.04	13.13
2.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	3.62	91	2.90	2.17
3.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1	9.30	200.00	7.43	3.60
	Sub-total	3	11	75.54	1658	58.37	18.90
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	101	3609.64	135828	1766.24	884.42
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	11	578.14	22725	286.92	171.63
	Sub-total	2	112	4187.78	158556	2053.16	1056.05
0		65	527	30188.69	1017252	14914.97	8749.26

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved

Status as on 08.08.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	74	989.68	39945	677.30	629.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48
3.	A&N Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	35.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	28	32	757.89	28623	380.79	211.89
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	118.31
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	1.67
8.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29
9.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	0.70
10.	Gujurat	43	44	425.71	26002	254.65	195.17
11.	Haryana	15	25	318.42	16611	244.89	153.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	9	75.11	2043	50.09	24.39
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	107.41	71.66
14.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	65.66
15.	Karnataka	32	34	410.30	17237	222.56	218.60
16.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	149.49
17.	Madhya Pradesh	53	56	376.28	22998	257.43	136.43
18.	Mizoram	9	11	56.07	2550	41.05	29.78
19.	Rajasthan	59	67	1046.61	46437	639.20	373.21
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	11.21
21.	Manipur	7	7	70.21	4214	52.20	32.35
22.	Maharashtra	92	128	2670.46	116668	1684.44	824.88
23.	Nagaland	4	4	101.86	3431	60.99	29.92
24.	Orissa	35	38	289.50	13097	194.53	124.16
25.	Punjab	11	16	340.12	10909	145.64	72.82
26.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74
27.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96
28.	Tamil Nadu	93	94	566.11	37715	400.45	359.50
29.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	34.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	683.22
31.	Uttarakhand	19	22	177.55	5410	97.92	65.55
32.	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	646.36
Total		928	1084	12048.50	570951	7740.41	5322.32

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total projects approved

Status as on 08.08.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Adoni (Revised)	1	4.75	0	3.80	3.80	27 Dec-07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.65	384	1.23	0.92	27-Feb-07
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam;	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.50	0	2.80	2.80	7-Nov-07
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapa Ha-infrastructure (Revised)	1	8.32	0	6.10	6.10	27-Dec-07
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0	2.72	2.72	27-Dec-07
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	1	5.74	0	4.60	4.60	22-Oct-08
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	10.80	0	8.64	8.88	29-Oct-07
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	1	15.38	0	12.00	12.00	27-Dec-07
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Praicasam	Chlrالا	1	3.52	0	2.82	2.82	27-Dec-07
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	1	4.22	0	3.38	3.38	27-Dec-07
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Dhone, (Revised)	1	1.12	0	0.89	1.79	22-Oct-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadvral (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	8.30	513	5.00	3.92	27-Feb-07
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadvral-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.88	0	2.84	1.42	27-Dec-07
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Gudur (Revised)	1	17.84	1536	9.53	9.61	27-Feb-07
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0	15.86	11.90	19-Oct-07
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	47.45	2432	24.47	16.24	21-Jan-09
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira priyadarshinin colony, Rajampet (Revised)	1	5.63	510	4.50	1.47	11-Oct-06
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon (Revised)	1	14.11	0	11.29	12.80	7-Nov-07
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Bugga Vanka (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	6.94	600	5.55	2.83	28-Sep-06
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	8.18	534	6.54	3.05	28 Sep-06
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa -Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	9.38	0	7.51	8.95	29-Oct-07
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa -Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV) (Revised)	1	2.23	0	1.78	1.88	22-Oct-08
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa -Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V) (Revised)	1	5.84	0	4.67	5.00	22-Oct-08
24.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	10.70	662	6.32	6.69	11-Oct-06
25.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) Revised	1	11.79	0	8.51	6.38	27Dec-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	67.56	3120	28.59	11.87	21-Jan-09
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar (Revised)	1	27.11	2304	21.69	17.41	11-Oct-06
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0	1.22	1.22	27-Dec-07
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0	3.46	3.46	27-Dec-07
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kbammam (Polepally) (Revised)	1	11.78	1118	9.17	4.29	11-Oct-06
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem (Revised)	1	9.37	938	7.50	7.50	11-Oct-06
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	21.24	2112	16.99	16.99	11-Oct-06
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kornool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	18.55	0	14.84	7.91	30-Jan-09
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macherla (Revised)	1	16.81	0	11.99	11.99	27-Dec-07
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1	9.17	0	7.34	3.85	28-Feb-09
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle (Revised)	1	4.29	0	3.43	3.80	27-Dec-07
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	9.36	525	7.48	3.86	27-Feb-07
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar-infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	12.22	0	9.78	10.83	12-Jun-07
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherial-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	15.49	0	11.82	12.52	29 Oct-07
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	11.69	986	6.20	6.20	27-Feb-07
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	14.50	0	11.60	11.60	29-Oct-07
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	4.99	401	2.71	1.35	27-Feb-07
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) Revised	1	12.28	0	9.82	10.87	29-Oct-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure Revised	1	19.67	0	15.68	15.68	29-Oct-07
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet Revised	1	12.58	0	10.07	10.07	27-Dec-07
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal (Revised)	1	10.26	0	8.21	4.45	23-Feb-09
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad (Revised)	1	9.48	1020	7.55	5.66	11-Oct-06
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongcile	1	2.84	0	2.27	2.27	27-Dec-07
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1	4.50	0	3.60	2.50	22-Oct-08
50.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram (Revised)	1	28.18	1416	15.41	15.98	21-Jan-09
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur (Revised)	1	13.27	0	10.62	10.62	28-Feb-09
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula (Revised)	1	14.69	0	11.75	11.75	27-Dec-07
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa (Revised)	1	18.12	1500	12.84	12.85	11-Oct-06
54.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	40.17	3023	24.52	19.23	11-Oct-06
55.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajhundry City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	58.74	2832	29.40	12.44	21-Jan-09
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandra puram (Revised)	1	9.62	720	5.84	4.61	11-Oct-06
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti (Revised)	1	11.96	1013	9.57	5.67	11-Oct-06
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	1	5.82	0	4.65	5.00	22-Oct-08
59.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	13.021	912	8.30	6.47	11-Oct-06
60.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	19.79	888	9.58	9.30	21-Jan-09
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak (Revised)	1	7.35	480	3.96	3.41	11-Oct-06
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli (Revised)	1	14.10	0	11.14	11.14	27-Dec-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet	1	3.97	0	3.18	3.18	27-Dec-07
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sricilla (Revised)	1	13.22	1111	10.57	4.33	11-Oct-06
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	SuryaPeta (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	18.50	1556	9.82	498	27-Feb-07
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	21.18	0	16.94	18.62	29-Oct 07
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru (Revised)	1	12.75	0	10.20	11.06	27-Dec-07
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, distt. Guntur (Revised)	1	5.16	0	4.13	4.13	22-Oct-08
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4087	37.75	37.75	27-Apr-07
70.	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)					12.83	21-Feb-09
71.	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)					9.19	21-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated 20.01.12	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta & Avilala) (Phase-IV)					36.29	21-Feb-09
72.	Andhra Pradesh	Suntur	Vinukonda (Revised)	1	14.71	0	11.75	11.75	27-Dec-07
73.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthy (Phase-I) Revised)	1	3.60	384	2.79	2.85	27-Feb-07
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy -Infrastructure Phase-II Revised	1	11.74	0	9.39	9.39	27-Dec-07
75.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29	1.14	22-Oct-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
76.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak (Revised)	1	5.71	328	4.67	3.84	11-Oct-06
	Total		56	74	989.68	39945	677.30	629.85	
1.	A&N Island	Andamans	Port Blair	1	9.88	0	8.90	3.16	26-Feb-09
2.	A&N Island	Andamans	Port Blair	1	5.27	40	4.74	2.37	24-Mar-08
	Total		1	2	15.151	40	13.64	5.53	
1.	Arunanchal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Roing town	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48	26-Nov-08
	Total		1	1	9.95	176	8.96	4.48	
1.	Assam	Karimganj	Badarpur	1	1.23	56	1.11	0.55	27-Feb-07
2.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Bokajan	1	10.49	1010	8.61	4.30	26-Feb-09
3.	Assam	Nagaon	Dhing	1	3.00	790	2.57	1.28	26-Sep-07
4.	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri	1	5.46	99	4.68	2.34	27-Feb-07
5.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat	1	3.59	839	3.08	1.54	10-Jun-07
6.	Assam	Nagaon	Kampur town	1	1.81	384	1.55	0.78	26-Sep-07
7.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	1	17.92	1301	13.73	6.87	18-Dec-09
8.	Assam	Karimganj	Karimganj	1	5.55	458	4.99	2.50	27-Feb-07
9.	Assam	Nagaon	Lanka	1	2.66	409	2.28	1.14	10-Jun-07
10.	Assam	Darrang	Mangaldoi	1	3.85	949	3.30	1.65	6-Oct-07
11.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	1	14.38	802	11.48	5.74	11-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari	1	2.94	201	2.S2	1.26	27-Apr-07
13.	Assam	Kamrup	Palashbari	1	2.07	108	1.76	0.88	27-Apr-07
14.	Assam	Barpeta	Sartfiebari town	1	1.62	260	1.39	0.70	26-Sep-07
15.	Assam	Nalbari	Thiu	1	3.89	162	3.29	1.65	1i-Feb-09
16.	Assam	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	1	4.52	840	3.88	1.94	10 Jun-07
Total			16	16	84.99	8688	70.22	35.11	
1.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Ara		31.22	754	15.06	7.53	28-Feb -09
2.	Bihar	Araria	Araria City	1	21.26	728	11.13	6.56	30-Mar-10
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	3.08	247	2.43	2.43	21-Mar-07
4.	Bihar	Barh	Barh Phase-I	1	34.66	1154	15.42	7.71	28-Mar-11
5.	Bihar	Barh	Barh Phase-II	1	20.30	500	10.69	5.34	28-Mar-12
6.	Bihar	Klshanganj	Bahadurganj	1	5.00	294	3.63	3.63	21-Aug-07
7.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Belsand	1	50.55	1487	20.87	10.43	28-Mar-12
8.	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	1	24.50	853	15.86	7.93	21-Feb-09
9.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	1	16.56	1188	11.72	11.72	21-Mar-07
10.	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	1	24.54	810	16.08	16.08	21-Feb-09
11.	Bihar	Gaya	Gaya	1	44.59	1747	19.18	0.00	28-Mar-11
12.	Bihar	Araria	Farbesganj	1	21.53	870	9.02	4.51	28-Mar-11
13.	Bihar	Jamui	Jamui	1	25.30	960	11.17	5.58	28-Mar-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Bihar	Araria	Jogbani	1	12.71	321	6.64	3.32	28-Feb-09
15.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	1	3.20	143	2.56	2.56	27-Feb-07
16.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj(Ph.-I)	1	12.02	552	8.74	8.74	27-Apr-07
17.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Ph.-II)	1	30.55	1255	12.62	6.31	28-Mar-11
18.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura Phase-I	1	12.43	319	6.44	3.22	28-Feb-09
19.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura Phase-II	1	20.32	776	9.99	4.99	30-Mar 10
20.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Motipur	1	5.44	520	4.29	4.29	21-Mar-07
21.	Bihar	Patna	Mokama	1	69.54	1950	34.25	17.13	28-Mar-12
22.	Bihar	Munger	Munger	1	20.19	868	8.55	4.28	30-Mar-10
23.	Bihar	Patna	Naubat Pur	1	49.07	1500	22.21	11.11	28-Mar-12
24.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Nabi Nagar	1	43.67	1277	21.70	10.85	28-Mar-12
25.	Bihar	Paschim Champanan	Narkatiaganj	1	3.84	300	2.93	1.46	21-Mar-07
26.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea Phase-I	1	14.90	1487	10.83	10.83	21-Aug-07
27.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea Phase-II	1	50.87	1615	22.65	11.33	28-Mar-12
28.	Bihar	Samastipur	Roseru	1	14.32	1562	10.76	5.38	21-Mar-07
29.	Bihar	Saharsa	Saharsa	1	19.33	820	8.84	4.42	30-Mar-10
30.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura	1	2.38	207	1.87	1.87	21-Mar-07
31.	Bihar	Supaul	Supual	1	7.99	207	4.12	2.06	28-Feb-09
32.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	1	42.04	1352	18.54	9.27	28-Mar-12
Total			28	32	757.89	28623	330.79	211.89	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chhattisgarh	Ialpur	Abhanpur	1	2.61	210	1.92	1.92	28-Sep-06
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Balod	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91	28-Sep-06
3.	Chhattisgarh	Jurg	Bemetara	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.91	H-Oct-06
4.	Chhattisgarh	Jaipur	Bhalapara	1	4.98	450	3.62	3.62	28-Sep-06
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bhillai	1	12.16	1168	8.79	8.79	28-Sep-06
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-I)	1	17.85	1344	12.13	9.10	28-Sep-06
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-II)	1	79.33	6492	53.08	39.81	28-Sep-06
8.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargaon	1	7.99	480	6.01	3.00	28-Feb-09
9.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	1	2.58	200	1.91	1.43	78-Sep 06
10.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg	1	18.14	1638	13.20	13.20	28-Sep-06
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur	1	9.02	880	6.51	6.51	28-Sep-06
12.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Jamul	1	2.95	228	2.18	2.18	11-Oct-06
13.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Kawardha	1	15.63	1032	11.68	5.84	28 Feb-09
14.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Khairagarh	1	7.52	492	5.62	2.81	28-Feb-09
15.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Kumhari	1	3.40	320	2.46	2.46	28-Sep-06
16.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kunud	1	2.38	204	1.74	1.74	28-Sep-06
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh	1	15.93	1312	10.65	5.32	11-Oct-06
18.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Rajcindgaon	1	17.97	1072	13.52	6.76	28-Feb-09
Total			17	18	225.80	17922	158.83	118.31	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	D & N Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-I	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.23	24-Mar-08
2.	D & N Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II	1	5.24	144	2.89	1.45	16-Feb-10
Total			1	2	5.74	144 00	3.34	1.87	
1.	Daman & Diu	Daman	Daman	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29	24-Mar-08
Total			1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.29	
1.	Gujarat	Amreli	Amreli (Revised)	1	3.39	281	2.40	3.65	27-Feb-07
2.	Gujarat	Anand	Anand (Revised)	1	5.61	416	4.31	3.86	26-Feb-09
3.	Gujarat		Anand	1	11.64	464	6.16	3.08	24-Nov-11
4.	Gujarat	Amreli	Bagosora (Revised)	1	5.28	376	3.62	3.69	27-Feb-07
5.	Gujarat	Anond	Boriavi	1	8.33	611	4.40	4.40	21-Aug-07
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar					6.41	19-Nov-09
7.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Chorwad	1	28.17	1088	15.78	7.89	21-Oct-11
8.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Cholila	1	5.61	240	3.17	1.59	21-Oct-11
9.	Gujarat		Dehgam	1	7.45	256	4.45	2.23	24-Nov-11
10.	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod	1	12.32	480	8.01	4.01	26-Feb-09
11.	Gujarat		Dhaivduko (Revised)	1	1.33	96	0.72	3.16	26-Sep-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12	Valsad	Dharmapur					0.58	26-Sep-07
13.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	1	6.11	564	4.85	4.85	27-Feb-07
14.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Gondal	1	18.68	1775	14.46	14.46	26-Sep-07
15.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Halol	1	6.09	446	4.87	2.44	21-Mar-07
16.	Gujarat	Surendranagai	Harvad	1	14.86	828	9.82	4.91	26-Feb-09
17.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Himmatnagar	1	15.20	1296	9.82	4.91	13-Feb-08
18.	Gujarat		Idar	1	24.72	1056	13.99	6.99	29-Dec-11
19.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	10.06	864	7.33	5.50	27-Feb-07
20.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY	1	3.31	254	0.51	0.51	21-May-09
21.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Jetpur (Revised)	1	14.10	963	9.41	8.07	18-May-07
22.	Gujarat		Kodinar	1	13.76	512	7.92	3.96	24-Nov-11
23.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Kuticina	1	11.90	608	6.73	3.37	9-Nov-11
24.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Karjan	1	12.28	512	6.52	3.26	9-Nov-11
25.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kaalol	1	5.97	400	4.03	2.02	26-Feb-09
26.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Kadi	1	14.06	664	8.62	4.31	26-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Anand	Khambat					2.35	21-Mar-07
28	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Limdi	1	5.18	384	2.95	1.48	24-Jan-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	1	6.66	500	3.65	1.83	24-Jan-08
	Project cancelled on 28/3/12	Kochchh	Mandvi					8.68	21-Aug-07
31.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Madasa (Revised)	1	3.69	240	2.09	4.88	26-Feb-09
32.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Morbi	1	27.52	1008	16.63	7.76	9-Nov-11
33.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari (Revised)	1	6.48	368	3.71	4.96	
34.	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY	1	2.27	387	0.77	0.77	11-May-09
35.	Gujarat		Padra	1	4.14	168	2.25	1.12	24-Nov-11
36.	Gujarat	Patan	Patan (Revised)	1	3.20	240	2.31	4.57	21-Mar-07
37.	Gujarat	Anand	Period (Revised)	1	5.21	224	3.28	4.10	26-Feb-09
38.	Gujarat	Sabar Kanriia	Prantij	1	5.09	449	3.45	1.72	26-Sep-07
39.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) (under VAMBAY)	1	11.60	1160	2.90	2.90	21-May-09
40.	Gujarat	Panchmahai	Santrampur	1	6.38	272	3.05	1.53	9-Nov-11
41.	Gujarat	Sural	Songadh	1	11.54	784	7.16	3.68	26-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12	Anand	Uncha					3.76	24-Jan-08
43.	Gujarat	Junagarh	Una (Revised)	1	10.76	1008	7.76	4.84	21-Mar-07
44.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Uncha	1	9.40	624	5.55	5.55	18-May-07
45.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Upleta	1	5.63	396	3.47	1.74	24-Jan-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY	1	0.38	86	0.22	0.22	21-May-09
47.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY	1	5.76	768	1.92	1.92	21-May-09
48.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Veraval-patan	1	24.01	960	13.28	6.64	21-Oct-11
49.	Gujarat	Vaisad	Vaisad	1	12.11	926	7.47	3.73	24-Jan-08
	Project Conceited on 38/3/14.	Vaisad	Vapi					3.59	18-May-07
Total			43	44	425.71	20002	264.66	195.17	
1.	Goa	South Geo	Cuncoilm	1	4.10	70	1.40	0.70	9-Nov-11
Total			1	1	4.10	70	1.40	0.70	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Baddi	1	14.75	480	8.91	4.46	21-Feb-09
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Dharamshala	1	9.42	328	6.62	3.31	27-Feb-08
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	1	4.43	152	3.41	1.71	27-Feb-08
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Nalagarh	1	5.47	128	3.75	1.86	21-Feb-09
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Parwanoo	1	11.61	192	8.22	4.11	21-Feb-09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sundernagar	1	9.99	208	6.63	3.32	25-Feb-11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkaghat Phase-I	1	7.39	130	5.08	2.54	25-Feb-11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkoghat Phase-II	1	2.39	89	1.30		28-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Solan	1	9.51	336	6.16	3.08	27-Feb-08
Total			8	9	75.11	2043	60.09	24.39	
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city Phase-I	1	15.40	495	12.32	2.32	28-Sep-06
2.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city Phase-II	1	5.94		4.70		20-Mar-12
3.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar Phase-I	1	11.4	423	9.13	9.13	28-Aug-06
4.	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar Phase-II	1	6.15		4.87		20-Mar-12
	Project Cancelled	Ambala	Ambala Bandhu Nagar						28-Aug-06
5.	Haryana	Ambala	Narakigarh (Ambala) Phase-I	1	7.19	611	5.76	5.76	28-Sep-06
6.	Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh Phase-II	1	5.19		4.11		20-Mar-12
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	23.14	28-Aug-06
8.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Dadri	1	12.11	605	9.69	9.69	28-Sep-06
9.	Haryana	Hisar	Hissar Phase-I	1	26.81	1360	18.95	9.48	28-Nov-06
10.	Haryana	Hisar	Hissar Phase-II	1	17.93	195	12.88		28-Mar-12
11.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri Phase-I	1	26.52	968	18.80	18.80	28-Nov-06
12.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri Phase-II	1	5.94	0	4.76		20-Mar-12
13.	Haryana	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.86	28-NOV-06
14.	Haryana	Jind	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	7.47	28-Feb-09
15.	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka Phase-I	1	2.59	130	2.07	1.04	28-Sep-06
16.	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka Phase-II	1	0.98	0	0.71		28-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	1.42	20-Feb-09
18.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	8.61	28-Sep-06
19.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	8.84	28-Sep-06
20.	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.73	8.86	28-Sep-06
21.	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore Phase-I	1	3.79	150	3.03	1.51	28-Sep-06
22.	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore Phase-II	1	0.83	0	0.60		28-Mar-12
23.	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	19.20	14-Dec-06
24.	Haryana	Yamunannagar	Yamunanagar Phase-I	1	11.20	652	8.96	4.48	20-Feb-09
25.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar Phase-II	1	6.37	0	5.10		20-Mar-12
Total			15	25	318.42	16611	244.89	153.88	
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantanag	1	3.47	53	3.08	3.08	27-Apr-07
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Bandipora	1	5.16	413	3.35	3.35	30-Jan-09
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	Banlhal	1	4.13	57	3.11	2.33	27-Apr-07
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-I)	1	8.40	672	5.44	2.72	30-Jan-09
5.	Jammu A Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-II)	1	3.47	0	3.12	1.56	11-Nov-09
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	Basholi	1	4.64	592	3.34	2.51	27-Apr-07
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	Batata	1	3.67	114	3.02	2.26	27-Apr-07
8.	Jammu A Kashmir	Badgam	Budgam (Housing)	1	1.06	85	0.69	0.69	30-Jan-09
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67	0.34	5-Aug-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Chenani	1	2.38	103	1.77	0.88	10-Mar-11
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Uri	1	1.55	51	1.21	0.60	10-Mar-11
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Arnia	1	2.81	124	2.08	1.04	10-Mar-11
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	Bhaderwah	1	2.46	103	1.83	0.91	10-Mar-11
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	Bilawar	1	3.53	175	2.54	1.27	10-Mar-11
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Chak Malal	1	2.12	92	1.57	0.71	10-Mar-11
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Dooru Verinag	1	2.45	82	1.94	0.91	10-Mar-11
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	Kalakote	1	3.34	140	2.45	1.26	10-Mar-11
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Kokemag	1	2.62	83	2.01	1.03	10-Mar-11
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	Leh	1	9.86	0	8.80	4.43	28-Mar-11
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY	1	1.58	292	0.66	0.66	21-May-09
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Housing)	1	1.31	110	0.86	0.86	30-Jan-09
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20	0.60	5-Aug-10
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-I)	1	0.89	71	0.56	0.56	30-Jan-09
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-II)	1	0.71	0	0.61	0.34	11-Nov-09
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-I)	1	2.45	196	1.56	1.56	30-Jan-09
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	1.771	0	1.59	0.80	11-Nov-09
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Khour	1	4.53	313	3.43	2.57	27-Apr-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-I)	1	3.20	256	2.07	2.07	30Jan-09
29.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.01	1.01	11-Nov-09
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	Kupwara	1	2.83	226	1.83	1.83	30-Jan-09
31.	Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-I)	1	1.75	140	1.13	1.13	30-Jan-09
32.	Jammu & Kashmir	Bodgam	Magam (Phase-II)	1	0.84	0	0.76	0.38	11-Nov-09
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-I)	1	0.55	44	0.36	0.36	30-Jan-09
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-II)	1	0.63	0	0.57	0.28	11-Nov-09
35.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajauri	Nowshera	1	3.24	110	2.24	1.68	27-Apr-07
36.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	Parole	1	6.70	1001	4.84	3.63	27-Apr-07
37.	Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	Poonch	1	7.06	270	5.06	3.79	27-Apr-07
38.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Ramgarh	1	1.29	50	1.05	0.79	27-Apr-07
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1	2.34	187	1.51	1.14	30-Jan-09
40.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1	2.24	0	2.02	1.01	11-Nov-09
41.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-I)	1	2.79	223	1.81	1.35	30-Jan-09
42.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-II)	1	2.72	0	1.39	0.70	11-Nov-09
43.	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.65	132	1.07	1.07	30-Jan-09
44.	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-I)	1	1.43	0	1.29	0.64	11-Nov-09
45.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-I)	1	5.58	446	3.61	1.81	30-Jan-09
46.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-II)	1	3.41	0	3.07	1.53	11-Nov-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY	1	4.64	316	0.71	0.71	21-May-09
48.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Housing)	1	2.59	207	1.68	1.68	30-Jan-09
49.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49	0.75	5-Aug-10
50.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajauri	Thana Mandi	1	3.76	94	3.07	2.30	27-Apr-07
Total			37	50	147.60	7623	107.41	71.66	
1.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa	1	12.99	736	7.51	3.76	5-Jan-09
2.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Chatra Ph-I	1	19.83	932	11.72	5.86	5-Aug-10
3.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24	6.12	26-Feb-09
4.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla	1	19.67	1292	15.58	7.79	24-Jan-08
5.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38	5.69	21-Jan-09
6.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	19.54	9.77	21-Jan-09
7.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48	7.74	17-Jan-11
8.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39	6.19	26-Feb-09
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34	4.67	26-Feb-09
10.	Jharkhand	Sarikela-kharsawan	Saraikela	1	27.69	1353	16.15	8.07	5 Aug-10
Total			10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	65.66	
1.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	1	12.37	950	8.03	4.02	27-Apr-07

