

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 17, 2010/Sravana 26, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 321. Shri Arjun Munda.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Munda, please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

11.01 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): It is not right. The Notice should have been given in advance. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seats. Let the question hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): First of all, get a report lodged against culprits ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, do not get so angry. Do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Situation arising out of the deaths of farmers in police firing in Mathura and Aligarh, U.P. agitating against land acquisition for Yamuna Expressway**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am giving an opportunity to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to speak. Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav wants to speak, I allow him.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give an opportunity to you too to speak. Please, sit down.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, first of all report be lodged ...(Interruptions). A number of farmer have been murdered and no report has been lodged against anybody. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Shri Mulayam Singh is putting forth his point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Nobody will go back. First of all a report be lodged. It is our demand that report must be lodged. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First of all, you all go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No. Madam, first of all report be lodged ...(Interruptions). You please get the report lodged ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: First of all report be lodged.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Report cannot be lodged here ...(Interruptions). You can express your feelings here only ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back to your seats. I allow Shri Mulayam Singh to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: First of all get the report lodged, thereafter, debate will be there ...(Interruptions) Not to speak of debates, first of all report be lodged ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back to your seats. Mulayam Singh Yadav is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I do not want to waste the time of the House. I do not have an intention to waste the time of the House. This is the point which I want to communicate to the hon'ble Members of the entire House and all Ministers. We want to make a good use of the time of the House. But the question is that such a serious incident has occurred and no report has been lodged as yet. Why has the report not been lodged till now? Four people have been killed and many people have seriously been wounded and they have also been looted. What does it mean if report is not lodged? House was unanimous. Barring the Treasury Benches and their government, the entire House was unanimous, be it socialist party, BJP, Laluji or Sharad Yadavji. Even the Members of Parliament from the Congress party were also unanimous. Despite the unanimous feelings of the House, it is not being honoured. The report is not being lodged. What a trivial point it is? After the report. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Nobody has got the report lodged. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No such report has been lodged till 10 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Dara Singh, you will also be given a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV:

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give opportunity to Shri Dara Singhji to speak. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. No one will be able to express his/her views in such a situation.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give opportunity to them also to express their views. Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Rajnath Singh is speaking will only go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh, take your seat, please. I will give you also an opportunity to express your views.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such a sensitive issue. I rise to express my views and would like to say with heavy heart that the land of farmers in some districts of Uttar Pradesh is being forcibly acquired. Sometimes the farmers of those villages are given allurements with a view to creating fissures among them. Contractors provide money to them so that they put their signatures on the papers signifying their agreeing to the land acquisition. ...(Interruptions)

I would like to express my views about the incidents happened in Aligarh and Mathura. On 14 August, when the entire country was making preparations for the Independence Day celebrations, innocent farmers of Aligarh and Mathura were facing bullets....(Interruptions) They were being lathi charged and tear gas shells were being lobbed at them. The farmers of that area had a very humble demand that they should be provided the compensation at the same rates at which it has been given to the farmers of Gautambudh Nagar district. I would like to submit that the leaders of Kisan Union who were spearheading the movement were put behind the bars. The Congress led UPA Government at the centre has been doing nothing regarding the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill for the last two years.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: When the Bill was

*Not recorded.

being passed you had opposed it ...(Interruptions). Do not play politics, you had opposed the Bill then ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The government should introduce the Land Acquisition Bill and even a single inch of land of the farmers should not be acquired without their consent. Whatever compulsions may be, fertile land should not be acquired at any cost. Food security crisis in the country has been assuming alarming proportions. Yesterday, I myself along with several leaders and Members of Parliament such as Shri Shivpal Yadav, Shri Ajit Singh and Shri Jayant Chaudhary visited the site. They witnessed the extent of resentment among the farmers there. I have had a chat just ten minutes ago. The farmers of that area are saying that pressure is being mounted on their leader Rambabu Katheria to make a compromise. He is being threatened also. But, they are staging a dharna. Their leaders have not reached there so far. Hence, they demand that their leader. Rambabu Katheria should be released immediately so that he can participate in dharna.

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat now, and Shri Dara Singh speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, they do not want to listen to me. ...(Interruptions) First of all, I express my condolence to the farmers killed in the police firing. When the leaders of the Bhartiya Janata Party, claiming to be well wishers of the farmers, went to dharna site, the farmers raised slogans against them, compelling them to leave the site. I congratulate the farmers for this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let them speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: A compromise has been made between the government and the farmers. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 571/- per square metre is being given to the farmers with the condition that no coercion will be used on them to sell their land. If a farmer

wants to sell his land, the government will purchase it and if he does not want to sell his land, no coercion will be used on him. Legal action has already been completed with regard to the persons killed in police firing. Rs. 10 lakh has been given to the kith and kin of the deceased and Rs. 2 lakh has been given to the injured. I would like to say with challenge that no State Government has given such circle rate as is being given in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to remind that many thousand acres of land was purchased at the throwaway prices in Noida and Dadri whereas there was a need of 5-6 acres of land. There was police firing in Uttarakhand ...*(Interruptions)* Nobody knows how many people were killed there. Where were the leaders talking of the farmers at that time? Detailed discussion should be held in the House regarding the factory in Raebareli.

Yes, as I have stated that report has been lodged. All of legal formalities have been completed by U.P. Government. No injustice has been done to anybody. Now, the problem is that they don't have any issue after the agreement with farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* the situation is like that a thrashed army resorts to rampage ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your name will also be called. You please take your seat. Shri Sharad be brief, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except what Shri Sharad Yadav says, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the incidents occurred from Mathura to Aligarh were shameful as Independence Day celebrations were

being held in the country on that particular day. But the incidents of firing and lathicharge kept on happening from the doorstep of the farmer to the maidan in the entire area. On the one side, the speech of Prime Minister was going on and the incidents of firing and lathicharge on the other. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a problem of some specific area but the most fertile land in the country along the national highways in radius of 5 km. from Delhi to Chandigarh, Delhi to Jaipur, from Delhi to Mathura-Agra is being constantly reduced in the name of SEZ. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture has also stated that fertile land is being constantly reduced. I have read the statement of Highway builders that the Government will handover the land to them after acquiring the same. The Government will buy the land @ Rs. 520 per sq. ft. and the builder will sell the land @ Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000, Rs. 40,000. What are the reasons for holding back the concerned bill? We have launched a movement in the country with regard to SEZ. The government of Punjab and Haryana have shown the way and if appropriate compensation is being given somewhere, Punjab ranks the first and Haryana the second in that regard...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that there have been reports that FIR has not been lodged, it is a very serious issue ...*(Interruptions)* and if it is lodged, it is ok. Through you, I would like to request that the Government should make a statement on this issue immediately, it does not merely relate to UP and Haryana but it also relates to Punjab, biggest area in the country in terms of food security, the plains of the Ganga-Yamuna. Punjab means Punj plus aab, and aab means river. I do not say whatever I say is all correct. I would like to submit that this is a serious issue. The country will have to pay the price for it in future. Since the very habilitation of Delhi, the plains of Doaba have been on the verge of ruin and destruction. There are circle rates in Noida. Farmers have been demanding that they should be given sufficient compensation. Direct rights should be given to the farmers. Such a law should be enacted so as not to be acquire the land of the farmers. A tribal similar provision needs to be made in law so that the land of the farmers cannot be acquired. Today, the condition of farmers is very pathetic. The Government must make a

statement in this regard and only then this issue could be addressed.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Hon. Speaker, I would like to associate my feelings with my colleagues who have just now spoken on the incidents of Mathura and Agra happened on 14th August, 2010. It is a brutal killing by the officers concerned. First, they should be arrested. In my humble opinion, the officers who have brutally killed the innocent farmers, they must be arrested first. It is a criminal action on the part of the officers. This is my honest opinion. There is a procedure for resorting to open fire in such cases. I do not want to go into details about all these things. Day before yesterday, the Supreme Court has also given a verdict in regard to acquiring land of the farmers for a pittance and allowing the so called project promoters to loot. They have very severely criticized the action of the Government. The amendment Bill which was moved in this House and on which recommendations were also given by the Committee, why has it not been placed in the present Session? It lapsed in the UPA-I regime.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): What is going on in Karnataka?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Brother, I am not going into individual cases. This problem does not confine to Mathura or Agra. I know what is going on in the entire country. I do not want to take the names of individuals. The issue pertains to Rs.65 crore of the poor farmers. They are not landlords but they are land losers. Today, we have to give them this designation. Why do you call them landlords? Today, nobody is bothered. Everybody in the House wants to sympathize with the farmers. The problems like food security and all these things, you can discuss at a later stage. This matter must be discussed threadbare in this House immediately. There is no question of allotment of time. I beg of you. We are prepared to sit even on Raksha Bandhan. I am not

bothered about it. Even we can sit on 28th, 29th, and 30th, to discuss this issue. I have never opened my lips from day one. Only for two days I had gone to Bangalore as I was having some family problem. I have been watching the entire Session. Five days were wasted on one issue. That matter could have been solved by the Opposition Party and the Government. Where was the need for wasting those five days? Nobody made an attempt to solve it. I am sorry to use this word. The Speaker can only function on the basis of the advice given by both the sides. I beg of you. Both the sides should cooperate to deliberate on this issue on the floor of the House. You can discuss and debate. You condemn them in whatever manner you want. I am not coming in the way. The only thing is that we have not come here to waste our time. Sincerely and with folded hands, I would request you to allow this matter to be discussed. Today, you are going to take up the mining issue. Let it go on today. You decide about this issue in the Business Advisory Committee. You could take the views of the Government also. But this matter should be discussed.

Under no circumstances we are going to conclude this Session till the matter is discussed. The Government should come forward to give an assurance in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, this issue is related with the farmers. It is not merely associated with the ruling party or the opposition. But everybody knows that farmer's land is his life and if the farmer loses his land he loses his life because he earns livelihood from the land, solemnizes the marriage of his daughter and manages the fee for his son's studies. If a farmer loses his land, he loses his livelihood because his elderly father's treatment is crop-based. It is not the point. Under which circumstances the acquisition of land by any government could be right? It could be right to acquire the land with the purpose of setting up any thermal power plant or irrigation plant or doing any work of public interest which provide the benefits to the region and to the people the country. But it could not be right to hand over the

land acquired thus to the private builders at the throw away prices so that they can develop private townships there. It is being bandied about that compensation has been paid to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 570 per square feet but does the Government have any check on the prices at which the builder will sell the houses after getting the land at Rs. 570 per square feet. He would sell his flats, say, at Rs. 20,000 per square feet and the Government would not regulate the prices. Should the private builders be allowed to develop townships in this way and loot the people and should the State Government be a party to it by handing them the land acquired from the farmers. I believe that in a democratic country where farmers account for 80 per cent of the population, the State Government should not acquire the fertile land ...*(Interruptions)* I am not criticizing ...*(Interruptions)*. I have not taken any name ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have raised your point. Please sit down. Be brief. It would not do to speak at length.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I have not taken any name ...*(Interruptions)*. I have not mentioned any government. I have not mentioned Dara Singh Chauhan or Mayawatiji ...*(Interruptions)*. I am saying that farmers suffer a lot whenever Bahujan Samaj Party is in power in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Bahujan Samaj Party suppressed the voice of the farmers when they sought remunerative prices for sugarcane ...*(Interruptions)* What is the reason that prices of land in NOIDA ...*(Interruptions)*. The agitation had been going on for 20 days ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what is being said by Shri Jayant Chowdhury.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Madam Speaker on 15th August ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to say something too. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken. Please let him speak now. Mulayam Singhji, Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, every person, every child of the country wants to listen to the speech of the Prime Minister from the red fort on 15th August and get to know the message put across by him. It is really a matter of regret ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Jayant Chaudharyji, please speak. Mulayam Singhji sit down. Let others speak. It is his constituency. Let him speak. Kindly sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, whatever happened in the House yesterday makes it clear that all of the Members of the House, have been elected by the farmers, poor labourers living in the villages. We

have an accountability towards them. I would like to apprise the House that I am not aware of the reasons but the State Government was not willing that I should go there. I am not a public representative. The State Government did not want me to reach there. Perhaps the State Government did not want the Members of my party or various other parties to reach there on the morning of 15th August to meet the public and listen to their problems. ...*(Interruptions)* I received a fax from the office of the DM at my residence that I was not allowed to go to Aligarh as I would instigate the farmers. I travelled 50 kms in autos incognito, changed vehicles and somehow reached there to find that the situation there was rather tense. All of the Members have made their point. I agree with Devegowdaji. Crores of our sisters, daughters of farmers live in rural areas. They have expectations from us. Let us discuss acquisition of land if we wish to celebrate Raksha Bandhan. This topic requires detailed discussion. I would like to say that Government intends to enact a law. Hon President has stated in her address that the Government is committed to bring a law. It should not be delayed. The Government should clearly define public purpose or utility in the bill. Formula one racing the tracks and big buildings do not fall under the ambit of public purpose. The farmers are ready to give up their land for power plants, ministry of defence or secretariat but what is actually happening? Various governments work as real estate mediator and handover the land acquired from the farmers to the capitalists. It is unfortunate that the farmer's consent is not taken.

The supporters of the State Government were saying yesterday that the police did not fire at the farmers and now they are saying that farmer's consent would be obtained. When a similar incident had recurred last year, Chief Minister Mayawatiji stated and I heard her speech that even an inch of the land of the farmers would not be acquired without their consent. Even then the officers and businessmen exert pressure on the farmers. A farmer who has a very small tract of land cannot stand up to this kind of pressure and gives up his land. How long can we ignore his agony and helplessness. It is a very important subject. Ram Babu Katiriyaa has been discussed

in the house. You can switch on the television to hear the statement being given by his brother that he is still in hospital. His brother is saying that he is afraid his brother has given his statement under pressure. Rajnathji, Shivpalji and Members of other parties have gone there. We said that we would accept the decision of the Panchayat and the prices fixed by the farmers. Why were we not involved in the decision?

Members of all the parties are here. It is my appeal to all of them to resolve to discuss the issue of land acquisition in the House. We should evolve a consensus at national level on this issue. The Union Government should introduce a new bill. I am not criticizing the State Government. People all over the world saw what happened there. The government is answerable to the public as to what action is proposed to be taken by the officials accountable for such an incident.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam Speaker, the same incident which has happened in Uttar Pradesh occurred in Nandigram and Singur of West Bengal also. Fourteen women and children were brutally killed by police firing and bullets hit into their chests. Trinamool Congress, as such, is totally opposed to the idea of forceful occupancy of the land of the farmers. During the time of selling, there should be a mutual understanding in fixing up the price between the ones who are eager to own the land and the ones who hold the land and job guarantee has to be given to the family of the farmers and the same should be included in the sale deeds also.

Madam, Kumari Mamata Banerjee went in for a hunger strike for 26 days long in the city of Kolkata and it was most unfortunate at the time when the killings of

Nandigram were going on, Parliament did not get awakened by this level. But now, it is good enough that we are standing to protect the interests of the farmers at least.

The British Act of 1894 is still operating in our country so far as land acquisition is concerned. Why should we still depend on the British rules which were enacted in 1894? The Land Acquisition Act which is still enforced by the Government has to be changed and amended immediately.

We propose that a new Act has to be enacted for the farmers, by the farmers and of the farmers. As Shri Sharad Yadav has just now said, SEZs have actually not contributed any positive result in the country. But the Government is capturing and occupying lands by killing the interests of farmers and some times by killing the farmers themselves through bullets. Even the hon. Commerce Minister would admit that the position of SEZs in West Bengal is the worst in the whole of India.

We stand by the farmers. The Land Acquisition Act has to be taken up for modification. This is the cardinal policy of the Trinamool Congress.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, the incident that took place in Mathura on 14th August and also on 15th August, i.e. on the Independence day of the country is most shameful. ...*(Interruptions)* Not even a single inch of land was given in Nandigram. If you are talking about Nandigram, not an inch of land was given there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please address the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have debated that issue here.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can address the chair and speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Discussion has already been held in the House on that issue. The incident that took place in Uttar Pradesh is very shameful. ...*(Interruptions)*. The farmers are demanding for reasonable compensation. The farmers' of Mathura and Aligarh are demanding the same amount of compensation as is being paid to the farmers of Gautam Budh Nagar. It is not an illegal demand. Instead of increasing the amount of compensation following the demand made by the farmers, they have been killed by opening fire at them. ...*(Interruptions)* The way in our country today. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The way the farmers in our country are being divested of their land. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat, please. Let him speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Thousands of acres of land have been acquired in the name of Special Economic Zone ...*(Interruptions)*. Take your seat. You have stood up without your turn and what are you speaking. ...*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Ji, address the Chair, what are you speaking?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you are a senior Member. You address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Thousands of acres of land, thousands of hectares of land, twenty thousand, thirty thousand acres of land of farmers is being acquired in the name of SEZ. Not only in one State but in all the States the land of farmers is being acquired. ...*(Interruptions)* No SEZ is being set up in Bengal There is no SEZ in Bengal. These people do not know about it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am saying that there is no SEZ in Bengal till date.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. M. Thambidurai to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: First of all we people demanded that the government should replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 by a new Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The government brought forth the Bill and the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. M. Thambidurai says.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb ji, take your seat please. Do not speak too much. Dr. Thambidurai has stood up to express his views, let him speak.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, You are such a senior Member. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, the incident that took place in Aligarh is a very sad one. As pointed out by all the other hon. Members, our Party also joins in that. We express our concern on this issue.

Madam, in the name of development of infrastructural facilities, most of the State Governments are acquiring the lands forcefully from the farmers. Now, there is a lot of competition among the States to attract the big business people.

They are forcefully acquiring the lands from these poor farmers at a cheaper price and because of that most of the farmers are losing their lands. They are also losing their livelihood.

Madam, there is one concern. This incident is happening not only in U.P., West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, but also in Tamil Nadu the same incident is taking place. In the name of development of industries, they are acquiring a lot of lands and giving it to private people at a cheaper price.

Madam, as everybody knows, Sriperumbudur is one of the important places. In the name of development of Greenfield Airport, they are acquiring thousands of acres of lands from the farmers forcefully. ...*(Interruptions)* It is because of that the farmers are agitating. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): What happened in Siruthavur when Panjami land was usurped for the sake of an individual? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, that is why, I am requesting you that this is a very important issue.

...(Interruptions) The House must take the concern on this very important issue. The Land Acquisition Policy must be discussed in the House immediately and there should be a proper legislation in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Nama Nageswara Rao says.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, the land of farmers is being acquired throughout the country. Farmers have been fired at in Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh recently. Everyone in the country would need to think seriously in this regard. Gross injustice is being done to the farmers of the country. The government has forcibly acquired the land of farmers thereby rendering them labourers. Recently, three persons have been killed in the firing in Sri Kakulam in Andhra Pradesh too. Since the time the government has taken over in Andhra Pradesh, the incidents of firing taking place in the name of land acquisition have grown in number. Three lakh acres of land of farmers has been acquired in Andhra Pradesh during the last 6 years thereby rendering 50 thousand farmers as labourers. Now, these farmers are working as labourers. Now, those farmers are working as labours. The Parliament owes full responsibility for it. It is a very important issue. The government can acquire the land of farmers for public purpose but the government should not indulge in trading with the farmers' land so acquired. Therefore, my request to this august House is that it should protect the interests of the farmers in full ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have concluded. Take your seat please. Shri Prabodh Panda.

Nageswara Rao Ji, now take your seat please.

Prabodh Panda Ji, please express your views. Whatever Nageswara Rao Ji is speaking, that is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Thank you so much.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Prabodh Panda says.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, the incident occurred on 14th and 15th of August in Mathura and Aligarh is a matter of deep concern.

I, on behalf of my Party, strongly condemn these sorts of incidents. I am not taking it as an isolated case. I do not single out the case of Aligarh. The incidents might have happened in different places. They might have happened in West Bengal, in other places ...(Interruptions) They might have happened in Odisha, in Maharashtra. These sorts of incidents are condemnable ...(Interruptions) You did not hear me out. You have not heard me when I uttered the name of West Bengal. Even the case of Nandigram firing on the peasants is highly condemnable ...(Interruptions)

Therefore, I urge upon the Government, through you, Madam, to immediately bring forward the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill. The old one enacted during the British Rule, the colonial legislation of 1894 is, still in force; it is still operating. So, it should be replaced by a new Bill. I do not know the reason behind the delay. In the UPA-I regime, the Draft Rehabilitation Bill has been prepared. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly taken your seat. Now, Shri Lalu Prasad to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: We have some reservations and we have given certain amendments. ...(Interruptions)

Finally, I would say that all kinds of police atrocities and firing on the farmers are highly condemnable ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panda, Kindly take your seat. Nothing will go on record except what Shri Lalu Prasad says

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, you directed to keep quiet and I have followed your directive in letter and spirit.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Please speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I am speaking. First of all, hon. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has raised the issue of police firing on the farmers in Aligarh, when they were celebrating the Independence Day. Some people were killed in that firing. It was a specific question. Mulayam Singh Yadav raised this issue. Prime land of farmers is being acquired at throwaway prices in the name of housing project and township. When I was Minister, it was decided that dry land, undeveloped area, barren land or uncultivable land would be acquired for setting up SEZ, industry and for any kind of development. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me. No party has any objection to it today, nor had it yesterday and nor will it have tomorrow. But, the same is not happening. A decision was also taken that the government will not intervene in it. If any body wants to set up an industry, it will be set up only after mutual consent of the industry wallah and the farmers ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me. What is it?

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak please. Don't look there. Look here and address the Chair.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I had come here with a mindset to raise some other question. Any way, I will raise that tomorrow. It was decided at that time that the government would not intervene the Bill we talk about here. There is an avarice in the mind of government. The Government thinks what is her need when the farmers and industry wallah will go hand in hand. Every game is being played in it. I do not admit that only the government of Uttar Pradesh or Mayawati government ordered to shoot. It is not such whether the government belongs to any State. For example, take Tamil Nadu. Opposition party of Tamil Nadu Government is sitting here. For that matters, some one is sitting here and some one is here. We should take this matter seriously. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me, we should get an opportunity to put forth our concerns. Ours is a small party. We have been reduced in size but it does not mean that we always be like this. This keeps on going, ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lалуji, please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, my suggestion is as to what happened to the point raised by Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji. People have been killed today and no case under Sec 302 of IPC has been registered by the police. Case should have been registered. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh should be directed to register cases under Sec 302 of IPC against the people involved in firing and prosecute them according and they should be sent to jail. This direction should be given to the government of Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please conclude. Shri Anant Geete.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, Please listen to me. I will conclude within a minute.

Madam, the Government should bring the bill to make it clear that in case the Government acquire land

for government use, for the development of railway and any other development, we will allow that. Ms. Mamta Banerjee has been so scared of farmers that she had to announce that not a single inch of land would be acquired for any kind of development. It has standstilled the railway's works. Please come with clarity with a bill in this very session and have a debate on that. You listen to Mr. Mulayam Singh. All the speakers have spoken about justice to farmers ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Rajgarh): Madam Speaker, lathi charge and firing have been resorted to on farmers in Mathura and Aligarh thereby killing the farmers. I condemn this incident. Condemning this, I associate myself to the demand raised by former Prime minister Devegowdaji, Shradji, Rajnath Singhji have also made a mention about firing on the part of police and probing into this matter as well as taking action against erring police officers. Laluji also said about the action against police officers under Section 302 of IPC. There has been a long debate about SEZ in the House and there was a unanimous opinion of the House that government should not acquire land for any private project. If any body wants land for setting up industry, he is required to contact farmers directly and pay the appropriate cost of that land as per choice of farmers and they are allowed to sell but government should not acquire land for any private project. This was discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, my demand is that no State Government should acquire land forcefully from the farmers for any private project. Reliance is coming with SEZ in my parliamentary constituency leading to un-rest among public there. Farmers and people are opposing it. Even today movements against it are going on and efforts are being made to bring SEZ covertly. But farmers of that area will never accept it. We opposed it and will continue doing so. ...*(Interruptions)* So the government should not acquire the land for any SEZ. They should discuss this with farmers directly and if any private project is required to be launched, it should be done with

the consent of farmers with payment of proper price of their land according to their choice.

If police action is resorted to in any State it should be looked into. I demand this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, I associate with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members from the Opposition that the interests of the farmers should be protected. This is certainly very much important for all of us, as has been expressed by the hon. leaders of different Parties. At the same time, we must also and the Government should also try to ascertain that land is very much limited ...*(Interruptions)*

I do not know what the hon. Member is saying sitting there. But I want to say that in the State of Odisha, rehabilitation and resettlement of farmers is one of the best in the country that the Government of Odisha has been adopting and is paying them.

Due to firing, some of the farmers have died. I also demand that that should be inquired into. A Commission of Inquiry has been set up, as I read in the newspaper. I do not know how far it is correct. At the same time, as has been stated, the interests of the farmers should be protected. Land is very much limited. So the Government should ensure that enough land should be there for the production of the foodstuffs so that our growing population can be fed in future. Thank you, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Now we will go to Q. No. 321, Shri Arjun Munda.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): What about

the Government's response? The Government must respond ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Would you say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*
If you say something, after that I will respond ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I would like to inform the Leader of the House that a discussion has taken place for 55 minutes in this House suspending the Question Hour. He unfortunately was not present. Now, so many hon. Members have spoken, the Government must respond.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, I thought that when you are getting up, you will say something. That is why I sat down ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam Speaker, what about small parties representing here? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, for my own business, in the beginning of the sitting, I had to be in that House. But later on, I came and I heard Lalu ji when Lalu ji was speaking and after that some other hon. Members who were speaking.

In respect of the incidents of police firing in Uttar Pradesh, I am told that now the talks are going on. There are two aspects, police firing, inquiry about the causes of the firing and others. Naturally, we have to ascertain the facts from the State Government. The Home Minister is in touch with them. As and when he will get the information, and if it found necessary, we will be sharing it with you. But we have understood that till late evening, talks were going on to have some sort of amicable settlement, and there is a possibility of arriving at a solution. As and when we will get the confirmed news, we will share it with you.

But there is another important aspect where a number of Members have made their observations about the policies of the Government in respect of acquisition

of the land for various public purposes. For that, this is much more important, and we shall have to ensure that the farmers are not disturbed, their interests are not jeopardized because they have to play the most positive role in respect of ensuring the food security. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill has been formulated by a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sharad Pawar and we are expecting to bring the Bill as early as possible for the consideration of the hon. House.

Various aspects have been taken note of; and surely, when the Bill is brought for discussion of the House, the hon. Members would give their inputs. After their inputs, it would be given the final legislative form. Thank you, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

11.55 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Q.No. 321, Shri Arjun Munda.

[Translation]

Mining Activities

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*321. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mining activities are undertaken in several parts of the country including the tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the welfare schemes/programmes undertaken by the mining companies in the tribal areas of the country alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there are reports of protests by farmers/tribals against the acquisition of their land for mining;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received regarding compensation to the affected persons including farmers and tribals in such areas during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of farmers and tribals in this regard as per the obligations outlined in the National Mineral Policy, 2008?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQU): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Details of mining leases granted for undertaking mining in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, atomic, minor minerals) in the States including those with tribal areas are given in Annexure.

(c) As per available information, some of the mining companies are contributing towards peripheral development around the mining areas, e.g. on housing, water supply, medical facilities, education etc. However, details of contribution of these companies for peripheral development are not centrally maintained, since the leases are granted by State Governments.

(d) and (e) State Governments grant mineral concessions as the owner of the minerals. Acquisition of land is also a subject matter of the State Governments. Since the acquisition is done by State Governments, relief and rehabilitations in such cases is as per the Relief and Rehabilitation Policy of the State Government concerned. However, recognizing the fact that the existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 does not have adequate

provisions to address the concerns of tribal people and other host population, Ministry of Mines is in the process of drafting a new law, which will better address issues relating to sharing of profits from mining operations and having a say with regard to mining activities. Several options in this regard are under consideration.

(f) The National Mineral Policy, 2008, enunciates optimum utilization of resources, developing and enforcing a framework of sustainable development that ensures that mining activity takes place alongwith suitable measures for restoration of the ecological balance particularly in tribal and forest areas, and developing models of stakeholders interest based on international best practices and ensuring orderly and systematic mine closure to enable rehabilitation.

As per provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, all mining lease holders are required to prepare a Mine Closure Plan and submit financial guarantee for this purpose. The Government has also commenced preparation of a draft Sustainable Development Framework for ensuring sustainable mining in line with the direction contained in the National Mineral Policy, which will take into account the concerns of all stakeholders, particularly the tribals. The framework will be implemented through executive instructions and will be given statutory basis under the new law.

Annexure

State-wise Distribution of Mining Leases Granted for Undertaking Mining (Excluding Coal, Atomic and Minor Minerals)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Leases	Lease area (Hect.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1578	54470.79
2.	Assam	8	929.50

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	10	2030.16
4.	Chhattisgarh	312	17650.66
5.	Goa	422	31457.43
6.	Gujarat	1228	27962.54
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	2027.18
8.	Haryana	108	11471.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	1814.75
10.	Jharkhand	323	36974.67
11.	Karnataka	693	57398.26
12.	Kerala	109	3042.12
13.	Manipur	2	610.17
14.	Meghalaya	19	1433.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	948	28442.41
16.	Maharashtra	280	17703.21
17.	Orissa	387	67212.90
18.	Rajasthan	2168	106848.85
19.	Sikkim	3	96.30
20.	Tamil Nadu	482	6652.01
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88	9290.11
22.	Uttarakhand	69	3077.78
23.	West Bengal	70	4090.10
Total		9416	492687.39

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam Speaker, through

you, I would like to make a submission that the reply to my question given by the hon'ble Minister is beyond the truth and is evasive one. Giving such reply is tantamount to make efforts to evade the answer itself.

Madam, I asked hon'ble Minister to narrate reasons for unrest in tribal areas but he did not reply in a satisfactory way. Now, I want to know from hon'ble Minister as to how many coal areas have been leased out by acquiring land and as to what extent provision of 5th and 6th Schedules have been adhered to with regard to their rehabilitation and compensation payable to them as there provisions have been grossly violated while according mining leases.

Madam, my second point is ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I request hon'ble Member to raise one point in any one subject at a time.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Madam Speaker, at the outside, I would like to say a few words on it. Actually, this question involves three Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Rural Development. Definitely, the question is a serious one and I am trying to respond to it but with certain limitations.

The question has been asked that the details have not been provided. But it is a question about the land acquisition; and the land acquisition is for public purposes. My Ministry is not concerned with acquisition of land for public purposes. Most of the mining in major minerals is done by the private sector. We generally do not acquire private land for such mining. Compulsory acquisition is done only for public purposes, as I have already said. Yes I do admit that we could not give all the particulars that had been asked for. But I have my limitations. I have to go to different Ministries for collecting all these particulars.

The main question addressed to me is about land acquisition. But land acquisition is not my subject; it is

not under my Ministry. It comes under the Land Resources Department of the Ministry of Rural Development.

However there is one point. I can say this much that if the mining operations of a private company or a public sector undertaking result displacement or loss of livelihood of local population, it is compulsory for them to compensate the affected people as per the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of a particular State Government and the National Mineral Policy, 2008.

The obligations outlined in the National Mineral Policy, 2008 with regard to relief and rehabilitation (R&R) of displaced persons due to mining operations include all provisions of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of the States.

Madam, I have been given certain things,
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please, we have taken up a question in this Question Hour, let it be completed without uproar.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Madam, they have asked for the details, as I said it. You may go through the Question.
...(Interruptions) These are the sums ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

*322. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Antyodaya Anna Yojana to provide foodgrains to the poorest among the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the category and the number of families covered under the said scheme and foodgrains provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether any requests/proposals have been received from various States including Kerala for expansion/improvement in the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for poorest of the poor families among Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The Scheme aims to cover 2.50 crore AAY families. State/Union Territory (UT) Governments have issued ration cards to 2.43 crore AAY families. The State-wise details of number of persons covered and allocations made under AAY Scheme, during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 by the State/UT Governments are given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh for coverage of additional families and allocation of foodgrains under AAY. As the State Governments are required to identify AAY families within the ceiling on number of AAY families given to each State/UT Government, their request for coverage of additional families under AAY beyond the targeted number could not be acceded to.

Statement-I

The number of AAY households during the last three years and the current year

(Figure in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	15.578	15.578	15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
3.	Assam	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.04
4.	Bihar	24.285	24.285	24.285	25.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.189	7.189	7.189	7.189
6.	Delhi	1.502	1.502	1.502	1.502
7.	Goa	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145
8.	Gujarat	8.098	8.098	8.098	8.098
9.	Haryana	2.924	2.924	2.924	2.924
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.971	1.971	1.971
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.557	2.557	2.557	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	9.179	9.179	9.179	9.179
13.	Karnataka	11.997	11.997	11.997	11.997
14.	Kerala	5.958	5.958	5.958	5.958
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	15.816	15.816	15.816
16.	Maharashtra	24.639	24.639	24.639	24.639
17.	Manipur	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636
18.	Meghalaya	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Orissa	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645
22.	Punjab	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321
24.	Sikkim	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646
26.	Tripura	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	1.512	1.512	1.512	1.512
29.	West Bengal	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043
31.	Chandigarh	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
33.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
35.	Puducherry	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Total		242.749	242.749	242.749	243.474

Statement-II

Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for AAY from 2007-2008 to 2010-11 under TPDS

(In thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	654.29	654.29	654.29	654.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	295.45	295.69	295.69	295.69
4.	Bihar	1019.99	1019.99	1019.99	1047.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	301.94	301.94	301.94	301.94
6.	Delhi	45.91	63.08	63.08	63.08
7.	Goa	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11
8.	Gujarat	332.18	340.08	340.08	340.08
9.	Haryana	122.82	122.82	122.82	122.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.74	82.74	82.74	82.74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.39	107.39	107.39	107.39
12.	Jharkhand	352.09	385.54	385.54	385.53
13.	Karnataka	503.89	503.89	503.89	503.89
14.	Kerala	250.26	250.26	250.26	250.26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	652.66	664.26	664.26	664.26
16.	Maharashtra	1021.67	1034.88	1034.88	1034.88
17.	Manipur	22.57	26.72	26.72	26.72
18.	Meghalaya	29.48	29.48	29.48	29.48
19.	Mizoram	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.92
20.	Nagaland	19.97	19.97	19.97	19.97
21.	Orissa	531.12	531.12	531.12	531.12
22.	Punjab	65.41	75.36	75.36	75.36
23.	Rajasthan	391.49	391.49	391.49	391.49
24.	Sikkim	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94
25.	Tamil Nadu	783.14	783.14	783.14	783.14
26.	Tripura	45.94	47.52	47.52	47.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1719.48	1719.48	1719.48	1719.48
28.	Uttarakhand	63.52	63.52	63.52	63.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	West Bengal	621.68	621.68	621.68	621.68
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
31.	Chandigarh	0.89	0.82	0.62	0.62
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
33.	Daman and Diu	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
34.	Lakshadweep	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.50
35.	Puducherry	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55
Total		10096.55	10195.77	10195.58	10223.47

Road Network in Naxal Affected Areas

*323. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has awarded projects for developing road network in the Naxal affected areas in the country;

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

(c) whether any targets have been set for the completion of such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to ensure that such projects are completed within the stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 77 works having an aggregate length of 1881 km. and costing Rs. 2046 crores have been awarded. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The works are targeted to be completed within 6 to 36 months from the date of award.

(e) State Governments have been advised to prioritize the roads based on the threat perception in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas and to provide sufficient security arrangements during the execution of the works as per requirement. The concerned State Governments also been asked to appoint Nodal Officer to coordinate the works in LWE areas.

Statement

The details of works awarded so far are as under

Sl. No.	State	Works awarded		
		No. of works	Length (in km.)	Cost (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	351	409

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	27	401	339
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	764	917
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	80	66
6.	Maharashtra	9	145	121
7.	Orissa	3	140	194
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Total		77	1881	2046

Training Facilities for Commonwealth Games

*324. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the training facilities and preparedness of the sports persons who will be representing the country in the Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) whether the Government has given any impetus for training of the Indian sports persons for the said event;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the incentives for optimal performance to be awarded to such sports persons; and

(e) the details of the funds/additional funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam, the sportspersons are being provided excellent training facilities. The

Government has undertaken a massive training programme for elite sportspersons of India to prepare them for CWG 2010 under a special scheme to maximize the medals tally for India in CWG 2010. The selected core probables are being imparted intensive training and exposure both in India and abroad, at a total outlay of Rs. 678 crores, for a period of 2.5 years, as compared to around Rs. 38 crores being spent annually upto 2008-09. 1140 players, 195 coaches and 78 technical support personnel are involved in this effort. Foreign coaches have been hired specially, wherever required. 3567 individual visits abroad by sportspersons (including repeat visits) and coaches for training and exposure have been made. The medal winners in Commonwealth Games will be awarded cash prizes by the Government, as is the norm, for such tournaments.

[Translation]

Transportation of Foodgrains

*325. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether transportation and distribution of foodgrains are governed by specific policy/orders/guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reports have been received regarding the damage of foodgrains during inter-State transportation by road and rail;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of cases reported and the quantum and value of foodgrains involved therein; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in transportation alongwith the quantity of wheat/foodgrains transported during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b)

Transportation of foodgrains is done on the basis of the requirement by the consuming regions, vacant storage capacity and need for evacuation from the procuring regions etc. The stocks are normally moved out on first in first out principle. The foodgrains are normally transported by Railways except where transportation is cheaper by road or there are constraints of wagon availability or storage space.

FCI is responsible for transportation of foodgrains upto its designated depots. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrains from these designated depots and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs is with concerned State/UT Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, there have been reports of damage to foodgrains during transportation from one State to another through road and by rail. The details of quantity and value of foodgrains damaged in transportation from one State to another during last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	Quantity (in MTs)	Value involved (in Rs. lakh)
2010-11 (Upto July, 2010)	145.5	9.05
2009-10	328	19.22
2008-09	552	33.94
2007-08	654	38.78

Region-wise details are attached as Statement-I to IV.

(e) FCI prepares a monthly movement plan in consultation with Railways administration to move stocks from procuring regions to consuming regions and attempts are made by FCI and Railways to move foodgrains as per plan. All India movement during the last three years and current year is given below:-

(Figure in lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total
2007-08	90.20	168.16	258.36
2008-09	110.41	150.08	260.49
2009-10	146.15	165.70	311.86
2010-11 (Prov. Upto July, 2010)	55.09	37.13	92.22

Statement-I

Quantity damaged during transit and its value during the year 2010-11 (Upto July, 2010)

Sl. No.	Region	Quantity (in MTs)		Value (in Rs. lakh)*
		Wheat	Rice	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
3.	Odisha	0	0	0
4.	West Bengal	0	0	0
5.	Assam	0	118	7.35
6.	NEF			
7.	N&M			
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	16	1.0
18.	Karnataka	0	2.5	0.16
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	7	0.44
20.	Gujarat	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	2	0	0.10
22.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Total		2	143.5	9.05

*Value of non-issuable stock has been calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of Wheat and Rice @75% of Central Issue Price for APL families (CIP for APL for Wheat is Rs. 610/- per qtl. and Rice Grade A is Rs. 830/- per qtt).

Statement-II

Quantity damaged during transit and its value during the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Region	Quantity (in MTs)		Value (in Rs. lakh)*
		Wheat	Rice	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	13	0	0.59
3.	Orissa	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	West Bengal		49	3.05
5.	Assam		106	6.6
6.	NEF			
7.	N&M			
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	0.19
17.	Kerala	0	19	1.18
18.	Karnataka	0	32	1.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	38	47	4.66
22.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0.96
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Total		72	256	19.22

*Value of non-issuable stock has been calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of Wheat and Rice @75% of Central Issue Price for APL families (CIP for APL for Wheat is Rs. 610/- per qtl and Rice Grade A is Rs. 830/- per qtl).

Statement-III

Quantity damaged during transit and its value during the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Region	Quantity (in MTs)		Value (in Rs. lakh)*
		Wheat	Rice	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	3	14	1.0
3.	Odisha	0	0	0
4.	West Bengal		31	1.93
5.	Assam		250	15.56
6.	NEF			
7.	N&M			
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0.05
15.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0.25
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	6	90	5.88
18.	Karnataka	0	72	4.48
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	15	66	4.79
22.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Total		25	527	33.94

*Value of non-issuable stock has been calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of Wheat and Rice @75% of Central Issue Price for APL families (CIP for APL for Wheat is Rs. 610/- per qtl and Rice Grade A is Rs. 830/- per qtl).

Statement-IV

Quantity damaged during transit and its value during the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Region	Quantity (in MTs)		Value (in Rs. lakh)*
		Wheat	Rice	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	46	11	2.79
3.	Odisha	0	0	0
4.	West Bengal		37	2.30
5.	Assam	52	205	15.14
6.	NEF			
7.	N&M			
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Punjab	0	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9	24	1.91
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	6	0.37
17.	Kerala	0	42	2.61
18.	Karnataka	0	106	6.6
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	10	106	7.06
22.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Total		117	537	38.78

*Value of non-issuable stock has been calculated on the basis of Feed-1 category of Wheat and Rice @75% of Central Issue Price for APL families (CIP for APL for Wheat is Rs. 610/- per qtl and Rice Grade A is Rs. 830/- per qtl).

Closed Godowns

*326. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether some godowns owned by the Government agencies are not in working condition despite the country facing shortage of storage space and rotting of foodgrains;

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

reasons therefor indicating the number of such godowns alongwith the capacity thereof;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also made a pronouncement regarding rotting foodgrains;

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

(e) whether any responsibilities have been fixed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, area-wise and the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) All existing godowns of FCI are in storage worthy condition. However, 3.52 lakh tonnes of storage capacity in silos with FCI is not in use as per details given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27-07-2010 in WP (Civil) No. 196 of 2001; PUCL Vs. UOI and Others had directed that the Government may consider constructing adequate warehouses or food storage facilities on a long term basis. On a short term basis hiring warehouses and putting water proof tents can be considered. To bridge the storage gap, the Government has formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 149.4 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The General Managers (Region) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage. However, wherever there is insufficient covered storage space, the wheat stocks are also stored in scientific Cover and Plinth (CAP).

(e) and (f) Recently, there have been reports of damage to foodgrains in godowns of FCI and State Agencies in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab,

Rajasthan and Uttarakhand due to rains and floods. Inspection of storage complexes have been carried out by the Central Govt. and FCI officials. Based on the

reports of the inspection team for the damages at Hapur, Orai and Harduaganj depots in U.P., FCI has suspended 8 of its officers in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Silos/Bins with FCI which are not in use (As on August, 2010)

Name of State/Centre	Type of installation	Storage Capacity in MT	Remarks
Delhi Mayapuri	RCC	21,000	Not in use, recommended for dismantling
Uttar Pradesh Khurja	RCC	20,000	Not in use. Repair of silo considered uneconomical
Kanpur Chandari	Flat Bins	72,000	Not in use. Repair of silo considered uneconomical
Maharashtra Borivili	Flat Bins	1,04,000	Not in use. Repair of silo considered uneconomical
Manmad	Flat Bins	84,000	Not in use. Repair of silo considered uneconomical
Bihar Gaya	Flat Bins	32,000	Not in use. Repair of silo considered uneconomical
West Bengal Kolkata Port	Sheet Metal + RCC	19,000	Silo is being dismantled
Total	3,52,000		

[English]

Shortage of Officers

327. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of senior officers including IPS officers in the State and Central Security Forces:

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allow lateral entry of officers from Para-military and State Police Forces for augmenting the strength of security forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the training facilities of such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) There is a shortage of 630 IPS officers as on 1.1.2010, which has gone up to approximately 1350 on account of

sanctioning more posts in the cadre reviews. This shortage is impacting filling up of senior policing positions in States and at the Centre. The Union Government is envisaging a Limited Competitive Examination with a view to annually recruit 70 officers for a period of seven years from amongst officers of the rank of Dy. SP/Asst. Commandant and Captain/Major with a minimum of five years' experience. The annual intake of IPS officers has also been raised to 150.

(e) Improvement of training facilities for police personnel at all levels is an ongoing process. Mandatory Mid Career Training Programmes have been introduced to enhance the policing skills and techniques of IPS officers. Government of India have schemes to strengthen and upgrade the training institutions, *inter-alia*, by providing requisite manpower, infrastructure and equipment.

[Translation]

Jail Breaks

*328. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of jail break, escape, securing of release from prison through forged documents etc. in the country including National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases reported/registered and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directive/advisory to various State Governments to beef up the security in the jails: and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, a

statement indicating number of jail breaks and escape from the jail during the period 2006 to 2008, State-wise is enclosed.