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Angamaly	1	2.80	380	2.24	2.24	10-Feb-09
3.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Attingal	1	1.56	201	1.25	1.25	27-Feb-07
4.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Aluva	1	0.58	90	0.43	0.43	16-Feb-10
5.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Cherthala	1	4.82	454	3.45	1.72	16-Feb-10
6.	Kerala	Kottayom	Changanassery Phase I	1	3.73	388	2.69	2.69	27-Feb-07
7.	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery Phase II	1	9.64	850	6.44	3.22	5-Mar-10
8.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chavakkad	1	1.60	135	1.27	1.27	13-May-07
9.	Kerala	Thrissur	Chalakydy	1	3.81	534	2.65	1.32	16-Feb-10
10.	Kerala	Palakkad	Chitur-Tattamangatam	1	12.74	1313	9.77	9.77	27-Feb-07
11.	Kerala	Thrissur	Guruvayoor	1	1.84	123	1.35	0.68	10-Feb-09
12.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakutia Phase-I	1	1.09	151	0.87	0.87	24-Jan-08
13.	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjaiakuda Phase-II	1	3.78	394	2.52	1.26	5-Mar-10
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodungalloor	1	5.69	285	3.48	1.74	5-Mar-10
15.	Kerala	Kottayam	Kottayam	1	7.77	831	5.34	2.67	5-Mar-10
16.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-I	1	2.06	221	1.65	1.65	27-Feb-07
17.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-II	1	5.53	855	4.13	2.06	5-Mar-10
18.	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta	1	1.72	78	1.18	0.59	5-Mar-10
19.	Kerala	Kannur	Kannur	1	1.95	301	1.56	0.78	18-May-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kasargade	1	1.33	174	1.02	1.02	27-Feb-07
21.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Kothamangalam	1	1.83	192	1.47	0.73	10-Feb-09
22.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Koyilandi	1	3.08	435	2.46	2.46	27-Feb-07
23.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kozhikodde	1	7.15	511	5.47	2.74	27-Feb-07
24.	Kerala	Thrissur	Kunnamkulam	1	1.88	206	1.43	1.43	27-Feb-07
25.	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	1	0.82	43	0.66	0.66	27-Feb-07
26.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-I)	1	10.46	1229	8.36	8.36	2-Feb-07
27.	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-II)	1	7.54	726	5.37	5.37	10-Feb-09
28.	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanuir Phase-I	1	1.31	128	1.05	1.05	27-Feb-07
29.	Kerala	Kannur	Martcinur Phase-II	1	6.76	620	4.74	2.37	5-Mar-10
30.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Moovattupuzha	1	5.98	874	4.78	4.77	28-Jan-09
31.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	1	5.40	532	4.32	2.16	30-Sep-08
32.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyatinkara	1	7.97	744	5.95	5.95	30-Sep-08
33.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravoor Phase-I	1	2.89	389	2.29	2.29	24-Jan-08
34.	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravur Phase-II	1	5.85	743	4.06	4.06	5-Mar-10
35.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapolam Phase-I	1	9.36	607	7.17	7.17	27-Apr-07
36.	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam Phase-I	1	6.65	619	4.64	2.32	5-Mar-10
37.	Kerala	Kannur	Payyanur	1	3.54	314	2.30	1.15	5-Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38.	Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad	1	21.13	2001	16.10	8.05	27-Feb-08
39.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	1	6.58	749	5.24	2.62	10-Feb-09
40.	Kerala	Malappuram	Pathanamthitta (Phase-I)	1	5.80	500	4.46	4.46	27-Apr-07
41.	Kerala	Malappuram	Pathanamthitta (Phase-II)	1	8.77	879	6.36	6.36	10-Feb-09
42.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Perumabavoor	1	3.07	344	2.45	1.23	10-Feb-09
43.	Kerala	Malappuram	Ponnani	1	4.40	229	3.52	3.52	24-Jan-08
44.	Kerala	Kollam	Punalur	1	8.93	1012	7.14	7.14	27-Apr-07
45.	Kerala	Palakkad	Shoranur	1	10.15	596	7.09	7.09	27-Feb-07
46.	Kerala	Kollam	South Paravoor	1	2.64	373	2.11	2.11	2-Feb-07
47.	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba	1	2.43	242	1.95	1.95	2-Feb-07
48.	Kerala	Thrissur	Thrissur	1	4.86	246	3.14	1.57	5-Mar-10
49.	Kannur	Kannur	Thalessery (Revised)	1	2.47	104	1.61	0.81	27-Apr-07
50.	Kerala	Idukki	Thodupuzha	1	3.90	420	3.12	1.56	27-Feb-07
51.	Kerala	Malappuram	Tirur City	1	3.72	257	2.65	1.32	21-Jan-09
52.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Varkala	1	8.72	661	6.19	3.09	16-Feb-10
53.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Vatakara	1	0.87	62	0.61	0.30	16-Feb-10
Total			45	53	273.35	26235	201.60	149.49	
1.	Karnataka	Bagalikota	Bogolakote (Revised)	1	8.43	240	4.78	4.78	10-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Karnataka	Bidar	Basavakalya	1	2.37	170	1.68	1.68	18-May-07
3.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Belgaum (Revised)	1	3.03	138	1.67	1.67	25-Jul-07
4.	Karnatak	Bellary	Bellary	1	8.66	520	5.37	5.37	27-Feb-07
5.	Karnataka	Gadag	Betagiri (Revised)	1	22.77	738	13.13	13.13	9-Jan-08
6.	Karnataka	Bidar	Bhalki (Revised)	1	3.56	150	2.03	2.03	25-Jul-07
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Chincoli (Revised)	1	4.24	200	2.33	2.33	25-Jul-07
8.	Karnataka	Kolar	Chinthamani (Revised)	1	19.49	798	10.58	10.58	24-Jan-08
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Doddaballapura (Revised)	1	12.56	648	6.37	6.37	18-May-07
10.	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendraguda (Revised)	1	9.17	500	4.54	4.54	18-May-07
11.	Karnataka	Kolar	Gowribidanur (Revised)	1	1.94	0	1.44	1.44	25-Jul-07
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Gulbarga (Revised)	1	16.63	786	9.12	9.12	25-Jul-07
13.	Karnataka	Hassan	Hassan (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	9.17	18-May-07
14.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur town	1	3.93	123	2.16	2.16	24-Jan-08
15.	Karnataka	Hassan	Holenarsipura (Revised)	1	18.40	1000	9.17	9.17	18-May-07
16.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli- Ph-I	1	16.00	600	7.41	7.41	9-Jan-08
17.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli- Ph-II	1	3.60	109	1.84	1.84	10-Feb-09
18.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli- Ph III	1	14.86	430	7.81	7.81	10-Feb-09
19.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Kadur (Revised)	1	12.28	500	6.65	6.65	9-Jan-08
20.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23	11.23	10-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal	1	4.07	265	2.68	2.68	25-Jul-07
22.	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya	1	13.95	558	7.92	3.96	10-Feb-09
23.	Karnataka	Kolar	Mulubagllu (Revised)	1	12.52	600	6.36	6.36	27-Feb-07
24.	Karnataka	Mandya	Nagamangala (Revised)	1	7.91	4.20	3.92	3.92	18-May-07
25.	Karnataka	Mysore	Nanjangud (Revised)	1	9.88	5.40	4.90	4.90	18-May-07
26.	Karnataka	Tumkur	pavagada	1	19.97	508	11.62	11.62	28-Feb-09
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara (Revised)	1	33.46	1800	16.54	16.64	27-Feb-07
28.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Saundatti	1	2.66	145	1.59	1.59	21-Mar-07
29.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Shahapur	1	3.71	207	2.44	2.44	25-Jul-07
30.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1	12.65	330	7.22	7.22	10-Feb-09
31.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shimoga	1	23.05	600	13.17	13.17	10-Feb-09
32.	Karnataka	Kolar	Sidlagatta (Revised)	1	4.30	200	2.37	2.37	25-Jul-07
33.	Karnataka	Raichur	Sindhaur	1	19.66	1005	12.04	12.04	27-Feb-07
34.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32	11.32	10-Feb-09
.Total			32	34	410.30	17237	222.56	218.60	
1.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Nongpoh	1	9.18	240	7.10	3.55	11-Feb-09
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tura	1	21.82	456	8.97	4.49	27-Feb-08
3.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar	1	10.48	216	6.36	3.18	11-Feb-09
Total			3	3	41.48	912	22.43	11.21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat	1	12.98	966	8.30	4.15	29-Dec-06
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela	1	2.25	120	1.80	1.80	2-Feb-07
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Berasia	1	1.75	160	1.35	0.68	29-Dec-06
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indere	Bellini	1	3.14	96	2.44	1.83	18-May-07
5.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Burhanpur	1	13.66	833	9.65	4.82	27-Dec-07
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Amarwada	1	6.57	274	3.82	1.91	30-Mar-11
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chaurai	1	5.73	266	3.98	1.99	27-Apr-11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chandameta	1	6.76	212	4.29	2.15	8-Feb-10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1	7.42	500	5.88	2.94	28-Feb-09
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	1	2.30	104	1.69	0.85	29-Dec-06
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur	1	4.00	96	3.11	3.11	2-Feb-07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-I)	1	17.15	1216	11.07	5.54	29-Dec-06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-II)	1	19.33	1384	12.44	6.22	29-Dec-06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Diken	1	3.82	124	2.36	1.18	28-Mar-11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	1	1.71	110	1.31	1.31	28-Sep-06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Gautampura	1	3.96	96	3.07	2.31	18-May-07
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior	1	53.62	4576	36.66	18.33	14-Dec-06
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Harrai	1	3.39	139	1.98	0.99	B-Feb-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	1	5.18	297	3.74	3.74	19-Oct-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	1	3.64	153	2.77	1.38	21-Aug-07
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Jeeran	1	3.77	126	2.31	1.16	10-Jun-11
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Ratangarh	1	4.18	135	2.59	1.29	10-Jun-11
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Jeerapur	1	4.00	145	2.39	1.19	30-Mar-11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	1	2.48	167	1.74	1.30	27-Dec-07
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone	1	4.91	200	2.85	1.43	22-Feb-10
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Katangi	1	2.50	160	1.99	1.00	18-May-07
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Kami	Kami	1	29.18	2182	22.91	11.46	2-Feb-07
28.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-I)	1	17.38	1296	11.08	5.54	29-Dec-06
29.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)	1	10.74	812	6.82	3.41	29-Dec-06
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Khujner	1	2.41	100	1.88	1.88	2-Feb-07
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Kurwai	1	0.96	48	0.73	0.37	29-Dec-06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Later	1	0.45	0	0.35	0.36	28-Sep-06
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	1	12.50	500	7.28	3.64	22-Feb-10
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Majholl	1	2.15	140	1.72	0.86	2-Feb-07
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Mandideep	1	3.31	202	2.37	1.19	26-Sep-07
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Mohgaon	1	6.16	267	4.50	2.25	28-Feb-09
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Mahidpur	1	8.38	441	5.93	2.97	28-Mar-11
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandasaur	Malhargarh	1	4.40	144	2.55	1.27	13-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	Narsinghpur	1	8.40	651	6.70	3.35	2-Feb-07
40	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Orchha	1	3.45	274	2.56	1.28	19-Oct-07
41	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal	1	2.94	128	2.28	1.14	2-Feb-07
42	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Pandhurna	1	3.00	140	2.08	1.04	27-Apr-11
43	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Pipliyomandi	1	2.73	88	1.64		28-Mar-12
44	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Patan	1	2.28	120	1.81	0.91	2-Feb-07
45	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petwad	1	3.42	240	2.74	2.74	18-May-07
46	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Rewa	1	6.67	248	3.73	1.92	22-Feb-10
47	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna	1	7.33	270	4.44	2.22	22-Feb-10
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sagar	1	7.77	480	6.11	3.05	28-Feb-09
49	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Sausar	1	7.13	461	5.39	2.70	28-Feb-09
50	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shahpura	1	1.54	104	1.20	0.60	2-Feb-07
51	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Singoli	1	3.69	120	2.28	1.14	28-Mar-11
52	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli	1	7.33	300	4.29	2.14	22-Feb-10
53	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji	1	1.61	114	1.23	1.23	28-Sep-06
54	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji (Additional)	1	0.19	0	0.151	0.15	27-Feb-07
55	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Tendukheda	1	6.75	256	3.68		28-Feb-12
56	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	1	1.85	217	1.41	1.06	28-Sep-06
Total			53	56	376.28	22998	257.43	136.43	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champa, Phase-I	1	1.54	74	1.33	1.33	20-Feb-09
2.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai, Phase-II	1	6.23	376	5.39	5.39	11-Feb-09
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase -I	1	5.76	250	4.23	4.23	11-Feb-09
4.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase -II	1	1.29	50	0.97	0.97	20-Feb-09
5.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	1	8.27	500	6.21	6.21	7-Mar-09
6.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	1	6.20	200	4.01		28-Mar-12
7.	Mizoram	Mamit	Mamit	1	3.52	150	2.60	2.60	11-Feb-09
8.	Mizoram		Saitual	1	7.30	300	5.12		28-Mar-12
9.	Mizoram		Saiha	1	3.30	100	2.14		28-Mar-12
10.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha	1	S.SS	200	3.90	3.90	11-Feb-09
11.	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip	1	7.10	350	5.16	5.16	11-Feb-09
Total			9	11	56.07	2550	41.05	29.78	
1.	Munipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	1	6.15	375	4.73	4.73	30-Mar-10
2.	Manipur	Imphal East	Jiribam	1	4.48	288	3.38	3.38	24-Mar-08
3.	Manipur	Thuubai	Kakching	1	8.64	548	6.61	6.61	30-Mar-10
4.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	1	10.83	663	8.33	8.33	11-Feb-09
5.	Manipur	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY	1	1.26	140	0.32	0.32	21-May-09
6.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal -II	1	26.83	1385	19.85		28-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	1	12.02	815	8.99	8.99	24-Mar-08
Total			7	7	70.21	42.4	52.20	32.33	
Project Cancelled on 112th CSB Meeting dated 12/09/11		Alwar	Alwar					7.30	19-oct-07
1.	Rajasthan		Anta	1	27.62	963	11.61	5.81	28-Feb-12
2.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Asind	1	5.08	694	3.91	1.95	28-Sep-06
3.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75	5.37	5-Aug-10
4.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Bilarn	1	13.96	574	9.35	4.68	17-Jan-11
5.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25	12.12	17-Jan-11
6.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66	1.33	5-Aug-10
7.	Rajasthan	Pali	Bali Nagar	1	3.30	523	2.64	1.32	28-Sep-06
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Balotra	1	8.48	447	5.47	5.47	24-Jan-08
9.	Rajasthan	Baran	Baran	1	9.70	407	7.37	7.37	8-Dec-06
10.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Barmer	1	23.71	1281	15.22	7.61	24-Jan-08
11.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.82	114	1.43	1.43	28-Sep-06
12.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	1	19.13	1704	15.10	15.10	21-Mar-07
13.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner Phase-I	1	3.32	0	2.66	2.66	30-Mar-06
14.	Rojasrhan	Bikaner	Bikaner (Phase-II)	1	35.57	1216	21.89	10.95	30-Sep-08
IS	Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmal	1	10.59	639	5.38	2.69	27-Jan-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Begun	1	22.71	529	12.57		28-Mar-12
17.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	380	6.20	3.10	17-Jan-11
18.	Rajasthan	Baran	Chhabra	1	4.47	312	3.58	3.58	28-Sep-06
19.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-I	1	6.70	540	5.12	5.12	28-Sep-06
20.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33	3.66	5-Aug-10
21.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Deshnok	1	16.20	391	9.29	4.65	28-Feb-12
22.	Rajasthan	Pali	Falna	1	4.46	361	3.52	3.52	11-Oct-06
23.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur	1	3.52	161	2.46	1.23	26-Sep-07
24.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Gulabpura	1	1.24	0	1.00	1.00	30-Mar-06
25.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	1	22.25	651	17.54	17.54	21-Mar-07
26.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-I	1	16.76	1042	12.64	6.32	26-Sep-07
27.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87	10.94	29-Sep-10
28.	Rajasthan	Pali	Jaitaran	1	4.84	214	3.23	1.61	14-Aug-08
29.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	1	4.21	413	3.16	1.58	28-Sep-06
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Jhalawar	Jhalawar					1.74	21-Mar-07
30.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Jhalore	1	7.90	263	4.89	2.45	30-Sep-08
31.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur-Phase-I	1	20.56	883	12.14	6.07	24-Jan-08
32.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur-Phase-II	1	44.40	1832	26.52	13.26	27-Feb-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur Phase-III	1	12.58	373	5.51	2.76	28-Feb-12
34.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kaithoon	1	5.06	327	3.45	1.73	26-Aug-10
35.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77	6.38	14-Dec-10
36.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-I	1	21.62	1478	17.04	8.52	21-Mar-07
37.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14	7.57	9-Feb-11
38.	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-III	1	33.91	752	13.34	6.67	20-Jan-12
39.	Rajasthan	Baran	Mangrol	1	23.40	476	12.40	6.20	2-Mar-12
40.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59	3.79	5-Aug-10
41.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pipar	1	24.76	654	12.73	6.36	28-Feb-12
42.	Rajasthan	Pali	Pali	1	22.06	2722	17.64	17.64	21-Mar-07
43.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi Phase -I	1	23.27	764	13.79	6.90	15-Jul-09
44.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi Phase -II	1	25.45	626	11.00	5.50	28-Feb-12
45.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Pokran	1	21.83	787	12.20	6.10	15-Jul-09
46.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh	1	11.20	711	7.20	5.40	26-Sep-07
47.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00	4.00	29-Sep-10
48.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27	2.14	29-Sep-10
49.	Rajasthan	Kota	Ramganj Mandi	1	2.69	75	1.48	0.74	2-Mar-12
50.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51	9.26	26-Aug-10
51.	Rajasthan	Pali	Rani Nagar	1	0.79	19	0.63	0.63	28 Sep-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
52.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16	12.58	14 Dec-10
53.	Rajasthan	Churu	Sardarsahar	1	49.44	1802	21.47	10.74	2-Mar-12
54.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Shoihpura	1	11.16	317	5.25	2.63	2-Mar-12
55.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sadri	1	1.29	46	1.03	1.03	28-Sep-06
56.	Rajasthan		Sheoganj	1	16.03	489	7.03	3.51	28-Feb-12
57.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1	13.48	976	9.93	9.93	29-Ocl-07
58.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar	1	5.44	556	4.35	2.18	28-Sep-06
59.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sanchor	1	9.47	390	5.31	2.66	27-Jan-10
60.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09	3.04	14-Dec-10
61.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sojat	1	3.16	196	2.53	2.53	8-Dec-06
62.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64	3.32	26-Aug-10
63.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Suratgarh	1	35.05	1493	22.10	11.05	30-Sep-08
64.	Rajasthan	Pali	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	635	9.25	4.63	15-Jul-09
65.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase- 1	1	4.46	136	3.57	3.57	30-Mar-06
66.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase- II	1	9.45	384	5.97	2.99	14-Dec-10
67.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur	1	24.55	1737	16.07	8.03	20-Dec-07
Total			59	67	1046.61	46437	639.20	373.21	
1.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-I	1	24.34	965	15.74	7.87	10-Dec-08
2.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-II	1	33.24	1165	18.96		28-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	2.79	14-Dec-06
4.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	10.05	3-Feb-09
5.	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.12	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 105th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Pune	Alandi					0.00	21-Mar-07
6.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	7.72	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Jalna	Ambad					0.00	30-Jul-08
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Ph-I)	1	1200	1200	17.05	8.52	22-Oct-08
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Amravati	Amravati-II					0.00	28-Jan-09
		Amravati	Amravati, Phase-III					0.00	28-Jan-09
8.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	7.14	10-Dec-08
9.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	1	8.76	329	5.73	2.87	10-Dec-08
10.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	1	15.99	1256	12.73	12.73	27-Feb-07
11.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashla Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	5.82	30-May-11
12.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	4.44	27-Feb-07
13.	Maharashtra	Uimadpur	Ahmadpur	1	3.38	81	2.04	0.00	6-Mar-12
14.	Maharashtra		Ahmodnagar Phase-I	1	13.21	480	8.12	4.06	19-Dec-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra		Ahmodnagar Phase-II	1	12.36	372	6.93	0.00	13-Mar-12
16.	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	2.31	21-Mar-07
17.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	1	23.00	1169	17.05	8.53	30-Sep-08
18.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	13.22	10-May-11
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Thane		Bhiwandi (Phase-I)					0.00	30-Sep-08
	Thane		Bhiwandi (Phase-II)					0.00	28-Feb-09
Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Jalna		Bhokardham					0.00	28-Jan-09
19.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase - I	1	12.52	892	10.02	10.02	19-Oct-07
20.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase - II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	9.95	30-May-11
21.	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	12.06	30-May-11
22.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	1	13.22	504	8.61	8.61	28-Feb-09
23.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	6.11	10-Jun-11
24.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Challsgaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	11.80	10-Jun-11
25.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	10.11	3-Feb-09
26.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Chikhall	1	45.94	1924	22.64	0.00	13-Mar-12
27.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	5.58	16-Oec-08
28.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	2.25	16-Dec-03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.31	10-Dec-08
30.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deatali Pravara (Revised)	1	4.60	333	3.68	3.02	20-Dec-07
31.	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	6.94	30-May-11
32.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoll	1	6.77	370	5.02	2.51	27-reb-08
33.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desaigan	1	12.05	504	7.73	3.87	3-Feb-09
34.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	6.44	10-Dec-08
35.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-I	1	23.57	966	14.76	14.76	28-Feb-09
36.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-II	1	34.96	120G	20.61	0.00	23-Mar-12
37.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	11.43	13-Feb-08
38.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.36	14.46	10-Dec-08
39.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondalcha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	27.00	110C	16.88	8.44	10-Jun-11
40.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondalcha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1	17.47	596	10.53	0.00	13-Mar-12
41.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Erandol	1	9.65	286	5.65	0.00	6-Mar 12
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Melting dated 30/05/11		Aunmgabad	Gangapur					0.00	30-Jul-08
		Bid	Georal					0.00	30-Jul-08
42.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	1	13.98	1077	11.19	5.59	21-Mar-07
43.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.38	1814	25.44	12.75	30-Sep-08
44.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Ph.II)	1	25.58	1063	16.49	8.24	10 Dec-08
45.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	5.06	14-Dec-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.10	19-Nov-09
47.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27	3.64	30-May-11
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Jalna	Jalna					0.00	27-Apr-07
48.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jamner	1	15.60	1238	12.10	12.10	29-Oct-07
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Kolhapur	Jaysingpur					0.00	26-Sep-07
49.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	8.32	30-May-11
50.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.43	28-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Aurangabd	Kannad City					0.00	15-Jan-09
51.	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	1.33	2-Feb-07
52.	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	6.64	22-Oct-08
53.	Maharashtra	Nagaur	Katol	1	19.68	1418	16.75	7.87	27-Feb-07
54.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon Phase-I	1	27.38	1430	18.05	18.06	27-Feb-08
55.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Khamgaon Phase-II	1	22.24	710	12.99		20-Mar-12
56.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	1.76	21-Mar-07
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Ahmadnagar	Kopargaon					0.00	28-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	9.85	8-Dec-06
58.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II	1	38.62	2667	30.89	15.45	29-Oct-07
59.	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	43.62	28-Jan-09
60.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana Phase-I	1	17.84	700	11.58	6.79	22-Oct-08
61.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Phase II	1	23.53	606	13.17		13-Mar-12
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Pune	Lonawala					0.00	2-Feb-07
62.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.90	15-Jan-09
63.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	19.62	15-Jan-09
64.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	19.26	15-Jan-09
65.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	9.71	15-Jan-09
66.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	10.05	15-Jan-09
67.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	9.84	15-Jan-09
68.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.90	15-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)					9.74	15-Jan-09
69.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-16)	1	56.60	1440	24.21		28-Mar-12
70.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase- 17)	1	53.44	1440	23.23		23-Mar-12
71.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase- 18)	1	51.96	1440	22.16		23-Mar-12
72.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase- 19)	1	53.05	1440	22.94		23-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
73.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Mehkar	1	52.20	1584	28.67		28-Mar-12
74.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.74	10-Dec-08
75.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	2.28	3-Jun-08
76.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	5.96	3-Feb-09
77.	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised)	1	24.66	1003	15.83	7.91	10-Dec-08
78.	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtixapur Phase-II	1	21.34	620	12.63	0.00	20-Mar-12
79.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	1	8.09	378	6.02	2.51	30-May-11
80.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	16.22	7.61	10-Jun-11
81.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.89	9-Jan-08
82.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I	1	8.68	680	6.09	3.05	18-May-07
83.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Northed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	12.114	30-May-11
84.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	8.75	30-May-11
85.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	1	21.68	2399	17.35	8.67	27-Peb-07
86.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	4.138	10-Dec-08
87.	Maharashtra	Akola	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81	4.40	30-May-11
88.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partor	1	20.14	800	12.78	6.39	15-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled on CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Parbhani	Parbhani					0.00	28-Jan-09
89.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pounl, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.52	22-Oct-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
90.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	8.35	15-Jan-09
91.	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	3.62	13-Jun-07
92.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.66	26-Nov-08
93.	Maharashtra	Satara	Panchgani	1	4.33	76	2.08	0.00	20-Mar-12
94.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	5.65	3-Feb-09
95.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	4.58	10-Jun-11
96.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.94	3-Jun-08
97.	Maharashtra	Washim	Risad	1	21.52	1040	16.24	8.12	30-Sep-08
98.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Bal Hanuman Colony I & II) Phase-I	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.88	26-Sep-07
These two projects have been cancelled and merged in project SI.No.83)			Sangli & Durga Nagar (Sanjay Nagar Phase-I)					2.75	26-Sep-07
			Sangli & Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-III)					3.61	26-Sep-07
99.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Phase-IV)	1	93.98	3798	49.53	31.18	26-Feb-09
100.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Sooner	1	7.36	566	5.89	2.94	27-Feb-07
101.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.81	27-Feb-08
102.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.56	10-Dec-08
103.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Yarwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60	3.30	22-Oct-08
104.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shriampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.16	27-Apr-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
105.	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhod Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63	3.81	10-Dec-08
106.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	4.65	14-Dec-06
107.	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	11.09	30-May-11
108.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	2.42	30-May-1
109.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	9.29	30-May-11
110.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaom	1	4.42	393	3.52	3.52	19-Oct-07
111.	Maharashtra	Akola	Tehara	1	27.54	946	14.59	0.00	20-Mar-12
112.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	3.08	5-Feb-08
113.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12	4.06	22-Oct-08
114.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	5.94	30-May-11
115.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	9411	14.80	7.40	30-May-11
116.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14	1.84	26-Nov-08
117.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	8.60	21-Oct-11
118.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	4.67	21-Oct-11
119.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Unwed City	1	7.24	276	4.96	248	10-Dec-08
120.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vita	1	13.77	396	6.10		6-Mar-12
121.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	948	15-Jan-09
122.	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	2.26	3-Feb-09
123.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	9.53	30-Jul-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
124.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warli	1	9.24	360	6.00*	300	3-Feb-09
125.	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phasel	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.02	21-Feb-09
126.	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-II	1	25.72	699	14.35		13-Mar-12
127.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63	9.31	10-Dec-08
128.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola	1	10.31	996	8.25	4.13	20-Dec-07
Total			92	128	2670.46	1684.66	1684.44	1824.88	
1.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur (Revised)	1	69.47	2496	40.70	29.32	25-Dec-06
2.	Nagaland		Tseminyu	1	15.00	320	9.97		28-Mar-12
3.	Nagaland		Medziphema	1	15.00	350	9.73		28-Mar-12
4.	Nagaland	Kohima	SUDA (Scheme no.18885) under VAMBAY	1	2.39	265	0.60	0.60	21-May-09
Total			4	4	101.86	3.31	50.98	29.82	
1.	Orissa	Anugul	Angul MAC (Ph.-I)	1	5.66	334	4.12	2.06	9-Jan-08
2.	Orissa	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-I)	1	3.28	162	2.16	1.61	5-Mar-08
3.	Orissa	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-II)	1	9.15	387	6.18	3.09	24-Feb-09
4.	Orissa	Bargarh	Bargarh (Ph.-I)	1	10.41	732	7.67	3.80	9-Jan-08
5.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	1	11.18	474	7.75	3.88	3-Feb-09
6.	Orissa	Ganjam	Berhampur	1	31.01	1202	20.63	10.32	24-Feb-09
7.	Orissa	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	1	5.14	238	3.36	1.68	3-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Orissa	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	1	3.99	166	2.65	1.32	24-Feb-09
9.	Orissa	Kalahandi	Bhawanipura	1	4.24	164	2.82	2.82	3-Feb-09
10.	Orissa	Sundargah	Biramitopur	1	3.52	200	2.40	2.40	13-Feb-08
11.	Orissa	Bolangir	Bolangir	1	8.37	324	5.57	2.79	3-Feb-09
12.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	Brajaraj Nagar	1	3.46	177	2.34	1.76	13-Feb-08
13.	Orissa	Boudh	Boudhgarh	1	3.81	149	2.51	1.26	2-Mar-12
14.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack, Phase-II	1	16.99	456	9.45	4.72	22-Feb-10
15.	Orissa	Denkhanal	Dhenkanal (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	10.39	603	1.65	5.51	9-Jan-08
16.	Orissa	Jajaipur	Jajpur	1	5.09	295	3.70	3.70	13-Feb-08
17.	Orissa	Khordha	Jaini Phase-I	1	1.24	72	0.90	0.45	7-Mar-08
18.	Orissa	Khordha	Jaini Phase-II	1	3.40	132	2.26	1.13	24-Feb-09
19.	Orissa	Jajapur	Jeypore	1	7.07	323	5.04	2.52	3-Feb-09
20.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	1	19.83	786	13.17	13.17	3-Feb-09
21.	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	1	4.19	162	2.78	1.39	2-Mar-12
22.	Orissa	Kendujhar	Joda	1	4.87	174	3.05	1.52	2-Mar-12
23.	Orissa	Sambalpur	Kuchinda NAC/Sambalpur	1	4.58	177	3.04	1.52	2-Mar-12
24.	Orissa	Kendrapara	Kendrapara(Ph.-I)	1	1.56	87	1.05	1.05	9-Jan-08
25.	Orissa	Kokrajhar	Kemdujhar (Revised)	1	6.70	2.61	4.65	7.15	8-Feb-09
26.	Orissa	Nuapada	Khariar Road (Ph-I)	1	4.32	305	3.14	1.57	9-Jan-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Orissa	Khordhu	Khurdo (Ph.-I)	1	2.03	91	1.19	0.59	9-Jan-08
28.	Orissa	Malkanglri	Malkangiri	1	6.07	236	4.04	2.02	24-Feb-09
29.	Orissa	Nabrangpur	Nabrangpur	1	5.66	532	4.02	2.01	24-Feb-09
30.	Orissa	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	1	4.66	226	3.07	1.63	7-Mar-08
31.	Orissa	Balangir	Patnagarh	1	4.11	159	2.72	1.36	30-Mar-11
32.	Orissa	Kandhamal	Phulbani	1	4.06	157	2.70	1.35	30-Mar-11
33.	Orissa	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	1	7.53	307	4.98	2.49	24-Feb-09
34.	Orissa	Sundargarh	Rourkela (Ph.-I)	1	2.31	124	1.52	1.52	9-Jan-08
35.	Orissa	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	1	15.44	613	10.25	5.12	3-Feb-09
36.	Orissa	Sonapur	Subarnapur	1	23.63	934	15.69	7.85	24-Feb-09
37.	Orissa	Anugul	Talcher	1	3.14	155	2.02	1.01	7-Mar-08
38.	Orissa	Jajapur	Vyasanagar	1	17.51	1016	12.74	12.74	13-Feb-08
Total			33	38	288.50	13097	194.53	124.16	
1.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89	4.94	22-Feb-11
2.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-11	1	59.85	1328	23.27	11.64	22-Feb-11
3.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Bataia	1	11.65	383	7.65	3.82	28-Mar-12
4.	Punjab	Mansa	Budlada	1	17.92	384	6.90	3.45	22-Feb-11
5.	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1	5.02	64	2.42	1.21	22-Feb-11
6.	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward- 12)	1	15.01	302	6.91	2.96	22-Feb-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	7.91	3.96	22-Feb-11
8.	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86	2.43	22-Feb-11
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-I	1	12.35	1627	7.15	3.58	26-Sep-07
10.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-II	1	30.05	2311	18.40	9.20	24-Jan-08
11.	Punjab	Fazilka	Jalalabad	1	12.04	542	4.46	2.23	28-Mar-12
12.	Punjab	Mansa	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37	2.68	22-Feb-11
13.	Punjab	Bathinda	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74	5.87	22-Feb-11
14.	Punjab	Patiala	Rajpura	1	21.01	720	8.22	4.11	30-Sep-08
15.	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1	34.52	704	14.08	7.04	22-Feb-11
16.	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1	19.03	400	7.41	3.71	22-Feb-11
Total			11	16	340.12	10909	145.64	72.82	
1.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74	24-Mar-08
Total			1	1	17.03	432	5.48	2.74	
1.	Sikkim	East	Singtam	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96	18-Dec-09
Total			1	1	19.91	39	17.92	8.96	
1.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Acharapakkam	1	2.25	186	1.80	1.80	27-Feb-07
2.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Alampalayam	1	2.25	149	1.56	1.51	29-Dec-08
3.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Aran town Panchyat	1	1.69	139	1.36	1.36	27-Apr-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	1	7.89	378	6.04	6.04	28-Jan-09
5.	Tamil Nadu	Vlrudhunagar	Arupukkottai	1	20.89	879	15.30	15.30	5-Mar-10
6.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Avalpoondurai	1	1.67	90	1.19	1.16	28-Jan-09
7.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Bodinaya Kannur	1	4.63	326	3.52	3.52	3-Feb-09
8.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Chinnamanur	1	15.82	950	10.48	5.24	6-Mar-12
9.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Chidambaram	1	4.17	392	3.34	3.34	27-Apr-07
10.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Coonoor	1	5.35	398	3.62	3.53	3-Feb-09
11.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Cumbum	1	5.19	325	3.86	3.86	28-Jan-09
12.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Dharapuram	1	3.60	188	2.77	2.77	28-Jan-09
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	1	2.67	433	2.13	2.13	29-Dec-06
14.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	1	9.72	590	7.45	6.98	24-Dec-08
15.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	1	5.03	454	4.03	4.03	27-Feb-07
16.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Gangavelli	1	2.66	140	1.91	1.91	29-Dec-08
17.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gobichettlpalayam	1	2.56	177	1.95	1.95	28-Jan-09
18.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Hosur	1	13.39	608	9.27	4.64	13-Mar-12
19.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Idappadi	1	4.74	225	3.62	3.53	3-Feb-09
20.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Inam Karur	1	5.00	240	3.87	3.87	28-Jan-09
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	1	4.57	299	3.42	3.40	24-Dec-08
22.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Karaikudl	1	4.1 G	195	3.21	3.21	3-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Karunguzhi	1	4.14	342	3.31	3.31	27-Feb-07
24.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Karuppur	1	1.57	148	1.12	1.12	28-Jan-09
25.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Karur	1	3.29	185	2.53	2.46	28-Jan-09
26.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)	1	1.87	67	1.34	1.34	29-Dec-06
27.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	1	18.89	900	12.45	12.09	28-Jan-09
28.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kodumudi Town	1	1.40	75	1.00	0.97	28-Jan-09
29.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Komarapalayam	1	0.76	80	0.61	0.61	27-Feb-07
30.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Kovilpatti	1	2.39	112	1.85	1.81	3-Feb-09
31.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri	1	4.96	262	3.82	3.72	28-Jan-09
32.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	Kulthalai	1	7.41	306	5.34	2.67	28-Feb-12
33.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kugalur	1	1.29	65	0.93	0.93	28-Jan-09
34.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam Ph-I, II & III	1	13.14	849	6.72	5.04	27-Feb-07
35.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Lakkampatti	1	1.44	131	1.02	1.02	28-Jan-09
36.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Mamallapuram	1	2.56	320	2.05	2.05	2-Feb-07
37.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Manapparai	1	2.01	120	1.57	1.57	29-Dec-06
38.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Mannargudi	1	1.49	69	1.19	1.19	27-Feb-07
39.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Melur	1	7.99	502	6.39	6.39	27-Apr-07
40.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	1	1.48	72	1.12	1.09	3-Feb-09
41.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Mettur	1	2.42	113	1.87	1.83	28-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Mohanur	1	2.80	161	1.98	1.92	29-Dec-08
43.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	1	0.78	0	0.62	0.62	29-Dec-06
44.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	Nagercoil	1	3.47	214	2.66	2.57	28-Jan-09
45.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal	1	5.93	440	3.46	3.46	13-Feb-08
46.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town panchayat	1	3.69	326	2.95	2.95	2-Feb-07
47.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Palani	1	16.36	874	11.11	5.56	28-Feb-12
48.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	P.Mettupalayam	1	1.27	78	0.89	0.86	28-Jan-09
49.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	P.N.Patty	1	1.62	153	1.15	1.15	28-Jan-09
50.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pallachi (Revised)	1	5.73	669	4.58	5.17	27-Apr-07
51.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Pallapalayam Town	1	2.35	120	1.69	1.64	28-Jan-09
52.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Patulekattai (Revised)	1	11.24	940	8.76	8.67	27-Feb-07
53.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Perambalur	1	6.26	580	4.98	4.98	27-Apr-07
54.	TamilNadu	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai (Revised)	1	10.82	625	8.65	9.80	27-Feb-07
55.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Periyakulam	1	2.16	118	1.42	0.71	13-Mar-12
56.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi	1	7.15	520	4.54	2.27	13-Mar-12
57.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	R.Pudupatty, Namakkal	1	2.14	153	1.46	1.40	5-Jan-09
58.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1	5.21	277	3.99	3.77	3-Feb-09
59.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Ranipet	1	2.58	121	2.00	1.95	3-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60.	Tamil Nadu	Nammakkal	Rasipuram	1	3.34	136	2.37	1.18	28-Feb-12
61.	TamiNadu	Virudhunagar	Sattur	1	6.58	341	4.57	2.28	28-Feb-12
62.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem	1	15.58	1006	10.87	7.75	24-Dec-08
63.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Sathyamangalam	1	3.76	260	2.81	2.81	28-Jan-09
64.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Seerapalli	1	2.16	121	1.54	1.54	29-Dec-08
65.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Sirkali	1	1.28	52	1.02	1.02	29-Dec-06
66.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sivaganga	1	2.90	155	2.22	2.16	24-Dec-08
67.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi	1	4.57	223	3.13	3.04	3-Feb-09
68.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Srlperumbudur,	1	4.28	370	3.42	3.42	2-Feb-07
69.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur (Revised)	1	12.25	1180	9.78	6.89	27-Feb-07
70.	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Thanthonl	1	4.10	200	3.17	3.17	28-Jan-09
71.	Tamil Ndua	Salem	Thedavor, Salem	1	2.30	115	1.65	1.65	5-Jan-09
72.	Tamil Ndua	Theni	Theni Allinagaram	1	3.85	180	2.92	2.78	28-Jan-09
73.	Tamil Ndua	Coimbatore	Thirpur	1	20.61	2060	15.83	15.83	27-Apr-07
74.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Thiru-kkazhukkundram	1	2.8S	276	2.31	2.31	2-Feb-07
75.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Thirunelveli	1	20.00	1 2003	16.58	15.28	24-Dec-08
76.	Tamil Nadu	Tlruvanamalai	Tltiruvanamalai	1	8.76	832	6.63	6.63	24-Dec-03
77.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thuraiyur	1	8.61	602	6.54	6.06	28-Jan-09
78.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkai	Tirucliengode	1	8.87	422	6.86	6.86	28-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
79.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	1	19.96	1208	10.94	10.94	13-Feb-08
80.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Tirupattaur	1	3.45	240	2.74	2.74	29-Dec-06
81.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvyarur	Tiruvyarur (Revised)	1	6.24	560	4.99	5.03	27-Feb-07
82.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY	1	20.09	1443	3.43	3.43	21-May-09
83.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Tuticorin	1	8.02	500	5.80	5.64	24-Dec-08
84.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	1	12.68	1082	10.14	10.14	27-Feb-07
85.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Usilarnpatti	1	10.02	460	6.86	3.43	6-Mar-12
86.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Udumalpet	1	2.81	160	2.16	2.16	3-Feb-09
87.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Uthukuli Town	1	1.12	61	0.80	0.77	28-Jan-09
88.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vaniyambadi	1	2.25	105	1.74	1.74	3-Feb-09
89.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeraganur Town, Salem	1	3.75	231	2.63	2.63	5-Jan-09
90.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkai	Vetwr	1	1.37	86	0.96	0.96	28-Jan-09
91.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vellore	1	10.94	513	6.76	338	13-Mar-12
92.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppurctm	Villupuram	1	8.56	502	6.57	6.52	3-Feb-09
93.	Tamil Nadu	Vtrudhunagar	Vtrudhunagar	1	11.37	676	8.09	7.82	28-Jan-09
94.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Walajabad	1	4.80	506	3.84	3.84	2-Feb-07
Total			93	94	566.11	37715	400.45	359.80	
1.	Tripura	South Tripura	Belonia town	1	8.74	499	7.67	7.67	11-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Tripura	West Tripura	Ranibazar	1	11.27	651	9.93	9.93	11-Feb-09
3.	Tripura	West Tripura	Sonamura	1	8.29	820	7.11	7.11	18-Dec-09
4.	Tripura	West Tripura	Tellamura	1	7.19	400	6.33	6.33	29-Oct-07
5.	Tripura	South Tripura	Udaipur	1	8.15	745	7.00	3.50	18-Dec-09
Total			5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	34.55	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	ACHALDA	1	3.59	132	2.38	2.38	26-Feb-09
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt, Jalaun	1	3.29	120	2.10	2.10	22-Oct-08
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Afzalgarh	1	2.57	184	1.96	1.96	28-Nov-06
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	AJHUWA	1	3.45	144	2.28	2.28	24-Feb-09
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92	2.92	26-Nov-08
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85	11.32	3-Feb-09
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16	10.16	24-Feb-09
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18	1.18	16-Dec-08
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06	2.06	26-Feb-09
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99	9.99	14-Feb-09
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Shaziabad	Arthata	1	5.62	208	3.76	3.76	30-Sep-08
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72	1.65	16-Dec-08
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	1	12.65	465	8.39	8.39	21-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	3.49	17 Jan-11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Bilariya Ganj	1	4.6S	125	2.53	1.26	30-May-11
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	3.51	17-Jan-11
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1	2.00	100	1.32	1.32	19-Nov-09
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seoratii (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	81	1.36	1.36	19-Nov-09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	BABARPUR	1	4.88	180	3.24	3.24	26-Feb-09
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67	2.83	5-Mar-10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Banat	1	10.36	476	6.60	6.50	30-Jul-08
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	1	4.41	206	3.00	2.84	30-Jul-08
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	1	4.81	163	3.01	3.01	21-Feb-09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.2.	84	1.51	1.44	22-Oct-08
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Belha	1	18.19	676	12.11	12.12	26-Feb-09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bhatawali	1	5.42	199	3.6C	3.60	24-Feb-09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bhikampur	1	1.11	48	0.81	0.81	30-Sep-08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	1	7.4£	273	4.93	4.93	24-Feb-09
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bidhuna	1	14.73	606	9.96	9.98	30-Sep-08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1	2.77	96	1.76	1.78	22-Oct-08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	1	6.44	252	4.46	4.40	22-Oct-08
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1	2.86	108	1.96	1.95	22-Oct-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-I	1	3.65	192	2.64	2.64	30-Jul-08
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-II	1	9.26	239	4.96	2.50	30-May-11
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	7.42	25-May-10
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77	0.77	26-Nov-08
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50	4.50	22-Oct-08
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-II)	1	3.95	168	2.55	1.27	26-Nov-08
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95	1.95	30-Jul-08
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96	0.96	30-Jul-08
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00	4.00	10-Dec-08
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80	10.80	3-Feb-09
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91	3.91	3-Feb-09
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-I)	1	3.07	216	2.34	2.34	8 Dec-06
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54	11.54	21-Feb-09
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	1	0.66	48	0.50	0.50	8 Dec 06
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Dasna	1	4.29	204	2.78	2.78	7-Mar-08
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22	1.22	16-Dec-08
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	1	15.48	451	8.05	4.03	30-May-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	DIBIYAPUR	1	1.75	72	1.15	1.15	26-Feb-09
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72	1.72	26-Nov-08
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad Phase-I	1	17.24	393	12.28	9.06	3-Feb-09
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31	12.65	17-Jan-11
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02	5.02	30-Sep-08
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28	1.28	16-Dec-08
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31	3.31	21-Feb-09
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62	4.81	4-Mar-11
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	1	3.14	116	2.08	1.04	24-Feb-09
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	1	18.37	1236	14.00	14.00	28-Nov-06
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Qhazipur	Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48	3.74	5-Mar-10
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40	9.40	16-Dec-08
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76	1.76	30-Jul-08
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Sola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	1	3.12	120	2.13	1.07	22-Oct-08
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53	1.26	16-Dec-08
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Sorakhpur	Sorakhpur Phase-I	1	16.75	611	11.09	11.09	21-Feb-09
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Sorakhpur	Sorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79	5.40	5-Mar-10
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30	1.24	26-Nov-08
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1	1.97	72	1.34	1.34	30-Jul-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1	2.00	72	1.42	1.42	10-Sep-08
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)-Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29	1.24	30-Sep-08
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72	2.86	3-Feb-09
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53	0.53	24-Feb-09
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Haslinapur Phase-I	1	19.10	582	10.90	10.90	24-Feb-09
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Haslinapur Phase-II	1	13.18	306	7.66	3.83	30-May-11
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79	2.79	28-Feb-09
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11	4.11	26-Nov-08
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72	1.86	24-Feb-09
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32	4.32	3 Feb-09
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02	1.02	30-Sep-08
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77	3.56	26-Nov-08
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak	1	10.71	492	7.15	7.15	26-Nov-08
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61	0.61	24-Feb-09
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura town, distt. Jalaun	1	4.25	156	2.71	2.71	22-Oct-08
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20	11.20	24 -Feb-09
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61	1.61	30-Jul-08
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81	1.81	30-Sep-08

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedaker Nagar	Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24	1.24	14-Feb-10
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	1	21.04	748	13.06	6.53	5-Mar-10
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	6.45	5.45	24-Feb-09
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	1.82	17-Jan-11
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Praia pgarh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapaarh	1	6.43	272	3.95	3.95	22-OCI-08
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khurja	1	6.89	119	4.32	2.16	30-May-11
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24	3.24	14-Feb-09
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Kurara, Distt- Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29	2.18	22-Oct-08
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Lalgaon)	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.15	25-May-10
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70	14.02	14-Feb-09
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11	5.11	14-Feb-09
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36	5.36	28-Feb-09
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	5.37	17-Jan-11
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03	1.03	26-Feb-09
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Mahoba Town, Distt Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1	2.61	84	1.69	1.63	22-Oct-08
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78	13.78	21-Feb-09
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10	3.55	5-Mar-10
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68	2.68	24-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Manik pur, distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Praesh	1	3.86	144	2.45	2.45	22-Oct-08
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13	1.07	14-Feb-09
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27	14.27	3-Feb-09
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31	16.31	5-Mar-10
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15	2.04	16-Dec-08
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87	0.43	26-Nov-08
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Mughalsara	1	4.22	168	2.75	1.37	26-Nov-08
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91	4.95	4-Mar-11
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1	10.44	255	6.15	3.08	30-May-11
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27	4.27	30-Jul-08
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35	1.35	26-Nov-08
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Mawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87	0.87	30-Sep-08
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39	2.39	28-Feb-09
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Nehtaur	1	0.70	48	0.53	0.53	28-Nov-06
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Nidhaul Kala 1	1	1.82	60	1.08	1.03	16-Dec-08
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur. Distt Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76	15.76	5-Mar-10
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Oral town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.50	4.50	22-Oct-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	P.P Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29	5.65	25-Feb-11
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Bufraivtpur	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77	0.77	30-Jul-08
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78	21.78	5-Mar-10
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Pali, Distt-Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	1	3.92	144	2.50	2.50	22-Oct-08
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	PHAPHOOND	1	1.50	60	0.98	0.98	26-Feb-09
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, U.P.	1	4.01	144	2.57	2.57	22-Oct 08
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41	9.41	21-Feb-09
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Padraura	1	29.94	912	17.73	8.87	4-Mar-11
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Naqar	Rabupuia	1	0.84	72	0.64	0.64	8-Dec-06
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1	1.52	100	1.16	1.16	8-Dec-06
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87	14.87	30-Jul-08
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72	1.72	24-Feb-09
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69	1.35	14-Feb-09
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampui-	Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37	7.37	26-Feb-09
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59	1.79	26-Nov-08
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95	0.95	30-Jul-08
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	11.21	17-Jan-11
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli (07 slum)	1	19.19	429	12.08	6.04	25-Feb-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61	0.61	26-Nov-08
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahnranpur	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	1	3.90	208	2.54	2.54	30-Jul-08
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	1	11.75	456	7.32	7.32	28-Feb-09
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahrakh	Sulanganj	1	7.93	336	5.40	5.13	30-Sep-08
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	8.76	360	5.73	5.73	14-Feb-09
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	2.34	5-Aug-10
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59	1.30	30-Sep-08
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56	1.28	16-Dec-08
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35	2.35	10-Dec-08
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Sehanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18	1.18	30-Sep-08
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93	5.93	14-Feb-09
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.15	2.15	24-Feb-09
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26	2.26	26-Nov-08
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42	3.42	24-Feb-09
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Singhi	1	3.13	108	2.01	1.01	14-Feb-09
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-I	1	5.57	210	3.69	3.69	26-Nov-08
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20	7.60	17-Jan-11
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98	2.49	10-Dec-08
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86	3.93	3-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03	2.03	28-Feb-09
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Ujhani	1	1.29	128	0.98	0.98	8-Dec-06
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11	5.11	26-Feb-09
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72	1.72	26-Nov-08
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21	1.16	30-Sep-08
164.	Utter Pradesh	Mathura	Vrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90	3.90	26-Feb-09
Total			143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	693.22	
1.	Uttarakhand	Almora	Almora	1	8.33	217	4.22	2.11	22-Feb-10
2.	Uttarakhand	Champavut	Champavat	1	3.51	73	2.15	1.07	22-Feb-10
3.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Dineshpur	1	11.78	387	6.99	3.50	8-Feb-10
4.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Indira Nagar	1	13.47	501	6.51	3.26	22-Feb-10
5.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1	11.85	422	5.95	2.97	22-Feb-10
6.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-I	1	6.30	192	4.06	3.05	27-Jan-10
7.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-II	1	1.57	48	0.94	0.94	30-Mar-10
8.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kichcha	1	5.53	159	3.42	2.56	22-Feb-10
9.	Uttarakhand	Udnam Singh Nagar	Kashipur	1	11.96	428	6.97	3.48	8-Feb-10
10.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Kaladungi	1	10.48	290	6.37	6.37	16-Feb-10
11.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Lalkuan	1	3.59	100	2.40	1.80	8-Feb-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaura Phase-I	1	10.10	264	6.33	4.74	27-Jan-10
13.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Landaura Phase-II	1	2.58	100	1.26	1.26	30-Mar-10
14.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahuakhera Ganj	1	11.87	403	6.93	6.93	8 Feb-10
15.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Mussorie	1	5.10	96	2.67	1.33	16-Feb-10
16.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahudabra	1	9.25	266	5.59	5.59	8-Feb-10
17.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	Manglaur	1	13.45	461	6.47	3.23	5-Mar-10
18.	Uttarakhand	Gurhwal	Pauri	1	4.52	178	2.25	2.25	27-Dec-07
19.	Uttarakhand	Pithauragarh	Pithaurgarh Nagar	1	10.96	200	6.26	6.26	8-Feb-10
20.	Uttarakhand		Rudrapur	1	16.27	378	7.35		20-Mar-12
21.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Srinagar	1	1.33	53	0.66	0.66	27-Dec-07
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Vikas Nagar	1	3.34	194	2.17	2.17	5 Mar 10
Total			19	22	177.55	5410	97.92	65.55	
1.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-I	1	8.24	420	5.92	5.92	7-Mar-08
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11		Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
2.	West Bengal	Hugli	Arambag	1	10.00	522	8.00	4.00	30-Jul-08
3.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Pargonas	Ashok Nagar Kalyangarh Phase-I	1	16.40	848	11.76	8.82	5-Feb-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18.08.11	North Twentyfour Parganas	AshokNagar, Kalyangarh Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
4.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Porganas	Baduria Phase-I	1	10.30	516	7.41	7.41	9-Jan-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/11/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Baduria Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
5.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Ph.-I)	1	15.77	790	12.62	12.62	24-Dec-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/11/11	Dakshin Dinajpur	Bulurgriat (Ph.-II)					0.00	8-Feb-10
6.	West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura Phase-I	1	6.58	415	4.92	4.92	26-Sep-07
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/11/11	Bankura	Bankura Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
7.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Basirhat Phase-I	1	15.46	1069	11.35	11.35	27-Apr-07
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Basirhat Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
8	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	1	6.17	362	4.94	4.94	24-Dec-08
9	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Berhampur	1	4.12	168	2.04	1.02	5-Feb-08
10	West Bengal	Nadia	Biranagar Phase-I	1	5.93	300	4.27	4.27	9-Jan-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/11/11	Madla	Birangugar Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
11. West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Bishnupur	1	7.00	364	5.02	2.51	7-Mar-08	
12. West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur	1	9.92	573	7.02	7.02	24-Jan-08	
13. West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Bongaon	1	14.64	767	11.71	5.86	10-Dec-08	
14. West Bengal	Barddhaman	Burdwan	1	22.46	1629	17.03	17.03	28-Nov-06	
15. West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-I)	1	15.20	887	12.16	12.16	28-Sep-06	
16. West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	1	8.69	440	6.39	6.39	26-Feb-09	
17. West Bengal	Medinipur	Chandrakona	1	6.99	350	5.03	5.03	7-Mar-08	
18. West Bengal	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-I)	1	12.35	636	9.50	8.99	30-Jul-08	
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-II)						0.00	8-Feb
19. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-I)	1	9.34	632	6.75	6.75	2-Feb-07	
20. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	1	6.90	320	5.11	2.55	26-Feb-09	
21. West Bengal	Nadia	Coopers Camp	1	8.90	450	6.40	6.40	7-Mar-08	
22. West Bengal	Bardhaman	Dainhat Phase-I	1	7.21	390	5.14	5.14	24-Jan-08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Burdwan	Dainhat Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
23.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-I	1	6.44	360	4.58	4.58	24-Jan-08
	Project Cancelled on 11th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
24.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Darjeeling	1	20.66	890	15.18	7.59	29-Dec-08
25.	West Bengal	Haora	Dhuliyari	1	8.00	400	5.76	5.76	7-Mar-08
26.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	1	10.16	509	7.31	7.31	5-Feb-08
27.	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Diamond Harbour	1	9.98	591	7.98	3.99	13-Feb-09
28.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Dinhata	1	6.25	319	4.49	4.49	7-Mar-08
29.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Dubrajpur	1	8.12	416	5.83	5.33	24-Jan-08
30.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Egra Phase-I	1	6.64	332	4.78	4.78	5-Feb-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Egra Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
31.	West Bengal	Maldah	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	1	16.74	852	13.40	13.40	24-Dec-08
32.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur- Phase-I	1	12.06	685	8.74	8.74	2-Feb-07
33.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur- Phase-II	1	9.91	467	7.33	7.33	26-Feb-09
34.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-I	1	5.06	352	3.69	3.69	28-Nov-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
35. West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Gobardnga Phase-I	1	7.70	500	5.57	5.57		2-Feb-07
36. West Bengal	Barddhaman	Gushkara	1	8.50	450	6.80	6.80		5-Feb-09
37. West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Habra	1	15.21	896	10.57	10.57		24-Jan-08
38. West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia-Phase-I	1	8.61	645	6.89	6.89		28-Sep-06
39. West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia-Phase-II	1	15.89	795	12.72	12.72		5-Feb-09
40. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-I	1	5.70	304	4.08	4.08		9-Jan-08
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
41. West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampur	1	6.70	370	4.77	4.77		7-Mar-08
42. West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-I	1	15.69	625	11.55	11.55		27-Apr-07
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
43. West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-I)	1	7.19	344	5.33	5.33		27-Apr-07
44. West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-II)	1	10.05	650	8.04	8.04		5-Feb-09
45. West Bengal	Puruliya	Jhalda	1	7.98	408	6.38	3.19		29-Dec-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	1	9.62	645	7.00	7.00	28-Nov-06
47.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	1	4.00	205	3.20	3.20	10-Dec-08
48.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-I)	1	11.11	593	7.94	7.94	24-Jan-08
49.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-II)	1	10.20	521	8.16	8.16	5-Feb-09
50.	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Jayanagar	1	4.68	225	3.22	3.22	9-Jan-08
51.	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kalimpong	1	11.99	567	9.59	9.59	30-Jul-08
52.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Kaliyaganj	1	7.95	400	6.36	6.36	30-Jul-08
53.	West Bengal	Burddhaman	Kalna	1	14.68	1060	10.69	10.69	28-Nov-06
54.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-I	1	8.98	555	7.18	6.74	30-Jul-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
55.	West Bengal	Sarddhaman	Katwa	1	10.90	650	8.721	8.72	29-Dec-08
56.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Kharar	1	5.32	300	3.77	3.77	5-Feb-08
57.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Kharagpur (Phase-I)	1	4.67	272	3.42	3.42	27-Apr-07
59.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-III)	1	5.32	306	3.86	3.86	27-Apr-07
60.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khirpai	1	5.21	300	3.69	3.69	5-Feb-08
61.	West Bengal	Madia	Krishnanagar Phase-I	1	12.80	640	9.22	9.22	14-Mar-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Krishnnagar Phase-II						0.00	8 Feb-10
62. West Bengal	Darjiling	Kurseong	1	11.99	565	9.59	9.59	30-Jul-08	
63. West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Mal Municipality	1	7.00	465	4.86	4.86	9-Jan-08	
64. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	1	3.19	2.32	181	2.32	28-Nov-06	
65. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	1	8.56	402	6.34	3.17	26-Feb-09	
66. West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mekhliganj	1	5.22	294	3.71	3.71	7-Mar-08	
67. West Bengal	Barddhaman	Memari Phase-I	1	11.25	621	8.00	8.00	24-Jan-08	
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Burdwan	Memari Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
68. West Bengal	Medinipur	Midnapore Phase-I	1	15.73	948	11.63	11.63	2-Feb-07	
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Midnapur	Midnapore Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10
69. West Bengal	Darjiling	Mirik	1	7.96	423	6.36	6.36	30-Jul-08	
70. West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshibad	1	8.74	497	6.74	6.74	30-Jul-08	
71. West Bengal	Madla	Nabadwip Phase-I	1	10.53	735	7.25	3.63	24-Jan-08	
Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Nabadwip Phase-II						0.00	8-Feb-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
72.	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Nalhati	1	6.78	330	4.89	4.89	9-Jan-08
73.	West Bengal	Maldah	Old Malda	1	10.78	550	8.63	8.63	30-Jul-08
74.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-I	1	7.31	498	5.29	5.29	27-Apr-07
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
75.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Purulia	1	8.07	611	6.18	3.09	26-Sep-07
76.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Raghunathpur	1	7.90	400	6.32	3.16	13-Feb 09
77.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-I	1	26.28	2000	19.81	19.81	2-Feb-07
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
78.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ramjibanpur	1	5.34	300	3.79	3.79	5-Feb-08
79.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Rampurhat	1	10.89	603	8.71	4.35	29-Dec-08
80.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Ph-I)	1	2.97	155	2.17	2.17	28-Nov-06
81.	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Ph-II)	1	5.75	297	4.60	2.30	5-Feb-09
82.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Sainthia	1	6.67	340	4.79	4.79	24-Jan-08
83.	West Bengal	Nadia	Santipur	1	7.13	357	5.13	2.57	5-Feb-08
84.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph -I)	1	39.15	1998	29.46	29.46	28-Nov-06
85.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph-II)	1	19.99	1206	14.06	14.06	14-Mar-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
86.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph.-III)	1	35.99	1859	28.79	28.79	5-Feb-09
87.	West Bengal	Kolkata	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)	1	0.64	75	0.15	0.15	21-May-09
88.	West Bengal	Bankura	Sonomukhi	1	3.74	200	2.72	2.72	28-Nov-06
89.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Suri	1	14.47	728	11.58	5.79	29-Dec-08
90.	West Bengal	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-I	1	7.76	390	4.97	4.97	5-Feb-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
91.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Paraganas	Taki (Phase-I)	1	5.42	307	3.94	3.94	28-Nov-06
92.	West Bengal	North Twenty four Parganas	Taki (Phase-II)	1	6.99	504	5.59	5.59	5-Feb-09
93.	West Bengal	Medinipur	Tamluk	1	8.94	456	7.15	7.15	10-Dec-08
94.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-I	1	9.89	584	7.91	7.91	30-Jul-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
95.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Tufanganj Phase-I	1	6.11	308	4.39	4.39	9-Jan-08
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Melting dated 18/08/11	Coochbehar	Tufanganj Phase-II					0.00	8-Feb-10
Total			81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	646.36	
Grand Total			928	1084	12048.50	570951	7740.41	5322.32	

Statement-II

BSUP - Year-wise Allocation and Release of ACA

(Rs. in crore) (By Ministry of Finance)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2005-06		Year 2006-07		Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09*		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13		Cumulative	
		Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.89		57.84	81.86	95.50	149.83		213.35		240.89		306.93		197.35		16.36		1269.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00	0.00	0.28	0.84		0.30		10.99		0.84		0.00		2.63		15.59
3.	Assam			7.46	0.00	12.31	12.14		0.65		24.40		12.26		0.00		0.00		49.45
4.	Bihar			33.07	0.00	54.60	44.89		33.84		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		78.73
5.	Chhattisgarh			2.96	78.05	4.88	0.00		2.24		84.28		7.44		0.28		0.00		172.29
6.	Goa			0.10	0.00	0.16	1.15		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		1.15
7.	Gujarat			57.65	98.68	95.18	86.97		175.34		138.81		158.44		23.41		57.48		739.13
8.	Haryana			2.15	4.58	3.55	3.22		15.59		0.00		7.79		0.76		0.00		31.94
9.	Himanchal Pradesh			1.42	1.76	2.34	2.80		0.48		2.01		0.00		2.80		0.00		9.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			6.39	0.00	10.55	21.22		8.29		4.92		3.19		10.35		0.00		47.97
11.	Jharkhand			19.39	0.00	32.01	33.23		10.25		1.80		37.48		0.00		0.00		82.75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
12	Karnataka			24.13	27.71	39.84	40.53		22.74		74.37		49.97		102.29		0.87		318.48	
13	Kerala			14.32	11.85	23.64	38.80		0.80		24.00		50.72		8.28		0.00		134.45	
14	Madhya Pradesh		9.25	17.72	39.54	29.26	18.87		17.81		52.99		56.65		34.09		0.00		229.19	
15	Maharashtra			217.98	287.58	359.86	185.59		438.81		232.55		293.87		314.42		0.35		1753.17	
16	Manipur			0.79	0.00	1.30	0.00		0.34		10.98		0.00		21.96		0.00		33.27	
17	Meghalaya			1.58	0.00	2.61	5.94		0.00		10.43		0.00		10.43		0.00		26.80	
18	Mizoram			1.84	0.00	3.04	7.23		0.00		12.80		7.23		12.80		0.00		40.06	
19	Nagaland			0.39	15.51	0.65	26.28		11.01		0.00		26.40		0.00		0.00		79.20	
20	Orissa			3.91	0.00	6.46	12.19		1.86		0.00		9.95		7.91		0.00		31.91	
21	Punjab			26.27	0.00	43.38	9.04		0.00		8.32		9.78		0.00		0.00		27.13	
22	Rajasthan			23.21	24.85	38.32	17.45		0.57		0.00		43.37		0.98		0.00		87.22	
23	Sikkim			0.00	0.00	0.29	0.70		0.28		6.57		7.96		6.57		0.00		22.07	
24	Tamil Nadu			68.79	83.00	113.57	132.16		59.61		126.71		162.35		89.83		1.97		655.63	
25	Tripura			0.91	0.00	1.50	3.49		3.49		6.98		0.00		0.00		0.00		13.96	
26	Uttar Pradesh			66.95	9.65	110.54	38.66		239.28		71.82		288.82		186.37		0.00		834.60	
27	Uttarakhand			4.52	0.00	7.46	3.80		3.86		0.00		10.61		1.29		0.00		19.55	
28	West Bengal			138.86	137.16	229.27	124.99		211.90		87.84		150.32		289.77		55.59		1057.58	
State Total			334.00	72.14	800.60	901.78	1322.35	1022.00	1656.54	1472.68	2168.94	1234.47	2000.00	1702.37	2300.00	1321.92	2100.00	135.24	12682.43	7862.59

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
29.	Delhi			96.99	0.00	160.14	157.72	200.61	16.18	315.82	0.00	309.16	183.69	390.00	116.25		54.99	1472.72	528.83
30.	Puducherry			4.88	0.00	8.05	8.08	10.08	0.03	19.78	13.79	27.16	1.06	28.60	7.01		1.06	98.55	31.04
31.	Chandigarh			6.34	0.00	10.47	5.00	13.12	94.03	20.11	90.11	21.28	38.28	210.00	147.06		0.00	281.32	374.48
UT Total		0.00	0.00	108.21	0.00	178.66	170.80	223.81	110.24	355.71	103.90	357.60	223.04	628.60	27032	347.00	56.05	1852.59	934.34
Grand Total		334.00	72.14	908.81	901.78	1501.01	1192.80	1880.35	1582.92	2524.65	1338.37	2357.60	1925.40	2928.60	1592.23	2447.00	191.29	1488.02	**8796.94
Reappropriation from BSUP to IHSDP						300.00		183.86											
in the budget of Deptt of Expenditure						1201.00		1696.49											

* State-wise allocation dispensed with from 2008-09 onwards

** Including Rs. 44.15 crore released for PMU/PIU/TPIMA/DPR and Capacity Building under 4% component of ACA

IHSDP - Year-wise Allocation and Release of ACA

(Rs. in crore)

(By Ministry of Finance)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2005-06		Year 2006-07		Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09*		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13		Cumulative	
		Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released	Allocation by Planning Commission	ACA released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	65.38	83.33	63.83	172.23	48.91	195.04	114.85	1.82	13.66	629.84							
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.50		0.00	0.00	4.48	0.00	0.00	4.48							
3.	Assam		5.33	5.09	5.20	11.46	7.39	11.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.11							
4.	Bihar		16.91	8.96	15.42	20.92	32.10	0.00	19.25	24.11	106.54	211.89							
5.	Chhattisgarh		7.00	31.27	7.54	29.74	0.00	43.57	13.75	0.00	0.00	11832							
6.	Goa		1.78	0.00	1.74		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70							
7.	Gujarat		24.08	18.00	23.51	53.51	33.85	13.99	6.45	19.95	49.42	195.16							
8.	Haryana		15.01	49.62	14.65	41.87	0.00	13.37	19.81	29.21	0.00	153.87							
9.	Himanchal Pradesh		1.83	0.00	1.78	1.71	6.39	10.44	5.86	0.00	0.00	2439							
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		9.05	0.00	8.83	16.12	13.80	9.61	5.38	26.75	0.00	71.66							
11.	Jharkhand		11.67	0.00	12.48	7.79	33.33	0.00	13.94	10.61	0.00	65.66							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
12.	Karnataka			15.49	14.93	15.12	57.95		0.00		38.46		37.84		69.42		0.00		218.60
13	Kerala			18.69	21.46	18.24	22.46		47.82		8.24		30.72		13.14		5.66		149.51
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00		26.72	45.78	25.38	39.77		10.94		12.48		6.78		18.23		2.47		16.43
15	Maharashtra			54.66	55.79	53.39	55.54		386.79		92.29		84.35		52.14		98.27		825.17
16	Manipur			1.38	0.00	1.36			6.18		4.48		5.67		16.02		0.00		32.35
17	Meghalaya			1.01	0.00	0.99	0.91		3.58		6.73		0.00		0.00		0.00		11.21
18	Mizoram			0.86	0.00	0.84			3.77		11.12		0.00		14.89		0.00		29.78
19	Nagaland			0.77	9.63	0.75	12.44		0.00		7.85		0.00		0.00		0.00		29.92
20	Orissa			15.89	0.00	15.51	14.92		55.35		17.91		4.72		22.80		8.46		124.16
21.	Punjab			16.22	0.00	15.83	12.77		3.54		0.00		50.46		0.00		6.05		72.82
22.	Rajasthan			39.90	39.26	38.96	67.25		40.24		43.94		122.00		4.96		55.56		373.21
23.	Sikkim			0.00	0.00	0.10	-		0.00		8.96		0.00		0.00		0.00		8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu			32.83	43.37	32.06	34.03		77.38		90.85		70.93		11.59		31.36		359.50
25.	Tripura			0.94	0.00	0.92	3.17		0.00		19.03		12.36		0.00		0.00		34.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh			80.15	11.05	78.40	-		256.49		18.50		198.20		198.97		0.00		683.21
27.	Uttarakhand			5.06	0.00	4.80	1.45		0.00		26.99		16.84		17.47		2.80		65.55
28.	West Bengal			30.62	55.08	29.90	110.00		227.41		72.104		34.16		147.57		0.00		646.36
State Total		0.00	0.00	499.23	492.62	488.03	788.00	1111.38	1295.24	1108.86	777.13	1006.08	878.81	1000.00	699.66	900.00	380.93	6113.58	5312.39

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
29.	Puducherry			0.78	0.00	0.77	1.35	0.96	0.96	1.88	0.43	1.20	0.00	0.20	0.00		0.00	5.79	2.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.00	0.00	0.80	2.37	1.00	0.00	1.96	3.16	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	5.84	5.53
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00	0.00	0.06	0.23	0.08	0.00	0.56	0.00	1.49	1.45	0.00	0.00		0.00	2.19	1.67
32.	Lakshadweep			0.00	0.00	0.11	-	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.83	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00	0.22	0.29	0.28	0.00	4.04	0.00	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	8.82	0.29
UT Total		0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	1.96	4.24	2.46	0.96	8.72	3.59	9.35	1.45	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00	23.47	10.23
Grand Total		0.00	0.00	500.01	492.62	489.99	792.24	1113.84	1296.20	1117.58	780.72	1015.43	880.25	1000.20	699.66	900.50	380.93	6137.55	5322.62
Reappropriated to IHSDP from BSUP in the budget of Deptt of Expenditure						300.00		183.86											
						789.99		1297.70											

*State-wise allocation dispensed with from 2008-09 onwards

The release includes DPR preparation Charges (By Consultants), PMU, PIU Charges and TPIM charges.