Information relating to the prisoners securing release from the prison through forged orders is not maintained centrally. However, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, only one incident of release of prisoner through forged document has been reported during the last three years.

"Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Therefore, any action against the accused officials is taken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and this information is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) With a view to strengthen the security arrangements in prisons, the Government of India has issued following advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations for taking effective measures in this regard:

- (1) Strengthening of security arrangement in jails dated 21.9.1998;
- (2) Tightening of security measures in jails dated 17.8.2006;
- (3) Release of prisoner against forged document dated 16.7.2009;
- (4) Improving of security measures in jails to avoid the incident of jail breaking dated 16.10.2009;
- (5) Smuggling of drugs into prisons dated 25.5.2010; and
- (6) Use of mobile phone in prisons dated 7.6.2010.

Apart from above, a comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of prison administration has also been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations on 17.7.2009.

Statement*State-wise number of jail breaks and escapes*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006		2007		2008	
		Jail breaks	Escapees	Jail breaks	Escapees	Jail breaks	Escapees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	71	0	67	0	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	—	0	—	—	—
3.	Assam	0	13	0	17	0	10
4.	Bihar	0	41	0	40	0	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	20	1	348	0	18
6.	Goa	3	9	0	14	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	29	0	23	0	52
8.	Haryana	0	17	0	9	0	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	0	3	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	9	1	3	0	24
12.	Karnataka	0	20	1	39	0	19
13.	Kerala	0	9	0	14	0	19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	62	0	48	0	68
15.	Maharashtra	0	57	0	24	0	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	4	0	4	1	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	3	0	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	3	0	2
20.	Odisha	0	14	0	27	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	0	31	1	36	2	27
22.	Rajasthan	0	41	1	66	8	43
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	26	0	38	0	40
25.	Tripura	0	12	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	78	1	68	0	108
27.	Uttarakhand	0	14	0	2	0	5
28.	West Bengal	0	6	0	12	0	18
Total (States)		5	591	6	908	11	615
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	5	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total(UTs)		1	1	0	5	0	1
Total (All-India)		6	592	6	913	11	616

NA – Not Available

[English]

Food Security

329. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any estimate regarding the additional foodgrains and funds required for implementation of the proposed National Food Security Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the scheme and the sources from which the funds are proposed to be mobilised;

(c) whether proposals/suggestions have been received for the implementation of the proposed law in a phased manner on the pattern of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, in view of the current level of production and procurement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the proposed status of other food based schemes under the proposed Law;

(e) whether there is any variance between the figures of the Union and the State Governments regarding the number of families proposed to be covered under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act which, *inter-alia*, envisages entitling every Below Poverty Line (BPL) family in the country to a certain quantity of foodgrains every month at subsidised prices. The foodgrains requirement and the amount the Government is going to spend under the proposed law would depend on several factors which include Economic Cost, Central Issue Prices, number of beneficiaries and scale of issue. Content of the proposed law is presently under consideration of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM). No proposal has been received for implementation of the proposed law in a phased manner on the pattern of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(e) and (f) Government of India is making allocations to State Governments for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000

population estimates of Registrar-General of India. As on 30.06.2010, State Governments have issued 11.04 crore BPL/AAY ration cards.

An Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission to examine the methodology for Estimation of Poverty has submitted its report. The Ministry of Rural Development are in the process of finalizing methodologies for identification of the rural poor. Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group to recommend methodology for identification of urban poor. Their report is awaited.

Digitation of DD/AIR

*330. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the scheme to digitise/modernise Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR)

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has approved the infrastructure for digitisation/modernisation of Doordarshan and All India Radio;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of areas likely to be covered under the scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the digitisation/modernisation work is likely to be completed/operationalised, State-wise and DD/AIR-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) Government has approved the 11th Plan scheme for the digitalisation of a part of the network of Doordarshan and All India Radio on 8th April, 2010. As regards Doordarshan the Scheme *inter-alia* includes the projects of 40 digital transmitters and full digitalisation of 39 Studios at a cost

of Rs 620 crore. As regards All India Radio, the scheme, *inter-alia*, includes the projects of replacement and digitalisation of 70 MW Transmitters, 34 Old FM Transmitters, setting up of 130 new digital compatible FM transmitters, 9 SW transmitters and 98 studio centres at a cost Rs 908 crore. The State-wise details of digitalisation and modernisation of Doordarshan and All India Radio are

given at Statement-I and II.

The digitalisation projects, as approved under the present scheme, are expected to be completed by 2013. The complete digitalisation of the network of Doordarshan/ All India Radio is targeted to be completed by 2017 depending on the availability of Plan funding.

Statement-I

State/UT	Digital transmitters to be set up	Studios to be fully digitalized
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh.	Hyderabad Vijaywada	Vijaywada
Arunachal Pradesh		Itanagar
Assam	Guwahati Dibrugarh Silchar	Guwahati (PPC)
Bihar	Patna	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Raipur
Goa	Panaji	Jagdapur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Surat Vadodara Rajkot	Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Jammu
Jharkhand	Ranchi Daltonganj	Ranchi
Karnataka	Bangalore Mysore	Gulbarga

1	2	3
Kerala	Cochin	Trichur
	Thiruvananthapuram	
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Indore
	Gwalior	Gwalior
	Indore	
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Nagpur
	Mumbai	Pune
	Nagpur	
	Pune	
Manipur		Imphal
Meghalaya		Shillong
		Tura
Mizoram		Aizawl
Nagaland		Kohima
Odisha	Cuttack	Sambalpur
		Bhawanipatna
Punjab	Amritsar	
	Jalandhar	
Rajasthan	Jaipur	
Sikkim		Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	
	Chennai	
Tripura		Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Allahabad
	Allahabad	Bareilly
	Bareilly	Mau

1	2	3
	Kanpur	Varanasi
	Lucknow	Mathura
	Varanasi	
Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	
West Bengal	Kolkata	Jalpaiguri
	Krishnanagar	Shantiniketan
	Kurseong	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Port Blair
Chandigarh		Chandigarh
Delhi	Delhi	
Puducherry		Puducherry
Total	40	39

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States	Nos. and type of Transmitter				Nos. and type of Studio facility				Nos. and type of Connectivity		
		MW	FM	100 Watt FM (New)	SW	Studio	RNU	NOP	Archival Centers	RNT	Satellite Uplink Stations	STL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	6	0	4	3	1	1	2	0	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	3	3	2	0	4	3	1	0	1	0	6
4.	Bihar	2	1	7	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	7	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	3
6.	Delhi	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31.	Union Territories (Puducherry)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Union Territories (Chandigarh)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Union Territories (L&M Island)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Island) (Port Blair)	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total		70	64	100	9	98	51	29	5	44	3	115

Legend:

- NoP : News-on-Phone Service
 MW : Medium Wave Transmitter
 RNU : Regional News Unit
 SW : Short Wave
 RNT : Radio Network Terminal
 STL : Studio Transmitter Link

[Translation]

BPL Families

*331. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

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

(a) whether the number of families having Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards has increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of BPL families identified by the Union and the State Governments and the criteria adopted for this identification, State-wise;

(c) whether requests have been received from the States for increasing the number of BPL families;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the ensuing identification of BPL families is reliable and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Allocation of foodgrains to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made by Government of India on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March

2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. Accordingly, allocation of foodgrains are made to 6.52 crores BPL families including 2.43 crores Antyodaya Anna Yojana families. However, the State/UT Governments have reported issue of 11.04 crore ration cards for BPL families, including 2.43 crore AAY families. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Requests have been received from some States/UTs for increasing the accepted number of BPL families under TPDS, as at Statement-II. However, as Government of India has been adopting uniform criteria across all States/UTs, the request from these States/UTs for increasing the

accepted number of BPL families could not be agreed to.

Steps have been taken to ensure that there is proper identification of BPL families. Ministry of Rural Development had appointed an Expert Group for suggesting suitable framework and methodologies for identification of the rural poor. The Expert Group submitted its Report which has been considered by an inter-ministerial core group. As advised by the core group, Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of identification of rural poor. Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group to recommend a detailed methodology for identification of families living below poverty line in the urban areas.

Statement-I

State-wise Total No. of BPL Households and Ration Cards issued to BPL, AAY Households

(As reported by 30.06.2010)

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Estimated BPL Families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 Poverty Estimates	Ration Cards issued by State/UT Governments		
			BPL	AAY	Total (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	185.96	15.58	201.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.61	0.38	0.99
3.	Assam	18.36	12.02	7.04	19.06
4.	Bihar	65.23	39.22	25.01	64.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	11.56	7.19	18.75
6.	Delhi	4.09	1.90	1.50	3.40
7.	Goa	0.48	0.13	0.14	0.27
8.	Gujarat	21.20	25.79	8.10	33.89
9.	Haryana	7.89	9.05	2.92	11.97
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	3.17	1.97	5.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	4.80	2.56	7.36
12.	Jharkhand	23.94	14.76	9.18	23.94
13.	Karnataka	31.29	89.11	2.00	101.11
14.	Kerala	15.54	14.54	5.96	20.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	52.65	15.82	68.47
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	45.73	24.64	70.37
17.	Manipur	1.66	1.02	0.64	1.66
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.13	0.70	1.83
19.	Mizoram	0.68	0.42	0.26	0.68
20.	Nagaland	1.24	0.77	0.47	1.24
21.	Odisha	32.98	37.87	12.65	50.52
22.	Punjab	4.68	2.89	1.79	4.68
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	16.53	9.32	25.85
24.	Sikkim	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.43
25.	Tamil Nadu*	48.63	177.68	18.65	196.33
26.	Tripura	2.95	1.82	1.13	2.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	65.84	40.95	106.79
28.	Uttarakhand	4.98	3.46	1.51	4.97
29.	West Bengal	51.79	38.10	14.80	52.90
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.17
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.09	0.02	0.11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.12	0.05	0.17
33.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.02	0.012	0.03
35.	Puducherry	0.84	1.16	0.32	1.48
Total		652.03	860.35	243.47	1103.82

*Separate figures of APL/BPL cards has not been made available by the Government of Tamil Nadu as there is no categorisation of APL/BPL households

Statement-II

Requests received from State/UT Governments for accepting higher number of BPL families for TPDS allocations

Sl. No.	No. of State/UT	No. of BPL families accepted by Government of India for TPDS allocations (in lakh)	No. of BPL families for whom allocations have been requested (in lakh)
1.	Bihar	65.23	140.00
2.	Gujarat	21.20	26.00
3.	Karnataka	31.29	63.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	60.00
5.	Maharashtra	65.34	71.34
6.	Punjab	4.68	14.50
7.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	117.39

[English]

Potato Crop

*332. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any Centrally-sponsored programme for promotion and protection of potato crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a huge gap between the retail price and the production cost of potato in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture crops including potato by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. Under these schemes, financial assistance is available for production of potato seeds, integrated pest and nutrient management, organic farming, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, mechanization, primary/mobile processing, development of infrastructure for post harvest management including cold storages and marketing. Assistance for cultivation of potatoes is also provided under the HMNEH Scheme.

(c) and (d) Retail prices depend upon a large number of factors, primarily the demand — supply position, cost of cold storage, etc. The available data relating to cost of production and retail price for major potato producing States is as follows:—

Sl. No.	States	Retail price (Rs./Kg.) (May, 2010)	Production cost (Rs./Kg.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6.6	4.8
2.	West Bengal	6.0	4.7
3.	Bihar	7.1	4.9
4.	Punjab	6.9	4.9
5.	Haryana	7.3	4.9

Source: Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh).

(e) Government of India provides assistance under NHM and HMNEH Schemes for development of infrastructure for Post Harvest Management including establishment of cold storages and setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure

adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board also provides assistance for setting up of cold storages.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are not covered under Price Support Scheme and are generally perishable in nature. The purpose of implementation of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50.

[Translation]

Quality Control in Construction of NHs

*333. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality standard specifications laid down by the National Highways Authority of India/ Indian Roads Congress are strictly enforced in the construction of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reports of standards having been compromised in the construction of certain NHs have been received;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported/ detected during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise alongwith the follow-up action taken thereon;

(e) whether the connivance of NHA officials has also been reported in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, including the number of officials found involved in the matter, punitive action taken against such erring officials and the steps taken to ensure that such cases do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) All works on National Highways are done as per quality standards laid down in Indian Roads Congress codes/Ministry's standards and specifications. Any deviation/defects noted is got rectified at the risk and cost of the contractors.

(c) to (f) Specific details are being collected.

[English]

Agricultural Education

*334. SHRI B. MAHATAB:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of agricultural education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas in which the country is lagging behind in the field of agricultural education alongwith the proposals received by the Government in this regard;

(c) the funds allocated/assistance provided under the schemes for Agricultural Education;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme on the basis of the said proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Agriculture being a State subject in India, higher agricultural education is supported and monitored by the State Governments. The DARE/ICAR, however, aids, guides and coordinates higher agricultural education in the country by activities such as (i) providing limited financial support to them; (ii) organizing the annual Vice Chancellors' conference; (iii) accreditation for quality assurance; (iv) hosting Deans' Committees for revision of

academic norms, standards and course curricula; (v) holding an all India examination that provides quality students from across the country to the extent of 15% and 25% for undergraduate and post-graduate courses, respectively of the total student strength of the university.

Agricultural education in India is well regarded, and attracts about 250 international students annually.

Filling up of vacant posts, greater accountability of the faculty, better interaction of universities with State Governments, measuring research output that could attract non-governmental funding, greater financial support from the State Governments, are some of the areas that need improvement in the field of higher agricultural education.

(c) The funds provided under the scheme for 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India' during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are Rs. 35424.50, Rs. 37315.13 and Rs. 42402.58 lakhs, respectively.

(d) and (e) Although the State Agricultural Universities draw policy and financial support from the respective State Governments, the ICAR provides professional and limited financial support for specific activities under a centrally sponsored scheme 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India'. Such financial support enables them partially in (i) maintaining quality of teaching facilities and upgrading learning materials and environment; (ii) conducting post-graduate research; (iii) building faculty competence, and (iv) ensuring timeliness in admissions and conduct of practical training in a laboratory or field.

Decline in Procurement of Foodgrains

*335. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the procurement of foodgrains by Government agencies during the last two years;

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

therefor indicating the quantum procured during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to increase procurement and for the safe storage of foodgrains;

(d) whether there is any linkage between procurement, allocation and offtake of foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Madam.

The procurement of foodgrains(wheat, rice and coarse grains), by FCI and State Government agencies for the central pool, during the last two crop years has been highest since 1999-00. The procurement was 60.44 million tonnes in 2008-09 and 53.30 million tonnes in crop year 2009-10 upto August 12, 2010.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Remunerative prices to farmer, greater involvement of Cooperative Societies/Self Help Groups in procurement and opening up of sufficient number of procurement centers in the procuring Districts have helped increase outreach and procurement. For safe storage of foodgrains, measures have been initiated to augment storage capacity under a guarantee scheme through private entrepreneurs. The guarantee period, under the scheme, has been extended from 7 to 10 years.

(d) and (e). The allocation of food grains is made @ 35 kg. per month per family for identified number of BPL families (including AAY). Allocation to APL families is made depending upon the food grains stocks in the Central Pool. Higher procurement enables more allocations to APL families and also releases under Open Market Sale Scheme, as compared to a year of low procurement. Offtake of foodgrains depends on availability and prices.

[Translation]

Cyber Crimes

*336. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of cyber crimes have been reported in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to augment the cyber security infrastructure of the States and amendments to the relevant laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) According to the information reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) by the State Governments/UT Administrations, a total of 142, 217 and 288 cases under the Information Technology (IT) Act and 311, 339 and 176 cases under various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) related to cyber crimes were reported in the country during the years 2006 to 2008 respectively. The State/UT-wise details of the aforesaid cases of cyber crimes, as compiled by the NCRB, are at the Statement. The latest information is available for the year 2008.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including the cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations advising *inter-alia*, as under:—

(i) The State Governments and UT Administrations must build adequate technical

capacity in handling cyber-crime (wherein a computer is either a tool or a target or both). They must create necessary technical infrastructure, including establishment of adequate number of cyber police stations, and post technically trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber-crimes.

(ii) The States/UTs must establish anti-cyber-crime missions to stop those behind computer intrusions, frauds, the spread of malicious code etc.; to identify and thwart online sexual predators who use the Internet to exploit children and produce, possess or share child pornography; to counteract operations that target intellectual property, endangering national security and competitiveness; and to dismantle national and transnational organized criminal enterprises engaging in crimes/frauds on the Internet. The comprehensive advisory on Prevention of Crime dated 16th July, 2010 is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>).

The fight against cyber crime involves a coordinated effort on the part of several agencies in the Government on an on going basis. Government is following an Integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary structures and mechanisms are in place to address the growing threat of Cyber Crimes in the country. Some of the specific steps taken by the Government are:—

1. The Information Technology Act 2000 together with the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides legal framework for countering cyber crimes.
2. The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f. 27-10-2009. The amended act is a comprehensive Act and addresses all prevailing forms of cyber crimes. It has provisions to deal with cyber crimes such as: — tampering with computer source documents, computer related offences, sending offensive messages through communication

services, dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device, identity theft, cheating by personation by using computer resource, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, in electronic form. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system and network and loss of data.

3. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been set up to act as a national nodal agency to deal with and coordinate all matters concerning cyber security emergency response in the country. CERT-In develops appropriate Security Guidelines and other best practices for securing the Information Technology infrastructure. CERT-In publishes security alerts and advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness for safeguarding computer systems. CERT-In is collaborating with computer hardware, software, and security product vendors, international Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and forums to share information on vulnerabilities, latest computer security threats and devise suitable countermeasures. CERT-In is also collaborating with sectoral CERTs in critical sectors such as Defence and Finance to address computer security incidents and promote security best practices in these sectors.
4. A major programme on cyber forensics, especially development of cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigations and training of the users has been initiated.
5. Basic and advanced training in the area of computer and cyber security and forensics is being provided to the Law Enforcement

Agencies, Forensics Labs and Judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence in a court of Law.

6. Department of Information Technology (DIT) is implementing an Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) programme with the objectives of introducing Information Security Curriculum at M.Tech and B.Tech level and Research Activity/PhD, training System Administrators by offering Diploma/Certificate Course and training programmes for Government Officers on Information Security issues and General Awareness Programme.
7. DIT is facilitating research and development in security technology. These efforts cover basic research, technology demonstration, proof of-concept and R&D test bed projects in advanced and front line technology areas such as encryption, steganography, digital marking etc.
8. Cyber Forensic Training Labs have been set up at CBI — Academy and Kerala Police Head quarters for investigation of cyber crimes as well as training of police officials in the area of Seizure, analysis and presenting digital evidence in a court of Law.
9. For training police, judicial officers and others in cyber security, cyber crimes and forensics, training and lab facilities are being set up at the North-Eastern States namely, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.
10. Department has formulated collaborative arrangements with industry associations such as NASSCOM and CII to enhance information security awareness among consumers and users.
11. Cyber crime cells have been set up by the State Police and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). These cells investigate cyber crime cases and help respective police organisations in implementation of Laws addressing cyber

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15. Maharashtra		2	11	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
18. Mizoram		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
20. Odisha		1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
21. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
25. Tripura		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	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28. West Bengal		0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total (States)		10	22	32	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	135
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		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
33. Delhi		0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
34. Lakshadweep		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
Total (UTs)		0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total (All-India)		10	25	34	69	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	142

Cases Registered under Cyber-Crime related IPC Sections during 2006

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences by/against Public Servant (Section 167, 172, 173, 175 IPC)	False electronic evidence (Section 193 IPC)	Destruction of electronic evidence (Section 204, 477 IPC)	Forgery (Section 463, 465, 466, 468, 469, 471, 474, 476, 477A IPC)	Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 405, 406, 408, 409 IPC)	Property Mark (Section 482, 183, 483, 484, 485 IPC)	Counterfeiting Tampering (Section 489 IPC)	Currency/ Stamps (Section 489A to 489E IPC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	31	41	1	0	29	102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	7	11	12	0	0	30
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	108	12	0	0	6	126
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	9	26
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Total (States)		0	0	0	152	84	13	0	44	293
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	11
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	8	6	0	0	4	18
Total (All-India)		0	0	0	160	90	13	0	48	311

Source: Crime in India

Statement of Cases Registered under IT Act during 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tampering computer source documents (Section 65 IT Act)	Loss/damage to computer resource/utility (Section 66 (1) IT Act)	Hacking (Section 66 (2) IT Act)	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form (Section 67 IT Act)	Failure Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority (Section 68 IT Act)	To assist in decrypting the intercepted information by Government Agency (Section 69 IT Act)	Un- authorised access/ attempt to protected computer system (Section 70 IT Act)	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by mis-representation/ of fact (Section 71 IT Act)	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate (Section 73 IT Act)	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate (Section 74 IT Act)	Breach of confidentiality/ privacy (Section 72 IT Act)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
6.	Goa	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	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
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3	0	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
13.	Kerala	1	4	7	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
15.	Maharashtra	2	19	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16.	Manipur	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
18.	Mizoram	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
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	14
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	16
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (States)		11	30	43	91	2	2	4	11	0	3	9	0	206
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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
33.	Delhi	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
34.	Lakshadweep	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
Total (UTs)		0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total (All-India)		11	30	46	99	2	2	4	11	0	3	9	0	217

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered under Cyber-Crime related IPC Sections during 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences by/against Public Servant (Section 167, 172, 173, 175 IPC)	False electronic evidence (Section 193 IPC)	Destruction of electronic evidence (Section 204, 477 IPC)	Forgery (Section 463, 465, 466, 468, 469, 471, 474, 476, 477A IPC)	Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 405, 406, 408, 409 IPC)	Property Mark (Section 482, 183, 483, 484, 485 IPC)	Counterfeiting Tampering (Section 489 IPC)	Currency/ Stamps (Section 489A to 489E IPC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	22	15	8	0	8	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	26	12	0	0	14	52
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	133	20	0	5	0	158
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	6	17	0	0	12	35
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total (States)		0	0	0	200	65	8	5	35	313
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	11
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	17	8	0	0	1	26
Total (All-India)		0	0	0	217	73	8	5	36	339

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered under IT Act during 2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tampering computer source documents (Section 65 IT Act)	Loss/damage to computer resource/utility (Section 66 (1), IT Act)	Hacking (Section 66 (2) IT Act)	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form (Section 67 IT Act)	Failure Of compliance/ orders of Certifying Authority (Section 68 IT Act)	To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Government Agency (Section 69 IT Act)	Un-authorized access/ attempt to protected computer system (Section 70 IT Act)	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by mis-representation/ suppression of fact (Section 71 IT Act)	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate (Section 73 IT Act)	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate (Section 74 IT Act)	Breach of confidentiality/ privacy (Section 72 IT Act)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	19	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Goa	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7.	Gujarat	1	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	17
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	54	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
13.	Kerala	6	10	7	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15.	Maharashtra	3	15	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16. Manipur		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
18. Mizoram		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
20. Odisha		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
21. Punjab		2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
22. Rajasthan		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		5	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	21
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
27. Uttarakhand		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)		25	56	76	93	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	4	267
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		1	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		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
33. Delhi		0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total (UTs)		1	0	6	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Total (All-India)		26	56	82	105	1	0	3	0	0	3	8	4	288

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered under Cyber-Crime related IPC Sections during 2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences by/against Public Servant (Section 167, 172, 173, 175 IPC)	False electronic evidence (Section 193 IPC)	Destruction of electronic evidence (Section 204, 477 IPC)	Forgery (Section 463, 466, 468, 469, 471, 474, 476, 477A IPC)	Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 405, 406, 408, 409 IPC)	Property Mark (Section 482, 183, 483, 484, 485 IPC)	Counterfeiting Tampering (Section 489 IPC)	Currency/ Stamps (Section 489A to 489E IPC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	33	21	12	0	12	78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	11	4	3	0	19
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	7	19	0	0	9	36
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total (States)		0	1	0	53	79	17	3	21	174
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total (All-India)		0	1	0	55	79	17	3	21	176

Source: Crime in India.