Statement-III

Summary of 8 pilot projects (2nd CSMC under RAY held on 19th January 2012)

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	No. of DUs (New + Upgradation)	No. of DUs (Rental/ Transit)	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	Total State Share	1st instalment (1/3rd of Central Share)	Hard copy of the DPR	Soft Copy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	334	864	5874.59	2224.78	3649.81	741.59		Yes
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Inderjeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar, 2 Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area (1463 DUs) under Rajiv Awad Yojana (RAY)	1309	154	8433.55	3728.92	4704.63	1242.85		Yes
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohalla 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area (740 DUs) under Rajiv Awad Yojana (RAY)	659	81	3694.58	1673.1	2021.48	557.65		Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No. 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No. - 21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area (934 DUs) under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	681	253	57515.52	2526.36	3189.16	842.03		Yes
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area (780 DUs) under Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY)	540	240	3511.32	1502.81	2008.51	500.89		yes
6.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram (1032 DUs), Kerala under Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY)	1032	-	7186.94	3472.53	3472.53	1157.39		yes
7.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Orissa under RAY (Pilot Project)	765	384	4476.61	1820.57	2656.04	606.86		yes
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot project for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur (1104 DUs), Rajasthan under Rajiv Awas Yojana	920	184	5729.2	2759.97	2969.23	919.9		yes
Total 5 States 8 cities			8 pilot DPRs	6240	2160	44622.31	19709.04	24671.39	6569.16		

Statement-IV*State-wise progress under ISHUP during last in the 11th Five Year Plan Period*

As on 31st March, 2012

(in lakh)

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of beneficiaries covered in financial year	Total NPV of interest subsidy released in financial year (Rs. in lakh) (approximately)
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01		
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84	5859	476.64
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2684	203.66		
	Karnataka	597	101.85		
	Maharashtra	161	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	227	58.33	3825	405.74
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	39	11.51		
	Chhattisgarh	88	6.40		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
	Total			10,215	919.21 lakh (About 9.2 crore)

Statement-V*Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme:*

A total of 8 projects of Rajasthan have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme with a central assistance of Rs. 7.2 Cr. for construction of 5776 Affordable dwelling units. The 1st instalment of Rs. 2.2 Cr has been released. The details of the projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Housing Units(EWS+LIG+MIG)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released as 1st installment under ACA (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Affordable Housing Project (AHP) at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	576	1769.44	26.06
2.	AHP at Narsingpura, Ajmer road Jaipur, Rajasthan	432	1346.88	22.23
3.	AHP at Nevta-Sanganer Jaipur, Rajasthan	1072	3163.5	37.00
4.	AHP at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	960	2977.82	45.98
5.	AHP at Shyam-pura Buhariya, Jaipur Rajasthan	1120	3550.56	52.03
6.	AHP at Bagaru Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	400	1215.08	13.36
7.	AHP at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	512	1455.09	20.95
8.	AHP at Omax City Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	704	2047.10	24.29
Total				225.22

[Translation]

Scheme for Urban Institutional Structure

882. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running any

scheme to improve the urban institutional structure in small and medium towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time since when the said scheme is being implemented;

(c) the total allocation made by the Government under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the slow pace of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the progress of the scheme so far?

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

(b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched for a seven year Mission period (2005-2012), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Small and Medium towns, as per census 2001 have been provided financial assistance for infrastructure development projects. These urban Local bodies are insisted upon to complete a set of Urban sector reforms identified for institutional

strengthening especially in terms of financial and capacity enhancement.

(c) Under UIDSSMT, Rs.11400 crore had been provided for the Mission period against which Rs.11358.26 crore has been committed for the States. The details of State-wise funds committed and released as on 31.07.2012 are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) The progress in implementation of projects and reforms in some of the States is slow. In order to accelerate the progress of the Scheme, Government of India has extended the Mission period up to 31/03/2014 for completion of on-going projects and over-due reforms. Apart from this, Handholding workshops for completion of reforms in ULBs slow performing states are also being organized.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation for the Mission	Total Commitment made so far	Total ACA released by M/o Finance/ MHA so far (including incentives)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49031.00	199157.32	198091.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	3542.38	3542.38
3.	Assam	10129.00	18953.14	12364.67
4.	Bihar	25478.00	21119.94	10674.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	13478.00	13472.92	13472.92
6.	Goa	2211.00	2211.00	1442.70
7.	Gujarat	35182.00	35195.58	32866.52
8.	Haryana	19559.00	16260.09	11119.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1744.00	10150.03	5873.30

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3545.00	38611.03	25473.20
11.	Jharkhand	11452.00	10436.18	5290.44
12.	Karnataka	44314.00	55116.01	52848.70
13.	Kerala	23282.00	34532.14	17340.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43843.00	98705.50	63472.59
15.	Maharashtra	66476.00	226997.01	194935.08
16.	Manipur	1260.00	5670.09	2845.44
17.	Meghalaya	719.00	1289.93	644.97
18.	Mizoram	824.00	1399.54	1399.54
19.	Nagaland	1028.00	2093.24	1046.62
20.	Orissa	18179.00	20728.44	10448.66
21.	Punjab	22660.00	31785.23	17936.24
22.	Rajasthan	40143.00	49063.07	28421.99
23.	Sikkim	120.00	3617.25	3617.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	70597.00	70618.38	56689.52
25.	Tripura	1376.00	7100.13	6919.158
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94792.00	93521.12	84613.59
27.	Uttaranchal	4670.00	4938 60	2469.30
28.	West Bengal	31525.00	49414.20	35981.33
29.	Delhi	112.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	557.00	3134.40	3134.40
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	446.50	223.25
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1491.78	745.89

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Lakshadweep	104.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	220.00	753.90	31.00
Total		639997.00 *	1131526.08 #	905976.48

- In addition to above Central Commitment of Rs. 43.00 crore for incentive has to be taken in to account. Thus, the total commitment under UIDSSMT would be Rs.11358.26 crore

*:- Additional allocation of Rs.5000 Crore was provided during 2008-09 which was not distributed State - wise

[English]

Vacancies in Scientific Cadre

883. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of scientists are lying vacant in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and various research institutions under it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps/ initiated action to get the vacancies in the scientific cadre filled up on top priority basis;

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

(e) the time by which the rest of the vacancies in the scientific cadre are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Presently 21% of positions in the scientific cadre (1353 posts) are vacant in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) comprising of 567 Scientists, 636 Senior Scientists and 150 Principal Scientists and Research Managers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of the scientific positions filled up in the last three years are as given below:

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Scientists	249	365	214	828
Senior Scientist	132	117	131	380
Principal Scientist	39	55	52	146
Research Managers	109	109	103	321
Total	529	646	500	1675

(e) Recruitment in the ICAR is a continuous process and vacancies are filled up through an established procedure subject to availability of appropriately qualified candidates in the required areas of specializations.

[Translation]

Underground Sewerage System

884. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether works relating to water supply and underground sewer fine in various cities of Chhattisgarh including New Raipur with Central assistance under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being undertaken;

(b) if so, whether financial assistance for the said work has been withheld during the current financial year;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has received any requests for releasing the withheld assistance and increasing the ceiling amount; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), a Project on 'Augmentation of Water Supply' has been approved for the Mission city of Raipur. A Water Supply project for Naya Raipur was considered and approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) in its 68th Meeting held on 13.2.2009 for an approved cost of Rs.15623.00 lakh with an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) admissibility of Rs.10000.00 lakh. The Central share for the project was not released by Ministry of Finance as Chhattisgarh has exceeded its revised 7 years' allocation of fund under UIG of JNNURM. The CSMC in its 89th meeting held on 20.8.2010 decided to withdraw its approval for the project.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM, three (03) Projects on Water Supply, one each in Bilaspur, Kondagaon & Raigarh and one Sewerage project in Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh have been approved.

(b) and (c) The 4th installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been released for the project 'Augmentation of Water Supply' for Raipur after withholding 10% of ACA as per Scheme's stipulations due to reasons of non-completion of reforms as per committed time lines in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed by the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

Under UIDSSMT of JnNURM, complete amount of ACA for the three (03) Projects on Water Supply, one each in Bilaspur, Kondagaon, Raigarh and one Sewerage project in Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh has already been released to the State.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has requested for release of withheld amount of 10% ACA in respect of Water Augmentation Scheme of Raipur under UIG. The State Government has been informed that the amount can be reimbursed upon completion of reforms.

[English]

Quality of Edible Oils

885. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on adulteration of edible oils and to maintain the quality of edible oils;

(b) the number of samples lifted and analysed during each of the last three years from rural/tribal/jhuggi-jhopadi, unauthorised residential areas by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats (DWO&F) and the number of them found adulterated along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the lifting of samples for analysis to check adulteration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d): Adulteration of edible oils which earlier came under the purview of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 how now been replaced by Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, being implemented by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats (DVVOF) under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution was only entrusted with drawl and analysis of samples from industries at the factory level under Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998. But even this function has now been taken over by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India after the repeal of Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998 and coming into being of FSS Regulation, 2011 under FSS Act, 2006, w.e.f. 5.8.2011. The Dte. VVO&F did not have the mandate even earlier for lifting and analysis of samples from rural/tribal juggi-jhopadi and unauthorized residential areas. Now all these regulatory functions belong only to FSSAI.

As per information received from FSSAI (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) the implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is entrusted with the Food/Health Authorities of the States/UTs. The enforcement staff of the States/UTs draw random samples of various food articles including edible vegetable oils from time to time to check adulteration in food commodities and action is taken against the offenders where the samples do not conform to the prescribed standards or do not conform to various provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The State Governments have been advised to be vigilant and undertake systematic regular checks for various food articles including edible oils. Besides power is also given to Food Safety Officers to lift samples of food including edible oils and fats from manufacturers/distributors/wholesalers/retailers to check the adulteration in food products. No data is maintained centrally by FSSAI for number of samples analysed and food adulterated.

[Translation]

Buffer Stock of Sugar

886. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a buffer stock of sugar in order to solve the problems of sugar industry and help it remain competitive in the international market;

(b) if so, whether the said buffer is proposed to be preserved with the sugar mills only;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a rational policy for sugar taking into consideration the interests of sugar industry and sugarcane farmers to mitigate the hardships faced by them in selling their produce; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Policy framework is already in place which takes into account the interest of all stakeholders in the sugar sector. Appropriate policy interventions, as and when required, are made by the Central Government.

Slum Free Programme

887. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up an ambitious plan to make the country free of slum clusters in the next five years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present shortage of dwelling units the required investment and the time likely to be taken for the construction of houses under the proposed area?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum Free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)' has been launched on 02.06.2011. Under this scheme, financial assistance is being provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of 2 years from the date of approval of the scheme, while Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2013-17). The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017).

(b) and (c) Slums is a state subject. However, under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* the preparatory phase of RAY, launched in March 2010, an amount of Rs. 99.98 crores has been released to 34 States/Union Territories as 1st installment for undertaking preparatory activities including Slum Socio-economic Survey, GIS mapping, GIS-MIS integration, preparation of Slum Free City Plans of Action etc. The preparatory activities are being carried out in 185 cities and are at different stages of progress. 6 states have completed the Slum Survey while 22 States/ UTs have initiated the process. 5 states have completed GIS mapping of cities and in 23 States/ UTs, the process has been initiated.

(d) This Ministry had constituted a Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing shortage which has estimated the housing shortage as 24.71 million as on

2007. Out of the total housing shortage of 24.71 million, 21.78 million is in the category of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and 2.89 million in Low Income Group. The estimated investment requirement for meeting the affordable housing shortage is about Rs. 6,02,000 crores.

RAY is both a demand and reform driven Scheme. Under this Scheme, assistance is being provided to States for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing. Progress would depend on the pace set by the States and their commitment to mobilize the technical and financial resources.

[Translation]

Inflation in Coastal Areas

888. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether there are instances of infiltration through coastal borders;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check infiltration through the coastal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No infiltration has been reported along the coastal borders during the last three years and the current year.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to check infiltration through the coastal areas of the country are:

(i) The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard has additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial

waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security.

- (ii) Ministry of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of compulsory registration of all types of vessels, *i.e.* fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of Automatic Identification System (AIS) on these boats.
- (iii) Department of Fisheries has taken steps to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- (iv) The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, including fishermen.
- (v) The Coast Guard has taken steps to create a chain of radar sensors along the coastline, including setting up 9 additional coast guard stations on the western coastline of the country.
- (vi) Standard operating procedures for all coastal States/UTs have been finalized.
- (vii) Navy has set up 4 joint operation centre at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Portblair under the charge of existing naval C-in-Cs as the C-in-Cs Coastal Defence. A Sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising in 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force security protecting of naval basis and co-located vulnerable areas and vulnerable points has also been raised / equipped.
- (viii) Joint coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach', conducted biannually, have been very useful and have ushered in an era of

synergy in joint operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States/UTs. The lessons learnt are communicated to all stakeholders, to fill the gaps.

Inclusion under NFSM

889. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received requests to include certain districts of Bihar under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Union Government had received request from the Government of Bihar during the year 2008 to include 7 more districts under NFSM-Rice *viz*; Saran, Gopalganj, Sheohar, Vaishali, Begusarai, Purnea and Khagaria, 4 districts under NFSM- Wheat *viz*; Gaya, Aurangabad, Sheohar and Lakhisarai and most of the districts under NFSM -Pulses. Since none of the districts could qualify the identified criteria, these districts were not included under NFSM. However, all the 3 components of NFSM-Rice, Wheat and Pulses are under implementation in the State. NFSM - Rice is implemented in 18 districts, NFSM - Wheat in 25 districts and NFSM-Pulses in 38 districts of the State.

Price of Imported Oil

890. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of edible oil imported by the country has risen due to hike in its export duty by the Government of Indonesia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any import formula has been finalised for edible oil by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Hike in export duty by the Government of Indonesia on Crude Palm Oil was one of the factors for increase in the prices of edible oils imported into the country but its impact has been negated because of decline in prices of Crude Palm Oil and refined palmolein by 3.1% and 4.9% respectively in the international markets.

(c) and (d) There is no formula for import of edible oils but Government has allowed import of edible oils (except coconut oil) under Open General Licence (OGL). There is gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country which is met through imports. In order to bridge this gap, imports have been liberalized by reducing the import duty to zero and 7.5% on crude and refined edible oils respectively since April, 2008 which has been continued till date.

Security of Garhpehra Fort

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

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) has initiated any measures to rectify the loopholes/ shortcomings in the security of Garhpehra Fort in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for its repair and conservation;

(d) if so, the details of funds made available and utilised for the said purpose during the last three years; and

(e) the status of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Security staff is deployed at Garhpehra Fort in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh depending upon the availability. At present there is a deployment of 2 persons at the fort.

(c) to (e) Conservation work of Garhpehra Fort is attended regularly, as per archaeological norms and principles, depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation. The details of funds utilised during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under.

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred/ Allocation
1.	2009-10	59,718/-
2.	2010-11	67,182/-
3.	2011-12	53,886/-
4.	2012-13	1,72,100/- (Allocation)

Allotment of Land/Shops by DDA

892. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines adopted by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allotment of land and shops to open Mother Dairy Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (SAFAL) and Kendriya Bhandar outlets;

(b) the details of applications/requests received from the various Residents Welfare Associations including Dwarka Sector 9, Pocket-2, Delhi and directly from Mother Dairy and Kendriya Bhandar by DDA for land/shops allotment to open such outlets in Delhi and adjoining areas during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the present status thereof and the reasons for delay, if any; and

(d) the time by which a decision for the allocation and allotment of land/shops is likely to be made and allotment done for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. The DDA has adopted policy/guidelines for allotment of land for vegetable & fruit shop to Mother Dairy only. The same are as under:

- (i) The area to be allotted is as per specification in the lay out plan.
- (ii) The plot to be allotted should be earmarked for the purpose as per the layout plan of the Planning Department and must be free from all encumbrances.
- (iii) The land allotted is on a temporary basis on license fee basis of Rs. 125/- per month for Rs. 1500/- per Annum to be revised from time to time.

(b) Applications/request received from Mother Dairy Pvt. Ltd, are only considered. Applications received from any RWA are forwarded to Mother Dairy for necessary action.

Only four requests for allotment of fruit & vegetable shops have been received from Mother Dairy in the last three years. No request has been received from the Mother Dairy in respect of Dwarka Sector-9, Delhi.

However, a representation was received from federation of RWA of Alaknanda Apartments, New Delhi

regarding allotment of shops to Kendriya Bhandar. As per records, the said two shops at Kalkaji which are indicated by federation have already been allotted to Super Bazar.

(c) and (d) Allotment is made in accordance with laid down policy subject to fulfillment of codal formalities and availability of land. This is an ongoing process and applications are disposed off as soon as the formalities are completed.

[English]

Job on Compassionate Ground

893. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families of victims of personnel of security forces apply for jobs on compassionate ground in the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) if so, the total number of persons who applied for job on compassionate ground during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of persons who have given job on compassionate ground and the total number of applications pending so far; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

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

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

Processing Facilities in Gujarat

894. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of food and fruit processing industries established in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs of the State for promoting the said industry including establishing cold storage facilities, storage facilities and laboratory testing facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government favours establishing food processing parks in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry under its 11th Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/

Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country including that of Gujarat. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. Under the Scheme the sector includes, processing of Milk, Fruit & Vegetables (including Pineapple), Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer and other bakery products Non-perishable: Grain milling(cereal, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse). The details of financial assistance provided to the food processing industries in Gujarat during last three years and current year is given as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 10-07-12)	
No. of units Approved	Amount released	No. of units Approved	Amount released	No. of units Approved	Amount released	No. of units Approved	Amount released
42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	32	591.957

(b) and (c) Government has formulated and implementing several plan schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support to R&D, Human resource development, Food testing labs, Implementation of Quality assurance systems such as Hazards Analysis Critical Control points (HACCP).

Under the scheme for cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid @50% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical civil work in General areas and @75% of the total cost of Plant & Machineries and Technical civil work is provided by Ministry in difficult

areas subject maximum of Rs. 10.00 Crores. Under the other schemes stated above financial assistance differs on case to case basis including food Testing Labs.

(d) and (e) The proposals for establishing food processing parks are considered based on the Eligibility criteria stipulated in the guidelines under the scheme for infrastructure development.

Transit Losses

895. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damage to foodgrains during transportation from one State to another through road and rail has shown an increasing trend in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check damage to foodgrains during transportation, State-wise particularly Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Madam. Details of accrual of damaged /non issuable foodgrains with FCI during last 3 years are as under:

Year	Accrual of damaged/non issuable foodgrains
2009-10	6702 tonnes
2010-11	6346 tonnes
2011-12 (upto 1.4.2012)	3338 tonnes

Cyclone, floods, rains, prolonged storage, rodents, and leakage from bags during transit are the main reasons for accrual of damaged foodgrains.

(c) Steps taken by FCI to check damage of foodgrains are given in the Statement.

Statement

Detailed steps taken by FCI for safe storage and preservation of foodgrains

- (i) All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices of the foodgrains.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials, such as, wooden

crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check the migration of moisture from the floor.

- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in FCI godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/ godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

Distribution of Quality Seeds

896. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has signed any agreement with domestic companies and foreign countries to provide quality seeds to the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these steps are likely to be beneficial to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Guidelines for Office Bearers of NSFs

897. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to various sports federations in the country;

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

(c) the names of the persons holding senior posts in various sports federations and also the time since when such persons are occupying the same post in these federations;

(d) whether various federations have opposed the plan of the Government to bring them under greater scrutiny;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the guidelines issued by the Government in respect of office bearers of these sports federations including the Indian Olympic Association; and

(f) the achievement made by the Government for compliance of the said guidelines so far?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides financial assistance to various sports federations in the country. A statement showing the details of the grants provided to the National Sports Federations (NSFs) in the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous organizations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The primary responsibility for the development of various sports disciplines vests in the National Sports Federation (NSF) concerned. The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs through financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs). Government does not interfere in their day to day activities. However, Government has issued guidelines imposing age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations, including the Indian Olympic Association, which has further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011, which was issued on 31.1.2011. As per the guidelines, the Government has, *inter-alia*, provided the following age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of the NSFs:

- i. The President of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- ii. The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- iii. The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.

- iv. The conditions (i) to (iii) above will be subject to the proviso that it shall not disturb the current tenure of any member, provided he/she has been properly elected to the post. In other words, the tenure condition will become operative for all future elections as they may be conducted in future in their normal course.

Compliance to the directions of the Government by the NSFs has been made mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from Government of India such as railway concessions, income tax exemption, custom duty exemption, etc. and to derive the authority to perform the public functions of selecting and deputing the national teams for participation in recognized continental and world level international sports competitions which involve representation of member countries and to represent the country in international associations, events, meets, conferences, etc. No National Sports Federation has been given annual

recognition by the Government which has not adhered to these instructions for the elections held after the issue of these Guidelines of 1-5-2010.

The Indian Olympic Association and a few National Sports Federations appealed before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi praying for a stay on the implementation of the age and tenure limit, which the Hon'ble Court refused to accept.

(f) The Athletic Federation of India, Badminton Association of India, Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Cycling Federation of India, All India Chess Federation, Swimming Federation of India, Netball Federation of India, Wrestling Federation of India, Winter Game Federation of India, Rowing Federation of India, Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Shooting Ball Federation of India, Ball Badminton Federation of India, Wushu Association of India, Bridge Federation of India, Basketball Federation of India, Paralympic Committee of India have conducted their elections by adopting the Government Guidelines dated 1.5.2010 relating to age and tenure of office bearers.

Statement

Grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 and OPEX 2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00*	0.00	1408.24
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00*	3.75	1012.16
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	18.00	523.18
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00*	0.00	2607.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29*	0.00	531.74
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00*	0.00	536.99
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00*	6.00	478.50
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00*	6.50	1098.37
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00*	7.50	289.93
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	0.00	383.19
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00*	11.00	1882.19
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00*	0.00	3007.58
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00*	1.21.	785.87
14.	Badminton Association of India,	435.48	150.71	910.00*	0.00	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	1.60	6.65
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	1.25	828.65
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	6.76	88.41
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00*	3.16	1610.14
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00*	4.48	493.28
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	0.75	143.52
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	8.00	317.12
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00*	0.00	742.23
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	13.55	46.44	78.70	6.50	145.19
24.	Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	0.00	313.73
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	7.50	248.18
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	3.00	214.93
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	0.00	147.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	0.06	377.66
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	0.00	301.70
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	• 13.58	23.77	10.96	2.75	51.06
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	4.50	44.49
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	5.92	12.00	10.50	5.00	33.42
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	8.96	38.06
35.	Indian Polo Association. N. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.00
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	11.50	40.00
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00	21.31
39.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	8.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	33.00
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	36.00
42.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	11.50	49.25
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00*	7.00	563.99
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	5.50	49.50
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	22.50
46.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	0.25	37.25
47.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	0.00	121.47
48.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20	20.00	159.18
49.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.43
50.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0724
51.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	4.61	136.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.66
53.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	5.65	42.90
54.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	0.00	48.74
57.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	0.00	1568.14
58.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	1370.00	7392.16
59.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	6.61	706.95
60.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	55.10
61.	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	0.00	121.13
62.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
63.	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
Total		7992.64	10337.18	13603.38	1568.35	33501.55

*The figures include expenditure incurred for London Olympics 2012

Involvement of Foreigners in Crime

898. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of foreigners involved in various crimes has increased in the recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations concerned. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. Law enforcement agencies maintain a strict vigil on the activities of foreigners in the country and take appropriate action.

Revamp of DD Channels

899. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Doordarshan's Urdu channel has turned into a station known for screening of old films;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the said channel;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp/popularize the content of various regional Doordarshan (DD) channels including DD Kashmir, DD International and DD Urdu channel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that three feature films in a week are being telecast on DD Urdu channel, in addition to that, different programmes on various genres like fiction, music, educational programmes etc. are being telecast on DD Urdu channel on 24x7 basis.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has been constantly aiming for excellence both in terms of content and quality which is a continuous process. Doordarshan has recently undertaken following steps to popularize different channels:

(i) DD Urdu had invited proposals from well known Producers, Directors for production of software. 163 programmes have been short-listed for production. Accordingly, the fresh software in genres under Classics, Fiction, Literary, Music, Reality-Show etc. will be made available for telecast shortly.

(ii) Fresh programmes are being telecast by Kashir Channel in prime time since 2010. In addition, fresh software to the tune of

Rs.79.00 crores has been produced/being produced for DD Kashir.

(iii) Provision of Rs.100 crore has been made in the 12th Plan proposal for DD India International channel.

(iv) Programmes have been completely revamped in all Doordarshan's Regional Language Satellite Channels with more and more interactive programmes, public utility programmes and programmes involving National Development. In addition, programmes on 'Innovation' are also being introduced on these channels on monthly basis.

(v) An informal monitoring committee has been set up to review Doordarshan programmes *vis-a-vis* programmes of various other television channels to improve content and quality of programmes on Doordarshan.

Import of Pulses

900. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pulses, cereals and oilseeds are being imported into the country due to the 'wide gap between demand and production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of the said products imported and the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The total volume and value of pulses, cereals and oilseeds imported during each of the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of pulses cereals and oilseeds imported during last three years*

Items	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pulses	3509569	2077.90	2698657	1565.44	3307867	1821.95
Wheat	164383	50.37	185280	55.46	22	0.02
Rice	65	0.08	219	0.24	1080	1.21
Other Cereals	33691	16.38	30680	13.12	15356	6.42
Cereal Preparation	40838	39.76	37095	50.26	46249	62.83
Oil Seeds	70061051	38.92	54224506	25.47	41674755	20.32

Quantity in Ton; Quantity for oilseeds is in KG; Value in million USD;

*Figures for 2011-12 are provisional

Source: DGCI&S

**Agricultural Technology
Information Centres**

901. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Agriculture Technology Information Centres set up in Chhattisgarh, location-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government for the above purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide training to farmers about the new technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As part of Innovations in Technology Dissemination (ITD)

component of National Agricultural Technology Project, one Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) was established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) at Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur. There was provision for providing one time grant for establishment of the ATIC. During the current year, the Government of Chhattisgarh has provided an amount of Rs.100 lakh from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna funds to the IGKV, Raipur for strengthening its Directorate of Extension including ATIC.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms", popularly known as the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme, is under implementation in 614 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs of the country. The objective of the scheme is to support State Governments efforts of revitalization of the extension system, and making available the latest agriculture and allied technologies in different agro-climatic conditions

through extension activities such as farmers training, demonstrations, exposure visits, Kisan Melas, mobilization of farmers groups and setting up of Farm Schools. Besides, there are Extension/Transfer of Technology Division in all ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities. ICAR has also set up a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country to assess, refine and demonstrate agricultural technologies; to provide training to farmers; and to make them aware on latest agricultural technologies through extension programmes.

Additional Rice Allocation

902. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total offtake of rice from the Central pool by Tamil Nadu during the past three years alongwith the amount of subsidy involved therein, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of rice to Tamil Nadu in view of the universal Public Distribution System in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The offtake of foodgrains by Tamil Nadu during the past three years are given in Statement-I and II. Subsidy given to Tamil Nadu for the last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Amount of Subsidy (in crores)
2009-10	672.430
2010-11	1501.030
2011-12	1897.720
2012-13 (as on 8.8.2012)	254.440

(b) to (d) On the requests of the State Government and considering the availability of surplus stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool, adhoc additional allocations have been made to the State over and above the normal Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) allocation from time to time. During 2012-13, a quantity of 3,72,918 MTs (3,35,626 MTs. of rice and 37,292 MTs of wheat) have been allocated to Tamil Nadu for BPL families so far.

Statement-I

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) under TPDS of Tamil Nadu for the period 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 (upto June 2012)

(In thousand tons)

Year		Allotment			Offtake		
		BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY	APL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009-2010	Rice	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	1,214.76	781.254	1,743.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Wheat	0	0	210.396	0	0	211.115
	Total	1,259.23	783.144	1,725.46	1,214.76	781.254	1,955.10
2010-2011	Rice	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	1,253.45	775.561	1,504.86
	Wheat	0	0	165.396	0	0	164.259
	Total	1,259.23	783.144	1,680.46	1,253.45	775.561	1,669.12
2011-2012	Rice	1,259.23	783.144	1,515.06	1,247.25	770.227	1,515.06
	Wheat	0	0	165.396	0	0	168.093
	Total	1,259.23	783.144	1,680.46	1,247.25	770.227	1,683.15
2012-2013 (upto June, 2012)	Rice	314.808	195.786	378.765	335.192	218.344	378.765
	Wheat	0	0	41.349	0	0	16.048
	Total	314.808	195.786	420.114	335.192	218.344	394.813

Offtake Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs (IISFM/M-10)

Statement-II

*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains of Special ADHOC Additional Allocations for Tamil Nadu
made during 2009-10, 2010-11 2011-12 and 2012-13 under TPDS*

(In thousand tons)

2009-10

Date of Allocation and Category allocated to	Allocation		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5
20.1.2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families	250.314	27.326	250.314	8.047

2011-12

Date of Allocation and Category allocated to	Allocation		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
19.5.2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families	148.390	87.604	115.637	13.828
6.1.2011 for APL families	160.877	34.89	0	34.731
7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 for BPL families	372.918	-	353.252	-

2011-12

Date of Allocation and Category allocated to	Allocation		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
16.5.2011 for BPL families*	377.918	-	377.918	-
Special Allocation made to the poorest Districts	40.948	-	40.359	-

2012-13

Date of Allocation and Category allocated to	Allocation		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
2.7.2012 for BPL families	335.626	37.292	FCI to report lifting	

Offtake Source: Control Room, FCI Hqrs (IISFM/M-10)

[Translation]

Modernisation of Police Force

903. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the modernisation of

police force in the country including Bihar;

(b) the details of the action plan of the States approved by the Union Government;

(c) the details of the Central funds released to the States for implementing the said action plan during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the other measures initiated to modernise the police force in the country;

(e) whether the Union Government has received a proposal worth rupees 4000 crore for modernisation of Uttar Pradesh Police Force; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs ended in the year 2009-10. The Scheme was extended twice i.e. for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. The extended period of the Scheme has ended on 31.3.2012. Proposals for further extension of the MPF Scheme for a period of five years (2012-13 to 2016-17) with effect from the financial year 2012-13, partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan, as per the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries, are being processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for obtaining approval of the competent authority.

(b) and (c) The Annual Action Plan proposals of the States under MPF Scheme for the fiscal year, 2012-13 were invited from the State Governments. The Action Plans in respect of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have already been considered by the High Powered Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs and have been approved 'in principle'. The Action Plan proposals in respect of the remaining States are yet to be placed before the High Powered Committee for approval.

The details of Central funds released to the States during each of the last three years, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12, State-wise, is given in the statement. Release of funds to States in the current financial year 2012-13 is subject to approval for extension of the Scheme.

(d) 'Police' being a State subject as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the

responsibility of the State Governments to initiate measures to modernize the police forces in the country. However, the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces through the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme. Apart from the MPF Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also implementing other Schemes, namely, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS), Construction / Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme and the Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) in States to improve police infrastructure and modernize States police forces.

(e) and (f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh requested for an annual Central assistance of Rs.800 crore to Uttar Pradesh for modernization of its police forces. The State Government has been informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that as and when the MPF Scheme is extended for another five years from 2012-13 onwards and the funding for the Scheme, both under Plan and Non-Plan are finalized, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will get its due share of allocation of funds under the Scheme.

Statement

Funds released to States under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released under MPF Scheme (Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.54	89.96	6.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.50	10.75	7.08
3.	Assam	60.79	48.51	48.02
4.	Bihar	59.34	63.67	28.50

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	17.04	29.8	12.48
6	Goa	7.08	2.3	0.08
7	Gujarat	52.18	55.27	33.23
8	Haryana	46.63	30.41	5.23
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.10	6.36	5.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	111.18	148.25	109.73
11	Jharkhand	33.49	36.9	6.58
12	Karnataka	63.96	83.01	53.37
13	Kerala	32.54	42.68	27.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	54.87	72.41	37.54
15	Maharashtra	72.48	42.26	64.72
16	Manipur	27.44	26.63	38.76
17	Meghalaya	9.73	8.48	6.69
18	Mizoram	11.48	19.55	13.18
19	Nagaland	31.50	33.77	30.08
20	Odisha	51.87	54.24	20.28
21	Punjab	33.50	26.08	32.12
22	Rajasthan	51.18	47.88	33.17
23	Sikkim	4.72	2.17	5.02
24	Tamil Nadu	60.67	92.52	43.19
25	Tripura	22.92	23.08	16.35
26	Uttar Pradesh	125.17	77.61	61.76
27	Uttarakhand	5.29	6.35	5.75
28	West Bengal	48.81	43.73	47.78
Total		1230.00	1224.63	800.00

*[English]***Strength of Women Police Personnel**

904. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women remain under-represented in the State Police Forces;

(b) if so, the current strength of women personnel in the State Police Forces and the reasons for their under-representation, State-wise and Rank-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments for raising the representation of women in the State Police Forces;

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

(e) the details of the other steps being taken to encourage the recruitment of women so as to increase their representation in the State Police Forces alongwith the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) 'Police' is a State subject as per the VIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State Governments / UTs for safety and security of women and control of crime against them. One of the steps suggested in the advisory is increasing the overall representation of women in police forces at all levels through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police.

As per the compilation of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), namely "Data on Police Organisations in India (As on January 1, 2011)", the details of actual strength of Women Police, State-wise, rank-wise, as on 1.1.2011, is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Actual Strength of Women Police (Rank-wise) as on 1.1.2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DGP/Spl. DG/ADGP	IGP	DIG	AIGP/SSP/SP/COM	Addl SP/Dy. COM	ASP/Dy.SP/Asst.COM	INSP	S.I	A.S.P	Head Const	Const	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	4	2	6	3	8	77	33	133	1605	1874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	3	17	356	398
3.	Assam	0	0	0	6	3	6	6	50	29	78	432	610
4.	Bihar	0	1	2	2	0	5	1	113	19	28	949	1120
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	5	23	48	40	35	95	1636	1883
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	13	1	126	184	333
7.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	3	6	5	34	220	493	741	1504
8.	Haryana	0	0	1	3	0	12	23	88	84	80	1891	2182
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	3	3	4	17	10	18	73	1067	1196
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	5	0	0	14	28	69	55	139	1738	2049
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	2	3	1	7	4	58	74	139	1304	1595
12.	Karnataka	2	0	1	3	0	19	30	68	140	577	2766	3606
13.	Kerala	0	2	0	0	0	1	21	74	0	185	2518	2801
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	3	6	8	51	57	361	428	245	1624	2787
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	2	16	0	23	93	474	189	456	9552	10809
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	5	1	12	1	75	80	116	334	624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	2	10	46	2	5	147	214	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	1	1	7	26	155	131	140	169	630	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	7	8	15	5	24	35	11	148	253	
20. Orissa	0	1	4	7	1	8	75	308	84	4	2789	3281	
21. Punjab	0	0	2	5	0	4	26	46	122	223	2067	2495	
12. Rajasthan	0	1	4	10	2	37	9	150	42	111	4192	4558	
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	3	0	9	16	10	4	8	139	189	
24. Tamil Nadu	3	2	0	28	0	14	117	1837	0	588	9001	11590	
25. Tripura	0	0	0	2	0	4	5	43	54	23	574	705	
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	5	3	8	13	45	10	336	0	156	1994	2570	
27. Jharkhand	0	0	0	6	10	0	1	63	0	43	1357	1480	
28. West Bengal	0	1	2	3	4	12	25	80	76	0	1715	1918	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	2	38	330	389	
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	3	13	565	615	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	17	26	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	
33. Delhi	1	0	1	3	4	25	80	191	615	793	3572	5285	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	16	
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	4	146	161	
All India	16	21	38	135	73	371	776	4953	2581	5153	57639	71756	

Shopping Outlets at Metro Stations

905. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is considering to set up new shopping outlets in various States;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to utilise such amount;

(d) whether the DMRC also proposes to encourage sale of handicrafts and other products which are prepared by tribals and indigenous persons in such outlets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Review of Cultural Bodies

906. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the functioning of various cultural organizations/ institutions including the Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and National School of Drama;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A High Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Sh. P.N. Haksar

was constituted by the Government in the year 1988 to review the working of Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and National School of Drama. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in July 1990. Most of its recommendations have been accepted/implemented by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

PYKKA Scheme

907. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panchayats and villages of the country covered under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme;

(b) the total amount allocated/released for all the States including Rajasthan under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the said amount spent by the State Governments during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the number of panchayats and Block Panchayats likely to be covered under the said scheme during the current Five Year Plan; and

(e) the targets fixed and achievements made in the implementation of the said scheme in the country so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 53,357 village panchayats and 1642 block panchayats have been approved under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme upto 31/07/2012.

(b) The total amount allocated/released for all the states including Rajasthan under the Scheme during each

of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I.

(c) The state wise details of the amount spent by the State Governments during the said period are given in Statement-II.

(d) The remaining village and block panchayats are likely to be covered under PYKKA scheme during the current Five Year Plan.

(e) As per the PYKKA scheme, 10% of the village and block panchayats in every States/UT's of the country were required to be covered during each of the first four years of the scheme viz; from 2008-09 to 2011-12. From the year 2012-13 to 2016-17, 12 % of the village and block panchayats in every State/UT's of the country are required to be covered during each of these years. State-wise details of achievements made during the period from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (upto July, 2012) are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Sanction & Release of Funds under PYKKA Scheme during
2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

As on 31.7.2012 (Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount approved					Funds released				
		08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98		51.96		10.63	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98	10.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5.56	11.11				4.44	10.51		
3.	Assam	4.81						3.85			
4.	Bihar	10.44					5.22	5.02			
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.11						5.06			
6.	Goa	0.35				0.18		0.18			0.18
7.	Gujarat	9.65		11.35	2.08			7.10	2.55	13.43	
8.	Haryana	6.51		14.43	5.09		3.26	3.25	14.43	5.09	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02		8.79	4.02		2.01	2.01	8.80	3.66	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.32					2.66	2.10		0.56	
11.	Jharkhand		4.79					2.39		2.40	
12.	Karnataka		6.23	12.47		9.61		3.12	14.86		9.61
13.	Kerala	1.60		11.17		10.36	0.80	0.80	11.17		10.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65			23.65		11.82			39.99	
15.	Maharashtra	27.55		28.16			8.91	4.86	41.94		
16.	Manipur	1.08					0.87			0.22	
17.	Meghalaya		1.32	1.32	1.32			1.06	1.19	1.72	
18.	Mizoram	1.07	2.08	2.25		2.07	0.85	0.21	2.27	2.07	2.07
19.	Nagaland	1.48		5.92	1.48		1.18	0.30	2.96	4.70	
20.	Orissa	7.34	7.34	10.35		11.86	3.67	8.05	5.98	7.34	11.86
21.	Punjab	12.55	27.87				6.27	6.27	26.66		
22.	Rajasthan	9.43			7.82		3.71	4.72		2.75	
23.	Sikkim	0.67	1.35	0.67	1.66	1.35	0.54	0.13	2.02	1.66	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.82					5.00	1.91			
25.	Tripura	1.36		7.06	4.09		1.09		3.24	4.09	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53.91		58.83			10.00	16.96	62.27	18.39	
27.	Uttarakhand	8.89		19.43		3.38	3.00	5.90	19.43		3.38
28.	West Bengal	4.63						2.32	2.32		
UTs											
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			1.06					1.06		
30.	Lakshad weep			0.51					0.51		
31.	Puducherrji			0.69							
32.	Daman and Diu					0.14					0.14
Total		246.22	28.67	285.40	51.21	49.58	83.85	105	260.15*	134.05	49.58
Funds released or Annual Competitions							8.15	30.00	84.85	30.97	21.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amount transferred to NSDF for Technical Support and Capacity Building Services									5.00	-	
Grand Total							92.00	135.00	350.00*	165.02	71.32

Note: *It excludes the funds amounting to Rs.69,45,000/- released to UT of Puducherry by SAI out of unspent balances.

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds spent by the states under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56
3.	Gujarat	9.65
4.	Karnataka	17.97
5.	Kerala	68.40
6.	Meghalaya	2.25
7.	Mizoram	5.42
8.	Nagaland	8.88
9.	Orissa	25.04
10.	Rajasthan	5.05
11.	Sikkim	4.36
12.	Tamil Nadu	-

1	2	3
13.	Tripura	4.09
14.	Uttarakhand	30.02
15.	UT of Puducherry	-
16.	Bihar	-
17.	Chhattisgarh	5.06
18.	Haryana	15.86
19.	Himachal Pradesh	10.82
20.	Jharkhand	2.39
21.	Madhya Pradesh	28.81
22.	Punjab	6.27
23.	Uttar Pradesh	44.94
24.	Assam	3.84
25.	Goa	.02
26.	Maharashtra	27.55
27.	Manipur	.71
28.	West Bengal	1.88
Total		412.77

Statement-III

*Statewise Sanction & Release of Funds under PYKKA Scheme during
2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

As on 31-07-2012
(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved					No. of block panchayat approved					Total amount approved					Funds released				
		08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190		4380			113		226			25.98		51.96		10.63	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98	10.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		355	710				32	64				5.56	11.11				4.44	10.51		
3.	Assam	333					22					4.81						3.85			
4.	Bihar	847					53					10.44					5.22	5.02			
5.	Chhattisgarh	982					14					10.11						5.06			
6.	Goa	19					04					0.35				0.18		0.18			0.18
7.	Gujarat	900		1075			22		22			9.65		11.35	2.08			7.10	2.55	13.43	
8.	Haryana	619		1238	619		12		24	12		6.51		14.43	5.09		3.26	3.25	14.43	5.09	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	324		648	324		08		16	8		4.02		8.79	4.02		2.01	2.01	8.80	3.66	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413					14					5.32					2.66	2.10		0.56	
11.	Jharkhand		403					21					4.79					2.39		2.40	
12.	Karnataka		565	1129		566		18	36		18		6.23	12.47		9.61		3.12	14.86		9.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
30.	Lakshadweep			02					09					0.51					0.51			
31.	Puducherry			50					05					0.69								
32.	Daman and Diu					14										0.14					0.14	
Total		22385	2,225	22,448	4,701	1598	601	135	681	121	104	246.22	28.67	285.40	51.21	49.58	83.85	105	260.15*	134.05	49.58	
Funds released for Annual Competitions																	8.15	30.00	84.85	30.97	21.74	
Amount transferred to NSDF for Technical Support and Capacity Building Services																					5.00	
Grand Total																	92.00	135.00	350.00*	165.02	71.32	

Note:1- In case of Gujarat State the number of village panchayat approved for the year 2008-09 has been reduced from 1369 to 900. Therefore the total numbers of village panchayat approved during 2008-09 have come down from 22,854 to 22,385.

* It excludes the funds amounting to Rs.69,45,000/- released to UT of Puducherry by SAI out of unspent balance.

*[English]***Rise in Production Cost of Eggs**

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

- (a) whether there is a hike in the prices of eggs because of their rising production cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to assist the poultry industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) There are no specific studies available to correlate the hike in prices of eggs exclusively to rising cost of production. However, the prices of feed ingredients like oilseed cakes, soya etc. have increased which would raise cost of production.

- (c) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Drought Issues has approved waiver of duty on import of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake, sunflower oil cake, canola oil meal and mustard oilcake to ease supplies to feed industry and stabilize feed cost.

Crime Against SC/ST Women and Children

909. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any holistic/new approach to curb crime especially against SC/ST women and children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the recommendations received from the States in this regard including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States / UTs..

Training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2011 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States / UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States / UTs and other representatives.

In the meeting the following steps were proposed to be undertaken:

- States / UTs needs to be more proactive in effective implementation through various measures enumerated in the Advisory issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on Crime against SCs/STs.
- Governmental machinery to be made more responsive and sensitive towards the crime

against SCs/STs through various training programmes and sensitization

- Involvement of all NGOs, Social Organisations and other organizations working in the field to alleviate the sufferings of SCs/STs

Funds for Youth Development

910. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked/released for the development of youth during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme wise and State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the funds spent and achievements made during the said period, State- wise;

(c) whether any proposals received from the State Governments including Rajasthan are still pending with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

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

(a) and (b) No funds are earmarked to any specific state

under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD). The details of funds earmarked under the scheme during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation
2009-2010	24.50
2010-2011	27.68
2011-2012	23.00
2012-2013	23.00

The details of funds released and spent in the States including the State of Rajasthan, for the development of youth, during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement. Under the scheme, 1547, 1602 & 1147 no. of programmes were conducted during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 respectively.

(c) No proposals for financial assistance under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development scheme from the State Governments including Rajasthan are pending in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise funds released under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13.

(in rupees)

Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	43,875/-	5,31,313/-	3,35,500/-	-
Bihar	1,87,726/-	1,76,900/-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	1,56,500/-	-	-	-
Delhi	12,31,86,002/-	17,69,50,506/-	13,96,00,087/-	2,73,91,458/-
Gujarat	17,93,275/-	7,57,900/-	-	-
Haryana	28,79,661/-	5,70,347/-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	12,13,000/-	7,50,000/-	4,87,500/-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	32,12,500/-	75,99,768/-	90,54,384/-	28,49,750/-
Jharkhand	1,21,875/-	-	-	-
Kerala	47,400/-	22,809/-	86,500/-	-
Karnataka	18,32,218/-	2,50,000/-	2,88,08,801/-	23,69,431/-
Madhya Pradesh	2,41,875/-	97,819/-	-	-
Maharashtra	6,79,125/-	36,162/-	1,28,000/-	-
Orissa	3,24,58,469/-	59,65,860/-	-	-
Punjab	4,20,825/-	26,813/-	-	-
Rajasthan	88,41,787/-	3,46,38,862/-	51,04,215/-	21,33,472/-
Tamil Nadu	66,35,001/-	1,44,368/-	96,93,263/-	33,80,300/-
Uttar Pradesh	11,30,476/-	13,02,956/-	2,14,000/-	-
Uttarakhand	7,77,813/-	5,80,000/-	5,80,000/-	-
West Bengal	1,68,57,893/-	1,61,57,225/-	1,18,89,399/-	35,09,000/-
Chandigarh	6,35,000/-	3,17,500/-	5,00,000/-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1,77,187/-	-
Assam	36,03,887/-	50,34,413/-	1,13,40,000/-	86,500/-
Manipur	44,41,375/-	10,83,413/-	53,15,500/-	-
Meghalaya	23,000/-	95,43,250/-	-	-
Nagaland	1,55,08,701/-	12,18,813/-	1,17,000/-	-
Total	22,69,29,259/-	26,37,56,997/-	22,33,67,336/-	4,17,19,911/-

Consumption of Foodgrains

911. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average consumption of foodgrains vis-a-vis their production and the population growth has been declining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three decades and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Various rounds of household consumer expenditure survey by the Government's National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) show a declining trend in per capita wheat, rice, and pulse consumption over the past decade. The decline in consumption of cereals is attributed to diversification of food consumption leading to an increased consumption of high value food products such as fruits, dairy products, meat, and processed food products, a reflection of rising income in the economy and change in food preferences. Trends in food and cereals consumption pattern from 1972-73 to 2004-05, all-India, rural and urban, are as under:

Percentage of Share of Major Food Groups in Total Expenditure

Sector	Year	All food	Cereals
1	2	3	4
Rural	1972-73	72.9	40.6
	1987-08	64.0	26.3
	1993-94	63.2	24.2
	1999-00	59.4	22.2
	2004-05	55.0	18.0

1	2	3	4
Urban	1972-73	64.5	23.3
	1987-88	56.4	15.0
	1993-94	54.7	14.0
	1999-00	48.1	12.4
	2004-05	42.5	10.1

Construction of Flats by NBCC

912. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) proposes to construct large number of various types of quarters for the Government employees in Delhi and other parts of the counter;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the project, type-wise and

(c) the time by which the new quarters are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) is the implementing agency for a project for construction of quarters for the Government employees.

(b) The re-development of Kidwai Nagar (East) project is estimated to cost Rs.2899 crore for 4747 quarters as per details below:

- (i) Type - II - 936 Nos
- (ii) Type-III - 1008 Nos.
- (iii) Type- IV - 1458 Nos.
- (iv) Type - V - 1090 Nos.
- (v) Type VI - 195 Nos.

(vi) Type-VII - 60 Nos.

(c) The new quarters are likely to be constructed in approx. 60 months.

Green Revolution in Eastern Areas

913. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)' Programme during the year 2010-11;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch Schemes on the lines of BGREI in other parts of the country in order to increase agricultural production thereby controlling the food inflation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to address the constraints limiting the productivity of rice based cropping systems in eastern India, the Government launched a programme namely 'Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)' - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the year 2010-11 in seven States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The focused interventions under the programme through cluster demonstrations on improved technologies for different agro-ecological conditions of States are the integral part of the programme for reducing the yield gap. The production of rice increased substantially during 2011-12 over the previous years in majority of the States except Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The maximum increase was recorded in

Jharkhand followed by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) to (e) For the inclusive growth and increasing food production and thereby controlling food inflation, several crop based programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize (ISOPOM), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are implemented in the country. Besides, Government of India is also implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the country to enhance investment in agriculture sector by the States so as to rejuvenate agricultural sector and achieve 4% annual growth.

[Translation]

Beautification of Places of Worship

914. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps for the beautification of places of worship in tribal dominated areas in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to beautify the Markhanda temple of Chamorshi Taluka in the Garhohiroli Chimur of Maharashtra State and provide basic facilities to the devotees visiting the temple; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The centrally protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India alongwith places of worship in tribal dominated areas in the country including Maharashtra are in a good state of preservation as conservation work on them is attended regularly as

per the archaeological norms and principles, depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

(c) and (d) The conservation work of Markhanda temple is also attended regularly and it is maintained properly. The work of improvement of approach to smaller shrines and proper drainage of the temple complex is taken up and essential basic facilities are provided to the tourists during the festival season.

Buffer Stock

915. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains stored as buffer stock in the country at present, grainwise;

(b) whether there have been substantial variations in the quantum of foodgrains in the buffer stock during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has evolved any perspective plan for buffer stock management for the next two years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The minimum stock of foodgrains required to be maintained under the buffer stock norms for foodgrains and the actual stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool for each quarter of the current year and last three years is given as Statement. The increase in stock of rice and wheat over the buffer norms during the last three years and the current year on account of higher procurement is due to increased production of foodgrains, deeper penetration in procurement and increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) among others.

Considering the increased procurement of foodgrains Government has formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, capacity of about 181.08 lakh tons is to be created in 19 States through private entrepreneurs and CWC and SWCs. In the 12th Five Year Plan, an allocation of 568.17 crore has been made to Food Corporation of India for construction of storage godowns in North-Eastern (NE) region. This is likely to result in the construction of about 5.4 lakh tons capacity. To tide over the problem of shortage of storage space, FCI also hires storage space from CWC/SWCs/Government agencies and private parties, etc.

Statement

Stock Position of Wheat and Rice in the Capital Pool vis-a-vis Minimum Buffer Norms

(in lakh tons)

As on	Wheat		Rice		Total	
	Minimum Buffer Norms	Actual Stock	Minimum Buffer Norms	Actual Stock	Minimum Buffer Norms	Actual Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.4.2009	70.00	134.29	142.00	216.04	212.00	350.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.7.2009	201.00	329.22	118.00	196.16	319.00	525.38
1.10.2009	140.00	284.57	72.00	153.49	212.00	438.06
1.1.2010	112.00	230.92	138.00	243.53	250.00	474.45
1.4.2010	70.00	161.25	142.00	267.13	212.00	428.38
1.7.2010	201.00	335.84	118.00	242.66	319.00	578.50
1.10.2010	140.00	277.77	72.00	184.44	212.00	462.21
1.1.2011	112.00	215.40	138.00	255.80	250.00	471.20
1.4.2011	70.00	153.64	142.00	288.20	212.00	441.84
1.7.2011	201.00	371.49	118.00	268.57	319.00	640.06
1.10.2011	140.00	314.26	72.00	203.59	212.00	517.85
1.1.2012	112.00	256.76	138.00	297.18	250.00	553.94
1.4.2012	70.00	199.52	142.00	333.50	212.00	533.02
1.7.2012	201.00	498.08	118.00	307.08	319.00	805.16

Includes Food Security Reserve of 30 lakh tons of wheat from 1.7.2008 and 20 lakh tons of rice from 1.1.2009 onwards

Dope Offenders

916. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of athletes and cricket players were found positive in dope tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise including cricket players;

(c) the details of the action taken against such sportspersons so far, sports discipline-wise;

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to stop this menace;

(e) whether a single member Committee set up to investigate incidents of alleged doping among sportspersons has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the findings of the report alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Government on the basis of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The number of athletes found positive in dope testing in the last three years and current year upto July 2012 is 367. The sports discipline-wise details are of enclosed as Statement. As Board of Cricket Control of India (BCCI) has not entered into an agreement

with World Anti Doping Agency (WADA), National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) does not undertake dope testing of cricket players.

(c) Out of 367 positive cases sanctions have been imposed on 297 cases by the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel since January 2009.

(d) The remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by NADA to curb doping in sports are as under:

- (i) Education/Outreach programme - NADA has printed Doping Control handbooks, in five different languages, *i.e.* English, Hindi, Telgu, Tamil and Malayalam for distribution amongst Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres, National Sports Federations (NSFs), School

events/championships, Sportspersons, Coaches and Support Personnel through and during conduct of seminars at various Institutes.

(ii) For the year 2012-2013, a total of 45 programmes have been planned on the Education and Outreach programme.

(iii) Surprise checking of rooms of athletes, coaches and support personnel at training institutes and surprise collection of samples.

(e) and (f) The single member committee set up to investigate incidents of alleged doping among sportspersons has submitted its report to the Government. The finding of the report is under examination of the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Sports Discipline	Number of Positives				Sub total Discipline-wise	Sanction Imposed
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto July)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Athletics	12	15	25	28	80	59
2.	Basketball	-	01	01	-	02	02
3.	Bodybuilding	29	02	04	03	38	38
4.	Boxing	04	06	11	08	29	28
5.	Cycling	03	-	02	-	05	05
6.	Equestarjan	-	-	02	-	02	02
7.	Football	-	-	02	-	02	02
8.	Hockey	-	01	-	01	02	02
9.	Judo	02	02	02	01	07	07
10.	Kabaddi	-	32	21	-	53	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kay and Canoeing	-	-	01	03	04	04
12.	Netball	-	01		-	01	01
13.	Powerlifting	02	12	11	02	27	27
14.	Rowing	-	-	02	02	04	02
15.	Rugby	-	01	-	-	01	01
16.	Shooting	-	-	;	01	01	01
17.	Soft Tennis	-	01	-	-	01	01
18.	Swimming	01	03	03	-	07	04
19.	Taekwondo	-	02	01	02	05	03
20.	Triathlon	-	-	01	-	01	01
21.	Volleyball	-	01	01	-	02	02
22.	Weightlifting	09	19	20	16	64	57
23.	Wrestling	05	08	06	07	26	19
24.	Wushu	-	-	-	01	01	00
25.	Paralympic(Athletics)	-	-	-	02	02	00
Total		67	107	116	77	367	297

[Translation]

Grameen Bhandaran Yojana

917. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that two rural warehouses under Grameen Bhandaran Yojana are ready for use in Buldhana district of Maharashtra but the scheme has failed due to the subsidy imposed on bank loan instead of providing the same on production cost in

view of the guidelines issued by the NABARD against national interest;

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

(c) whether any corrective measures have been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Assistance under the Central sector Scheme of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana is provided through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) as per provisions of the operational guidelines of the Scheme. The operational guidelines provides for cost norms and capacity ceiling for the project in order to encourage construction of smaller godowns by farmers in rural area. It further stipulates that minimum of 50% of project cost (46.67% in case of women entrepreneurs) is to be raised as term-loan from financing banks by the entrepreneurs. However, the details of the projects not found eligible, by financing bank is not maintained by the Ministry. In case of two godown projects of capacity of 1684 MT and 1650 MT respectively constructed by women entrepreneurs in Buldhana district in Maharashtra, the term loan availed by promoters is less than minimum prescribed limit for the term loans. NABARD therefore has not approved the subsidy for these projects.

[English]

Damage to Foodgains

918. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of rice has been damaged due to the refusal of the Food Corporation of India to lift the stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not lifting the stocks in time; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such wastage in future and provide adequate compensation to farmers?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cash Credit Limit of FCI

919. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh for increasing the cash credit limit of Food Corporation of India (FCI) for immediate payment to farmers and adequate storage of wheat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On the request of the State Government, the Cash Credit Limit for the FCI Regional Office, Uttar Pradesh has been increased from Rs. 99.50 crore as on 1.4.2012 to Rs. 180 crore on 6-8-2012 by FCI.

[English]

Foodgrain Entitlement

920. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use the latest census data in determining the beneficiaries for providing foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details worked out in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) For

allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food & Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

Requests have been received from some State/UT Governments for increasing the accepted number of BPL families under TPDS. As Government of India has been adopting uniform criteria across all States/UTs, the requests from these States/UTs for increasing the accepted number of BPL families could not be agreed to. However, in addition to normal allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat), Government is also making additional allocation of foodgrains from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requests received from States/UTs.

Further, the National Food Security Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 provides for annual revision in allocation of foodgrains under TPDS, based on actual or estimated population, in the prescribed manner.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 12 Noon.

11.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let the Zero Hour take place first.

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7081/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2010-2011.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7082/15/12]

- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7083/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Food Corporation of India and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7084/15/12]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Saugata Ray - Not present.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Harish Rawat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro

Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7087/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7088/15/12]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2004-2005.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7089/15/12]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7090/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) S.O.1102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2012 notifying the specification of the customized fertilizers, mentioned therein, for a period of three years to be manufactured by M/s Tata Chemicals Limited.
- (ii) The Fertilizer Control (Amendment) Order, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O.1420 E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2012.
- (iii) S.O.1421(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2012 fixing the specification of the provisional fertilizers, mentioned therein, to be manufactured by M/s Praradeep Phosphate Limited for a period of three years, from the date of publication of this notification.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7091/15/12]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): I beg to lay on the Table copy

of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7092/15/12]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7093/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report a message from Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha

that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2012 agreed without any amendment to the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st May, 2012."

12.01¼ hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

4th Report

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) on 'Pending on-going projects of the Ministry of Railways - Commissioning of the Autokast Factory at Cherthala, Kerala - A Case Study'.

12.01¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(i) 15th and 16th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

- (1) 15th Report* (15th Lok Sabha) on "Problems

*The 15th Report was presented to the Hon. Speaker on 12 July, 2012 under direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Hon. Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing legal/ financial assistance/ rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian spouses".

- (2) 16th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'The Piracy Bill, 2012'.

(ii) Statement

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 11th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the replies to the recommendations contained in the 10th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-2012 of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Statements

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Twenty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

[Shri Hemanand Biswal]

- (2) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Twenty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 of the Ministry of Textiles.
- (3) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Twenty-seventh Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Directorate General of Employment and Training - A Review'.

MOTIONS RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON
OFFICES OF PROFIT

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, I beg to move.