[English]

Reconstruction in Tsunami Affected Areas

337. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstruction work in the States affected by Tsunami have not been completed within the stipulated time;

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

(c) the status of the reconstruction/rehabilitation work being carried out under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme in various affected States including Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government for expeditious completion of the pending work?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some of the reconstruction works, originally scheduled for completion by March, 2009 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP), have spilled over and have been rescheduled following review/assessment of ground realities. Tsunami affected States/UTs which initially had insufficient experience in tackling a disaster of the magnitude caused by Tsunami, have taken some time to overcome constraints/problems at ground level and generate momentum in implementation.

(c) The status of the reconstruction/rehabilitation work being carried out under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme in various affected States/Union Territories in major sectors is as below:-

1. **Housing:** A total of 76643 (88%) houses have been restored against the total 86688 damaged houses, till June, 2010:—

- Tamil Nadu has restored 56466 units (87%) of the damaged houses against a total number of 64976 damaged houses (revised from 65354) and balance houses will be completed by June, 2011. Against the target of 40248 (revised from 51248 to 42192 and further to 40248) houses in vulnerable areas, 13408 units have been completed and balance houses will be completed by February, 2011. The State of Tamil Nadu has re-negotiated the "Vulnerability Reduction Coastal Communities Project (VRCC)" and the funding agency has agreed to extend the time till December, 2011.
- Kerala has fully achieved its target of restoring 3867 damaged houses. Against the target of 11000 houses in vulnerable areas, 6428 units have been completed and the balance houses will be completed by December, 2011.
- Puducherry has restored 6032 units (80%) of the total damaged houses (7567) and the balance houses will be completed by 31st March, 2011. The UT has re-negotiated the "Vulnerability Reduction Coastal Communities Project (VRCC)" and the funding agency has agreed to extend the time till December, 2011.
- Andhra Pradesh has restored the entire 481 damaged houses.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands have restored the entire 9797 damaged houses.

2. **Agriculture:** All the works have been completed in the tsunami affected States/UTs.
3. **Fisheries:** All the works related to fisheries in affected States/UTs have been completed except in Tamil Nadu where 10 new Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) are scheduled for completion by June 2011. In case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the work on 14 FLCs have not yet started and as such have been taken out of the TRP.
4. **Roads and Bridges:** All the damaged road works have been completed in affected States/UTs. As regards damaged bridges, balance works in Tamil Nadu would be completed by June 2011.
5. **Ports and Jetties:** Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry have not reported any damage for funding under TRP. Kerala has completed work relating to rectification of Ports and Jetties. In case of Tamil Nadu, work relating

to jetties would be completed by March, 2011. In case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, works related to two jetties have been taken out of TRP and the balance works would be completed by June, 2011.

(d) The details of the funds allocated and utilized as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) during the last three years and the current year under TRP in affected States/UTs is given in the Statement.

(e) The reconstruction work under TRP has been periodically reviewed by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM), constituted by Government of India to remove the constraints/bottlenecks encountered and expedite completion of works. So far six meetings of EGOM have been held. In the 6th meeting of EGOM held on 11.02.2010, after detailed review of the work, it has been decided that all physical works will be completed by December, 2011 (except tourism works of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which would be completed by March, 2012), and no extension of time for TRP works under Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/Externally Aided Project (EAP) would be allowed.

Statement

State-wise fund allocation (Additional Central Assistance-ACA) and utilization under TRP

State/UT	Total revised outlay 2005-06 to 2008-09		Allocation of ACA (last three year-wise and current year)							
			2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Total	ACA	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	4165.33	1486.96	613.74*	391.83	585.90\$	263.04	8.84	345.91#	0	0
Kerala	1441.75	1148.00	211.30*	68.00	596.78\$	503.27	323.14	384.56#	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	210.16	34.96	8.00	0	0	0	5.00	0	0	0
Puducherry	663.73	478.63	130.00	129.97	40.00\$	35.00	108.00^	46.34**	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2654.69	2654.69	550.00	535.02	840.16\$	837.52	755.02^	634.32	100.00	9.83
Total		9135.66@	5803.24	1513.04	1124.82	2062.84	1638.83	1200.00	1411.13	100.00	9.83

Note: Data upto June 2010, except as otherwise indicated.

* Includes Rs. 353.74 crore for Tamil Nadu and Rs. 143.30 crore for Kerala, which were released as supplementary grant in 2007-08.

\$ Includes Rs. 325.90 crore for Tamil Nadu, Rs. 396.78 crore for Kerala, Rs. 20.00 crore for Puducherry and Rs 420.16 crore for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which were released as supplementary grant in 2008-09.

Includes unspent funds available with the States/UTs from previous years.

^ Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands allocated Rs. 108 crore and Rs. 138.30 crore as additional fund over and above approved outlay Rs. 478.63 crore and Rs. 2654.69 crore as ACA respectively.

@ Includes Rs. 3332.43 crore as EAP which is provided by the donor agencies to the States/UTs on back to back arrangements as per the MOU signed by them.

** Expenditure upto December, 2009.

Note: As per EGOM dated 11.2.2010 the total revised outlay up to March, 2010 under TRP stands at Rs. 9381.96) crore (Rs. 6049.54 crore under ACA and Rs. 3332.42 crore under EAP).

Foreign Companies in Media Sector

*338. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

- the current policy of the Government regarding foreign participation in the Media sector;
- whether the Government has any proposal to allow more foreign participation in the same;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of media companies in the country in which foreign partnership was allowed during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) In the print media sector, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in the non-news, *i.e.* Speciality/technical/scientific sector of the print media whereas foreign investment upto 26% is allowed in the Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs. However, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in case of foreign publishing houses bringing out facsimile edition of their own newspapers through wholly owned subsidiary.

In the Broadcasting sector, upto 49% foreign investment is allowed in Direct-to-home, Teleport, IPTV, Multi Service Operators and Local Cable operators whereas this limit is 74% for Headend-in-the-sky (HITS). In respect of private satellite TV channels, foreign investment upto 26% is permissible for uplinking of news and current affairs TV channels whereas for downlinking of all TV channels and uplinking of non-news and current

affairs channels, 100% foreign investment is allowed. In the private FM radio sector, foreign investment upto 20% is allowed.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the foreign investment limits in the print media. However, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made some recommendations regarding revision of existing foreign investment limits in Broadcasting sector. The recommendations of TRAI are under examination.

The number of print media companies which have been granted permission to have foreign equity is 10 in the year 2007, 16 in year 2008, 13 in year 2009 and 3 during the current year till date. There are 56 media companies with foreign equity which have been permitted to uplink/downlink satellite TV channels during the last three years including current year. In the private FM Radio sector, only 6 companies with foreign equity till date have been permitted.

[Translation]

Violence in Kashmir

*339. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed a spate of violence recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of civilians and security personnel killed and injured in the said violence;

(c) the details of requests received from the State Government to tackle the situation including deployment of additional Para-military Forces and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the connivance of hostile foreign

intelligence agencies have been reported behind such violence;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the immediate steps taken by the Government to restore peace and normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed violent incidents affecting law and order in the recent past. The details of the civilians and Security personnel killed and injured in law and order situations are as follows:—

Months	Civilians Killed	Civilians Injured	SFs Killed	SFs Injured
June, 2010	11	105	0	505
July, 2010	12	115	0	761
August 1st to 8th, 2010	22	49	0	572

The recent spate of violence from June 11th, 2010 triggered by the death of a youth, Tufail Ahmed Mattoo r/o Saida Kadal, Srinagar, after being hit on the head by a tear gas shell lobbed by the police to disperse a mob of stone pelters at Rajouri Kadal, Srinagar. Each case of death has been followed by more protests, stone pelting and violent attacks.

(c) Law and Order (L&O) is a State subject. Central Government have supported the Government of Jammu and Kashmir by deployment of additional Central Para-Military Forces to tackle L&O situation from time to time. On 6th July, 2010, State Government requested the services of Army for patrolling on the outskirts. The Army was derequisitioned on 15.7.2010.

(d) and (e) There have been some reports of armed militants among the protesters and in the crowd. As per the information with the Government, there are

approximately 371 foreign militants affiliated to foreign militants/organizations in the valley.

(f) State Government has taken steps and imposed curfew and restrictions with a view to contain the violence and restore Law and Order. Other Confidence Building Measures have also been taken by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir viz. convening of an All Party Meeting announcement of relief package in favour of Next of Kins of the civilians killed since June, 11, 2010, setting up of Commission of Inquiry, meetings with civil society etc. PM also met the representatives of political parties of Jammu and Kashmir at Delhi on 10.8.2010.

The PM has also announced various economic and social measures to be implemented in the State. Chief Minister, Home Minister and Prime Minister have also appealed for peace and calm and to put an end to the cycle of violence.

English]

Delay in Completion of NH Projects

*340. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of National Highways and other NH projects being implemented under various phases of the National Highway Development Programme are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the extent of delay and the cost escalation due to such delays, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the factors responsible for the delay and cost overruns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to minimise such delays and for expeditious completion of all projects of the National Highways Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. One hundred and thirty seven projects implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and ninety eight projects of National Highways implemented by various State Public Works Departments (PWDs) and Border Roads Organization (BRO) have been delayed. State-wise and project-wise details are enclosed as Statement. These projects are at various stages of implementation and hence, actual time and cost over-run can be ascertained only after completion of the projects.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The delays have occurred due to various reasons such as delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest clearances and railway approvals, poor performance of contractors and law and order problems in some States.

(e) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken several steps to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects by setting up Regional Offices headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as the field units for expeditious completion.

Statement

State-wise and project-wise details of National Highway (NH) projects which are under implementation and delayed as on 31.7.2010

Sl. No.	State	Number			
		NHAI	PWD	BRO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	25	0	0	25
3.	Bihar	13	10	0	23
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	17	0	18
5.	Gujarat	1	0	0	1
6.	Haryana	3	2	0	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	1	8
9.	Jharkhand	1	7	0	8
10.	Karnataka	7	0	0	7
11.	Kerala	3	0	0	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	0	20
13.	Maharashtra	8	2	0	10
14.	Odisha	2	11	0	13
15.	Punjab	4	3	0	7
16.	Rajasthan	2	0	0	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	12	0	0	12
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	0	41
19.	Uttarakhand	0	9	0	9
20.	West Bengal	4	3	0	7
Total		137	97	1	235

[Translation]

Survey on Small and Marginal Farmers

3676. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake research and planning on the condition of small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more grant to such farmers to purchase small machines including power tiller; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Indian agriculture is predominantly small holder agriculture. This feature of land holding is kept in view while developing various kinds of technologies. Researchers are also sensitized about the need for developing technologies that are appropriate for small and marginal farmers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has given due attention to develop equipment and hand tools for these categories of farmers through All India Coordinated Research Projects spread all over the country, addressing region specific mechanization needs.

The Government of India is implementing a number of schemes and also undertakes research activities through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) etc., for increasing agricultural productivity and output, in the overall interest of farmers including small and marginal farmers. Some of the schemes are Macro Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, Micro Irrigation etc.

(c) and (d) Assistance is provided under Macro Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission etc. for the purchase of machines and implements to farmers including small and marginal farmers. There is no proposal under consideration at present to enhance grants to small

and marginal farmers to purchase small machines including power tiller.

[English]

Four Laning of NH in Kollam

3677. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI is carrying out construction work on the four laning of a National Highway in Kollam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports/complaints that land acquisition for the said project has been carried out only on one side of the said National Highway;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/NHAI for equitable acquisition of land on both sides of said National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The bids for 4-laning of Ochira to Thiruvananthapuram section (Km. 465/000 to Km. 551/900 of NH-47) including balance works of Kollam bypass were received on 24.8.09. However, these were cancelled because of insistence of the State Government of Kerala to construct the said 4 lane within 30m ROW instead of relaxed norm of 45m width.

(c) to (e) A number of representations were received for reducing the land acquisition by widening the road on both sides (concentric widening). Widening has been generally proposed by adding new 2 lane road by the side of existing 2 lane road (eccentric widening) to utilize the existing highway during construction stage, improvement of highway geometry, avoid acquisition of religious structures, public institutions etc.

[Translation]

Delay in Construction of NH-24

3678. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work being carried out on NH-24 has been delayed;

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

(c) the details of the time by which such construction work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken for the expeditious completion of the said NH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Total length of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow is 500 Km. The section falling in Delhi (Km. 0.00 to Km. 8.00) is eight laned. The section of NH-24 from Delhi/UP border to Hapur (Km. 8.00 to Km. 58.00) is four laned. The construction of four laning of Hapur — Garhmukteshwar section (Km. 58.00 to Km. 93.00) was scheduled for completion in September, 2007. The same has been delayed and is now targeted for completion by December, 2011. The main reasons for delay are delay in tree cutting, shifting of utilities/electric lines by concerned State Government Departments and removal of encroachment. The section from Garhmukteshwar to Moradabad (Km. 93.00 to Km. 149.25) is already four laned. Agreement for four laning of Moradabad — Bareilly section (Km. 149.25 to Km. 262.00) has been signed on 19.02.2010 with concession period 25 years including 30 months construction period. Agreement for four laning of Bareilly — Sitapur section (Km. 262.00 to Km. 413.200) has been signed on 22.06.2010 with concession period 20 years including 30 months construction period. The construction of four laning of Sitapur — Lucknow section (Km. 413.200 to Km. 488.270) was scheduled for completion in June, 2009. The same has been delayed

and is now being targeted for completion by December, 2010. The main reasons for delay are land acquisition and removal of encroachment. The section from Km. 488.270 to Km. 500.00 is already four laned. Regular monitoring and review of projects is being done by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for completion of four laning of NH-24.

[English]

NH Projects Developed by State PWDS

3679. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several National Highway projects being implemented by the NHAI are being developed with the assistance of the Public Works Departments (PWDs) of the States;

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

(c) whether the quality of work carried out by the State PWD is not as per standards laid down by the NHAI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NHAI proposes to take over such construction work from the PWD for better execution of widening and maintenance work of NHs;

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

(g) whether any constraints are being faced in timely completion of such projects in the absence of PWD support; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to address such concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (h) No, Madam. The National Highways Development Projects are implemented by National

Highways Authority of India (NHAI) by engaging contractors/concessionaires on the basis of international competitive bidding.

Upgradation of Roads in Gujarat

3680. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for the upgradation of two roads viz. Dahej-Jolva-Vilayat-Navipur road and Dahej-Muler-Anand-Jambusar road to National Highway under Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR);

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has accorded approval to the proposal and allocated funds for their upgradation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Roads in Indo-Nepal Border

3681. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct roads on the Indo-Nepal Border including the banks of Triveni and Daund canals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A comprehensive proposal for construction of border roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is under the consideration of the Government. 564 Km. of road falls in the State of Bihar. This proposal includes the construction of Inarwa to Susts road via Harnatand. Bank

of Triveni and Daund Canal passes within 2.0 Km. of Harnatand.

[Translation]

Milk Production

3682. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that harmful injections are being given to milch animals to increase the quantity of milk;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check the use of such injections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. An injection named oxytocin is used by the farmers for letting down of milk. Government has advised the State Animal Husbandry Departments to educate the farmers in the States/UTs about the appropriate use of the Oxytocin and for not using this product without the prescription of registered veterinary practitioners.

[English]

Crimes by Domestic Servants

3683. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes by domestic servants in the NCT of Delhi are on the rise;

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

(c) whether the Delhi Police has any proposal/ issued any directive for registering the names of the domestic servants in Delhi including North and South Avenue;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to prevent crimes by domestic servants in Delhi including the VIP areas?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. There has been no overall rise in crimes by domestic servants in the NCT of Delhi. The details of crimes committed by the domestic servants in the NCT of Delhi during each of the last three years are as follows:—

Year	2007	2008	2009
Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Reported	Cases Reported
Murder	6	9	4
Robbery	2	4	2
Servant Theft	256	266	227
Rape	—	01	03
Burglary	02	01	—
Criminal breach of trust	01	—	—
Drugging	—	02	—
Kidnapping	—	—	02
Extortion	—	—	01
Grievous Hurt	—	—	01

(c) and (d) Registration of domestic servants in Delhi including North Avenue and South Avenue is not done by Delhi Police. However, Delhi Police requests the house owners to get their servants verified which is a continuous and ongoing process.

(e) Educative material is published from time to

time in various News Papers. Residents are also advised in RWA's meetings for verification of domestic servants. Besides, special verification drives are launched by the Police Stations from time to time.

Road Infrastructure in Tiruppur

3684. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has any proposal for the development of road infrastructure in Tiruppur considering its commercial importance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No National Highway passes through Tiruppur Town. However, the work for widening and strengthening with paved shoulders of the state road connecting NH-47 at Km. 105/0 (Perumanallur) to NH-67 at Km. 289/6 (Avinashpalaym) has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 31.80 crore under Economic Importance scheme of Central Road Fund. This road is going to serve as a link road to Tiruppur Town.

Fish Stock

3685. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation in a report has revealed that 70 per cent of fish stock in the world is threatened;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its impact on the Indian fishing sector;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to sustain fish stock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Various studies including the report on General situation of world fish stocks by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have indicated that a large number of fish stocks in the world are either fully exploited or overexploited, including the fish stocks in the Indian Ocean regions.

Since, the fish stocks are generally migratory and enjoy seamless movement in the Ocean, this could also have an impact on the Indian fishing sector. However, as against the estimated marine fishery potential of 3.93 million metric tons available in the Indian Maritime Zones for exploitation, the current marine fish production is 2.92 million metric tons. Therefore, over exploitation of marine fishery resources is not a threat to Indian fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), at present.

However, managerial measures are being implemented to prevent overcapacity in the coastal/territorial waters by the States and Union Territories through their respective Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRA).

Refresher Training to HMV Drivers

3686. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing traffic accidents the Union Government has given any directive to the States for providing Refresher Training to heavy motor vehicle drivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme to other categories of road users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, this Ministry has a scheme titled "Two days refresher training to heavy

motor vehicle drivers in unorganized sector" to inculcate safe driving habits and to acquaint the heavy vehicle drivers with the rules on road. The Ministry conducts the training in States/UTs through eminent organisations such as Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) etc.

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

Collaboration in Film Industry

3687. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Australia has shown interest for collaboration in the field of film industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the extent to which India is likely to benefit from the collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been agreed to launch negotiations on a film co-production agreement covering a wide range of audio-visual formats.

(c) Some of the benefits which have been identified as arising from such collaborations are as given below:-

- (i) Producers from both countries get an opportunity to pool their creative, artistic, technical, financial and marketing resources to co-produce films;
- (ii) Risks get shared and there is a wider natural audience base;
- (iii) The chances of Indian locales being utilized for shooting raises the visibility of India as a

preferred shooting destination, which in turn helps in employment and income generation.

- (iv) The possibility of outsourcing of animation and post-production work to Indian companies also increases.

Improvement of Border Roads

3688. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any meeting has been held with the representatives from the Government of Gujarat regarding the improvement of roads in the States including the border regions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State representatives had submitted any proposal therein; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The State PWD has submitted the proposals to Ministry of Home Affairs being nodal Ministry for border roads. It is intimated by the Ministry of Home Affairs that the technical scrutiny of a proposal for a length of 255 km. has been completed.

Damage to Crops by Wild Animals

3689. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge quantum of crops including pulses are being damaged by wild animals in the country including Kandi region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has earmarked any

fund under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana scheme and National Food Security Mission to tackle the menace of wild animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Damage to crops particularly, Pulse crops due to wild animals such as Blue Bull is a problem in many of the States including Kandi region. For tackling the menace of Blue Bull (Neel Gai) which has emerged as a major threat to Pulse crops, an amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been ear-marked for the 11th Plan Period under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) also, States have been given flexibility to propose any activity that would help in enhancing agriculture production. The funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of projects approved in the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) meeting headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. The Agriculture Department of the State Government is the nodal Department for implementing the scheme.

Registration of Cargo Agents and Transport Companies

3690. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make registration mandatory for cargo agents/transport companies at State Transport Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per section 3 of the Carriage by

Road Act, 2007, registration of common carrier is mandatory to carry out the business of transportation of goods by road. As per section 2(a) of the said Act, common carrier includes goods booking company, contractor, agent, broker etc who are engaged in the business of transportation of goods by road.

(c) Implementation of the Act has been deferred upto 28th February, 2011.

Hi-Tech Slaughter House

3691. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for establishment of Hi-tech slaughter house at Edayas and Chalakudy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, a proposal from Meat Products of India Ltd., a Government of Kerala undertaking was received in September, 2009.