"That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit vice Shri Vijay Bahuguna resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha with effect from 23 July, 2012."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit vice Shri Vijay Bahuguna resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha with effect from 23 July, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, I beg to move:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P. P. Rajan from Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P.R. Rajan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: FORTIETH REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN
KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the
House on 13th August, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the
House on 13th August, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Saugata Ray.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam
Speaker, I am sorry; I was not present here when you
called out my name. With your permission, I beg to lay
on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1297(E)
(Hindi and English versions) published in
Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2012 making
certain amendments in the Notification No.
S.O. 683(E) dated 24th March, 2008 and
Notification No. S.O. 1452(E) dated 16th June,
2008 issued under Section 57 of the Delhi
Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7085/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1302(E)
(Hindi and English versions) published in
Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2012
regarding inclusion of Delhi MRTS Phase-III
extension to Badarpur-Faridabad and Vaishali
(Ghaziabad) corridors under the Metro Railways
(Construction of Works) Act, 1978, issued
under Section 32 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7086/15/12]

12.06 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Instigating demonstrators protesting against
violence in Assam at Azad Maidan, Mumbai.**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up 'Zero
Hour'. Shri Anant Geete. Please be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam
Speaker, on Saturday people of two Muslim Organisations
Raza Acadmey and Awami Vikas Party rioted in Mumbai
to protest against the Kokrajhar riots. These riots are a
very serious issue. The People rioting over there directly
attacked the Police, they put the Police Van on fire and
attacked the media and burnt their vehicles also. Besides,
BEST buses were also attacked, put to fire and smashed.
This type of rioting by them is a very serious issue. This
is not limited to Mumbai only and it can have its
repercussions throughout the country. The organisations
which led these riots want that riots should take place in
the entire country which is why this is a serious issue.
The State Government had completely failed to control the
rioters. The Government could not check the riots. It has
been three days now but no statement has been issued
so far by the State Government on even the Union
Government while the session is going on, riots took place

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

at such a major level in Mumbai. Mumbai is our financial capital and whatever happens in Mumbai has its consequences in the entire country. In such a situation it was required from the Union Minister of Home Affairs himself to have issued a statement over here in this regard. But till date no statement has been made by the Union Government. Those people not just attacked the Police but they also misbehaved with the female Police staff over there. The 'Swatantrata Jyoti' over there was also vandalized. In a way the entire Mumbai is under the grip of fear. In this kind of situation there is a need for the Government of India to interfere and issue a statement on the actual situation in this regard.

Madam, a statement has been issued by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and in that he has expressed his concern stating that certain foreign power might be active behind all this. Today the Police has made a statement that the underworld could be behind all this. If underworld is involved in this then what are the Police and Government doing Fifty thousand persons thronged at the Azad Maidan, Mumbai, where they indulged in rioting. Who gave them the permission to assemble in such large numbers. Did IB have intelligence inputs in this regard or not? Now the police have revealed that the rioters had brought with them stones, petrol, hockey sticks and cricket bats etc. It is a very serious matter in that the Government and the IB had no information regarding the pre-planned and well-planned riots by a gathering of fifty thousand in Mumbai. I am surprised, not a single Member from Mumbai spoke against the arson, in the House. It is very regrettable. What are the Members from Mumbai doing? The Maharashtra Government has failed miserably. The Government of India is a mute witness ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have had your say. Kindly sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Minister of Home Affairs is in Delhi ...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister should make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Your speech is over. Kindly sit down. This need not be pressed further.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, the Government needs to make a statement on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Home Minister should come out with a statement ...*(Interruptions)* Those who indulged in rioting in Mumbai ...*(Interruptions)* Most stringent punishment should be given to them ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Devji M. Patel, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti may be allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam, the violence that took place in Mumbai on Saturday is shameful as well as painful. The Raza Academy had sought permission from the Mumbai police to hold, a protest. There is no harm in seeking permission. To protest also, is no crime. It has been a tradition in our

Not recorded.

country that if Hindus are subjected to attack in Pakistan, we are hurt, and we protest. Protest should be peaceful and civilized. If Sikhs are attacked upon in America, our feelings are hurt and we protest. Like it happened in Kokrajhar ...*(Interruptions)* I am not against you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Continue with your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Like the attack on Muslims in Kokrajhar and Myanmar ...*(Interruptions)* To express their anger ...*(Interruptions)* A peaceful protest was held at Azad Maidan. Raza Academy usually holds such protests. As far as my information on Raza Academy goes ...*(Interruptions)* The information the police has ...*(Interruptions)* Not more than one thousand to one and-a-half thousand gather. ...*(Interruptions)* They also said one to one and-a-half thousand would converge at Azad Maidan. The meeting ended peacefully. Leaders of several political parties also participated. One or two ministers of our government also participated. The Chairman of Raza Academy ...*(Interruptions)* All made their speeches ...*(Interruptions)* made their points peacefully ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Violence erupted after the meeting ended peacefully and the crowd began to disperse. Certainly, it was a part of diabolic conspiracy. Raza Academy made a statement. The head of Raza Academy Syed Noori, Moin Mian issued a statement that they were not aware who the rioters were. My first demand is that action be taken against all such anti-social elements. I am happy to say that the Maharashtra

Government immediately issued orders for investigations. Crime Branch is investigating. Action will be taken against the guilty no matter how high they might be. It is not a simple case of riots. Media vans and police vehicles, including the police were attacked. About 44 policemen were injured ...*(Interruptions)* The desecration of our martyr memorial was not merely an outcome of violence or riot. It was an anti-national act. Such people should not be spared. But, the innocent should not be victimized by the police ...*(Interruptions)* I have an information ...*(Interruptions)* The information being received is that perhaps it was a Kurla based institution. The people from that Institution participated in violence. If it is true, stern action should be taken against the Institution and those responsible. However, it does not mean that every Muslim in Kurla be treated as a rioter. Nor does it mean that you can take action against every Muslim in Mumbai. This needs to be handled with sensitivity. Because the intention of the rioters was that, riots should first spread in Mumbai, and, thereafter, all over the country. To get the innocent person killed. They wanted innocent Muslims and Hindus to be killed, so that the country would suffer. We should exercise restraint to defeat their designs. The government as well as the 'Samna' mouthpiece should also exercise restraint...*(Interruptions)* The vitriolic editorials in the 'Samna' ...*(Interruptions)* it will serve no purpose ...*(Interruptions)* It will only destroy the social harmony of Mumbai. The instigating statements of the leaders of Shiv Sena ...*(Interruptions)* It will not serve any purpose ...*(Interruptions)* Only peace in Mumbai will be vitiated ...*(Interruptions)* It is our responsibility to save Mumbai ...*(Interruptions)* to save the country ...*(Interruptions)* There should not be any riots ...*(Interruptions)* This is my request ...*(Interruptions)* I too want, as soon as possible ...*(Interruptions)* Our hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement regarding this whole incident in the House ...*(Interruptions)* inform the whole country about those responsible ...*(Interruptions)* the action being taken against them ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. L. Punia, Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware may be allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is at present available in the Rajya Sabha. He is there in regard to another subject for which notice has been received in that House earlier. I would mention this point to him and he would take permission from you to give his reply on the same in a few days from now ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a serious problem. The entire country is facing the scourge of flood and drought. The situation of flood is grave at present across the country and in several states i.e. in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Himachal Pradesh and Assam ...*(Interruptions)* There is drought in Gujarat ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the situation of drought is also very serious in several states. As of now, it is quite serious in several states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and in the North-Eastern States, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Madam, the serious problem in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is pertaining to both flood and drought ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): There is no power supply as well ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Power supply is better than that as is under your Government ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Where is power supply?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: It is quite better.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The problem of power supply is across the whole state ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Speak while looking this way.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, he becomes restless ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nobody is restless, you please look this side while speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, this is the truth ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on, why are you interacting with each other? Rewati Raman Singh ji, you continue your speech while addressing the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: They have to make amends for the five years of misrule.

Madam, such a grave situation is there at present across the country. Unfortunately, a lot of people have lost their lives in floods and there is flood as well as drought in a number of states; particularly, in North India, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Serious situation is prevailing in a number of such states.

Madam, through you, I demand and request the hon'ble Agriculture Minister who is present here, to inform the House on this serious problem as to what action the Union Government has taken to tackle the situation of flood and drought. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Akhilesh Yadav has asked for Rs. 1100 crore to tackle the flood situation and has demanded a separate package for drought.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Sharad Pawar ji about the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please be very brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, Left Parties organized five-day dharna from 30th July, 2012 to 3 rd August, 2012 demanding Food Security Bill which was introduced in this House last year. We do not want it in that form. A fresh Food Security Bill should be brought before this House because this Bill, in the present form, will not provide food security to the entire population of our country. By introducing targeted Public Distribution System, the poor people of our country have been divided into BPL and APL. Now the proposal is to change the nomenclature from BPL and APL to priority and general. This proposed Bill also wants to divide the poor people of our country. One-fourth of our population remain hungry and they go to bed empty stomach. We have one of the highest mal-nutritioned population in the world. The hon. Prime Minister once said that it is a national shame. We have the highest number of women who are suffering from mal-nutrition.

Madam, we demand universalisation of Public Distribution System in place of Targeted Public Distribution System. The entire population should be brought under the Public Distribution System. Each family should be provided with 35 kilograms of foodgrains at Rs. 2/- per kilogram of food grains. There are some States where 30 to 35 kilograms of food grains are provided at just Rs. 1/- per kilogram of food grains. In the State of Tamil Nadu it is provided free of cost. In the proposed Food Security Bill, there is a provision of distribution of 25 kilograms of foodgrains at Rs. 3/- per kilogram has been proposed. We demand universal Public Distribution System should be introduced. Farmers also should get remunerative prices for their grains as per the recommendations of the

Swaminathan Commission. Now, the MSP being provided to farmers does not meet their production costs. The prices of fertilizers have been increased by 100 per cent. The prices of seeds and other agricultural inputs have been increased. When there is an increase of 40 per cent, the corresponding increase in MSP is just 13 per cent during the Kharif season. So, we demand that the right to food security of our people should be protected and the proposed Food Security Bill should be adequately amended. Universal Public Distribution System should be introduced and each family should be provided with 35 kilograms of foodgrains at Rs. 2/-. We demand that the poor people of our country should be provided with food security.

MADAM SPEAKER: The following hon. Members may be allowed to associate themselves with the views expressed by Shri Basudeb Acharia:

1. Shri R. Thamaraiselvan
2. Shri Maheswar Hazari
3. Sk. Saidul Haque
4. Shri Shivkumar Udasi
5. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
6. Shri Nama Nageswar Rao
7. Shri Hukumdev Narain Yadav
8. Shri P. Lingam
9. Shrimati Susmita Bauri
10. Shri Nripendranath Roy
11. Shri Bhudeo Choudhary
12. Shrimati Rama Devi
13. Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato
14. Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Madam, I would like to raise a very serious issue concerning my Parliamentary constituency with regard to taking over of the Stalasyana Perumal Temple. The take over threat of Stalasyana Perumal Temple by the Archeological Survey of India has created a lot of unrest amongst the people of Mahabalipuram and the people started their agitation in various ways. Foreseeing the threat the matter was raised by me in the Parliament under Rule 377 on 30th March, 2012 seeking redressal mechanism from the Government to avoid any kind of confrontation from the public and ASI.

On 30th April, 2012, I led a delegation of Members of Lion's Club of Mahabalipuram to point out the difficulties faced by the public to the hon. Union Minister for Culture Kumar Selja. Subsequently, I met Shri Gautam Sengupta, the Director General of ASI at his office on 16th July, 2012 and explained the seriousness of the temple take over issue and requested him to drop the matter once for all on 17th July, 2012. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, I would like to associate myself with his views.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please mention your problem.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Madam, as has been pointed out by me, the Stalasyana Perumal Temple is not having any architectural value, the ASI should not be allowed to take over and the maintenance of temple should be with the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board of Tamil Nadu Government. This will honour the sentiments of the general public of Mahabalipuram and allow the public to worship without any hurdles. The ASI take over of Sri Arunachaleswar Temple in Tiruvannamalai during December, 2002 has been prevented by the agitating people of Tiruvannamalai is a classic example. In this matter, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to direct the ASI to give up its move. The decision to take had been reversed subsequently.

In the same way, as a Congress MP from Kancheepuram Parliamentary constituency, I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh to intervene in the matter and prevent the ASI take over of this temple and they should not be allowed to interfere with the religious administration.

I would also like to request you, Madam, to issue directives to the Minister of Culture, Government of India not to take over the temple which will hurt the feelings of several lakhs of Hindus in my Parliamentary constituency. ASI should not make a living temple a show piece for the foreigners by acting against the sentiments of the Hindu people.

MADAM SPEAKER: The following Members may be allowed to associate themselves with the views expressed by Shri P. Viswanathan.

1. Shri P.L.Punia
2. Shri Thol. Thirumaavalavan
3. Shri T.R.Baalu

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Speaker, the whole country is witnessing today the vagaries of monsoon, which has resulted in drought in some areas and flood in other. Through you, I want to put forth before the House and the Government a very serious problem. 60 per cent farmers and labourers of the rural areas in the country are facing the scourge of flood and drought. One problem is related to nature and the other, to mis-governance. Drought and flood are nature related problems. All the State Governments are demanding relief from the Union Government in this regard at present.

Madam, the NDA Government under the leadership of hon'ble Atalji had launched a scheme to interlink the rivers to remove the problem of flood and drought. Survey had been held in this regard and a committee had also

been constituted for this purpose. However, the UPA-I and II have discontinued the scheme for interlinking the rivers. The hon'ble Supreme Court has also ordered that the scheme to interlink the rivers should be restarted. The Government should immediately start the scheme to interlink the rivers to combat this problem which has caused much hardship in the past and is likely to do so in future as well, as there are such reports that climate changes can induce such vagaries of nature in the time to come.

Madam, the main problem which I want to put forth here is related to the minimum support prices. I would like to submit to hon'ble Sharad Pawar ji, who is holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture that the minimum support prices for the farmers have not been raised as desired in view of the drought situation prevailing in some places and the hike in the prices of chemical fertilizers, wages of labourers and power tariffs. If the prices of chemical fertilizers have been doubled, the minimum support prices should also be doubled. I demand the Government that the support prices of the farmers' produce, be it millet or any other item, should be doubled. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister has boycotted the committee ten times out of which nine times he did for the sake of providing relief to the farmers. I urge the Government, which has been the demand of the Agriculture Minister as well, that the support prices of the agricultural produce should be raised, rather doubled.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Madam, the work pertaining to the construction of a railway over-bridge on the Kasyan-Deoria road in the Sadar Assembly Constituency area of my Parliamentary Constituency of Deoria district has been going on in a very slow pace. The work has witnessed a time over-run. The work is being delayed without any substantial reason leading to cost over-run in this regard which is causing much difficulty to the people. There is traffic jam on this crossing for hours together and people get their two wheelers cross the railway line despite the railway crossing gate being closed which could result in a serious accident any time.

The shopkeepers around this under-construction over bridge are also facing much inconvenience, while the market of this area is the biggest market of Deoria. If this over bridge is constructed, it would lead to much convenience to the people commuting through this crossing and the movement of vehicles coming from other states would also be eased. Along with it, construction of a ring road around the Deoria city is also much needed. A four-lane road be constructed from Kushinagar to Barhalganj via Deoria Barrage.

Through this House, it is my request that the construction work of the said over bridge be got immediately completed on priority basis in view of the difficulty being faced by the people and the shopkeepers and the traffic snarls prevailing in the city and a ring road around Deoria as well as a four-lane road from Kushinagar to Barhalganj via Deoriya Barrage be constructed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Kisore 'Commando' associates himself with the matter raised by Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Madam, Lalitgiri is one of the three most important and promising Buddhist sites of Odisha. The other two Buddhist sites are Ratnagiri and Udayagiri which are jointly referred to as Diamond Buddhist Triangle by the Government of India.

Lalitgiri is the only Buddhist site in Eastern India from where the "Sacred Relics" of Tathagat Buddha were found in four relic caskets in 1986 during the excavation by ASI. The art of preservation of sacred relics at Lalitgiri Buddhist site is unique. The relics are found in a set of four caskets. The outermost casket is made of Khandolite, inside it was a steatite casket within which was a silver casket. The innermost casket that stored the tooth of Tathagat Buddha was made of gold. All the caskets are in stupa shape. It is now under the custody of the ASI, Bhubaneshwar and kept in the strong room like any other stacked goods in an irreverent manner.

[Shri Mohan Jena]

It is very unfortunate that for the last 28 years, the ASI has not taken any step to exhibit these precious relics in a befitting manner at Lalitgiri from where these relics were excavated. Several Members of Parliament including myself, over a period of time, have sent written memoranda and letters to the hon. Minister, Secretary, Tourism and Culture and DG, ASI for construction of a museum at Lalitgiri where the relics can be preserved and exhibited.

Secondly, an NGO called Buddhiana has been relentlessly fighting to bring the sacred relics to Lalitgiri.

Subsequently, due to persistent pressure, the DG, ASI and the Joint DG, ASI visited at Lalitgiri on 21st April, 2009 and 5th July, 2009 respectively to select a site for the construction of a museum. The site was even selected in the vicinity alongwith approved plan and the estimate work was completed. When we are eagerly awaiting for the construction of the museum, it is truly ironic that now, after 28 years, the ASI is discussing where to place the relics.

Lalitgiri is located at the meeting point of three districts, namely, Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara. Thousands of people of these areas are sentimentally attached to the Buddhist site and it is their earnest demand that the Buddhist relics should be placed at Lalitgiri.

The followers of Mahatma Buddha who chose to place the relics at Lalitgiri Buddhist Vihar before 2500 years must have their own thinking. Should we dishonour their spirit by shifting the relics to a different place? The Government must think over it.

I also demand to include the information about the Buddhist site of Odisha in NCERT books.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Kamal Kishor "Commando" are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Mohan Jena.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, the Minister is here. There should be a response from the Minister. He is aware of the matter ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot say anything about it.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to say in the House that in Past the Ministry of Urban Development used to provide a regular budget to states for the development of filthy and backward bastis under the National Slums Development Programme (NSDP). This was helpful in immediate development of necessary basic facilities in concerned cities and urban areas. This Union Government had discontinued this scheme and launched a new scheme called Integrated Slums Housing Development Programme in place of that, this is also a very good scheme. But the process of approval under this scheme takes a very long time. It takes a number of months to get the DPR prepared and to receive sanction.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to request the Government in this regard that this schema may be continued to run but funds for necessary basic amenities in urban areas much be provided by the Government to the concerned District Collector as it used to happen previously so that development of slums and backward bastis can go on continuously. In the end I would like to request the Government fro immediate sanction of long pending Water augmentation related scheme and UIDSSMT and ISHDP in Rajgarh, Sarangpur alongwith other Urban areas under my Parliamentary Constituency. I would request the Government to immediately sanction those pending proposals for schemes.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. L. Punia and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' associate themselves with Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe ji.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak during the 'Zero Hour'. In the recent past a Lady named Geetika Sharma was found hanging from a ceiling fan at her Delhi residence and she was declared dead. At that place a suicide note written by the Lady was also found. The aforesaid lady was working in MDLR Airlines as an Airhostess in the past. The suicide note states that the owner of MDLR and State Minister of Home Affairs of Haryana ...*(Interruptions)*...* along with another female official are responsible for her suicide. The lady had also mentioned in her suicide note that ...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not take any names.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: She has written in the suicide note that this man has spoiled her life. He is responsible for her death ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not argue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam, this is written in her suicide note. It also says that* ...*(Interruptions)* is not trust worthy, whatever has happened to me should not happen with anybody else, which is why I am taking this step ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, What happened?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, We are listening

*Not recorded.

[English]

Give him a chance. You please sit down.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you always challenging what I say? Why do you always argue?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, I am also saying something. Anurag ji, you also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you trying to disturb your own party Member? You are disturbing your own party Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Nothing else will go into record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Then, I will call the next Member. Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not done.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam, please give me two minutes time, let me complete my statement. Form the aforesaid words it is evident that the manner in which someone who is placed at such a high position, was mentally* torturing a lady from a simple background and

*Not recorded.

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

pressurized her. As a result of this the aforesaid woman had to lose her life. Although the said Minister has resigned from his post, but merely resigning is not enough. He must go to the police and talk in this regard.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say in the House that it is regretful that ...*... is still on run and has been declared absconding. There seems to be a connivance with the Delhi Police also in this. The Police has failed to arrest a person who was been booked under so many sections of IPC. Similarly the Haryana Police is also trying to save ...*... Today the kind of news that is coming on media channels is really scary. It shows that a Minister, who is state Home Minister in Haryana Government is committing such a heinous crime and the Government is totally unaware of all this, is something very strange.

Therefore, I would request the Union Government that ...*... must be arrested immediately so that the family of Geetika could get justice and the actual situation could come before the public.

I have presented my point before you, thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve ji, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Raman Deka, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur and Shri P. L. Punia are allowed to themselves with Shri Virender Kashyap.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam I have spent 6 years of my life as a student in Patna University and I have been a teacher also in that university for two years. Therefore, on that basis, I feel it my duty to raise the issue of Patna University here. Patna University and deserves to stand out in today's context.

Patna University deserves to stand out in today's context. Patna University is the oldest university of modern Bihar and there has been a long pending demand of granting the status of Central University to it. But such

a long-established university which has been renowned throughout the country, has not been given the status of a Central University till now. Recently a big demonstration was held in Patna in which I was also invited by the people and being both an alumnus and also an ex - teacher, I went there. I noticed that a big agitation was going on there for demanding the Central University Status for Patna University.

Recently, the Human Resource Development Ministry has approved the proposal of setting up two Central Universities in Motihari and Gaya in Bihar. It is praiseworthy that Central Universities being set up at two places, however, there are such states where three or four Central Universities are already set up, hence, I feel that it would be an injustice to the state of Bihar as well as the Patna University for not including Patna University in the list in case the Bill in this regard is brought in the Parliament.

Through you, I would like to make a strong demand to the Government of India to include the Patna University in the Bill in view of all this and make a provision of setting up three Central Universities in Bihar and fulfil the emphatic demand of the people.

This is my submission before you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mangani Lal Mandal, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary, Shri Maheshwar Hazari, and Shri Panna Lal Punia are allowed to associate themselves with Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. Alright, it is your turn now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The demand was for both Allahabad and Patna University. Allahabad University has been accorded the status

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is your turn, now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This is sheer injustice and the State Government is running away from allotting the land, therefore, the proper demand of Patna University is not getting fulfilled. In this, the Patna University ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is your turn for Zero hour and you are speaking something else. Please be on your legs while speaking and raise the issue which you have intimated. You have raised the issue of cleanliness of Ganga and Yamuna in Zero hour, so focus on that.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: My notice is on that subject but issue of Patna University came up earlier in point of time and that also was supported by me.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, India has quite large number of rivers. They are not merely streams of water, but the life line also. The culture of our country is associated with these rivers. The Government of India has particularly identified 40 rivers for cleansing and environmental purposes, though the saying goes that forests tend to grow along the river but it is in India that whole civilization and cultures have grown along side the banks of Ganga, Yamuna and Godavari. While elsewhere in the world forests grow on the banks of rivers throughout the world but here in the case of India a whole Culture has grown. A host of cities are situated on their banks. Right from Gangotri to Gangasagar downward and from Yamnotri to Delhi and Mathura, every where the refuge of the cities is drained into the rivers.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia whom people used to call atheist, a non-believer in God, had said that a river cleanliness drive should be carried out in India. At these places where lakhs and crores of people throng on pilgrimages every year. There should be proper sanitation and to and fro facilities around those rivers. For instance in one of our hilly states, the Supreme Court took notice

of the Amarnath Yatra where 100 pilgrims died but what the Government of India did and what action was taken by it? While going to Amarnath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamnotri, we saw a Lakshagriha where "Chamkile Mahadev" exists, all around which the tribal people reside. There are no facilities there while Lakhamandal is on the way.

When the Government has declared river Ganga as national river as to why it has left the river Yamuna? There is a confluence of Ganga and Yamuna Kumbh Mela is going to be held in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. Lakhs of devotees from all over the country will throng there. When the Ganga Authority has been set up, why the Yamuna authority has not come up? Here the capital of the country is situated near Yamuna and the birth place of Lord Krishna is there is Mathura but the Yamuna river is full of filth every where. This is the plight of the river Ganga and Yamuna. One swami Shivanandji is on hunger strike there and he will die, infact his disciple Nigamanada has laid down his life for this cause but the issue did not get raised here in the Parliament. What kind of situation is this? I would like to know from the Government of India as to what provision has been made with regard to cleaning the rivers like Ganga and Yamuna, preventing effluents from being drained, cleaning them of the waste material resulting from funeral rites.

Secondly, what arrangements are there regarding arrival and departure at the tirakhlok pilgrim place, where lakhs of people arrive every year and for the cleanliness around this holy place. We have a very sound arrangement in Vaishno Devi temple. People say that there should be arrangement like those made in Vaishno Devi every where. Therefore, the people have great faith towards our pilgrim places located in hilly states where lakhs and crores of people pay visit every year. These people who go there find a lot difficulties. Therefore, the arrangement facilities in Vaishno Devi should be replicated in other pilgrim places like Badrinath dham, Gangotri, Yamnotri, Kedarnath dham, Amarnath, and Lakhamandal besides having approach facilities there as well as the

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

cleanliness of Ganga, Yamuna and Godavari rivers ...*(Interruptions)* Swami Sachidanandji himself offers prayers to Gangaji. I would like to appeal to all the Saints, State Governments, NGO's and the Government of India to work collectively to clean the rivers and make proper arrangements for cleanliness of pilgrim places, commuting and stay facilities for pilgrims.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shri Uma Shankar Singh, Shri Ijyraj Singh, Shri Gorakhnath pandey, Shri Kapil Muni Karwaria, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' associate themselves with Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh on this issue.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I would like to submit before the House and your goodself. The Railways are in shambles. Its condition is so pathetic that it has become difficult to remember the number of rail accidents occurred ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): The rail journey has become very risky.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Not only risk, but in all respect ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to your point as well ...*(Interruptions)* Not now, I will touch upon it at the appropriate time. I would like to tell that there are three ministries in this country out of four or five which are very important. These are the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and the Ministry of Railways. There is no other big department than Railways Serving the people of India. Because of the pathetic condition of Railways and the train accidents, the whole lot of people including the entire House have acknowledged the fact that train journey is a risky affair. The condition of railways is too pathetic to be described. It is strange that for the last seven years, the railway fares have not been increased. How can the railways be run on this basis? The railways need to be run round the clock. The Hon'ble Minister is not present here, this is

another problem ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that no department other than Railways need cautious functioning. Even its round-the-clock service seems less. It carries two crore people everyday. The train facility in India is a unique thing. Today, such pathetic condition that I want to say something but Pawan Bansalji has gone ...*(Interruptions)* It is his job to work out something. He may have some work to attend ...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that the pathetic condition of Railways has created all sorts of problems which need to be addressed immediately by the Government of India. I would like to submit that the Hon'ble Railway Minister does not honour, what he speaks in the Parliament ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to appeal to Mamataji also to call the Railway Minister there on Saturday and Sunday so that he may be able to stay over here for the rest of the days for the sake of Railways ...*(Interruptions)* How many times will you interrupt ...*(Interruptions)* I would request you to immediately pay attention to the plight of Railways. Attention should be paid in this regard because the condition of track does not depend on fate. The tracks need to be constantly repaired. It requires constant monitoring. But the tracks are in very bad shape. We have given many types of suggestions but these have not been implemented. I hail from Kosi region. The tracks lie uprooted but even after eight - nine years of period, only 40 km length of railway line has been constructed. The bridges have got damaged. Gondia and Jabalpur line is a narrow gauge line. It continues to be so for a long time. On my asking about it, the Hon'ble Minister replied that rupees Hundred crores will be allocated in this regard. The Member of Parliament of the concerned constituency was niggling about non-release of funds. I want to say that after making a commitment in the House, one should not renege on one's promise. I do agree there is a shortage of resources. But some means are such, which involves risk to life and nonetheless they are also crucial for the lives of people, railways is one such means. In the event of drought and flood, railways provide help in a big way. Thus, I would request the Hon'ble Railways Minister to pay attention in this regard. We wait for him daily from

down to dusk. I would like to thank you for giving me the time to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan associate themselves with Shri Sharad Yadav on this issue.

[English]

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance pertaining to lack of proper treatment facilities for kidney disease patients in the country.

Madam, in our country millions of people are suffering from chronic kidney disease. Lakhs of people die for want of proper dialysis care. The available data suggests that dialysis machines presently available are enough to cater to only 20 per cent of the suffering population. It is reported that around 8 lakh Indians are found to be in dire need of dialysis care at any point of time. But, unfortunately, about 20,000 of them are only lucky enough to have access to dialysis care. Thus, it is needless to say that our country is facing acute shortage of dialysis machines and private hospitals provide this treatment at very exorbitant costs which poor and middle class patients cannot afford. This results in considerable increase in the mortality rate of the suffering patients.

Hence, I urge upon the Health Ministry to urgently formulate plans for setting up at least one Dialysis Care Centre in each of the District Headquarters of all the States. I would also request to include my Parliamentary Constituency, Belgaum which is a district headquarters in Karnataka for providing this facility with appointment of trained doctors to be available there round-the-clock so as to provide this service free of cost or at a minimal cost to the poor and the needy patients.

Meanwhile, I would also urge the hon. Prime Minister also to include the provision of providing financial assistance to the treatment of chronic kidney disease too under the purview of Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

(PMNRF) besides cancer and heart ailments for which the financial assistance is now provided.

SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI (Chikkodi): Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Suresh Angadi.

13.00 hrs.

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): As a consequence of the unfortunate incident that took place in Assam, we are now experiencing sporadic violent incidents in many parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra. Students and people from the North-East are attacked without any rhyme or reason. Not only in Maharashtra, we have seen such incidents taking place in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. If such things are not controlled immediately, they may spark bigger problems throughout the country. I would like to bring to your notice that some anti-social elements used very obnoxious language and I would also like to quote it here, "Don't leave any Chinki" that means not to leave any person with Mongoloid features. In fact, people from North-Eastern States including Sikkim who are living in other parts of the country face a lot of problems. One boy who hails from my constituency is studying in Pune College and he works at night in a shoe factory and when he came back from his work at night he was surrounded by some anti-social elements and enquired whether he is from Assam; before he could reply he was beaten up so badly and he is still in hospital. In another incident a man who came back from his work at around 10 pm, he was also beaten up severely. Some few days back, in Kerala, two Assamese labourers who were trying to board a Guwahati bound train at Ernakulam Junction were attacked by a mob and they were seriously injured.

Keeping in view such incidents, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government particularly the Home Ministry to look into such sensitive matters and take

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Manipuri.

[Dr. Thokchom Meinya]

up appropriate measures not to repeat such untoward incidents. I urge upon the Union Home Minister to send an advisory to all the concerned States to take up all the necessary steps in providing security to the people of North-East residing in their States. I hope the Union Home Minister and the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States will take up the matter with the concerned State Governments.

In addition, I would like to request to all the Hon. Members of this august House to look into this sensitive issue and do whatever they can to maintain peace and normalcy in their respective constituencies. I also urge upon the Union Government to impress upon the state home ministers to remain alert to this sensitive situation.

There are about ten thousand people from my State in Mumbai and about eight thousand people in Pune and another thousand in Hyderabad. Many people from our region are residing in almost every part of this vast country. We need to ensure safety and security to all the citizens of this country including those who are from the North-East.

A well known person perhaps not knowingly twitted that "Mary Com the Bronze Medalist is from Assam". But in fact, she is from Manipur. We need to know one another and understand one another. The people of this great country much know the history, geography and culture of their own. Perhaps, it is high time to include the history, geography and culture of North-Eastern States in the curriculum of our schools throughout the country so that we know them in proper perspective. In fact, such a move will help us to strengthen the Nation, its unity and integrity. Last but not the least, we are all Indians first and later we are Manipuris, Marathis, Punjabi, Tamils, Assamese, etc. Thank you, Madam for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I would like to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Meinya.