(c) and (d) The matter was examined and the views of the Department were conveyed. The proposal could not be considered as this scheme on slaughter House was discontinued in 9th Plan.

Tamil as Official Language

3692. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution was passed during the

World Tamil Conference for making Tamil as official language of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a similar request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The First World Classical Tamil Conference was held during 23-27 June, 2010 in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) in which a Resolution was passed to the effect that in regard to make Tamil language as the official language of the official language of the country. The Central Government be requested to give Tamil language the status of official language of the Country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu sent a letter to the Prime Minister on 13.05.2010, requesting him that keeping in view the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu, a final decision may be taken as early as possible for giving Tamil language, the status of official language of the country by making amendment in the Constitution of India.

(e) A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Sitakant Mohapatra to study, *inter-alia* the feasibility of making all the languages included in the eighth Schedule of the Constitution including Tamil as official language of the Union. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government. The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Funds for Flood Relief in Karnataka

3693. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has furnished utilization certificates for funds allocated by the Centre for flood relief and rehabilitation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has examined the assessment report of the Government of Karnataka on the extent of damages caused by floods in 2009 to roads, residential structures, industrial sheds and agricultural crop etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought Central assistance towards providing low-cost housing to flood affected people in North Karnataka; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the Scheme of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), Accountant General in charge of account of the State is required to maintain account of the Fund in the normal course. AG (A&E), Karnataka has informed that there was 'nil' balance in CRF account of the State as on 31st March, 2010.

(c) and (d) Upon receipt of memoranda from the Government of Karnataka seeking additional financial assistance in the wake of floods of 2009, the Government of India had approved the following assistance:—

For Flood of March-April 2009:

- Rs. 44.30 crore for floods cloudburst management of March-July/August, 2009 from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the CRF account and
- Rs. 0.66 crore from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

For Flood of September-October 2009:

- Rs. 1457.49 crore for floods management of September-October, 2009 from NCCF subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in

the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity.

- Rs. 7.50 crore from Special Component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

(e) and (f) The Government of Karnataka had requested for sanction of two lakh additional houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), in the wake of floods of September-October, 2009. The Ministry of Rural Development has informed that funds available for Rural Housing are allocated to the States in accordance with pre-determined criteria giving due weightage to the housing shortage and poverty ratio, in the beginning of the year. However, as per IAY guidelines, 10% of district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 70 lakh (including State share), whichever is higher, can be released to a district for construction of houses damaged due to natural calamities. Accordingly the proposal of the State Government was examined in terms of above guidelines and an amount of Rs. 984.505 lakh was released as first installment on 31.12.2009 for construction of 7437 houses.

[Translation]

Ban on Terrorist Outfits

3694. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ASHOK ARQAL:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of terrorist/extremist outfits banned in the country;
- the details of outfits which are foreign based;
- whether such ban is in compliance of the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolution) Order, 2007; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The schedule to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) contains a list of 35 entries/entities which have been listed as terrorist organisations. Out of these, 34 are terrorist entities, while entry No. 33 of this schedule relates to Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time.

These organisations operate at inter-State/intra-State/international level, depending on their area of activities. The list of such terrorist organisations is at Statement-I. Further, nine organizations have also been notified as Unlawful Associations under the relevant provision of UAPA. The list of these Unlawful Associations are at Statement-II. Some of these organizations are also listed as terrorist organization.

Statement-I

List of Terrorist Organisations under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

- Babbar Khalsa International
- Khalistan Commando Force
- Khalistan Zindabad Force
- International Sikh Youth Federation
- Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
- Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
- Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
- Al-Umar-Mujahideen
- Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)</p> <p>12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)</p> <p>13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)</p> <p>14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)</p> <p>15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)</p> <p>16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)</p> <p>17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)</p> <p>18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)</p> <p>19. All Tripura Tiger Force</p> <p>20. National Liberation Front of Tripura</p> <p>21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)</p> <p>22. Students Islamic Movement of India</p> <p>23. Deendar Anjuman</p> <p>24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) — People's War, All its formations and front organizations.</p> <p>25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations.</p> <p>26. Al Badr</p> <p>27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen</p> <p>28. Al-Qaida</p> <p>29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)</p> <p>30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)</p> <p>31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)</p> <p>32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)</p> <p>33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions)</p> | <p>Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time.</p> <p>34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organisations.</p> <p>35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organisations.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Statement-II</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>'Unlawful Organizations' under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967</i></p> <p>1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)</p> <p>2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)</p> <p>3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)</p> <p>4. Dima Haram Daogah (Joel) DHD(J)</p> <p>5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:—</p> <p>(a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)</p> <p>(b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)</p> <p>(c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)</p> <p>(d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)</p> <p>(e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)</p> <p>(f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)</p> <p>(g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)</p> <p>6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)</p> <p>7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)</p> <p>8. Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)</p> <p>9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam</p> <hr/> |
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[English]

Women Coaches

3695. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women coaches appointed/engaged in various Indian National Women Teams including hockey during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to appoint more women coaches for the women teams;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Total 53 women coaches, including 3 women coaches for women hockey team, are presently engaged with the Indian teams preparing for various international events. A list showing discipline-wise number of women coaches is as Statement.

(b) to (d) Number of coaches and their selection for various coaching camps is done by the Selection Committee of the National Sports Federation concerned and the Government has no role in the matter.

Statement

Sl. No.	Discipline	Number of Women Coaches deployed in the Coaching Camps
1	2	3
1.	Aquatics	04
2.	Archery	01

1	2	3
3.	Athletics	02
4.	Badminton	01
5.	Billiards and Snookers	00
6.	Boxing	01
7.	Cycling	02
8.	Gymnastics	05
9.	Equestrian	00
10.	Fencing	01
11.	Handball	02
12.	Hockey	03
13.	Judo	02
14.	Kabaddi	04
15.	Karate	00
16.	Kayaking and Canoeing	02
17.	Lawn Bowls	01
18.	Netball (Women)	02
19.	Rowing	00
20.	Rugby 7's	01
21.	Sepaktakraw	01
22.	Shooting	03
23.	Squash	00
24.	Table Tennis	02
25.	Taekwondo	02
26.	Tennis	00

1	2	3
27.	Volleyball	03
28.	Weightlifting	03
29.	Wrestling	04
30.	Wushu	00
31.	Yachting	00
32.	Para Sports	01
Total		53

Development of Fishery Sector

3696. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States including Maharashtra have submitted a number of proposals for development of fishery sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There are four Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on fisheries which are being implemented through the Department of Fisheries of the concerned States.

They are:—

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations;

(iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen; and

(iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

States, including Maharashtra, submit proposals for development of fisheries under the CSS to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture. Based on the merits, viability and availability of resources, the proposals are processed and sanctioned.

(c) The proposals received from the States are processed and sanctioned within the financial year based on the budget allocation.

[Translation]

NH Projects in Maharashtra

3697. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways approved for construction/widening/upgradation/repair and maintenance during each of the last three years and the current year in the State of Maharashtra, project/NH-wise;

(b) the details of the companies awarded contract for the said works;

(c) the scheduled date of completion for each project;

(d) whether land for construction of the said NHs has been acquired; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of compensation paid to the farmers whose land had been acquired for the said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Details are given in annexed Statement.

Statement

A. Works with State PWD:

2007-08

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of the work	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of agency	Whether required land has been acquired	Compensation paid to the farmers	Present Status of work
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
1.	204	IRQP in Km. 62/00 to 73/315	367.83	M/s R.D Samant Pvt. Ltd.	Not required	N.A.	Completed
2.	204	Construction of parapet wall, Breast wall, widening of CD. works and crash barrier from Km. 45/00 to 73/00	42.75	M/s R.G. Shete, Lanjashetye	-do-	-do-	Completed
3.	17	Improvement to Kashedi Ghat line Km. 142/00 to 154/300	59.90	Amruta Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
4.	17	Widening of formation of approaches of Kundalika bridge at Km. 72/400	48.84	M/s Indicom Private	-do-	-do-	Completed
5.	222	I.R.Q.P. Kalyan Nirmal NH-222 in Km. 35/00 to 46/00	400.04	M/s Jaybharat Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
6.	9	Improvement of Junction at Km. 248/700	53.11	M/s S.M. Autade Mangalwedha	-do-	-do-	Completed
7.	6	Construction of protection wall in Km. 125/00 to 127/00 and Ekal Ghat in Km. 116/00 to 117/00	55.59	M/s N.K. Gade, Sangmner	-do-	-do-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
8.	6	Strengthening from Km. 193/500 to 199/100	490.42	M/s DC. Gurubakshani	-do-	-do-	Completed
9.	69	Providing Paved shoulders in Km. 10/200 to 11/200	71.09	M/s Musale Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
10.	69	Reconstruction of minor bridge @ Km. 18/200	86.90	M/s S.S. Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
11.	222	1RQP from Km. 554/00 to 565	373.48	M/s Mehul Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
12.	211	Construction of missing approaches to bridge at in Km. 142/600	61.79	Shree Ganesh Construction Beed	-do-	-do-	Completed
13.	9	Construction of paved shoulder in Km. 328/600 to 331/400	218.31	Balaji Construction Omerga	-do-	-do-	Completed
14.	9	Construction of major bridge across Bhima river at Km. 144/800	1358.43	M/s Atur India Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-	Work in progress.
15.	222	Construction of retaining wall in Km. 101/00	45.81	V.D. Tathed	-do-	-do-	Work in progress.
16.	222	Widening of single lane to two lanes and strengthening from Km. 273/00 to 280/00	391.54	Futura Infra Project	-do-	-do-	Work in progress.
17.	211	Widening to two lanes from Km. 441/00 to Km. 453/00	496.00	Shri A.P. Taneja	-do-	-do-	Completed
18.	6	Construction of major bridge on Vishwaganga river @ Km. 332/00	732.52	M/s B.N. Agrawal	-do-	-do-	Completed
19.	17	P.R. in Km. 25/00 to 37/00	379.77	S.R. Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
20.	9	P.R. to in Km. 40/00 to Km. 55/00	430.89	A.S. Desai	-do-	-do-	Completed
21.	9	P.R. to Km. 103/0 to 118/0	219.49	Shivratna Construction Co. Akluj	-do-	-do-	Completed
22.	6	P.R. in Km. 514/00 to 522/00, and 527/00 to 531/00	295.72	M/s D.P. Jain and Co. Infra, Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-	Completed
2008-09							
23.	204	IRQP in Km. 41/00 to 51/00	365.95	M/s R.D Samant Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	-do-	Completed
24.	17	Providing and fixing crash barriers at Km. 203/00 to 206/00 in Parshuram Ghat and in Km. 240/0 to 243/00	52.58	Advance Geo-tech and Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
25.	17	Providing and fixing crash barrier in Km. 182/200, 182/400, 183/0, 184/0	36.72	Advance Geo-tech and Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
26.	17	Providing and fixing of crash barriers in Km. 327/00 to 330/00 in Wakad Ghat in Km. 372/00 to 375/00	52.05	Advance Geotech and Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
27.	222	I.R.Q.P. Kalyan Nirmal NH-222 in Km. 9/300 to 22/00	400.81	M/s Madhav Construction	-do-	-do-	Final Bill to be Paid
28.	9	Improvement of Riding Quality in Km. 209/00 to 219/00	572.62	M/s Keshav Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
29.	9	Improvement of accident prone spots in Km. 144/00 to 210/00	48.65	M/s Ganesh Builder Solapur	-do-	-do-	Completed
30.	9	Improvement of accident prone spots in Km. 210/00 to 241/00	49.48	Ms. Ganesh Builder Solapur	-do-	-do-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
31.	6	IRQP to Km. 390/00 to 398/00	435.30	M/s B.N. Agrawal, Bhusawal	-do-	-do-	Completed
32.	50	IRQP of existing carriageway in Km. 160/00 to 170/00	454.67	M/s B.R. Sangle	-do-	-do-	Completed
33.	211	IRQP in Km. 387/200 to 396/500	556.23	Keshav Construction Co.	-do-	-do-	Completed
34.	50	IRQP of existing carriageway in Km. 120/00 to 131/00	533.57	Nirmity Construction and Subhash Deshmukh	-do-	-do-	Completed
35.	6	Strengthening of Km. 478/00 to 486/00	484.87	R.B. Paril Amalner	-do-	-do-	Completed
36.	69	Junction Improvement of Obedullaganj road section at Km. 17/200 and 25/400	186.51	M/s Reddy Brother and Co.	-do-	-do-	Completed
37.	222	IRQP from Km. 578/400 to 590/400	511.77	Anusaya Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
38.	17	IRQP for Km.466/00 to 475/00	374.92	Shri B.D. Patil	-do-	-do-	Completed
39.	17	IRQP from Km. 108/00 to 121/00	552.32	M/s R.K. Chandanani	-do-	-do-	Completed
40.	17	IRQP for Km. 161/00 to 168/00 and 173/00 to 174/00	320.32	Om Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
41.	17	IRQP to Km. 95/00 to 100/00	258.84	R.S. Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
42.	17	IRQP to Km. 350/00 to 355/00	265.69	Yash construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
43.	17	Improvement of accident prone spot in Km. 112/600 to 112/900	115.31	Chintamani Construction	-do-	-do-	work in progress.
44.	222	Geometrical improvement in Km. 82/00 to 94/300	213.55	Saurabh Construction Kalyan	-do-	-do-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
45.	222	Construction of Retaining wall crash barrier in 52/00 to 94/300	245.50	M/s Madhav Construction Ullhasnagar	-do-	-do-	Completed
46.	222	Widening of minor bridge at Km. 64/150 to 70/800, 79/050, 80/150	109.20	M/s Datta Construction Kalyan	-do-	-do-	Work in progress.
47.	13&9	IRQP from Km. 20/00 to 30/00 and Km. 0/0 to 4/580	968.87	Mehul Construction Co.	-do-	-do-	Completed
48.	50	IRQP from Km. 61/00 to 70/00	571.40	M/s N.K. Gade	-do-	-do-	Completed
49.	9	IRQP from Km. 175/00 to 186/00	567.70	M/s Subhash Deshmukh	-do-	-do-	Completed
50.	222	Widening of single lane to two lanes and strengthening from Km. 280/00 to 288/00	530.81	M/s R.R. Kapoor	-do-	-do-	Completed
51.	222	IRQP from Km. 206/00 to 211/800 and Km. 212/600 to 216/00	491.87	R.R. Kapoor	-do-	-do-	Completed
52.	6	IRQP from Km. 486/00 to 495/00	564.28	A.P. Taneja	-do-	-do-	Completed
53.	69	IRQP from Km. 43/00 to 53/00	498.89	M/s. Musale Construction	-do-	-do-	Completed
54.	6	IRQP to Km. 326/0 to 340/0	740.13	M/s. G.M. Kothari	-do-	-do-	Completed
55.	6	Strengthening to Km. 199/100 to 209/00	991.40	M/s Oberoi Construction	-do-	-	Completed
56.	6	IRQP to Km. 280/00 to 295/0	850.46	M/s Oberoi Construction	-do-	-	Completed
57.	6	IRQP to Km. 252/0 to 270/0	996.00	M/s Oberoi Construction	-do-	-	Completed
58.	50	IRQP of Km. 97/00 to 108/00	572.80	N.K. Gade	-do-	-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
59.	69	Four laning from Km. 36/00 to 37/00	421.84	M/s Seth Construction Co. Nagpur	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
60.	222	Widening to two lane in Km. 361/0 to 376/0	1373.19	M/s Autade Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
61.	222	Widening to two lane Km. 376/0 to Km. 395/0	1493.82	Anusaya Construction	-do-	-	Completed
62.	222	Construction of paved shoulder in Beed City Km. 176/0 to 179/800	298.95	Rajkamal Construction	-do-	-	Completed
63.	211	IRQP to Km. 150/400 to 165/00	652.53	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
64.	211	IRQP Km. 57/00 to Km. 67/00	363.75	Mehul Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
65.	9	IRQP Km. 307/0 to Km. 313/0 and Km. 331/400 to 339/00	498.17	Balaji Construction	-do-	-	Completed
66.	211	IRQP Km. 311/800 to Km. 340/00	1272.00	B.P. Punshi	-do-	-	Completed
67.	211	Strengthening to Km. 340/00 to Km. 347/00	471.54	B.P. Punshi	-do-	-	Completed
68.	17	P.R. in Km. 74/00 to 83/00 and 90/00 to 95/00	613.56	Ashish Construction (+3.65%)	-do-	-	Completed
69.	17	P.R. to Km. 225/500 to 234/00	280.26	Om Construction Khed	-do-	-	Completed
70.	9	P.R. to existing carriageway in Km. 145/500 to Km. 155/00	397.60	M/s Swastik Construction	-do-	-	Completed
71.	50	P.R. in Km. 113/00 to 115/00 and Km. 131/00 to 137/00	201.41	Shri N.K. Gade	-do-	-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
72.	3	P.R. to Km. 204/00 to 206/00 and Km. 210/00 to 213/500	201.61	Shri V.N. Rajput,	-do-	-	Completed
73.	6	P.R. in Km. 503/0 to 514/0	317.36	M/s Seth Construction	-do-	-	Completed
74.	6	P.R. to Km. 522/00 to 527/00	124.95	M/s S.K. Mehta and Co.	-do-	-	Completed
75.	6	P.R. to Km. 131/00 to 133/00 and 145/00 to 149/800	300.87	D.H. Khandelwal	-do-	-	Completed
76.	69	P R. to Km. 0/480 to 3/000	180.86	M/s Kumar Builders	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
77.	211	P.R. Km. 189/00 to Km. 206/00	346.95	M/s Narsimha Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
78.	9	P.R. Km. 290/00 to Km. 301/00	367.70	M/s Balaji Construction	-do-	-	Completed
2009-10							
79.	17	P.R. in Km. 64/00 to 74/00	403.90	M/s Suprabhat Construction Co.	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
80.	9	P.R. to existing carriageway in Km. 230/000 to Km. 241/00	406.09	M/s Patil and Co.	-do-	-	Completed
81.	9	P.R. to existing carriageway in Km. 258/000 to Km. 269/800	450.66	Manisha Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
82.	9	P.R. to Km. 219/000 to Km. 230/00	402.02	M/s Keshar Construction Co.	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
83.	50	P.R. to Km. 45/00 to Km. 55/00	328.28	M.S. Panjabi	-do-	-	Work is in progress.

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
84.	50	P.R. to Km. 90/00 to Km. 97/00	293.82	M/s N.K. Gadge	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
85.	204	P.R. to Km. 124/00 to 137/285	188.68	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
86.	6	P.R. to Km. 240.00 to 247.400	303.89	M/s Oberoi Const.	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
87.	6	P.R. to Km. 269/400 to 303/500	287.60	M/s G.M. Kothari	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
88.	211	P.R. in Km. 243/00 to Km. 267/00	479.93	P.M. Chordia	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
89.	222	P.R. in Km. 590/400 to Km. 602/00	470.92	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
90.	211	P.R. in Km. 106/00 to Km. 115/00	272.79	M/s Deshmukh & Co.	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
91.	222	P.R. in Km. 515/00 to Km. 528/600	539.62	-	-do-	-	Tender stage
92.	6	Providing metal beam Crash barriers @ Km. 221/400 and major bridge across Wadi Nailah @ Km. 324/00 of NH-6	30.29	M/s Avadhoot Construction	-do-	-	Completed
93.	6	Construction of H.P. Culvert at Km. 358/400	20.89	M/s B.N. Agrawal	-do-	-	Completed
94.	6	Construction of 2 rows 1200 mm dia CD works at Km. 260/600	18.69	Shri Mayur Company	-do-	-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
95.	17	Widening of culverts of P.M.P. Road NH-17 in kn 310/00 to 400/00	73.63	M/s Vinod Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
96	17	IRQP in Km. 282/00 to 292/00	391.08	M/s Deepashr construction	-do-	-	Completed
97	17	IRQP in Km. 83/00 to 90/00	440.75	M/s R.K. Chandnani	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
98	17	IRQP in Km. 116/00 to 126/00 excluding Km. 119/00 to 121/00	485.82	M/s R.K. Chandnani	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
99	17	Side shoulders Km. 92/400 to 94/400 (Mangaon Village), Km. 103/00 to 105/00 (Lonere Village), Km. 124/00 to 126/00	313.37	M/s S.C. Thakur	-do-	-	Work in progress.
100	17	Reconstruction of HP drain work in Km. 100/100 to 142/00 and Widening of Culvert in Km. 100/00 to 154/300	633.47	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
101	17	IRQP in Km. 100/00 to 108/00	472.00	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
102	17	Improvement of accident prone spot in Km. 118/400 to 118/600, 121/600 to 122/00 and Km. 126/100 to 126/300	88.75	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
103	17	Rehabilitation of Kalwa bridge at Km. 561/00 to 561/200	29.57	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
104	13	Widening from Km. 0/000 to 3/000	1267.85	M/s Patil & Co.	-do-	-	Completed
105	13	Widening from Km. 3/000 to 6/000	1266.89	M/s Subhash Deshmukh & Co.	-do-	-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
106.	13	Widening from Km. 6/000 to 10/000	1249.55	M/s Autade & Co. Mangalvedha	-do-	-	Completed
107.	9	Widening from 241/200 to 244/000	1094.57	Mehul Construction Co.	-do-	-	Completed
108.	9	Widening in Km.269/800	184.41	M/s Yashshri - Ctn	-do-	-	Completed
109.	204	Widening in Km. 73/950 to 84/110 and IRQP from Km. 73/515 to 84/110	1132.62	M/s R.D. Samant	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
110.	222	Wdening/reconstruction of culverts in Km. 95/515 to Km. 161/515	195.28	A.L. Salunkhe	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
111.	9	Widening of narrow and weak bridge in Km. 252/800	149.89	-	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
112.	222	IRQP in Km. 140/00 to 154/00	671.92	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
113.	10	Raising of parapets in Ghat portion in Km. 48/00 to km. 58/00 of Pune- Nashik Road NH-50	41.09	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
114.	50	Widening of existing carriage way in Km. 139/600 to 140/650, Km. 142/500 to 143/100 and Km. 146/150 to 147/400	95.49	Shri S.R. Gite	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
115.	222	Widening/Reconstruction of culverts and CD works in Km. 206/00 to 303/100	343.27	M/s R.R. Kapoor	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
116.	222	Repairs to Major bridge at Km. 194/ 950	30.89	M/s R.K. Constructions	-do-	-	Work is in progress.

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
117.	50	IRQP to Km. 180/00 to 190/00	499.66	B.T. Kadlag	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
118.	211	Widenig of lane Km. 396/400 to 397/800 and Km. 401/100 to 404/200	300.91	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
119.	211	Reconstruction/widening of minor bridges @ Km. 443/630, 448/355, 445/950	225.57	M/s S.B. Raul	-do-	-	Work in progress.
120.	211	Reconstruction of masonry arch bridges and culverts in Km. 444/145, 446/245, 446/850, 450/185 and 446/130	117.13	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
121.	222	Widening of intermediate lane to two lane and stengthening in Km. 240 to 242/600, 247/200 to 252/00, 264/00 to 269/00 and 271/00 to 273/00	1011.83	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
122.	6 (N-D)	IRQP from Km. 379/00 390/00 and Km. 400/00 to Km. 405/00	753.96	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
123.	69	Reconstruction of minor bridge @ Km. 8/00	167.16	M/s D.C. Gurubaxani	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
124.	69	Junction improvement at Km. 24/00	70.74	M/s Musale Construction Co.	-do-	-	Completed
125.	6	Strenthening to Km. No. 209/00 to 220/00 of Nagpur Edlabad section of NH-6	978.49	M/s Oberoi Construction	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
126.	6	Strengthening to Km. No. 340/00 to 360/00 of Nagpur Edlabad section of NH-6	1979.66	M/s R.K. Sancheti	-do-	-	Completed

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
127.	6	IRQP to Km. 270/0 to 280/0	456.59	M/s A.M. Kothari	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
128.	6	IRQP from Km. 0/800 to 5/00	689.73	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
129.	69	IRQP from Km. 24/00 to 29/00 and 30/00 to 33/00	206.00	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
130	211	IRQP Km. 78/00 to Km. 90/00	445.52	Deshmukh Desai	-do-	-	Completed
131.	211	Strengthening from to Km. 363/00 to Km. 365/00 and 367/00 to 370/00	497.53	B.P. Punshi	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
132.	211	2009/10 Strengthening to Km. 90/00 to 100/00	497.16	B.S. Pawar	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
133.	9	Construction of Paved shoulder in Km. 324/300 to 328/600	491.82	R.G. Sagar	-do-	-	Work is in progress.
134.	222	Widening to two lane in Km. 315/00 to 321/00 and 332/00 to Km. 336/600	1077.30	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
135.	222	Recostruction of CD work in Km. 321/00 to Km. 332/00 and 342/010 to 361/00	336.72	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage
136.	222	Widening to two lane in Km. 303/100 to 315/00	1136.08	-	-do-	-	Tender stage
137.	211	IRQP from Km. 287/00 to 292/500	285.31	P.M. Chordia	-do-	-	Completed.
138.	222	Widening from single lane to two lane and strengthening in Km. 414/905 to 415/855, 416/300 to 419/00 and Km. 423/855 to 442/00	1997.00	-	-do-	-	Tender Stage

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
2010-11							
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
B. Works with NHAI:							
2007-08							
1.	7	Maintenance of NH-7 from MP/MH Border to Nagpur	Rs. 0.33 crores	NH Division No. 14, State PWD, Nagpur	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
2.	3	4-L from Km. 265.000 to Km. 380.000 in Dhule – Pimpalgaon sec	556	IRCON-SOMA Consortium	313.8 Ha.	104.08 crores	Completed
3.	3	4-L from Km. 440.000 to Km. 539.500	579	Gammon India Ltd. – Sadbhav – Billimoria Consortium	157.38 Ha	27.57 crores	Work is in progress.
4.	7	Design, Engineering, Finance, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border – Wainganga Bridge section from Km. 405.000 to Km. 485.000	Rs. 424 crores	M/s Ashoka Highways Limited	Yes [51.19 Ha.]	Rs. 22,98,06,979/-	Work is in progress.
5.	7	Short-Term Improvement and Routine Maintenance from Km. 9.200 to Km. 36.600	Rs. 18.88 crores	M/s D.P. Jain & Co. Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
2008-09							
6.	7	Maintenance of NH-7 from MP/MH Border to Nagpur	Rs. 1.18 crores	NH Division No. 14, State PWD, Nagpur	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
7.	3	4-Lanning from Km. 168.500 to 265.500	835	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd., M/s. HCC – Lang – Sadbhav	34 Ha.	46.47 crores	Work is in progress.

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
8	6	4-Lanning from Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border to Wainganga Bridge	424	Ashoka – IDFC Consortium Indian Zaidun-Leeng	51.19 Ha.	22.98 crores	Work is in progress.
9.	8	6-Lanning in Km. 263.000 to Km. 502.000	850	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd. – Deutsche Bank	Yes 110 Ha. required 60 Ha. 3(A) completed	yet to be decided	Work is in progress.
10.	7	IRQP in Km. 3.800 to Km. 9.200 (Km. 4.440 to Km. 9.2000)	Rs. 6.86 crores/ 09.06.2008	M/s Ankit Construction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
2009-10							
11.	3	4-Lanning from Km. 380.000 to 440.000	940	M/s L&T – ABL Consortium	51 Ha.	48.07 crores	Work is in progress.
12.	9	4-Lanning from Km. 40.000 to 144.000	1110	Navinya Buildcon – Atlantia Spa	Total Land to be acquired 304 Ha.	Rs. 1.93 cr. have been deposited with CALA for disburse- ment of compensation	Work is in progress.
13.	6	4-Laning Km. 100.000 to 167.800	567	IRB – MRM Consortium	74 Ha. required 72.30 Ha. 3(A) done 42.19 3(D) done	Yet to be decided by CALA	Tender Stage

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
14.	7	4-Lanning from Km. 689.000 Km. 723.000 in Kamptee – Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass of MP/MH Border– Nagpur sec (NS-1/BOT/MH)	1170.52	Oriental Structural Engineers Ltd.	120 Ha.	6.27 crores	Work is in progress.
15.	9	4-Laning Km. 144.000 to 249.000 in Pune – Solapur (Pkg.-II)	835	IL&FS Transportation Network Ltd.	Total 265.7 ha. land required out of which 139.5 ha. published in gazette and newspapers	Yet to be decided	Tender Stage
16.	17	4-laning of Panvel – Indapur Section of NH-17	942.69	–	215 Ha. required 175.33 3(D) done	Yet to be decided	Tender Stage
17.	7	Short-Term Repairs from Km. 94.000 to Km. 123.000	Rs. 1.50 crores/dt. 09.06.09	M/s Audarya Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
2010-11							
18.	7	Short-Term Repairs from Km. 153.000 to Km. 175.000	Rs. 1.99 crores/dt. 05.08.10	Tender invited	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
C. Works with BRO:							
2007-08							
1.	16	Major Bridge Somenpalli 75 Mtr. including approaches	384.94 lacs	Department	Yes. 171.58 Ha. Forest land	N.A.	Work is in progress.

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
2.	16	Construction of multicell box culvert 33.20 mtr	185.71 lacs	Department	Yes	Rs 14.79 lacs paid	Work is in progress.
3.	16	Widening/strengthening of sub-sector Km. 36.00 (Km. 263.340) to Km. 42.00 (Km. 269.340) and surfacing works on sector Km. 0.000 (Km. 227.340) to Km. 57.310	902.30 lacs	Department	Yes		Work is in progress.
4.	16	Construction of minor Br at Km. 20.60	320.44 lacs	Department			Work is in progress.
5.	16	Construction of minor Br at Km. 25.45	183.80 lacs	Department			Work is in progress.
2008-09							
1.	16	Construction of minor Br at Km. 32.03	198.61 lacs	Department			Work is in progress.
2.	16	Construction of multicell box culvert 33.20 mtr	203.40 lacs	Department			Work is in progress.
3.	16	IRMD (2008-09) at Km. 28.420	43.63 lacs	Department			Completed
2009-10							
Nil							
2010-11							
Nil							

Channels on Private DTH Platform

3698. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government/Doordarshan has allowed private Direct to Home (DTH) Service operators to telecast its free to air channels;

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

(c) whether the said operators are charging money from the customers for viewing the said channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the corrective measures 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) Yes, Madam. The clause 7.8 of the terms and conditions of license agreement for DTH Broadcast Service has provided that "The licensee shall carry or include in his DTH Service the TV channels which have been notified for mandatory and compulsory carriage as per the provisions of Section 8 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 as amended, except for the regional TV channels, failing which licensor shall be at liberty to take action as per clause 20.1 of this Agreement.

Provided further that the licensee shall carry other channels of Prasar Bharati not covered under this clause, on most favourable financial terms offered to any other channel".

(c) and (d) In DTH Service, all TV channels, whether Free-to-Air or Pay, are receivable through a Set Top Box only. The TV Channels, both Free to Air and Pay, are

encrypted and distributed directly to the subscribers through satellite, by DTH operator. In doing so the DTH operator incurs expenditure for providing TV channels to subscribers. Generally in subscription packages offered by DTH operators there are both Free to Air and Pay channels.

(e) Does not arise.

Private Security Agencies

3699. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several unregistered private security agencies are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such agencies functioning in the country, State-wise;

(d) the action taken against the owner of such agencies; and

(e) the steps taken to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, which is a Central Act, the power to grant licence to a private security agency vests in the State Government concerned. Action against such agencies which function without a valid licence is also required to be taken by the respective State Government. No data of unregistered security agencies functioning in various States is maintained by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Agricultural Based Industries

3700. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people who earn their livelihood from agriculture and agriculture based industries in the country including the hilly areas of Uttarakhand, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the contribution of agriculture based industries to the country's economy;

(c) whether the Government is taking any additional measures for promotion of agriculture based industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The information has been tabulated in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) The contribution of agriculture based industries to the country's economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 1.18% (at 2004-05 prices) for the year 2008-09. Statement-III depicts industry classification-wise details of contribution to the GDP.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing several Plan Schemes through the Ministry of Food Processing Ministry to provide financial assistance for the Establishment and Modernization of Food Processing Units, Development of Infrastructure, Establishing Food Testing Labs,

Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Promotion of Research and Development, Capacity Building and Human Resources Development. The Government has taken several fiscal incentive measures such as tax reduction, waiver/reduction of excise duty, reduction of custom duty on specific food items with a view to encourage the growth of Food Processing Industries and make these more competitive. The Government has also taken steps to focus on putting in place new institutions and strengthening up of existing institutional mechanisms for human resources development in the food processing sector as well as towards undertaking developmental activities in areas such grapes, meat and poultry processing. The initiatives taken by the Food Processing Ministry also include Establishment of a National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Setting up of Indian Grape Processing Board, Setting up of National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, Strengthening of Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) and Strengthening of State Nodal Agencies (SNA).

Besides this, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is also implementing various schemes for promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products with a view to maximize foreign exchange earning through increased export of agro products, to provide better income to the farmers and to create employment opportunities in rural areas by encouraging value added export of farm produce.

Statement-I

Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers as Against Total Working Population (2001 census)

Sl. No.	State	Total Agricultural Workers (Cultivators + Labour)	Total Working Population	Percentage (col. 3 out of col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	India	234088181	402234724	58.20

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21691686	34893859	62.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298140	482902	61.74
3.	Assam	4994305	9538591	52.36
4.	Bihar	21611365	27974606	77.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	7402489	9679871	76.47
6.	NCT of Delhi	53204	4545234	1.17
7.	Goa	86201	522855	16.49
8.	Gujarat	10964339	21255521	51.58
9.	Haryana	4296835	8377466	51.29
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2049041	2992461	68.47
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837935	3753815	48.96
12.	Jharkhand	6740803	10109030	66.68
13.	Karnataka	13110798	23534791	55.71
14.	Kerala	2345006	10283887	22.80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18438576	25793519	71.49
16.	Maharashtra	22628537	41173351	54.96
17.	Manipur	493335	945213	52.19
18.	Meghalaya	638704	970146	65.84
19.	Mizoram	283115	467159	60.60
20.	Nagaland	579752	847796	68.38
21.	Odisha	9246765	14276488	64.77
22.	Punjab	3554928	9127474	38.95
23.	Rajasthan	15663785	23766655	65.91
24.	Sikkim	148258	263043	56.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	13753669	27878282	49.33

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	589432	1159561	50.83
27.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Island	26630	136254	19.54
28.	UT of Chandigargh	2704	340422	0.79
29.	UT of Dadar and Nagar Haveli	54185	114122	47.48
30.	UT of Daman and Diu	5357	72791	7.36
31.	UT of Lakshadweep	0	15354	0.00
32.	UT of Puducherry	83151	342655	24.27
33.	Uttar Pradesh	35568473	53983824	65.89
34.	Uttarakhand	1829799	3134036	58.38
35.	West Bengal	13016879	29481690	44.15

Statement-II

*Percentage of Workers in Agri-based Industries (National Industrial Classification 151 to 154)
out of Total Working Population in Industrial Sector*

Sl. No.	All India/State/UT	Total workers in agri-based industries	Total Working Population in Industrial sector	% of agri-based workers (col. 3 out of col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	All India	5437259	167778307	3.24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396638	13175456	3.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1743	184762	0.95
3.	Assam	104519	4518935	2.31
4.	Bihar	328424	6387860	5.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	86610	2274563	3.81
6.	Goa	11078	436654	2.54
7.	Gujarat	194158	10300447	1.88

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	135873	4032661	3.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21903	940411	2.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28261	1947663	1.45
11.	Jharkhand	107683	3374084	3.19
12.	Karnataka	260202	10437359	2.49
13.	Kerala	317955	7938016	4.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	288526	7357125	3.92
15.	Maharashtra	566201	18397338	3.08
16.	Manipur	7223	450283	1.60
17.	Meghalaya	2929	331501	0.88
18.	Mizoram	2003	184044	1.09
19.	NCT of Delhi	90980	4503795	2.02
20.	Nagaland	2679	268044	1.00
21.	Odisha	128322	4935816	2.60
22.	Punjab	186643	5538178	3.37
23.	Rajasthan	243179	8093298	3.00
24.	Sikkim	922	114785	0.80
25.	Tamil Nadu	419092	14067345	2.98
26.	Tripura	8652	558755	1.55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	907964	18344823	4.95
28.	Uttarakhand	49760	1313176	3.79
29.	West Bengal	515823	16521559	3.12
30.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8252	109624	7.53
31.	UT of Chandigarh	4165	337718	1.23

1	2	3	4	5
32.	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	628	59937	1.05
33.	UT of Daman and Diu	728	67434	1.08
34.	UT of Lakshadweep islands	996	15354	6.49
35.	UT of Puducherry	6540	259504	2.52

Statement-III

Contribution of Agriculture Based Industries (National Industrial Classification 151 to 154) to Gross Domestic Product (at 2004-05 Prices for the Year 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Description	Total Amount (Rs. in crore)	Percentage
1.	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables & oils	11523	0.28 (approx.)
2.	Dairy products	4727	0.11
3.	Grain mill products	12714	0.30 (approx)
4.	Other food products	20160	0.48
Total of the four groups		49124	1.18
GDP (Total economy) at 2004-05 prices for the year 2008-09		4154973	

[English]

Price of Ginger

3701. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of dry ginger have increased in the recent past due to shortfall in global production and supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the ginger production during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The prices of ginger in domestic market has increased by 101.73% during the period 2006 to 2009, due to decrease in production of ginger by 5% during the corresponding period in the country.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz (i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) (ii) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for the holistic development of horticulture sector by

adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticultural crops including ginger.

The financial assistance provided under the above schemes to boost the production of spices including ginger in the country is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Release			Allocation
NIHM	7891.72	10045.38	7386.32	6104.68
HMNEH	1486.87	1748.60	1464.71	1809.90
Total	9378.59	11793.98	8851.03	7914.58

Macro Management of Agriculture

3702. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released funds under the Macro Management of Agriculture scheme during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details of the funds released to various States including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has revised the scheme to improve its efficacy in supplementing and complementing the efforts of the States for enhancement of agricultural production during 2008-09;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which such revisions has been able to achieve the target set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement showing State-wise release

of funds, including Madhya Pradesh during the year 2010-11 (upt 12th August) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Major revisions made are:—

- (i) A new allocation criteria, based on two parameters of gross cropped area and area under small and marginal holdings with 50% weightage for each.
- (ii) Central Assistance to the States/UTs as 100% grant.
- (iii) Subsidy pattern made uniform.
- (iv) Two new components added namely, (a) Pulses and Oilseeds crop production programmes for the areas not covered under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and (b) "Reclamation of Acidic Soil" along with the existing component of "Reclamation of Alkali Soil".
- (v) Ceiling of 'New Initiatives' increased from 10% to 20% of the allocation.
- (vi) At least 33% of the funds earmarked for small, marginal and women farmers.

(e) All work plans have been approved and implemented in accordance with revised scheme since 2008-09 enabling achievement of its targets.

Statement

State-wise Allocation and Release of funds during the year 2010-11 (as on 12.08.2010)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11	
		Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6307.19	3153.60

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3021.00	1510.50
3.	Assam	2337.00	1168.50
4.	Bihar	3857.48	1918.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	2081.71	1040.85
6.	Goa	45.51	22.75
7.	Gujarat	3657.56	1828.78
8.	Haryana	1008.04	567.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2015.79	1005.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3716.06	958.03
11.	Jharkhand	1676.45	538.22
12.	Karnataka	4789.57	2394.78
13.	Kerala	1183.85	591.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6165.40	3082.70
15.	Maharashtra	8910.17	4455.09
16.	Manipur	3021.00	1510.50
17.	Mizoram	2109.00	1054.50
18.	Meghalaya	3420.00	1710.00
19.	Nagaland	3420.00	1710.00
20.	Odisha	3199.44	1599.72
21.	Punjab	1627.27	813.64
22.	Rajasthan	5585.15	2792.57
23.	Sikkim	2736.00	1368.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3283.01	1641.51
25.	Tripura	2736.00	1368.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10879.01	5439.51

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	2322.54	1161.27
28.	West Bengal	4288.79	2144.40
29.	Delhi	50.00	
30.	Puducherry	50.00	25.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	4.00
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	3.00
34.	Lakshadweep	6.00	
35.	Daman and Diu	6.00	3.00
Total		99526.00	48585.16

[Translation]

Setting up of Central Agricultural University

3703. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new Central Agricultural Universities in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Higher agriculture education is a State subject, and agriculture universities are normally established by the respective State Governments. Setting up a central

agricultural university is considered in special circumstances and special needs of certain areas such as the N.E. region or Bundelkhand. While Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have expressed a desire for establishment of central agricultural universities in their States, no concrete proposal for setting up a central agricultural university in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar or Odisha is presently under consideration in the Government.

[English]

Settlement of Claims under NAIS

3704. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that farmers covered under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) have to wait for more than one year to receive their claims despite being declared drought hit;

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

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from experts and NGOs on measures to strengthen the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Sometimes, queries are received from the farmers for settlement of claims based on declaration of drought/flood by State Governments. As per the provisions of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), settlement of claims are not related to the declarations of drought/flood, but it is done solely on the basis of yield data submitted by the State Government arrived through

requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) within stipulated cut off dates. Normally, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) which is the Implementing Agency of NAIS, processes the admissible claims within one month after the receipt of yield data from the concerned State Government. Claims if any, are paid immediately thereafter provided the share of funds of the Central and State Government have been received by the AIC.

However, sometimes, due to discrepancies in yield data, legal cases, etc. settlement of claims are delayed and requests from the States/farming community for early settlement of the claims are received. Under such circumstances the matters are promptly referred to the Implementing Agency (i.e. AIC) for taking urgent action and as far as possible, all the complaints are suitably addressed wherever feasible.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The suggestions with respect to reduction in unit area of insurance, increase in indemnity level, broad-basis of calculation of threshold yield, early settlement of claims, pre-sowing/planting risk etc. to strengthen the scheme have been received from various quarters of farming community and States from time to time. Based on the suggestions, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) incorporating improvements with reference to the above mentioned suggestions has been prepared by Government.

Prison Outings

3705. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the convicts/undertrials are permitted to leave the jail premises for reasons other than regular bail during the period of their custody/sentence;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grounds for granting such permission alongwith the guidelines laid down in this regard;

(c) whether any irregularity in such cases have been reported/noticed in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases reported/noticed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether such matters have been investigated;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the connivance of police/prison officials has been identified in such matters; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Prison' is a State subject under list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

Leave/special leave is a concession granted by the Head of the Prison Department/Inspector General of Prisons on behalf of the State Governments/UT Administrations as per the prescribed guidelines laid down in the prison manuals of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. However, as per the Model Prison Manual prepared by the Government of India and circulated to all the State Governments/UT Administrations, the convict prisoners are allowed leave/special leave in the form of parole/furlough to visit their homes. The leave is granted to them on the ground of good conduct and the quantum of sentence awarded to them. Special leave is granted in special situations such as death, serious illness or marriage of their family members etc.

(c) As per the report received from the Government of NCT Delhi, no such irregularity has been noticed/ reported to them.

(d) to (h) Does not arise.

Construction of By-pass in Haryana

3706. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the

Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to construct by-pass in Haryana at a cost of Rs. 150 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of by-pass at Tosham in Bhiwani is under consideration of the Government/ NHAI; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No bypass costing Rs 150 crore has been sanctioned in Haryana. However, a number of bypasses forming part of 4/6 laning projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are in progress. Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Regarding Construction of Bypass in Haryana

Sl. No.	Project	Name of the place bypassed	Total length (km.)
1	2	3	4
1	4/6 laning of Bahadurgarh-Rohatak section of NH-10	Bahadurgarh bypass Rohatak bypass	13.35 24.00
2	4 laning of Rohtak-Bawal section of NH-71	Dighal bypass Gudda bypass	2.40 2.50

1	2	3	4
		Silani bypass	1.80
		Dadanpur bypass	1.70
		Rewari bypass	12.45
3.	4-laning of Rohtak-Panipat section of NH-71A	Rohtak bypass	13.60
		Brahmanwas bypass	2.40
		Jasis, Ghilour, Rukhi bypass	8.065
		Mahra bypass	1.85
		Gohana bypass	7.56
		Panipat bypass	5.06
4.	4-laning of Rohtak-Hissar section of NH-10	Madina bypass	4.37
		Kharkhara bypass	4.90
		Maham bypass	6.90
		Hansi bypass	13.80

Agricultural Technology

3707. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made various provisions through different mediums to make the farmers of the country aware of the latest techniques in farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake current measures to provide technical knowhow to the farmers more effectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a number of schemes to disseminate latest available technology and agricultural know-how through different media to farmers. The details may be seen at Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Recently, the schemes namely 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Refoms' and 'Establishment of Agri-clinics and Agri-business centres' have been modified and strengthened to disseminate technologies more effectively.