[Translation]

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in zero hour. The Jabalpur cantonment area in the State of Madhya Pradesh has the agricultural land belonging to approximately 500 families who are the farmers from scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The authorities in Jabalpur cantonment area are displacing the farmers from their land when rainy season is in full swing, by acquiring their land in the name of defence land and for defence requirement. The farmers living in cantonment area have for long time been earning their livelihood by doing agricultural work for the last 200 years since the times of their ancestors. With the change in regime, the cantonment administration acquired the farmers' land without paying any compensation and the farmers' were given the lease title for their agricultural land, which farmers could sell and purchase earlier.

In the year 1930, the office of Estate officer, Jabalpur was setup, which made the cantonment Act of 1924 effective. Under, section 280 of the Cantonment Board Act, the Cantonment Authority made the provision that in case of acquisition of any agricultural land, appropriate compensation will be paid in lieu of land, house, well and crops etc. acquired. In reply to the letter of Ministry of Defence, the detailed facts related to Defence land communicated by the Defence Estate officer, Jabalpur *vide* letter dt. 19.02.1991 mentions the 1752 acres of land acquired for main purpose as surplus, owing to which reason the question of acquiring the fertile land of farmers in the name of security purpose simply does not arise.

As per the decision of the Hon'ble High Court, Jabalpur given on 09.11.1989, written instructions were issued to the Defence Estate Officer, Jabalpur for not displacing the farmers from their land. The military area in Jabalpur cantonment is surrounded by the farmer's land which is the Civil population area. All the farmers in Cantonment Area are in possession of app. 160 acres of land and 323.49 acres of land is with the security

department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh on rent basis. If out of 323.49 acres of land lying with the State Government, 160 acres of land is transferred to Military, then it will provide a permanent solution to the farmers agricultural land in Cantonment area once for all.

Therefore, through the Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to request the Hon'ble Defence Minister to provide the permanent solution to this problem in the light of said suggestions put forth by me without displacing the poor and dait farmers in the rainy season.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

- (i) **Need to declare 15th July, the birthday of Shri K. Kamaraj as 'National Day' befitting his status, linking it with Mid-day Meal Scheme, throughout the country**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): In our great country, we have been celebrating time and again the birth and memories of our iconic leaders to honour their birth and yeoman services. This is invariably being done to recall and remember their selfless services and supreme sacrifices to the nation.

The birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhiji is being celebrated as then non-violence day throughout the world. The birth day of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is honoured as the Children's Day. Former President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, a philosopher and professor, is commemorated as Teacher's Day.

Shri K. Kamaraj the National Leader has pioneered 900 new elementary schools and introduced the mid-day meals scheme in schools in Tamil Nadu when he was the Chief Minister during 1954-1963. This scheme has increasingly enabled and encouraged the number of children to attend schools by way of incentives as their food need is duly taken care of by the State. Shri K.Kamaraj was instrumental for choosing successive titanic Prime Ministers, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Madam Indira Gandhi.

The Union Government under this mid-day meals scheme provides 10.52 crore children hot-cooked and healthy meals in 12.18 lakh elementary schools across the length and breadth of the country.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government has declared July 15th the Birth Day of Shri K. Kamaraj as Education Development Day. May I therefore urge upon the Government of India and propose it with all humility to honour the memory of this illustrious son of India by celebrating 15th July as National Day befitting his status linking it with the Mid-day-Meal Scheme throughout the country.

(ii) Need to expedite Nemmeli de-salination Plant and accord approval for another plant at Pattipulam village in Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): To provide safe drinking water and to overcome the water shortage for Chennai City and its suburban areas, the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 871.24 crore for the desalination plant which is being set up at Nemmeli in my Parliamentary Constituency. The Nemmeli plan is estimated to supply 100 million litres of water per day. For setting up of this plant, an extent of 40.05 acres of land belonging to coastal villages of Nemmeli and Krishnankarani has been allotted and it was reported that 83% of work has been completed. 265 MLD of raw water from sea is to be drawn by gravity by laying 1600 mm diameter HDPE pipes for a length of 1042 meter and after treatment adopting reverse osmosis 100 MLD desalinated water would be produced. The rejected water is to be discharged into the sea by laying 1200 mm diameter HDPE pipeline for a length of 754 meter.

The long pending process of laying a pipeline to draw water from the sea to be treated at the upcoming desalination plant at Nemmeli has been completed. The work relating to construction of intake chamber, reverse osmosis, erection of mechanical and electrical equipments are pending. The plant is expected to be commissioned by September, 2012. The Government should clear the 3rd desalination plant at Pattipulam village along ECR and also to speed up the project of Nemmeli. Pattipulam plant will guarantee water supply to the IT corridor.

I request the Hon'ble Water Resources Minister to approve the Pattipulam project and also request him to provide job opportunities to the villagers who provided land and other poor people in and around the area of the project.

(iii) Need to implement Sabari Rail Project as a Central Government scheme

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Government to take urgent action to implement Sabari

Rail Project. As per the design, Sabari Rail is a Rs. 1600 crore project and half of the amount should be borne by the State Government of Kerala. As the State Government is not in a position to bear its share, implementation of Sabari Rail Project is being delayed for this reason.

Sabarimala Pilgrimage is unique in the country for many reasons. Around four crore devotees of Lord Ayyappa undertake pilgrimage to the Sabarimala Shrine every year. Overwhelming majority of devotees is coming from outside Kerala including North Indian States. Another reason behind the pilgrimage to Sabarimala is its promotion of communal harmony. At present, there is no railway line to connect devotees with the Sabarimala Shrine.

Therefore, I request the Government to implement Sabari Rail Project as a special case as Central Government's fully funded Scheme.

(iv) Need to give environmental clearance to Srinagar hydro-electric project in Uttarakhand

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw attention of the Govt. to the North Grid failure that occurred recently. This Grid failure resulted in complete darkness across nine states. The Metro service in Delhi came to a halt. Trains got stalled at various places, urgent operations were postponed in hospitals and air travels were also interrupted while the people sulked without electricity and water supply. In such a condition, the necessity of power supply is realized all the more. Even today, there is power cut across several states including Uttarakhand for as long as ten hours together. In the state, which was to be developed as a energy efficient one, work on even ninety percent completed hydro power projects have been stalled. Section-5 has been applied to stall the Srinagar hydro-power project of my Parliamentary Constituency the construction of which was complete upto 90 per cent. Similarly, there are several other projects constructed upto more than 50 percent which have been stalled by the application of section-5. It is high time that

section-5 is removed from these projects to get them completed to generate power from them. The State of Uttarakhand has immense potential for hydel power generation, which is quite necessary for future energy needs also. In such a situation, stalling projects in such a way adversely affects the development of the country along with the state.

It is my request to the Union Government that the Ministry of Environment and Forests may get section-5 removed from the hydel power projects so that the energy needs of the country could be met through these projects and along with it thousands of local people could also be given employment opportunities.

(v) Need to provide adequate water for irrigation to Bharatpur in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Rajasthan and the district of Bharatpur are not getting water, which they should receive as per the contract between the states and the quantity of water being received every year is gradually declining. Less than half *i.e.* 48 per cent water is being received by Bharatpur. It is less than what it should receive through the Gurgaon canal on the basis of the contract and the quantity of seasonal allocation of water from Yamuna is also declining every year. The Union Government is fully aware that there is scarcity of water in Rajasthan and irrigation for agriculture could be provided through water supply from other states. A second canal be dug to make available water for Bharatpur. For this purpose, a memorandum of understanding is urgently needed to be executed with concerned states. Water may be provided in the Sikari dam through lift system by a canal and another canal be dug on the other side to ensure irrigation. The Government of Rajasthan has made efforts at different levels and has held several meetings to ensure that the share of water is provided to the State and the Bharatpur district as per the contract.

The Government is requested to make 1281 cusecs water available to the Bharatpur district as per the contract

and the decision reached at under the agreement and for this purpose MoU may be got signed between the concerned states so that the problem and scarcity of water in Bharatpur could be removed.

(vi) Need to provide adequate financial assistance from Calamity Relief Fund to the drought-hit areas of Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Due to weak monsoon fear of drought has lurked throughout the country. But Rajasthan has been most affected due to heavy shortage of rain. Districts falling under western region of Rajasthan like Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Nagaur and Jodhpur have got maximum affected due to shortage of rain. The time for sowing is getting over for the farmers and the major period out of that has already passed. In this kind of situation, Rajasthan needs to be granted special financial assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund. In the western areas of Rajasthan where there have been no rains, a crisis for cattle stock has also developed. People are forced to migrate. A special team must be sent to Rajasthan by the Union Government for touring the expected drought hit areas of Rajasthan. In such a situation, there is a need to conduct a study of the concerned State by the Union Government. The study report must be received immediately and an amount of Rs. 7000 crore must be given to the Rajasthan Government from the Calamity Relief Fund so that at the places where drought situation has come up in Rajasthan, relief work can be started and arrangements for fodder for cattle head can be made. Migration of daily wagers must be checked. Electricity Bills of farmers must be waived off and the Bank loans must be resettled.

(vii) Need to Include Kehtauri, Bhuiyan, Ghatwal, Bhuiyan-Ghatwal, Periyar and Kadar communities of Santhal Pargana, Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): I refer the matter raised under Rule 377 on 23.11.2010 regarding inclusion

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

of Khetauri, Bhuiyan, Ghatwal, Bhuiyan-Ghatwal, Periyar and Kadar communities of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Further, these communities are included in the Scheduled Tribe Category in Records of Rights-1872, Santhal Pargana Enquiry Committee-1937, Santhal Pargana Gazetteer-1938 and Census of India-1941.

TRI Ranchi in the year 1986 vide letter No. 136 dated 7.5.1986 already showed its clear intention to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Not only this, Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand had also issued orders for inclusion of these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Thus, without going into any further legal formalities etc., it is necessary that these communities be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes immediately.

(viii) Need to undertake repair and maintenance of National Highway No. 76 between Allahabad-Chitrakoot, Chitrakoot-Banda and Banda-Mahoba sections in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): National Highway No. 76 which passes through Mirzapur to Allahabad, Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Jhansi and goes up to Pindwara in Rajasthan near the Pakistan border has got completely damaged between Allahabad to Chitrakoot and Chitrakoot to Banda. The road between Chitrakoot to Shivrampur and Atara is in a really poor state and there are pits on the roads as deep as 3 feet. In the past also I have written letters in this regard but so far no action has been taken. This has affected the transport facilities badly in this backward area of Bundelkhand. Lord Ram's place of penance, Chitrakoot is also a tourist place and local tourists as well as foreign tourists visit this place but due to the dilapidated condition of this National Highway No. 76, the number of tourists visiting this place

has gone down. Accidents are taking place on this highway almost everyday, which has led to huge anguish amongst the people there. There is an immediate need to repair the stretch between Allahabad to Chitrakoot and Chitrakoot to Banda on this highway. Alongwith this, there is also a need to upgrade the Highway in this area.

Therefore, I would urge the Government to take necessary action and get the National Highway No. 76 repaired immediately.

(ix) Need to take effective measures to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate in the country.

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY (Fatehpur Sikri): Under the Centennial Development the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has reduced its target from 100 to 150 for the Maternal Mortality Rate.

The interesting thing is that the manner in which Maternal Mortality rate is decreasing at present can help achieve the target upto 143 without making any extra efforts.

I would request the Government to leave behind the figures and take every possible step to achieve the target fixed under the Centennial Development.

(x) Need to ensure electrification of all the villages in Jhanarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar as per specified norms

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): My Jhanjharpur parliamentary constituency under Madhubani district of Bihar has 14 blocks. The rural electrification work under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme in these 14 blocks is totally unsatisfactory. NHPC is the implementing agency for rural electrification for this scheme in my constituency which has assigned this work to an agency named A to Z. There are lot of irregularities in electrification programme. There as all the villages are not being electrified. And the villages which have been electrified are not according to the norms. As a result the BPL families of such villages are not getting full benefit

of said scheme. The most surprising thing is that due to installation of 10, 16 and 25 KVA capacity transformer, most of the transformers have either burnt or become defective within 15 days or one month of installation and NHPC is not taking any action to reinstall them despite several requests made in this regard. Defective DPR is another reason for failure of this scheme. Despite defective DPR if electrification of surveyed villages and its areas is done sincerely as per scheme then such villages its areas alongwith BPL beneficiaries could get adequate benefit. But it is not being implemented sincerely. In such circumstances there is no official authority or competent and responsible body at district level to review and mention this scheme. As a result there is no control and check on NHPC and the agency working under it named A to Z. And it is surprising that NHPC and Bihar State Electricity Board has no coordination at all. In such a bad scenario the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme is far from ground reality although the Government is spending crores of rupees on its implementation.

Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to take proper action immediately in this direction.

(xi) Need to permit Cooperative Banks to extend agriculture loan to farmers in Maharashtra

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): Under rule 377, I would like to draw your attention towards the notice issued by Reserve Bank of India under rule 35A due to which NABARD has banned to provide crop loan, to open new accounts, new deposits to six district cooperative banks in Maharashtra State. This ban came into existence on 16 May whereas cooperative banks had to provide loan to farmers before 7 June for fertilizers, seeds and irrigation work. Farmers could not get crop loan due to ban on 16 May, 2012 and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra gave an assurance that cooperate banks would provide this crop loan. But, I would like to inform you that Governments banks neither have

adequate branches nor adequate staff in rural areas. And their rules are such that poor farmers are unable to fulfill their terms and conditions tend as a result they could not get crop loan from those Government banks. The farmers of Maharashtra sold their ornaments and property for sowing seeds but now they are sowing again due to scanty rain. The famers of these districts were and are still deprived of crop loan due to above notice of Reserve Bank of India.

A number of suicide cases have been reported from Vidharba region of Maharashtra. The farmers of Vidharba are deprived of crop loan.

I would like to request you to repeal the notice issued under 35A by Reserve Bank of India to 6 district cooperative banks of Maharashtra and they should be given three years time to provide loan to farmers of Maharashtra for agriculture.

(xii) Need to release the balance funds for the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project in Mumbai, Maharashtra

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): The existing drainage system in Mumbai city is more than 100 years olds. The drainage lines are weak and unable to bear the heavy rains water during the Monsoon season. The situation in the city becomes very grave due to flooding in the low lying areas and causes huge loss of life and property during rainy season every year. The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWD) project is being implemented to overhaul the storm water drain system in the city. For it, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1200 crore, the MCGM has received Rs. 100 crore for which utilization certificate has been submitted to the Government of India. The balance amount of Rs. 200 crore is still awaited from the Govt, of India. The cost of the project has been revised from Rs. 1200 crore to Rs. 3535.41 crore and hence an additional cost of Rs. 2335.4 crore will be incurred on the project. I urge upon the

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

Government of India to release the balance amount of Rs. 200 crore urgently and accord sanction for the additional amount of Rs. 2335.4 crore and release the same at the earliest.

- (xiii) Need to address the problems of the distressed people in Paschim Medinipur, Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal facing acute shortage of water due to deficient monsoon**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): With the deficit rainfall in this year's delayed monsoon that is playing truant, the large tracts of arable lands of Paschim Medinipur, Purulia and Bankura remains uncultivated till date. The situation has come to such a pass that people are not getting water not only for cultivation but even for drinking due to acute shortage of water. The livestock in some of the rural areas are facing this problem.

In this situation, until and unless help from outside reach the people living there, it would be extremely difficult for those people to survive.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to lend all the help to suffering-people of those areas immediately on war footing.

- (xiv) Need to release the salary of workers of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Limited, Muzaffarpur Unit in Bihar and to give impetus to the production from the Unit.**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Bharat Wagon factory at Muzaffarpur and Mokama which was acquired by the Railways in Bihar, have not paid any salary to its labourers for the last fourteen months. There is no full time Management officer appointed for the same. There is no production as the factory is short of capital. The salary of the labourers employed here have not been revised since long. While Burn Standard factory, at Howrah and Asansol which were acquired by the

Railways after wards are being paid more attention by the Railways and the factories at Mokama and Muzaffarpur are being paid less attention. That is why these factories are on the verge of closure. The labourers are on the verge of the starvation.

It is therefore, requested that the Government should act swiftly to make payment to the labourers of Bharat Wagon Factory after revising their salaries by making available enough money and appoint officers in management.

14.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Increase in Naxalite and Maoist activities in the Country — contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 18 - Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I initiated the debate on 'increase in Naxalite activities' on 17th December, 2009. I spoke for two minutes and then the House was adjourned. Subsequently this issue was not taken up during this period.

After almost three years we are again discussing one of the latest threats to our internal security. It was described by both the President of India as well as the Prime Minister a number of times. The Maoist threat is the greatest threat of internal security and during this period, Sir, the Maoist activities have been spread over to nine States. It is now spread over to nine States and activities are on the increase year after year. I have the figures up to 2011 and I have the figure given in an Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The situation is very bad at least in two or three States where the State Governments are not in a position to tackle the Maoist threat. More than 3000 people were killed from 2008 to

2011. I have the figures. There are a large number of incidents - may be to the extent of 9000 incidents - that had taken place during this period.

Sir, in West Bengal there was no Maoist activity prior to 2005. But in 2005 what we had seen? I come from Purulia, which is a part of that district which was affected and then Bankura and West Midnapore. The Maoists used to come from the border from Jharkhand and after committing the crime they used to go back to Jharkhand. But from 2006 they started staying in three districts and started organising squad. These Maoist forces were given shelter and they started staying permanently. These Maoist forces were utilised in Nandigram. These forces were utilised in Singur movement. Arms training were imparted to the cadres of a particular political party and this was made clear even by Maoist leader Kishanji. He made a statement that they were utilised in Nandigram and in Singur.

This is surprising that the country is faced with such a threat from Maoist forces. They are continuing with killing activities. I have the figures from 2009. In West Bengal, in 2008, deaths were 26 but in 2009 it increased to 158. Then in 2011, it increased to 258.

Why was such an increase since 2009? Nearly 500 people were killed during the years from 2008 to 2011. Majority of them were from my Party, CPI (M). They were leaders, cadres, workers and activists; 90 per cent of them were poor people, poor farmers, poor agricultural labourers, and middle class people. They were tribals because the entire area - West Midnapore, Jhargram Sub-Division, Bankura and Purulia's Burdwan, Barabazar, Balarampur, Baghmundi, Jhalda - is a tribal area.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that seven persons belonging to the All India Forward Bloc and a woman Pradhan were taken from their houses, they were asked to stand, and they were killed one after another. I had visited the houses of each and every person who was killed. None had a *pucca* house. They only had a thatched house with tiles. They were all poor people. The

former Chairman of Zila Parishad, Shri Rabindranath Kar, was burnt alive along with his wife, while they were sleeping. Their thatched house was put on fire. Out of these 500 people, at least 400 people were belonging to the Left Parties. They were leaders, workers and activists of the Left Parties. When such incidents were taking place, what we expected was that the then leader of the main Opposition Party would condemn those incidents but they did not.

After the Lok Sabha elections, since 2009, the former Railway Minister at the Centre - now the Chief Minister of West Bengal - went to Lalgarh, addressed a meeting and demanded a judicial inquiry against the killing of Mr. Azad, the Maoist leader of Andhra Pradesh. The Government's version was that he was killed in an encounter but the former Railway Minister stated that Mr. Azad was killed and she demanded a judicial inquiry.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): She said that he was killed by Police. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Azad was killed by Police or paramilitary force, whatever might be but she demanded a judicial inquiry, whereas the then Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram made a Statement in this House that Mr. Azad was killed in an encounter.

Moreover, Sir, when a frontal organization, People's Committee against Police Atrocities (PCPA) was formed in 2008, there was an attempt on the lives of Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal and the former Steel Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, when they went to lay the foundation stone of the biggest steel plant. When they were coming back, there was an attempt on the lives of the former Chief Minister of West Bengal and also the former Steel Minister. There was not a single word of condemnation by her.

Then, the People's Committee against Police Atrocities was formed. Mr. Chidambaram, in this House

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

had said that 'this Committee is nothing but the frontal organisation of the Maoists.' How many times did the former Railway Minister held meetings with this Committee? How would you be able to control, contain and tackle this problem, if it is not done unitedly. I am saying so because it is a national problem. It is not a problem pertaining to a particular State alone. It is not a law and order problem alone...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After becoming the Chief Minister, her first statement was that 'the Central Government should send more and more Paramilitary Forces to Jangalmahal', which is quite contradictory. When they were in the Opposition in the State and when she was the Central Railway Minister, time and again, she was asking to stop the joint operation and withdraw the Central Paramilitary Forces from West Bengal. But after becoming the Chief Minister, she started demanding to send more and more Paramilitary Forces. When their party was in the Opposition in the State, time and again, she said that there was no Maoist. Sir, I have the statement of the former Central Railway Minister and the present Chief Minister of the State with me.

Prior to becoming the Chief Minister, she did not see any Maoist! Whatever activities were being done, she said, were being done by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) workers. But what is her stand today? Everyone is being branded as Maoist. A poor farmer in a meeting in Lalgahar just asked a question as to why the price of fertilizers had been increased,

[Translation]

Why fertilizers' price have hiked so much?

[English]

Immediately, from the dais of the mike, it was said that he was a Maoist; arrest him. That man was put behind

the bar. Then, he was released on bail. Subsequently he was released ...*(Interruptions)* He was again arrested and refused bail.

On this incident, the Chairman of the Press Council of India, Justice Markandey Katju has said: "I committed mistake when I said that there are good qualities in the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But I am withdrawing what I said earlier. She is the.....".*

Sir, we have all seen in a TV channel that anybody putting an embarrassing question to her means that he is a Maoist or he is a CPI(M) worker. That is the situation today in West Bengal.

Sir, such incidents are increasing, particularly in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. How many times our Rural Development Minister had visited Sarenga in West Bengal. Not once in six months, but he visited Sarenga every month.

[Translation]

Nishikant ji, knows much better about this

[English]

I do not know by visiting there what he is doing. Whenever he visits there, an incident happens.

[Translation]

Whenever he goes there an incident do happens.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Do you want that he should not go there?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He should go.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

But what are the solutions? There is one argument that 'as there is no development, that is why, Maoists are spreading their tentacles; Maoists are spreading their influence; Maoists activities are increasing.' But that is not based on facts. I know about one block. Mr. Jatua also knows it. He was an SP in my District. Then, he was a gentleman. It was in 1982 ...*(Interruptions)* In 1982, there was not a single inch of pucca road in Bandwan. He knows it. Mr. Jatua used to visit at least once in two months ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of the year when you were SP of Purulia in 1981-82. You were SP in Purulia. At that time, not a single inch was pucca road. Now, Bandwan is well connected. There is a college; there is a polytechnic; there is a cold storage facility; and there is water supply project. Still the Maoist activities were started from Bandwan in West Bengal. He also knows when I referred to Rabindranath Kar. He was Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti when he was SP. He was burnt alive. There was not a word of condemnation from your leader. But we expected it. When two persons were killed by Maoists in Balrampur, we condemned that incident but not a single word of condemnation from your leader.

Now, why these activities are increasing? What is the strategy of the Government? Only by use of police force or para-military force, can this be tackled? Is it possible to tackle by just using para-military force? What had happened in Chhattisgarh on 29th June? My BJP friends will bear with me. When 20 Adivasis, tribals were killed, what was the version of the Home Minister or the State Government? Their version was that it was because of encounter. I have the statement of two Ministers—one is Minister of State and another is Cabinet Minister of Tribal Affairs. I have the version of the Congress Party of Chhattisgarh. What Shri Charan Das Mahant said was that the information which Mr. Chidambaram had given was wrong information. It was given by the State Government. Three days after the State police and the Central Reserve Force killed 20

villagers in an encounter in insurgency operation in Bajapur district of Chhattisgarh, an eleven member-team of the Opposition Congress visited the site and dubbed the incident completely fake encounter.

Mr. Chidambaram said it was encounter. He said 20 tribals were killed in encounter. A woman was killed in the encounter. Six year child was injured in the encounter. Who will believe this? The findings are in sharp contrast to the former Union Home Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram's remarks soon after the incident praising the forces for their courage and skill, claiming that three important Maoist leaders were killed in the raid. If we admit that three Maoist leaders were killed, what about 20 tribals who were also killed? The former Home Minister was silent on this.

Then, my friend, Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo, the Union Tribal Affairs Minister, has challenged the former Home Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram's version. He has guts to challenge the Home Minister's version of killing of 20 Adivasis in an anti-Maoist operation by security forces in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh last week. What he said, "I have been getting feedback not just from Congress State Unit but also from a voluntary organization." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have just started.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am speaking on tribals.

[Translation]

We are talking about tribals, please give me some more time, I have just started speaking. I have got this opportunity after three years and even then you are sounding the bell. Please do not ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been speaking for the last 20 minutes.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): He would not ring the bell if you speak in Hindi.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: All right, I will now speak in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member understands both the languages.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You understand Bengali as well.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please speak on the topic.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I feel little bit afraid as you are ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude it quickly.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Minister of Tribal Affairs, Mr. Deo is my great friend; good friend. He asked, 'if those killed were extremists, then why most of them were unarmed. Most of them were unarmed. No answer was recovered from them. The first principle of counter insurgency is that you do not shoot unarmed people. Unarmed people including women and a six year old child were shot dead and the explanation being put forward is that it was dark. This explanation would not work as night vision devices are available. The explanation given is that the night vision devices were not available and the Paramilitary Forces and police started firing and innocent tribals were killed. Do you have the right to kill innocent tribal people? What you have done after you got the information that tribals have been killed. They have nothing to do with the Maoists. They might be used as shield.

[Translation]

What will they do? If they used them as shield they should have been killed, what they did after that.

[English]

Our party, Communist Party of India (Marxists) demanded that there should be a judicial inquiry. A time-bound inquiry should be there. While replying to the debate.

[Translation]

The Home Minister is not present in the House. So, Hon. Minister will reply it ...*(Interruptions)* You are sitting here, you both are equal to Cabinet Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): He is just coming.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We know, he will come and speak. But while replying he will have to answer that the Judicial enquiry that was demanded. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: A judicial inquiry has already been ordered.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It should be time bound. Its commandable. You have accepted my demand.

[English]

My contention is that this problem should be tackled jointly by the State as well as the Centre as it does not pertain to one State but it affects many States. It is a national problem. The Prime Minister has stated that it is the greatest threat to the national security. So, it has to be tackled jointly but it cannot be tackled only by constructing roads or by development works. What is required to be done?

When an Expert Committee was constituted by the

Planning Commission, what Planning Commission Expert Committee has stated on why this problem is getting accentuated. They say, 'however, as time passed, commitment to land reform has weakened and it remained an unfinished agenda.' Mostly the tribals and the *dalits* have been affected in these areas of West Bengal, West Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia and your State, Jharkhand. I know that you know it better. I also know it because I have been educated from Intermediate to Post Graduate in your State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At that time, it was also in Jharkhand.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Purulia was a part of Jharkhand. Not of Jharkhand but of Bihar, at that time. Tribals are at the receiving end. Whenever there is a mining project, tribals have been affected and uprooted. No rehabilitation has been done. They are in their land; but they have no right on the land. That is why, UPA- I had made three contributions - firstly NREGA, secondly Right to Information Act, and thirdly Forest Right Act. We used to extend external support to that Government. Shrimati Ambika Sonijī knows how much effort we had to put in to see the enactment of the legislation.

We have been demanding this when the Supreme Court ordered that the people who are staying in the forest land should be evicted and eviction was started in a number of States, except West Bengal and Tripura. In Kerala at that point of time there was no Left Democratic Government. So, except West Bengal and Tripura, everywhere eviction was started. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Waynad district of Kerala were a few examples. I had been to Wayanad district where three tribals had been killed during the police firing. How many years have passed since the enactment of the legislation? At least five-six years have passed. Can the Home Minister tell us whether this Act has been implemented in letter and spirit? My friend, the Tribal Minister Shri Kishore Chandra Deo, was lamenting and that is why he wanted to simplify the guidelines. Many

State Governments are not implementing it and are not giving this right to the Tribals. They are staying there for a number of years - for 50, 60 and even 100 years they are in the forest land - but they have no right! This Act should be implemented.

The second important point is that there is a need for a re-look into our policy. We have opened our minerals, mines and natural resources. Where are the natural mineral resources located? They are in tribal areas, be it Chhattisgarh, or be it Jharkhand. I had been to Bellary and Hospet also. Tribals are there also.

[Translation]

We had gone there to see the mining company of Reddy brothers. We got some experience on how the work is done. They have earned huge money within five years. We had gone there to gain some experience.

[English]

These natural resources should be nationalised because of mining projects

[Translation]

you visit the coalfields of CCI Central Coal Fields or BCCL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have left ECL.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The tribal people are in the ECL and Jharkhand. We know a number of coal areas.

[English]

Tribals have been affected. They became land oustees. Employment was not given. They are starving. Poverty is rampant. So, there is a need to change the neo liberal economic policy of the Government. Because of that, the poor section of the country is being affected, particularly the tribals.

Sir, I come to the third point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How many points do you have?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am recalling my points slowly and slowly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This would be your last point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Okay, but I may take a bit longer.

Article 39 of our Constitution has been mentioned in the report. The constitutional mandate to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands is being ignored in policy-making. The country is divided between the rich and the poor. The poor are becoming poorer and the rich are becoming richer.

[Translation]

It is the Constitution, the centive wealth is concentrated in the hands of few persons, what is going on today?

[English]

Today, because of the neo-liberal economic policy being pursued by this Government since 1991, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening.

The rich people in our country are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. We should also think about this. You cannot tackle it merely by sending paramilitary forces. [English] you will not be able to tackle this problem unless you address it sincerely and seriously.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You were telling that this is your last point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is in the last point. What we have mentioned,

[English]

there is a need for land reforms.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That you have already said.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Except West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala where land reforms has been done.

[English]

Shri Jairam Ramesh in reply to a question stated here that West Bengal is the only such State. Shri Jatua, you were SP when Operation Barga was started. It is the only State where the share-croppers have been given the right and their names have been registered. There is a need for land reforms so that the poor landless labour can also get land. Now-a-days, land reforms are not being implemented in a number of States. Not only the concentration of wealth, but the concentration of land is also in the hands of a few. So, there is a need for land reforms.

Unless the Government sincerely addresses this problem and changes the policy, which is being pursued since 1991, this problem of Maoists and their influence among the poor people cannot be tackled.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The activities of the left wing are a great challenge before our country. Our great nation is affected with the internal problem, call it Naxal activities or Maoists activities, this is going on in our country for the last 60 years. During the last 45 years, since the year 1967 to till the activities of the Maoists are continuing systematically. Initially they had a vision, a policy and a feeling of dedication. There is a sea change in the activities of Maoists of that period compared to the present one.