Under the Kisan Call Centres scheme, Kisan Knowledge Management System has been developed so as to assist the Kisan Call Centre agents to access relevant agriculture information easily and provide information on real time basis to the farmers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Medium	Activities
1	2	3
1.	Mass Media	Existing infrastructure of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Rac being utilized to make the farmers aware about bio-technologies under the Scheme "Mass Media Support Agriculture Extension". A 30-minute programme is be telecast 5-6 days a week through National, 18 Regional Kend and 180 High Power/Low Power Transmitters of Doordarsh; Similarly, 96 Rural FM Radio

1	2	3
		Stations of All India Radio are being utilized to broadcast 30 minutes of programme for farmers 6 days a week.
		With a view to create awareness about the assistance available under various schemes, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a "Focused Advertisement Campaign" through electronic as well as print Media.
2.	Kisan Call Centre (KCC)	One of the objectives of the Kisan Call Centre is to provide latest information about agricultural technology to the farmers on their demand. At present the Kisan Call Centres are functioning from 25 locations of the country covering all the States/UTs including backward and rural areas. The Kisan Call Centers are accessible through toll-free number 1800-180-1551 from all telephone networks (including mobile phones) from 6 AM to 10 PM on all 7 days of the week.
3.	Farmers Field school/Farm School	In order to make latest technology and agricultural know-how available to farmers in different parts of the country demonstrations on improved crop production technologies and Farmers trainings on Farmers' Field School (FFS) pattern are being organized under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). The progressive farmers train other farmers in Farm school

1	2	3
		under the "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" Scheme.
4.	Agri-Ventures	The scheme "Establishment of Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres" promotes the involvement of agripreneurs to supplement the efforts of public extension system by way of setting up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas. These agripreneurs are actively involved in providing advisory and extension services including know-how to the farmers at grass root level.
5.	Through Agricultural Universities, KVKs and other institutions	ICAR has created a network of 577 KVKs in the country aiming at assessment, refinement and demonstration of improved agricultural technology/product, besides conducting training to extension personnel.
		Under the scheme "Developing and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds", assistance is provided to various implementing agencies, State Governments/UT Administrations for imparting training on seed production and technology to the farmers, training to officials engaged in seed and public awareness campaign through State Agricultural Universities, Scientific Organizations/Institutes on use of biotechnology in agriculture.

1	2	3
6. Information Technology	Information is being disseminated through 75 portals/sites run on various Divisions/Directorates of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is supporting e-Governance activities in the State agriculture. and allied Departments through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Informatics and systems" of which one component is 'Strengthening of IT Apparatus in Agriculture and Cooperation in the States and Union Territories (AGRISNET)'. States/Union Territories specific services are delivered under this component. Since inception, funds have been released for implementing the scheme to 23 States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh.	

[Translation]

GM Crops

3708. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the farmers in the country are opposed to Genetically Modified (GM) crops and do not use GM food items for religious and cultural purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor indicating the negative traits of GM crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Bt. Cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop commercially approved for cultivation by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Farmers preference for Bt. cotton is clearly reflected from the increase in area to 80 lakh hectare (anticipated) in 2009-10 as compared to 29000 hectare in 2002-03. Cultivation of Bt. cotton has resulted in 31% increase in yield, 39% reduction in pesticide usage and more than 80% increase in profitability for the farmers (ISAAA 2009). No GM food crops have been released for commercial cultivation in India so far. Bt. brinjal had been approved for commercial cultivation by GEAC but has been placed under moratorium by order dated 9th February, 2010 of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Several concerns have been expressed regarding issues of risk to human health and environment from use of GM crops particularly during the public consultations on Bt brinjal. Government of India has, therefore, adopted a case by case approach to assess safety concerns in respect of each transgenic event. All issues relating to bio-safety, environmental safety etc., have been entrusted to a strict regulatory regime under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. GM crops can only be released in India after all the regulatory agencies are fully satisfied about the safety.

Rate of TV Channels

3709. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide bouquet of channels and at cheaper rates to the Direct To Home subscribers; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this facility is likely to be provided all over the country including in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a Tariff order for addressable systems namely the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21.07.2010, which is also applicable to DTH Services. The clause 6 of this tariff order provides as under:—

Mandatory offering of pay channels on a-la-carte basis to ordinary subscribers and charges therefor: (1) Every service provider providing broadcasting services or cable services to its subscribers using an addressable system shall, from the date of coming into force of this Order, offer or cause to offer all pay channels offered by it to its subscribers on a-la-carte basis and shall specify the maximum retail price for each pay channel, as payable by the ordinary subscriber:—

Provided that in the case of direct to home service, a direct to home operator who is unable to offer all its pay channels to its subscribers on a-la-carte basis on the date of coming into force of this order due to any technical reason, shall offer all its pay channels on a-la-carte basis to its subscribers with effect from a date not later than the 1st day of January, 2011.

- (2) It shall be open to a service provider, while offering its pay channels on a-la-carte basis and specifying a-la-carte rates for each of them under clause (1), to specify a minimum subscription period, not exceeding three months, for subscribing to a pay channel on a-la-carte basis by a subscriber.
- (3) Every service provider providing broadcasting services or cable services to subscribers using an addressable system may, in addition to the offering of pay channels on a-la-carte basis under sub-clause (1), also offer bouquets of channels, in which case, it shall specify the

maximum retail price for each such bouquet applicable to its ordinary subscribers.

- (4) It shall be open to the service provider to specify a minimum monthly subscription, not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees (exclusive of taxes) per month per subscriber, towards channels chosen by the subscriber, either a-la-carte or bouquet, for availing the services of such service provider.

The provisions of this tariff order shall be applicable with effect from 1st September 2010.

TV Channels and Newspapers Empanelled with DAVP

3710. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

- (a) the number of newspapers and television channels approved by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for issuing advertisements, media-wise;
- (b) the total number of advertisements issued by them during each of the last three years and the current year, media-wise;
- (c) the number of advertisements issued by medium and small newspapers under the advertisement policy during the said period;
- (d) the number of applications received by the Government from the various newspapers including regional newspapers for media empanelment with DAVP during the said period alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;
- (e) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared; and
- (f) the details of special package for the

newspapers published from non-source areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The number of newspapers and television channels, approved by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for issuing advertisements (as on 12.08.2010), is as under:

Print Media	:	4648
Audio-visual Media	:	203

(b) The total number of advertisements issued by them during the last three years and the current year, is as under:—

Year	Print Media	Audio-visual Media
2007-08	15979	94
2008-09	13077	184
2009-10	13829	325
2010-11	5404	44

(as on 12.08.10)

(c) The number of advertisements issued by medium and small newspapers under the advertisement policy during the said period, is as under:—

Year	Medium	Small
2007-08	12001	7504
2008-09	10521	6981
2009-10	10182	6405
2010-11	3788	2355

(as on 12.08.10)

(d) and (e) The data is being collected.

(f) No special package has been announced in the recent past, for the newspapers published from backward/remote areas of the country.

[English]

NH Projects in NER

3711. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects under implementation for development and improvement of National Highways in the North Eastern Region (NER), State-wise;

(b) the status of each project including the time schedule for completion of the same;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the National Highway No.51 from Guwahati to Tezpur is in a dilapidated condition; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for maintenance and repair of the said highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of projects under implementation for development and improvement of National Highways in the North Eastern Region (NER) is given at Statement-I. Whereas Development of National Highways is a continuous process, overall completion target for ongoing works is March, 2015.

(c) State-wise allocation and expenditure under NH (O) is at Statement-II. In addition to development of roads under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE) allocation during 2010-11 is Rs. 1500.00 crore and expenditure up to July 2010 is Rs. 83.80 crore.

(d) and (e) The road from Guwahati to Tezpur in Assam is NH-52 and not NH-51. This NH is being

maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available funds.

Statement-I

Details of projects under implementation for development and improvement of National Highways in the North Eastern Region (NER), State-wise is as under

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Details of Projects	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	19	2303.00
Assam	68	6262.60
Manipur	23	276.48
Meghalaya	20	262.11
Mizoram	14	301.00
Nagaland	12	162.86
Sikkim	5	119.85
Tripura	8	11.63

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated under NH(O) and utilized so far during current year is as under

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	0.00
Assam	82.00	12.44
Manipur	27.00	5.08

1	2	3
Meghalaya	41.00	3.46
Mizoram	19.00	0.00
Nagaland	27.00	4.26
Total State PWD	203.00	25.24
Total BRO in NER	261.70	39.26
Total for NHAI*	-	245.00

*For 4-laning from Silchar to Srirampur as part of East-West Corridor under NHDP-II.

[Translation]

Status of Hyderabad-Bangalore NH Project

3712. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Hyderabad to Bangalore National Highway project;

(b) whether the work on the said highway is going on at a slow pace;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the schedule for completion of this highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Several stretches of National Highway projects between Hyderabad and Bangalore section on NH-7 have been completed. However, some projects have been delayed mainly due to delay in obtaining clearances of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) from Railways. The project-wise status is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Works under Hyderabad to Bangalore Section of NH-7*

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch	Length Km.	Likely Date of Completion	Progress as on July, 2010
	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	NS-23 (AP) (Balance work) From km. 464 to km. 474 of Nagpur-Hyderabad section and km. 9.4 to km. 22.3 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	22.90	31.10.2010	89%
2.	NS-9 (AP) From km. 22.300 to km. 34.100 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	11.80	—	completed
3.	NS-2/BOT/AP-3 From km. 34.100 to km. 80.000 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	46.16	—	Completed
4.	NS-2/BOT/AP-4 From km. 80.000 to km. 135.740 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	55.74	—	Completed
5.	NS-2/BOT/AP-5 From km. 135.740 to km. 211.000 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	75.26	—	Completed
6.	ADB-II/C-10 Km. 211 to 251 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	40.00	31.12.2010	83.10%
7.	ADB-II/C-11 Km. 251 to 293.4 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	42.40	31.12.2010	82.858%
8.	ADB-II/C-12 Km. 293.4 to 336 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section	42.60	31.12.2010	86.09%
9.	ADB-II/C-13 Km. 336 to 376 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section	40.00	31.12.2010	87.26%
10.	ADB-II/C-14 Km. 376 to 418 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section	42.00	31.12.2010	85.77%

1	2	3	4	5
11.	ADB-II/C-15 Km. 418 to 463.6 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section	45.60	31.12.2010	88.37%
Karnataka				
12.	Km. 524.00 to km. 527.00 and km. 535.00 to km. 539.00 near Devanhalli Package No. NS-10 (KNT)	7 (6-lane)	—	Completed
13.	Nandi Junction to Hebbal (Km. 527/0 to km. 535/0 and km. 539/0 to km. 556/0) Package No. NS-24/KNT	25 (6-lane)	—	Completed
14.	AP/Karnataka border to Avathi Village (Km. 463.6 to Km 524.0) Package No. NS-2/BOT/KNT-1	60(4-lane)	—	Substantially Completed
15.	The up-gradation of NH-7 from Hebbal to New Bangalore International Airport from Km. 534.720 to 556.840 (Phase-VII)	22.12	—	Agreement signed on 09.03.2010 with M/s Navyuga Engg.

Loans under PMEGP

3713. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide loans for employment of the youth under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of loans granted and released to such youth during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise separately;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to sanction such loans;

(d) the total number of defaulters registered in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c), The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has been implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up 'micro enterprises', through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal agency at the national level and through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres at the State/Union Territories level, with involvement of banks. Under PMEGP, margin money assistance is provided to the interested persons for setting up new micro enterprises in manufacturing or service sector with substantial credit extended by banks depending upon the project cost and

location/category of the beneficiary. PMEGP was introduced in 2008-09 by merging the erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation

Programme. PMEGP is implemented in both rural as well as urban areas, throughout the country. The margin money assistance provided under PMEGP is as under:-

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP Area (location of project/unit)	Beneficiary's Contribution (% of project cost)	Rate of Margin Money Subsidy (% of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-ervicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)	05%	25%	35%

PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territory level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks. The State/UT-wise details of margin money utilised under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10, and of funds allocated for 2010-11 are given at Statement.

The criteria for eligibility for the beneficiaries under PMEGP include:—

- (i) the beneficiary should be of 18 years of age or above;
- (ii) only one person from one family is eligible;
- (iii) fixed capital investment should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh per worker employed in areas other than hilly areas (Rs. 1.5 lakh in hilly areas);
- (iv) for setting up of projects costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the Business/Services sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification;
- (v) assistance under the scheme is available only

for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP;

- (vi) the beneficiary will contribute 10 per cent of the project cost as own contribution (5 per cent for certain weaker-sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women, Ex-servicemen, etc.).

KVIC being the nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP, assigns targets to its field offices/KVIBs of States/Union Territories and State Governments. District-wise target is decided by State Level Bankers' Coordination Committee (SLBCC). KVIC also identifies the Nodal Bank Branches in consultation with State Governments and places the Margin Money (subsidy) with these branches both for rural and urban areas.

Targets under PMEGP are decided on the basis of the criteria of rural population of the State, backwardness of the State, past performance of the State under REGP/ PMEGP Scheme, urban unemployment level, etc.

The decision as to whether to sanction loan to a beneficiary recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) is finally taken by the Banks.

- (d) PMEGP was introduced only about two years back, and the lock-in period of margin money subsidy is

for 3 years and hence the occasion for defaulters in loan repayment has not arisen as yet.

(e) In view of the answer given to (d) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money utilized under the PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and those allocated for 2010-11

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Amount Utilized under PMEGP		Amount allocated for 2010-11
		2008-09	2009-10*	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	9.74	40.63	159.98
2.	Delhi	0.70	60.00	433.66
3.	Haryana	1190.28	1344.07	1387.82
4.	Himachal Pradesh	392.77	615.20	971.78
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	1803.94	1367.82
6.	Punjab	951.00	2106.77	1317.28
7.	Rajasthan	1503.58	2867.87	3807.83
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.53	50.48	171.83
9.	Bihar	4201.22	1123.50	8760.64
10.	Jharkhand	958.00	779.36	3907.36
11.	Odisha	2419.53	3881.64	4449.26
12.	West Bengal	5135.37	9055.84	5343.17
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.45	97.02	431.09
14.	Assam	890.20	1895.36	4469.66

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	0.00	181.15	604.59
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	645.03	856.94
17.	Mizoram	0.00	265.17	451.52
18.	Nagaland	9.62	33.95	714.16
19.	Sikkim	22.45	120.81	295.54
20.	Tripura	32.02	417.25	536.50
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2582.54	8956.39	4898.94
22.	Karnataka	2510.48	3000.78	2896.02
23.	Kerala	671.33	3007.44	2686.19
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	155.39
25.	Puducherry	19.40	28.33	171.27
26.	Tamil Nadu	2328.54	5677.29	3389.80
27.	Goa	2.10	168.90	435.71
28.	Gujarat	659.33	1866.06	2542.54
29.	Maharashtra	2455.61	4755.29	4793.82
30.	Chhattisgarh	1318.62	1582.05	2983.57
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1143.48	3295.87	5440.13
32.	Uttarakhand	456.52	1017.49	1120.18
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7984.31	13529.03	11648.08
Grand Total		40864.72	74276.44	83600.07

*Provisional.

[English]

Impact of Chinese Import

3714. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small and Medium Enterprises in the country have been severely affected due to the increase of Chinese imports and eroding the market share of domestic companies in this sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure the competitiveness of domestic SMEs from such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Imports from other countries, including China, could either be used as raw material/ components for further production or as substitutes for domestically produced goods. As such, the precise effect of imported goods on small and medium enterprises in the country is varied and not quantifiable. No data is available on the affect due to the increase of Chinese imports on the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the country.

(b) The Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiates anti-dumping investigations on the basis of applications filed by domestic industries, SME or otherwise, with prima-facie evidence of dumping/ countervailable subsidy, injury and causal link between the dumped/subsidised goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. The DGAD does not maintain any record of the status of the applicant (*i.e.* whether the applicant is a SME or otherwise).

In order to ensure competitiveness of domestic SMEs, Government has launched National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP). In addition, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme also help SMEs in this direction.

Four Laning of NH-5

3715. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for converting NH-5 into four lane from Phuladi Chhak, Balaso to Jharpokharia to connect NH-6 *via* Baripada in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Highway(NH) stretch of erstwhile NH-5 (new NH-18) from Phuladi Chhak Balasore to Jharpokharia to connect erstwhile NH-6 (New NH-49) *via* Baripada in Odisha has been identified for widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders with the provision of capacity augmentation for widening to 4-lane based on the traffic intensity for which an allocation of Rs. 3.39 crore has been made during the current year for preparation of Detailed Project Preparation.

[Translation]

Cow Sheds

3716. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to construct cow sheds and cow shelters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) This department does not have any scheme to construct cow sheds and cow shelters in the country.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Habitation on NH Routes

3717. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/NHAI have any policy for avoiding densely populated areas while planning for expansion/construction of National Highways/Express Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the construction of by-passes in this regard has led to cost escalation of such projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, NH-wise and State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government/NHAI have taken up the matter of heavy residential/commercial constructions in the vicinity of the NH impeding the expansion projects therein; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the laid down guiding principles covering route selection and highway location, it is advisable to by-pass the built-up area staying well clear of the limits upto which the town or village is anticipated to grow in future as highways through villages and towns increase traffic hazards and cause delay and congestion. Generally this aspect is duly considered while planning National Expressways or for the improvement/widening of National Highways (NHs) taken up under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). For stretches of NHs not included under NHDP, the provision of bypasses are selectively made keeping in view the

availability of funds, density of through traffic, developments taking place in and around the NH sections and inter-se priority.

(c) and (d) The provision of bypasses in any project is made as per specific project requirements and the cost implications thereof are also included in the total project cost. Separate analysis for determining increase in project costs for providing bypasses are not made.

(e) and (f) The Government has enacted the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 for control of land within the NHs, Right of Way (ROW) and traffic moving on the NHs and also for removal of unauthorized occupation thereon. The Act was brought into force on 27.1.2005. The Ministry has taken up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of this Act with the State Governments from time to time. The matter of controlling of construction activities beyond the ROW of the NHs is the subject matter of the State Governments concerned.

Problem of Deep Sea Fisheries

3718. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether diverse problems are being faced by fisheries associations including availability of crew and visas are affecting deep sea fisheries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the steps taken by the Union Government to address these problems; and
- (d) other measures taken/proposed to be taken to help deep sea fishery industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) No, Madam. A number of representations have been

received in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) from deep-sea fishing Industry that conditions stipulated with the Letter of Permission (LOP) regarding manning of deep-sea fishing vessels are extremely hard to meet due to acute shortage of trained crew in the country. The matter was *inter-alia* considered by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries (EC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (DADF), and on the recommendation of the EC, it has been decided that LOP holder deep-sea fishing vessels will be allowed to operate with a minimum 25% Indian crew. An order in this regard granting relaxation in manning norm to LOP vessels has already been issued vide OM No. 21001/17/2007-Fy (Ind) dated 11.09.2008. Apart from above, in consultation with the deep-sea fishing Industry, the Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET), Cochin has also proposed a training program to produce trained man power for deep-sea fishing sector.

Statement

No. 21001/17/2007-Fy (Ind)

Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Animal Husbandry,
Dairying and Fisheries

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 11th September, 2008

Office Memorandum

Subject: Manning of deep sea fishing vessels.

The issue regarding manning of deep-sea fishing vessels has been under consideration of the department for some time. The conditions of the Letter of Permission (LOP) issued to the deep-sea fishing vessel operators stipulate a minimum of 25% Indian crew on board at the time of commencement of operations. The foreign crew is required to be phased out at the rate of 15% per annum.

This department has received several representations from deep-sea fishing industry that these conditions are

extremely hard to meet due to acute shortage of trained crew in the country. The matter has been considered and examined thoroughly by the Inter-ministerial Empowered Committee (EC) on marine fisheries, and the EC has advised that the department may, subject to the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act consider relaxation in condition pertaining to engagement of crew in order to encourage un-interrupted operations of deep-sea fishing vessels as this condition is acting as a barrier to deep sea fishing operations. Further, since the deep sea fishing industry in the country is at a nascent stage, steps need to be taken to remove such artificial barriers towards exploitation of our deep-sea resources.

In view of this situation and the recommendation of the EC, it has been decided, with the approval of the competent authority, that the LOP holder deep-sea fishing vessels will be allowed to operate with a minimum 25% Indian crew without any further conditions. Subsequently, the Department would work out a scheme, in consultation with the Industry, to post apprentices onboard fishing vessels to develop requisite skills and experience for future operations.

(Tarun Shridhar)
Joint Secretary (Fisheries)
Fax No. 011-2338403

Distribution: As per the list

Copy for information to:-

1. All India Association of Deep Sea Fisheries, Chennai
2. Fishing Trawlers and Allied Industries Owners' Welfare Asso., Vishakhapatnam

[Translation]

Production cost of Sugarcane

3719. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the production cost of sugarcane;

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

(c) whether the cost of production of sugarcane varies considerably from State to State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Cost of production (in Rs. per quintal) of sugarcane, which includes all actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner, Interest on value of owned capital assests (excluding land), Rental value of owned land and rent paid for leased in land and Imputed value of family labour, for the selected States for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.08	88.71	106.06
2.	Haryana	90.48	92.37	96.52
3.	Karnataka	73.83	63.62	48.46
4.	Maharashtra	94.91	80.15	76.29
5.	Tamil Nadu	77.30	78.22	73.45
6.	Uttar Pradesh	68.86	68.49	73.35
7.	Uttarakhand	58.03	66.37	57.77

(c) and (d) The cost of production varied from Rs.48.46 per quintal in Karnataka to Rs. 106.06 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08. The fair and remunerative price of sugarcane has been increased by the Central Government from Rs. 129.84 per quintal in 2009-10 to Rs.139.12 per quintal for the year 2010-11.