Sir, in our country if you look since 2008 to the present date, you will find that more than 6687 incidents have taken place but as per the Government report it

has registered a decline gradually, and this decrease is at present 6.1 in their activities. Likewise, around 1973 civil casualties were reported during the year 2008 to 2012 whereas 829 casualties of the security forces and only 543 casualties of the Naxalites have been reported. If you go through these figures it is almost 8.9 percent. The Government has tackled this problem from two angles and it has done it successfully. The Government of India has not only taken the security measures but it has also made efforts to take up some developmental works in these sensitive areas. The Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana, NRHM, Ashram schools in the tribal areas, MGNREGA scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Viduytikaran Yojana, Integrated Child Development scheme, Integrated Action Plan, IAY, IAP schemes have been successfully implemented by the Government. The 50 percent share, which was to be provided by the State Government for the construction of Hostels for the education of the children of tribal people, has been increased by the Government of India to cent percent. All people have been benefited from the Forest Rights Act but regrettably out of the 24,24,441 complaints and applications received so far, only 10,6,672 tribal people and get title deeds. Around 12,36,005 claims have been rejected. When we go through the reasons of such rejection and visit their places we find that it has been done abruptly. The tribals who should have been given 5 to 10 acres of land under the Forest Rights Act, they have been disbursed fifty decimal, one acre, two acre or likewise of land. The tribals of Odisha have got much less of their due in comparison to other states, the same situation also prevails in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

82 naxalites districts have been covered under integrated action plan. The Government of India has made allocation of Rs 3840 crore so far for this plan. Several projects have been included in it to provide roads, bridges, drinking water, health care and schools in the inaccessible areas in order to develop these areas and motivate the tribal people to join national mainstream. The Government

of India has constantly endeavoured for it. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana guidelines specify provision for a population of five hundred to one thousand, which has been relaxed for tribal areas for a population of two hundred and fifty and wherever bridges are required, the permissible limit has been increased from 50 metres to 75 metres. Wherever there was tender process and provision for big packages but the Government of India has given permission to minimize that package upto Rs fifty lakh to build small bridges. The Ministry of Forest and Environment has relaxed the criteria to provide for free land measuring one acre to five acre in those forest areas backward and rural areas that were having no facilities for basic amenities and where there were no provision for drinking water, electricity and land for schools for tribals.

Sir, the Government of India has repeatedly tried to solve the issue of P.E.S.A. and F.R.A. Act through dialogue with State Governments. The report of the committee constituted to determine M.S.P for forest products has come out. If the report of the Committee is implemented, the tribals will get good price for forest products. You know that the Government of India has made provision of twelve thousand forty crore rupees for the backward areas under B.R.G.F. scheme. The development project of the UPA Government is running at such a pace in all these areas that as a result of it all types of causality have come down.

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 unambiguously states that the tribals have right to collect and sell minor forest products like bamboo, tendu patta or mahua flowers, but it pains me to say that the state governments do not give them permit to sell these products. Maharashtra Government has just started giving permit. Our Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh went there and purchased bamboo from tribals. I too purchased bamboo from the tribals in Jamguda village in Odisha, but the Government didn't give permit. What sort of justice is being done with tribal? State Governments say that they have put bamboo under special category under this law.

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

Sir, through you I would like to ask if any Act about bamboo has been passed by the Government, why the State Governments have not been able to amend their law to comply with the Act passed by the Parliament? Whether the laws passed by the apex institution *i.e.* Parliament deserve to be defied? If this Act is passed and tribals are given permit to collect and sell bamboo and other forest products, it will result in compliance of community rights and there will be economic advancement of crores of tribals. This will dissuade them from becoming Maoists and they will not be motivated to join Maoists. But the State Governments have not been able to implement it. This is a very serious matter. Today I am raising this issue in this House and through you I demand that the State Governments should implement it immediately, otherwise the day the tribals and forest rights activists get aware of this all the different Governments would find themselves trapped in difficult situation.

Sir, you can see that this is such a problem, for which there is no easy solution. Merely making statements would not solve the problem. If such incidents take place, there would certainly be bloodshed. What is the purpose behind it? Whether this battle is being fought for the rights of the poor? Whether the Maoists are fighting for the rights of tribals and their development? Earlier Maoists used to say that companies should not be granted mining lease in tribal areas. But, as of now there is mining lease in all forest areas and there are naxalite everywhere. I would like to ask these naxalites at which places they have started struggle against the companies in the country? Injustice and atrocities are being done against tribals by companies and corporate houses. But whether they have joined anywhere in the left wing extremist agitation anywhere to get shareholding rights in companies for tribals and to get package for rehabilitation and sustainability for tribals and development of the periphery? I have travelled across the country. There is not a single agitation anywhere by them.

Sir, if the tribals do not get their rights, the Left Wing extremists should fight for them. Now they are being harassed by the officials of forest department. Thieves in forests are harassing them. Those black marketeers and traders are harassing these tribals who buy their products at low prices. Whether any movement has been launched for these people, there is no leftist activity even for these people. I would like to ask leftist activists, supporters whether they are fighting for using forest resources, for supporting the cause of tribals? Whether there is any struggle going on for the poor people living in forest area, tribal area, who are being subjected to atrocities. I know that I fought the battle of Niyamagiri for tribals. I have fought for primitive tribes for seven years, it was not just for one day. Had we fought with violent means, had we taken to guns, had tribals taken to guns, the movement of Niyamagiri would not have been successful and tribals would have divided, exhausted and they would have fled from the forest. There were all the people and there was all the strength. The State Government extended its support to the companies on the one hand, but the tribals cordoned whole of the hill peacefully. Eleven thousand tribals kept sitting peacefully, they didn't even pelt a stone. The movement of the poor and tribals can't be carried with guns. These poor are empty stomach, they have fire in their bellies. Unless we unite the poor on a large scale, the poor and the tribals would not get justice. These people can get justice with non-violent means, which was shown to this country by our ancestor Mahatma Gandhi, who taught us the Mantra of non-violence- "Non-violence is the supreme religion. The Chair from which you are presiding over tells us the dignity of that non-violence. If you have to bring non-equity or class struggle in such a big democracy whether it is possible by violent means in a country of 120 crore people, it is not possible. Non-violent movement has its relevance even now and even now tribals can win battle of Niyamagiri.

I remember the day when respected Rajiv Gandhi ji declared there that you won because you stuck to your point otherwise you could not have won. The officers and the Prime Minister who would preside over there in coming

decades like you, and keeping in mind the glory of the Nation if you do justice to the country while valuing the dignity of democracy, then the basis of justice would be non-violence. Justice to the people can be done only with peaceful means. If a group of revolutionary people feel that they can do the welfare of the poor of the country by threat and brandishing gun, then they should come forward and join the mainstream to fight unitedly. The country needs every patriot. About 70 percent of the amount that the Government provides for development of villages, poor and tribal people under such schemes is looted by the middle men, contractors, officers posted there and the amount is not made available to the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not saying this for the sake of politics. I have also made complaints in this regard. MP is the Chairman of monitoring committee of the vigilance committee. Nagapadha district in my constituency is an entirely naxalite affected area. The amount marked for the integrated action plan meant for the area has been distributed among contractors and the agents of political parties but the same was not spent for the tribal youths and for the development of the villages. I therefore, made a complaint in this regard. I wrote letters to the Planning Commission, the Chief Secretary of the State Government requesting them to wind up the plan and provide it to the Youth Association, Youth committees of the villages to keep them involved and spend the profit earned it for the benefit of the villages and individual also so that it would prevent them from being motivated. But this is not being done. Today, there is a need to change the political approach by closing all such schemes. I also appeal to the people indulged in naxalism to leave forest area if they want the the welfare of tribals because tribals are being killed in the fight between them and the police in forests. I wish it should not have happened. I have repeatedly made appeal in this regard through TV, I had been to Jagdalpur, I am the party in charge of Chhattisgarh state, I had been there also and appealed to them, I had also made appeal in Navangpur, I also made appeal everywhere in Odisha that this was not the proper way if you want to fight for the poor. I also make

appeal to them. At the same time, you cannot stop the naxalite activities prevailing there unless you improve the monitoring, supervision and utilization of the funds meant for the poor and eliminate corruption.

The MMDR Act and the Land Acquisition Act are two good Acts, which have been introduced in the Parliament. If both these Acts are passed then the tribals would get share in the mineral production of the tribal areas and they would also get share holdership and achieve sustainable development. Thus, such kind of activities would also decline to a great extent in that area.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: I request you, the Parliament and the Government to pass the Land Acquisition Act and the MMDR Act at the earliest so that poor people of the country, the tribals who are living in forests and the poor farmers can get their equal rights which have not been given to them even after 60 years of Independence and the greatest challenge before the democracy is left wing activity of naxalites. You cannot kill poor people in the name of Naxalism. The killings that took place in Dantewara left 10 innocent people dead, and I thank the State Government for ordering judicial inquiry in this regard. The inquiry should cover the input of the state and the centre and the feedback of the intelligence and remedial measures should be taken against those found guilty. With these words I conclude.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject being discussed in the House today is a big and serious problem of the country. I would begin with quoting few lines regarding the Naxalism-Maoism that the House is discussing today:

"Jab Tak Roti Ke Prasano Par
Pada Rahega Bhari Pathar
Koi Khwab Bas Sajana Turn
Meri Gali Mein Khusi Khojne
Agar Kabhi Jo Aana Turn" .

[Kumari Saroj Pandey]

This problem needs to be addressed by rising above politics. The discussion is going on but the subject and facts have been put along the party lines. If we would try to find to solution of this problem along party lines then even after 64 years of our attaining independence we have failed to do so and tomorrow being Independence day, I feel that we would fail to find its solution in coming years also. We should try to find out the origin of this problem by keeping politics away from it. We would have accepted if this problem had started with some kind of exploitation but now the gravity of this problem has been also accepted by the Prime Minister of the country. He has told that this problem has become a serious problem for the internal security of the country. The Home Minister of the country of that time has accepted the fact that this problem has become a grave problem and it is seen as a step forward towards eliminating parliamentary democracy.

15.00 hrs.

The purpose of it is very clear that from Pashupatinath to Tirupati they want a red corridor on the line of rail corridor, which they want to control by force. This is their ultimate purpose which no one is willing to see. This would not be proper to say that we have exploited them. Today, it should be considered whether there is any truth or not in the claim of a red corridor from Pashupatinath to Tirupati. Whether people belonging to that area not affected? We should start debating on this by rising above politics. Allegations, counter allegations will not do. Mere politicizing on dead bodies or on the issue of death will not do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the death causes pain equally to all irrespective of individuals, the poor, the rich, the police, the civilian or any common man and so on. If the policemen get death, their family members suffer same way as the family members of any Maoists who have got death, they also feel the same pain. Death does not give happiness, and in case of one death

we say that someone has been killed, but when the Maoists cordoning off a police personnel shoot to kill him, this Government becomes a mute spectator. So, the hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that the history will not forgive us for decades in times to come, because we are doing politics over the dead bodies frequently. Whenever a death occurs, the people say that we have violated human rights i.e. so many discussions are held over a single death but what happens when a police personnel is killed; explosive land mines are laid over the roads, just now discussion was being held here over the development, now I will come to that point. Explosive land mines are constantly laid on the roads and when a Barat bus carrying bride and bridegroom passes thereon, it is exploded. Over the death of bride and bridegroom people say that they seek apology. Is it not the violation of human rights, is it a different kind of death; do we differentiate among the deaths? At the same time, we abide by the High Courts, lower courts as well as the Supreme Court. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise this point also that if you are abide by these all courts, why Janadalats are held? Janadalats are incessantly held in Chhattisgarh.

There are so many media persons sitting here, today. So many media men have made a live telecast of it. I have seen that. When in Chhattisgarh Janadalats are held, even the soul of a cruel person gets shivering by seeing that scene. I would like to tell you that an allegation of being a police informer is leveled against someone and against this one allegation his wife, mother, father as well as the whole family members are called before the gathering of the entire people of the village who hold a meeting by creating an enclosure and sitting therein. Then he is told that so and so allegation has been leveled against him. When there is such an allegation leveled against him, he is forced to run around the enclosure in Janadalat. Then deaths come slowly over there. One hand is amputated followed by legs are cut off, after that his neck is separated from body. Why not a single human rights of this country dares come forward by the sight of such a heinous scene and, then, what is the use of such a Janadalat?

The reason for which I would like to mention these things today is that we should hold discussions by making distinctions, in fact, whenever such an incident occurs over there. The newspapers are incessantly covering these things. Right now, in the beginning our first colleague also stated one thing. He said that 11 persons were shot dead in Chhattisgarh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hail from Chhattisgarh area. I would like to say that both the government and the opposition played politics over the killings of 11 people there. You sent your team over there. The reason for why I had mentioned this incident earlier is that whenever such incidents like their killings, holding of those Janadalats, constant blowing up the people by laying land mines took place, nobody nor any 11-member team dared to visit over there.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI P. C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

But today, when the encounter took place over there and the Government made an honest effort to save the tribals as well as that region, again the play of politics was started over the dead bodies instead of giving our support to that honest effort over there ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that if such kinds of incidents, politics over dead bodies continued in times to come, it is not far off at all that the Maoists whose main and clear cut intention is that they want to rule this country at gun point, will gradually succeed to achieve their goal. That is why, I wish to say this point today as to what a difference is there between naxalism and extremism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to put some figures before you. In the year 2008-09, 147 people were killed in extremism and 482 in naxal violence. In 2010-11, 82 people were killed in extremism and 555 in naxal violence. Mr. Chairman, Sir, these figures have not been released by me. These are released by the Government. That is why I would like to say this point that if the Home Minister of the country admits this fact that the respective state

government has done well in respect of killing caused in encounter and at the same place the opposition party plays politics over the same issue, how will the purpose be solved in this way? As far as the exploitation is concerned, I would like to say this also that no one is there in Bastar to exploit anybody. There is no landlord in Bastar. Even today the tribals of this area go for picking Sal and Mahua. They get the proper price of their produces, but, even though, the exploitation takes place over there and someone has seen the same, they should tell us about such exploitation. The State Government has distributed lease of land to about two lakh people over there in the last five years. Even after that the situation is that there is no school in those areas. Even the existing schools have been blown up. I would like to state some facts. In 2010, 107 schools were blown up in the entire country. 96 roads were blown with landmines blasts. Electronic towers were blown alongwith 26 railway stations, 19 bank building and around 80 panchayat buildings. If we talk about development then these things are being destroyed by the Maoists. In which category will we place them? Today this is a burning question. It becomes all the more relevant when Bastar suffers from black outs for many days together. It is commendable the way the Chhattisgarh State Government has taken on them with fortitude.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell this House through you that the present government has started to tackle this problem honestly. There is no politics of vote going on there as it is our Government there. Our Government has been there in power for the last five years. After having our own Government we have tried our best to do more development in that area instead of making the politics of vote. Today the situation is that the people of Bastar do not want to construct road, the Hon. Minister and the Rural Development Minister have gone there.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to say it clearly through you that their objective is not to make development. They have got a different agenda. Therefore instead of talking

[Kumari Saroj Pandey]

about development and exploitation we have to look into the political situation that is being formed repeatedly. Today the Central Government receives Rs. 6 thousand crore as profit from Dantewada district of Bastar alone. The hon. Chairman Sir I would like to say that is the National Mineral Development Corporation. Only, which is mainly working there. Petty work is being done by the Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation. These two companies hold 89 percent share. 50 percent of it is used in the country while around 50 percent is exported. What incentive Bastar receives in lieu of this 6 thousand crore of rupees. Today this is a burning question. We would certainly like to question the Central Government on this issue about providing no cooperation to the State Government in lieu of the profit of 6 thousand crores of rupees it earns from the state.

I want to point out also that one of the then local congress leader had said about the people there that they are "the poor people belonging to rich land." Who made the people poor who belong to the land that was most rich. The people who ruled the land continuously has made there people poor. That area is with us only for the last ten years. During these ten years we have made lots of efforts for development there. I have just outlined before you the difficulties which we come across when we make efforts for development. But what has been done by the people during the last 64 years who have been saying poor people belonging to rich land, they have reduced the rate of royalty to one fourth of the rate of the soil. Royalty was used to be paid at the rate of 18 rupees per tin six years ago. We got royalty of 18 rupees for the iron which fetches four thousand rupees after melting. What else can be the fate of that land other than becoming poor. There is no value addition to this ore. There is only one work there that is to break the stone and export it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise one more issue through you. While we are talking about redressal of the problem, we should not have dual talk. I am saying dual

talk because on the one hand a person is held guilty by the High Court and on the other hand the so called human rights activists across the country assemble there. Shri Vinayak Sen has been held guilty by the High Court, but he has been rewarded for the same by the Central Government. That is why he has been nominated in the Planning Commission. The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and another letter to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia in this regard. But his membership was retained for one year. What else it is except dual policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say it clearly that if such things continue, Maoism will not come to an end. We would assemble here again, we would discuss again and we would put forth our views through discussion, but we would remain there where we are today. We would be in the same situation after the next Independence Day where we are after 64 years. This is not a matter concerning only one state, this is a problem concerning ten states and the need of the hour is that the Central Government should make efforts for maintaining the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country in coordination with people of all the states and only then we would be able to sort out the problem.

I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you to allow me to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 initiated by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, regarding the problems of Naxalism and Maoism. I heard carefully the speeches of Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Bhakt Charan Das ji and respected Behanji. This is not for the first time this House is discussing this out. We have discussed it at length in many starred questions and in Zero Hours whenever such incidents had happened before. As per the statistics 1476 incidents have happened till 2011 in which 513 innocent people have been killed. Here the Minister for State for Home Affairs is present. He while answering a unstarred question mentioned that barring incidents of taking

ransom the number of incidents of violence and kidnapping have declined since 2009 till today. I accept that 2258 incidents have happened in 2009. 2218 incidents have happened in 2010 and 1468 incidents have happened till November 2011. Our Naxalite affected areas mostly consist of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Category people. They did not chose naxalism and Maoism by choice but it happened due to their being sidelined from the mainstream of the society. They had control over the land, forest. There have been areas having no roads, school, zero health facilities and no electricity. That is why they have been cut from the mainstream of the society. Today their areas need development. There are too many such areas like Sonbhadra and Chandauli district in Uttar Pradesh, these areas are gravely affected. There mostly Adivasis, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people live. They had long standing demand that some kind of big industry should be set up there. Here coal mines too exist and people are being displaced due to this. The facilities that should have been made available to them are denied due to this. Even today, they get affected by the loan taken from the money lenders. They also get affected when leases are given. They are not given the lease so that they can start their own work. Therefore they chose naxalism.

I can remember, when Sh. Mulayam Singh Yadav was the Chief Minister last time an Adivasi woman named Basmati; She was not even a woman but she was barely 19 ...*(Interruptions)* When the Chief Minister visited naxalite affected Naugarh then people did not come forward initially but started growing gradually. At that time it was said that their leader should come forward but nobody come forward barring that 19 year old girl. I had said it earlier that they are not within the mainstream of the society there is no development as well as employment opportunity there. The Chief Minister announced there immediately that all their demands have been accepted. Sh. Tathagat Ji, today that girl is the block Pramukh of the area ...*(Interruptions)* whereas her name did not existed in the voter's list initially. When

they get assimilated with the mainstream of the society roads were constructed, facilities regarding health and school were given, development was done only after that they got mixed with the mainstream of the society. Today they are living in a better way. This sort of efforts should have been done and the Government has also done that. This is not like that I was listening to the speech of Sh. Bhakta Charan Das carefully. The Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries have taken collective responsibility and they have talked about all round development. I would not like to dwell on that. But I would like to say that the Government should pay special attention towards the most affected 34 districts belonging to 4 states. You should make a scheme elaborating how these people could be drawn into the mainstream of the society and surrender themselves. The Government has framed scheme and policy regarding surrender within constitutes everything like the cost of the litigation of the surrendered people for the public prosecutor would be borne by the Government. If they have no house to live in they should be given amount to pay rent and the Government would provide facilities to children to study in public schools. They have been assured cultivable land and arrangements have been made to provide 2.50 lakh rupee for the naxalites making surrender out of which Rs, 50,000/- would be given immediately for their rehabilitation. Through this amount is inadequate considering the number of persons in a family as 5 and 6. Certain incidents have happened which gave the impression that the naxalite movement is being carried out through, apart from espionage Naxalites were indulging child groups in goods carrying and cooking. Many people who were innocent and misled are now surrendering themselves and joining the mainstream of the society but are other people who are sharp minded or we are unable to understand their goal. They are conspiring to include children in this movement and the Government will have to think seriously over it and it should liberate them by initiating a special drive, only then Naxalism and Maoism could be eliminated completely from this country. The State Government should pay special attention towards their development

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

and rehabilitation. There are backward states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha etc where they can be rehabilitated by providing special packages and more development.

The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs says that he will deal with it strictly but I want to say that you cannot do so. If you really want to deal with it strictly, then you should begin with your neighbouring countries who are doing firing on routine basis and infiltrating in our country. We are facing internal threat to our security, I think that the poor people of our society, those who have been exploited, and are underdogs, cannot be brought back into the mainstream by using force; instead their feelings need to be pacified. We can provide them special packages to bring them in the mainstream. These people need to be given special package in particular areas. When there are petty clashes in any area, you issue statement that it will be dealt with strictly. States had demanded for helicopters to identify naxalite pockets. Today naxalites and Maoists have ultra modern weapons. They very often threaten us that they will attack our helicopters with machine guns. If these naxalites/ Maoists are having such modern weapons then we too need to equip our security forces whether they are CRPF or BSF, who are deployed there, with ultra modern weapon so that they could deal with these anti social elements strictly, and can force them to surrender before the Government and thus they can be brought into the mainstream of the country. I have gone through the policy regarding surrender of Naxalite or Maoist and I have found that very meager amount has been earmarked for motivation to surrender. If you want them to surrender then you will have to own the responsibility of their families. The Government should think about the ways to settle their families and to provide livelihood to the members of their families. I think naxalism can be eradicated with less strictness and more tactful dealing. I will like to request honorable Home Minister that naxalites are our own brethern, who are living in forests

for several generation and they are the Aborigines and tribals of these forest areas. We should try to bring them into the mainstream of the society, we should try to approach these people. There are some stray incidents of violence and recently two Italians were kidnapped in Orissa but they had done these kidnappings to persuade the Government to accept their demand. Orissa Government made all efforts in this direction and released some of their fellow naxalites and accepted some of other demands. There is a need to make such efforts. I want that Government should give special attention towards their demands and declare special packages for them to rehabilitate them properly and withdraw the cases filed against them. Government should think over it positively and should also try to bring them into the mainstream.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to discuss the topic that was selected during December 2009 by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, which he actually initiated today, which is regarding "increase in Naxalite and Maoist activities in the country".

Two specific names have been mentioned here, *i.e.* 'Naxalites' and 'Maoists'. I am thankful to Shri Bhakta Charan Das who repeatedly used the term 'Left Wing Extremists' during his deliberation. I think that would have been more appropriate nomenclature to describe what and how they have been indulging in these activities. It has travelled a long distance since the Naxalite movement started in mid sixties.

Once we try to describe them as 'Naxalites' or 'Maoists' the attention is equally drawn towards China and China's support to these elements. Behind our back we always have to remember as to where these 'Maoists', 'Left Wing Extremists' or the so-called 'Naxalites' are functioning.

I had an encounter with Ms. Shobha De at Bhubaneswar airport. She had gone there to address

certain function. She asked me: Why is it that wherever the industries go we find the 'Left Wing Extremists' are coming up in that area? What connection do these two have? I said: I leave it to your imagination Madam. But the moment 'Left Wing Extremists' are entrenched in mining areas, in industrial areas, the administration, i.e. the State slowly withdraws from that area. Whom does it help? It helps the corporate sector and it helps the 'Left Wing Extremists'. If this is the connection, how many of us have the courage to say this openly? Rarely do we mention this in any forum. If there is a connection, let us probe this connection. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister and his colleagues to probe this. I would be very happy if I am proved wrong. But this is the impression which many of us still hold.

Another connection is the kind of support that our northern neighbour extends to these 'Left Wing Extremists'. Firstly is there any connection? Do we have any information about this? Is there any connection through a third party or a fourth party? Why are these 'Left Wing Extremists' only targeting those areas where mines and industries are there, where there is a scope for prosperity, which can lead this country to a double-digit growth? Is there a manipulation or a design that the northern neighbour of our country indulging in to keep our growth and development in a suppressed way so that they can lead?

When we discuss about increase in Naxalite and Maoist activities in the country, we also have to find out what connection do these people have. I was going through certain reports; the amount of ammunition and arms that actually come into this country, most of it has this Chinese impression. No doubt the SLR, AK-47 or whatever machine guns or whatever rocket launchers or whatever is being used has a Chinese bearing on that. That is why, it is not only the look out of the Ministry of Home Affairs alone, it has connotations on our border and also it has connotations in our neighbourhood.

Therefore, I would say Naxalites and Maoists always say they have declared war and that war is against the

Indian State. What does Indian State signify? We have a Constitution, we have a democracy, we have a judiciary and we have a free Press. When they declare a war against the Indian State, it means they do not accept any of these institutions that we have built up for the last so many decades. Those people, especially those who always vouchsafe for human rights and those who try to protect them in the garb of human rights also encourage these fissiparous activities in the country. I do not know willingly or unwittingly, they also support them in a grievous way and weaken the fabric of this country. We agonise over ways of eliminating the long festering Naxalite problem. I am of the opinion that while all effective, legal and legitimate options should be on the table of policy makers to meet the gravest threat to internal security, an out-and-out bellicose and militaristic response to such crisis could be ill-advised.

A restrained approach to counter Naxalite operations becomes difficult to articulate in a public discourse. An unambiguous understanding needs to be developed that going down the path of a self-destructive war against the Naxalites is simply not an option.

First, my request would be do not promote armed conflict with the Maoist to the status of war. This idea stem from the misunderstanding that once it is "declared" as a war, then the States' power to deal with the menace will be unfettered by human rights considerations. It should be kept in mind that even in war, international humanitarian law prohibits causing unnecessary suffering to combatants as well as non-combatants.

Whatever the outcome of the inquiry ordered after the 19 alleged killings in an operation in June in Chhattisgarh, the incident will work to the Maoists' advantage. In their cynical way, the Maoists use such incidents to further the cycle of violence. True, the State has no choice but to put down Maoist violence. But that is not a matter of using force alone. Equitable development, a sense of participation in the social contract, is what needs to be extended to Left-Wing Extremist-hit areas. We should not forget the existing

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

deficiencies in the State police forces operating in the Left-Wing Extremist areas in the States. These deficiencies need to be plugged quickly. A two-pronged approach of police action and development in the naxal stronghold areas can only be successful if the State police forces have adequate trained police personnel in police stations as well as trained police forces to counter the growing naxal activities.

Here, I should also mention that Shri Bhakta Charan Das mentioned about the minor forest produce. Humbly, I would only mention here that bamboo is also grown in the North-Eastern States. Please find out how the States like Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and others are operating. Have they made bamboo free for the tribals who live in those areas? At the same time, I would also mention that Odisha has been pioneer in providing the record of rights to the forest dwellers. Within the last three years since 2008-09, a large number of people have been provided with the record of rights as forest dwellers. I think in Nawapara district also these people have been provided with this.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): In the North-Eastern States, they depend on the economy of bamboo, which I know. But the tribal economy of Odisha does not depend on bamboo. We give it to the paper mill owners at cheaper price. Rather it is better to give to the tribals. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab, please wind up. It is enough.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, the LAP is an innovative programme which has started since the last two to three years. The Rural Development Minister has been very forthright in condemning that programme. He says that it should be subsumed with the Backward Region Development Fund. About this IAP, my experience is this. One of my Assembly Constituencies comes under the Left-Wing Extremist-Affected District. A large number

of areas of Odisha also come under that. A certain fund has also been provided. I am reminded here that the District Magistrate of Malkangiri was abducted 18 months back. After a lot of negotiations and through third-party intervention, he was released. Now, he is serving as the Private Secretary to the Rural Development Minister in Delhi. He has first-hand knowledge. Very recently, the Rural Development Minister also visited that district though he did not venture to go into those areas where actually the District Magistrate was abducted and was confined. But, anyway, the Minister has come on record in different media saying that the IAP is not giving us the results. We have been saying that because we also know what is happening on the ground. By providing Rs.30 crore to the District Magistrate, it does not help in getting the things done. Further, the Backward Region Development Fund also gets distributed among the members, the local representatives, of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. But we have to find out a certain mechanism where development has to go hand in hand to provide them facilities, empower the people of that area.

Before I conclude, I would only say this much...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan. Shri Mahtab, please take your seat.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Let me conclude it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have, given you enough time. Why do you not wind up? A number of times, I have given you warnings.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am winding up. That is what I am saying. I am making my concluding remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other hon. Members who also want to participate in the discussion. Please take one minute and wind up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I do not know till what time this Short Duration Discussion will continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party's time is six minutes. You have taken 12 minutes. Other hon. Members are waiting. Please listen to this.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I am listening to you. I am concluding with this remark.

The Maoists represent a crisis of sovereignty as well as a failure of democracy. The challenge is also that of a political ideology, and it must be dealt with as such. The Maoists want sustenance drawn from the further misery inflicted on India's poorest people by military operations. Maoism thrives on deficit of democracy. It thrives in the lives of the poor. The point is, to remove that democracy deficit.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to participate in a discussion being held over the issue of increase in naxal and maoist activities in the country introduced by Shri Basu Deb Acharia under the Rules 193. We are here to discuss as to what after all could be the reasons behind these activities, we cannot redress them until we understand the reasons therefore. There are the large scale tribal belts, tribal populations all over the country where injustice, atrocities or the murders are being committed today in the name of naxalism and Maoists. Definitely, it is a matter of great concern. When people of our country were fighting for the freedom of the country very large number of tribal people and their leaders, be it Birsa Munda or other tribal leaders, also shed their blood and sacrificed their lives. But, even after independence they are still victims of inequality. And as a result thereof, what has been exercising their minds has led to the debate today in the country as the issue of naxalism. Social and economic inequality is its root cause of naxalism, maoisms. Until and unless

we remove it we can't curb naxalism. We can't reach on target of eliminating naxalism. Today, the most serious conflict is over jungle, land and water. A conflict has been going on in tribal areas over these issues. Tribals have been struggling for their rights and entitlement. I know, it is not an uphill task, but it is gaining seriousness in absence of a political will for tackling it. We are aware that nine states in the country are facing the problem of naxalism. Erstwhile Government of Bahujan Samaj Party with a strong political will could early root out the problem of naxalism prevailing in some parts of district Chandoli, Mirzapur and Robertsganj in Uttar Pradesh. But, I understand that it should not be rooted out with strong force or with the barrel of a gun *i.e.* by killing those, no there is a need to bring them into the mainstream of society. Naxalism is increasing in the country because they are being deprived their rights with regard to the natural resources.

Sir, if we want to eliminate the naxalites by detecting them with the help of night vision equipments with a view to eliminate them, I am sure we can't overcome naxalism with an intention of killing them. It is not appropriate to say that we are loosing number of our security forces personnel in operation and naxalites are being killed because they are killing our security forces personnel. Holding this one as reason behind the killing of Naxals would be impertinent.

Today, discussions have been held a number of times regarding their rights. That is why, I am saying it repeatedly that their lands are being occupied and they are being evicted form forests. The Act which was formulated for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes and people living in forest in 2006 has been implemented in 2007.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dara Singhji, please take your seat.

15.45 hrs.

RE: DEMISE OF CABINET MINISTER,
SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just received a sad news that my colleague Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh is no more. I would request that it would not be proper to run the House at this juncture. If you all agree the House may be adjourned.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Sir, this is an extremely sad news. I think that all would accept the

suggestion put forth before you by the leader of the House. It is an extremely sad news.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the sad demise of Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 16th August, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

15.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, August 16, 2012/
Shravana 25,1934 (Saka).*

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