[English]

MGP for Arecanut

3720. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka regarding Minimum Guaranteed Price (MGP) for Arecanut;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of Karnataka requested the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to sanction 10,000 MT of arecanut (6000 MT white variety + 4000 MT red variety) for procurement under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). However, as per the provisions of MIS, the Department has sanctioned procurement of 6000 MT of arecanut (white variety) at the Market Intervention Price (MIP) of Rs.6,900/-per MT during 2009-10.

Network for Natural Disaster Mitigation

3721. SHRI ELANGO VAN T.K.S.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a pilot project with Japan to evolve a network for natural disaster mitigation and recovery;

(b) if so, whether the project is funded by the Japan Science Technology Agency and the project would involve IITs, National Geographical Research Institute; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial implication alongwith the time frame for fulfillment of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Hyderabad, alongwith five other academic institutions and research laboratories (IIT) Kanpur, IIT Chennai, India Metrological Department Hyderabad, National Geophysical Research Institute and International Institute of Information Technology (IIT) Hyderabad have taken up a Research and Development Project on "Information Network for Natural Disaster Mitigation and Recovery" in collaboration with Japanese Universities. The project is fully funded by the Japanese Science and Technology Agency. The duration of the project is five years with an outlay of Rs.5 crore. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will be the coordinating Agency from the Japanese side and IIT Hyderabad will be the coordinating institution from the Indian side.

Closure of SAI Hostels

3722. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of hostels functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the country are being closed;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government has any plan to strengthen such hostels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The trainees under Sports Authority of India (SAI) Promotional Schemes are provided Boarding,

Lodging, Competition Exposure, Sports Kit, Medical, Insurance etc. Training is imparted by experienced coaches with scientific backup.

[Translation]

Allocation under CRF

3723. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHAKHAWAT:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difference of funds allocated and released in any financial year under the Central Road Fund lapsed after expiry of the financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not carrying forward the difference of the amount allocated and released to the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Central Road Fund (CRF) is a non-lapsable fund. The release of funds from CRF depends on the utilization of the released amount and the progress of works approved on the basis of the proposals submitted by the respective State Governments and implemented by them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Training to Fishermen

3724. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vietnam is imparting training to Indian fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits accruing to the Indian fishermen from such training alongwith their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has not made any arrangement of training to Indian fishermen by Vietnam, nor is any information available of any other formal arrangement for such training.

[Translation]

NFFA to Awards

3725. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports about major controversies in awarding the National Film Festival Award (NFFA) in the past few years;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so the outcome of such investigation;

(e) whether the Government has laid down any criteria for the said awards;

(f) if so, the detail thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such controversies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Madam, there have been no major controversies in awarding National Film Awards (NFA) in the past few years.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

(e) to (g) National Film Awards are governed by Regulations, which are published and put in the public domain including placing it on the website, *www.dff.nic.in*. The Awards are decided on merit by an independent jury comprising, inter alia, eminent film personalities.

Fair Price Shops in Uttar Praadesh

3726. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shops in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh are not providing ration to the poor under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has held any discussion with the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that they are providing foodgrains to all eligible ration card holder Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at the rate of 35 kg. per family per month.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Crime by Delhi Police Personnel

3727. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of corruption/criminal offences by the Delhi Police personnel have been reported;

(b) if so, the number of Delhi Police personnel arrested during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise and crime-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against such personnel;

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government for transfer and posting of Delhi Police personnel including Inspectors; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Cases of corruption/criminal offences by the Delhi Police personnel have been reported.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Posting/transfer of officers and men in Delhi Police is governed by the guidelines contained in Standing Order No. 289/2010 dated 25.03.2010 issued by Delhi Police.

(e) Steps taken by Delhi Police to check/prevent such cases among its personnel are as follows:—

1. A Vigilance Branch headed by Special CP/Vig. is functioning to check corrupt practices of police personnel. Besides, Public Grievances Cells have also been set up in each Distt./Unit under the supervision of an ACP for similar purpose.
2. Deterrent action such as suspension, transferring to non-sensitive units, initiating disciplinary action for major/minor penalty and registering criminal cases is being taken by the Delhi Police against the policemen found involved in such mal-practices etc.
3. The public has the facility to call senior officers, PCR and 23213355 of the Flying

Squad of Vigilance Branch in case of any harassment by police officials. Besides, facility of P.O. Box No. 171 is available, through which public can send the complaints against corrupt policemen.

4. Delhi Police has been advertising telephone numbers of Distt. DCsP along with their fax numbers and e-mail addresses. All Distt. DCsP have been directed to maintain a register with a gist of all such messages received and wherever necessary to act immediately.
5. The staff is briefed/instructed regularly by the senior officers to remain vigilant about the shady police personnel.
6. Telephone Numbers of senior officers are prominently displayed on notice boards in all the police stations.
7. A single window system is at place at PHQ for monitoring and tracking of complaints.
8. CVC and Supreme Courts guidelines are displayed at all Police Stations/Distt./Units for the awareness and benefit of general public.

[Translation]

Production of Wheat and Soyabean

3728. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat and soyabean in the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of wheat and soyabean in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise details of production of wheat and soyabean in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) In order to increase production of wheat in the country, the Government is implementing a number of programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) which, inter-alia, aims at increasing the production of wheat in the country by 8 million tones by the end of 11th Five Year Plan, i.e., 2011-12, Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping

System Areas (ICDP-Wheat) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

To increase production of oilseeds including soyabean in the country, the Government is implementing the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). Further, in order to increase the production and productivity of soyabean in the country, the Directorate of Soyabean Research, Indore under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and All-India Coordinated Research Project are engaged in research for development of new high yielding varieties of soyabean and improved production technologies.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Production of Wheat and Soyabean

('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Wheat			Soyabean		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	8.0	16.0	9.0	173.0	194.0	128.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.3	5.2	#	4.2	4.7	#
Assam	71.0	54.6	64.0	NG	NG	NG
Bihar	4450.4	4410.0	4623.0	NG	NG	NG
Chattisgarh	98.8	92.5	121.9	79.5	78.4	103.2
Gujarat	3838.0	2593.0	2648.0	26.0	58.0	70.0
Haryana	10236.0	10808.2	10500.0	NG	NG	NG
Himachal Pradesh	504.4	547.3	568.7	1.1	1.2	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	495.9	483.6	492.6	NG	NG	NG
Jharkhand	139.9	153.9	154.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Karnataka	261.0	247.0	251.0	97.0	91.0	82.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	6032.5	6521.9	7846.3	5480.5	5849.8	6406.3
Maharashtra	2078.7	1516.0	1757.0	3976.0	2756.7	2277.0
Meghalaya	1.1	0.7	#	1.0	1.2	#
Mizoram	NG	NG	NG	0.4	1.1	#
Nagaland	1.6	2.1	#	32.5	36.7	#
Odisha	8.7	7.4	5.7	NG	NG	NG
Punjab	15720.0	15733.0	15263.0	NG	NG	NG
Rajasthan	7124.9	7287.0	6828.3	1071.2	805.7	914.6
Sikkim	4.5	7.8	#	3.2	3.3	#
Tamil Nadu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tripura	1.9	1.2	#	NG	NG	NG
Uttar Pradesh	25679.0	28554.0	27810.0	3.2	9.0	8.0
Uttarakhand	814.0	797.0	837.0	19.0	14.0	18.0
West Bengal	917.3	764.5	837.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	1.1	#	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	76.2	74.4	#	NG	NG	NG
Others	NA	NA	92.5	NA	NA	37.4
All India	78570.2	80679.4	80709.6	10968.2	9905.4	10045.7

*4th advance estimates released on 19.07.2010.

#Included in others, NA: Not Applicable.

NG: Not Grown

[English]

Flood Prone Agricultural Areas

3729. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural areas which are flood prone in the country, State-wise;

(b) the agricultural growth rate of such areas in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the growth rate in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procurement of Equipment for CPF

3730. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/scheme for the procurement of equipment and protective gear for CPF personnel deployed in high altitudes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fund allocated/sanctioned and utilized for this purpose during

each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(c) whether any specifications including generalised specifications have been outlined for the procurement of such items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken for ensuring quality control in such procurements?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Only ITBP, SSB, CRPF and BSF deployed their personnel in high altitude. The details of the fund allocated/sanctioned and utilised for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise are as under:—

Year	ITBP		SSB		CRPF		BSF	
	Fund Allocated/ sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)	Fund Allocated/ sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)	Fund Allocated/ sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)	Fund Allocated/ sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	33.99	6.73	—	—	—	—	4.47	4.47
2008-09	37.08	3.75	—	—	—	—	3.79	3.79
2009-10	39.04	15.29	8.08	—	12.70	4.13	4.96	4.96
2010-11	52.08	2.30	1.04	—	—	—	11.38	Under utilization

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) These items are being procured on approved generic specification of DGS&D (for RC items), Ordinance Factories, MoD (for non RC items), for some specialised items generic specification are formulated by MHA and for remaining items specifications followed are of B.I.S./

I.S.S. which are the same as being supplied to Army personnel at Siachin Glacier and other high altitude areas. The inspection authority for the Defence Specification is DGQA (MoD) to ensure quality control and for RC item is Director of Quality Assurance, DGS&D. The inspection with regard to specifications prepared by Board

of Officers of ITBP is done by a Board of Officers detailed by the Competent Authority.

Narbaluri-Highway

3731. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Narbal to Uri Highway is to be constructed as a National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time of commencement of work on this project and the time by which it is likely to be completed;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to construct an alternate National Highway from Jammu to Kashmir valley; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Narbal to Uri is already a National Highway. The widening of existing 2 lane from km. 6.75 (Narbal) to km. 14.20 to four lane and existing single/intermediate lane from km. 14.20 to km. 110.00 (Uri) to two lane is in progress.

- (c) The work commenced in August, 2005 and is likely to be completed by December, 2011.
- (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.
- (e) Does not arise.

Four Lane Road on NH-42

3732. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make four lane road on National Highway No. 42 which connects Manguli to Sambalpur in Odisha; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the money sanctioned for the purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The erstwhile National Highway (NH)-42 (new NH-5 5) from Manguli to Sambalapur in Odisha has been identified for widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders with the provision for capacity augmentation for widening to 4-lane in the stretches based on the traffic intensity. During the current year, an allocation of Rs. 2.29 crore for preparation of Detailed Project Preparation has been made.

Study on Storage Requirement

3733. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the requirement of additional storage capacity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken for its implementation; and
- (c) the assistance provided to Punjab for creation of fresh storage space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The FCI entrusted a study, to National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) to assess the additional storage capacity to be created during 11th Five Year Plan. The MANAGE in its report has identified a gap of 89.42 lakh tonnes of storage capacity for the entire country. With the inclusion of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains as strategic reserve the total storage gap come to about 140 lakh tonnes.

To bridge the storage gap in the long term, the Government has formulated a Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI through private entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme, FCI would give a guarantee of 10 years for the use of the godowns constructed. About 149.40 lakh tonnes of additional capacity has been

identified in the country for construction under the Scheme, which includes a capacity of 51.25 lakh tonnes for Punjab.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Fund

3734. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for creating an Infrastructural Fund for construction of roads in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the sources from which the resources are likely to be mobilised for the said fund;

(c) whether the Government is negotiating with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund and Foreign institutional investor in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Growth in Print Media Sector

3735. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the print media sector in the country has registered any growth;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage the said sector during the 11th Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) As per 2010 edition of Survey of the Indian Media and Entertainment Industry, jointly prepared by FICCI and KPMG, the Indian print media sector is estimated to have grown by Compound Annual Growth rate (CAGR) of 8% during the years 2006-2009. The details regarding the growth of the print media industry in size during the last three years, as estimated by the Survey are given below, year-wise:—

Year	Size (in billions of Rs.)
2007	160
2008	172
2009	175
2010	190 (projected)

(c) and (d) The Government, in order to facilitate the industry to overcome the economic slowdown had given a stimulus package for the industry upto 31st December, 2009 wherein the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity (DAVP) advertisement rates were increased by 10% as well as DAVP agency commission of 15% was also waived. Besides, import of Newsprint is fully exempted from payment of Customs Duty.

Encroachment on GT ROAD

3736. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Uttar Pradesh National Highway stretch between Apsara Border and Mohan Nagar in Ghaziabad, has been encroached upon by the Transport Operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trucks occupying two lanes on either sides on the National Highway are the main cause of traffic jam and accidents on the said stretch;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any action has been taken by the Government to remove such encroachments; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Apsara Border - Mohan Nagar road is not a National Highway. Transport Nagar is situated in the above stretch where offices of transport operators are situated on either side of the road. Vehicles such as trucks, trailers etc. involved in transport business, do make halts on the road due to which temporary hindrance is caused to the traffic on the road during peak hours. To ensure smooth flow of the traffic, local traffic Police takes suitable measures as and when required by removing vehicles making halt on the road near Transport Nagar.

Irregularities in Bidding of NHAI Projects

3737. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Central agency has sought permission to probe irregularities in the bidding of National Highways Authority of India on alleged favouritism shown towards certain companies for construction projects in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the details of such companies;
- (c) whether the Government has granted the necessary permission in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of NHAI projects awarded to such

companies during each of the last three years, State-wise and project-wise alongwith the total cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) The matter is being enquired into.

Evergreen Revolution

3738. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up any Commission on Evergreen Revolution in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers, the National Policy for Farmers stipulates use of frontier technologies like biotechnology, ICT, renewable energy technologies, space applications and nano-technology for launching an "Evergreen Revolution" capable of improving productivity on a sustainable basis.

[Translation]

Road Safety Measures

3739. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted for widening and undertaking safety measures in view of high number of road accidents occurring on National Highways; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The survey and investigation of the National Highways is undertaken prior to widening. The survey and investigations includes soil studies, traffic surveys, hydraulic studies, materials report, design of intersections, road safety measures, alignment studies etc. The Road safety is a continuous process and road safety specific projects such as improvement of junctions, provision of crash barriers, improvement of alignment, provision of parking laybys etc are identified and sanctioned under Plan schemes. Further, provisions of traffic signs, and road markings which enhance road safety are also sanctioned as part of improvement projects such as widening and strengthening.

[English]

Decline in Water Level

3740. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the water table in various agricultural producing States is depleting at an alarming rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the actual cost of electricity supplied free of cost in these areas is more than the income of the farmers; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure optimum use of water and electricity for agricultural

production in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some pockets in the States/Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have registered decline in ground water level by more than 4 meters during the last 20 years. The State-wise details of annual availability of ground water and corresponding draft are given at Statement.

(c) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is regulating withdrawal of ground water in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas. The CGWA has issued guidelines for withdrawal of ground water and have also 'notified' 43 areas for regulation of ground water development and delegated regulatory powers to district level authorities for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking and domestic use in these areas. Violations of norms in notified areas are referred to the Authorized officers for taking action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. A scheme for artificial recharge of ground water is also being implemented to improve recharge.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain data in this regard. However, to ensure optimum use water and energy, technologies like micro irrigation, in situ moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, System of Rice Intensification, Broad bed and furrow irrigation, land leveling, zero tillage, precision farming etc. are promoted through various programmes of Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement

Status of Ground Water Development

Sl. No.	Name of State	Net Annual Availability	Annual Draft	Stage of Development
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.95 BCM	14.90 BCM	45%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.30 BCM	0.0008 BCM	0.04 %
3.	Assam	24.89 BCM	5.44 BCM	22%
4.	Bihar	27.42 BCM	10.77 BCM	39%
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.68 BCM	2.80 BCM	20%
6.	Delhi	0.28 BCM	0.48 BCM	170 %
7.	Goa	0.27 BCM	0.07 BCM	27%
8.	Gujarat	15.02 BCM	11.49 BCM	76%
9.	Haryana	8.63 BCM	9.45 BCM	109%
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39 BCM	0.12 BCM	30%
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.43 BCM	0.33 BCM	14%
12.	Jharkhand	5.25 BCM	1.06 BCM	20%
13.	Karnataka	15.30 BCM	10.71 BCM	70%
14.	Kerala	6.23 BCM	2.92 BCM	47%
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.33 BCM	17.12 BCM	48%
16.	Maharashtra	31.21 BCM	15.09 BCM	48%
17.	Manipur	0.34 BCM	0.002 BCM	0.65 %
18.	Meghalaya	1.04 BCM	0.002 BCM	0.18%
19.	Mizoram	0.04 BCM	0.0004 BCM	0.90 %
20.	Nagaland	0.32 BCM	0.009 BCM	3%
21.	Odisha	21.01 BCM	3.85 BCM	18%
22.	Punjab	21.44 BCM	31.16 BCM	145%
23.	Rajasthan	10.38 BCM	12.99 BCM	125%
24.	Sikkim	0.08 BCM	0.01 BCM	16%
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.76 BCM	17.65 BCM	85%
26.	Tripura	1.97 BCM	0.17 BCM	9%
27.	Uttarakhand	2.10 BCM	1.39 BCM	66%

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	70.18 BCM	48.78 BCM	70%
29.	West Bengal	27.46 BCM	11.65 BCM	42%
Total		398.70 BCM	230.41 BCM	58%

Source: Dynamic Ground Water Resource Estimates of India, March, 2004, CGWB.

BCM: Billion Cubic Meter.

Effect of Mining on Environment

3741. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rampant exploitation of sand beds and illegal mining activities on the river beds in various parts of the country thereby adversely affecting the eco-balance;

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

(c) whether the environmentalists have warned against such activities;

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

(e) whether the Central Empowered Committee on Environment and Forests appointed by the Supreme Court has detected several illegal mining activities in various parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) Sand is a minor mineral, and the State Governments are entirely empowered to regulate the mining of this mineral. Details of cases of sand mining and any illegal mining of this

mineral are not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) As per available information, in a report submitted by the State Government of Odisha to the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in Supreme Court, the State Government had informed that out of a total of 596 mines in Odisha, only 341 mines were working, of which 215 mines were working on deemed extension basis, pending decision on renewal of applications. In order to reduce the pendency, the Central Government has advised the State Governments to set up Coordination-cum-Empowered-Committee at State Level and dispose the pending cases of renewal and grant of mining leases.

[Translation]

Increase in Toll Tax

3742. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the truck associations of the country having decided to go on strike against increase in toll tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the increase effected in the toll tax in the country; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to amicably resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) had threatened to go on nationwide indefinite strike from 6th August, 2010 and in Southern States from 1st August, 2010 through their representation submitted to this Ministry demanding urgent action on various user fee (toll) related issues like bringing the three-axle vehicles under the 'Bus and Truck' category, revoking the provision for collection of user fee in perpetuity, discounts in payment of user fee for local commercial vehicles, empty vehicles.

(c) Details of the increase in the user fee rates in accordance with National Highways Fee (Determination of Rate and Collection) Rules, 2008, in the country over the previous year are at Statement.

(d) Series of discussions were held with AIMTC and they were apprised of the factual position regarding principle behind the levying of user fee and utilization of user fee revenue for development of national highways network across the country as also the wider adverse implications of their demands on the implementation of National Highways Development Project.

Statement

Detail of base rates for four lane highways as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rate and Collection) Rules, 2008

For 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Category of vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.72
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.16
3.	Bus or Truck	2.42
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.80
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.63

For 2010-2011

1	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.76
2	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.23
3	Bus or Truck	2.58
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	4.05
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.93

*Base Rate of Fee (Rupees per vehicle per trip)
For Bridge/bypass/Tunnel*

2009-2010

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	Truck or Bus	HCM, EME or MAV	Oversized Vehicle
10 to 15	5.51	8.26	16.52	24.24	33.05
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and upto Rupees one hundred crore	1.10	1.65	3.30	4.96	6.61
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.83	1.27	2.48	3.75	4.96
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.55	0.83	1.65	2.48	3.30

2010-2011

10 to 15	5.86	8.80	17.59	25.89	35.18
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and upto Rupees one hundred crore	1.17	1.76	3.52	5.28	7.04
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.88	1.35	2.64	3.99	5.28
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.59	0.88	1.76	2.64	3.52

**Underpass/Subways/Foot Overbridges on
the East-West Corridor**

234.200, 229.643, 298.017, 291.382, 285.667,
273.298, 269.687, 270.560.

3743. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(c) Yes, Madam. The local residents have demanded additional underpass at km 137.100 near Chatrapatti Chowk in Narahia.

(a) whether the Government/NHAI has sanctioned any underpass/subways/foot overbridges on the NH-57 of the East-West Corridor;

(d) No, Madam. There is an underpass at km. 136.600 and an opening of minor bridge at km. 137.150.

(b) if so, the details thereof, locationwise;

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

(c) whether the local residents in certain villages including Narhiya and Chatrapatti in Madhubani have protested against the lack of underpass/subway/foot overbridge on the said NH;

Allocation of land to news agencies

3744. SHRI N.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(d) whether in the absence of such underpass/subways/foot overbridge the passage to several villages in the vicinity of the said area is likely to be disrupted;

(a) whether the Government has allocated/proposes to allocate land/buildings to various news agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to sanction and construct a subway for the facility of the local residents of the said area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, news agency-wise including Press Trust of India (PTI) alongwith the criteria for allocation of the said land/building;

(f) the details of the funds allocated/likely to be allocated in this regard and the time-frame for construction of the said project?

(c) whether there are reports that the said land/buildings allocated to the said agencies are being misused;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken in this regard, agency-wise, including PTI; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 48 Nos. of underpasses have been sanctioned in Muzaffarpur-Purnea section of NH-57 in the State of Bihar. The location-wise details are as under:—

48 Nos. at km. 13.9, 22.3, 22.9, 46.33, 58.46, 59.465, 74.71, 78.220, 94.860, 99.270, 101.590, 105.620, 116.100, 122.440, 127.200, 132.100, 136.600, 142.450, 143.960, 148.885, 150.040, 151.300, 155.250, 156.886, 167.373, 170.321, 193.200, 198.260, Pratapganj bypass (km. 0.850, 1.870), 210.710, 212.770, 220.610, 226.370, 260.207, 254.456, 252.644, 248.554, 242.012, 239.352,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Details are given at Statement.

(e) The Government has constituted a Committee on 25.05.2009 to examine the issues relating to Press/Media plots. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

Statement

Details of allotment of land to news agencies in New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of News agency/ press location	Date of allotment	Purpose of allotment	Misuses	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s United India Periodicals Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 3, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	29.08.1959 Area: 0.5 acre	At least 1/3rd of the total area should be used for press and offices of newspapers.	Basement used for press purposes.	The premise was reentered on 13.12.2002, and the order was stayed by High Court on 20.01.2003. A demand for Rs. 8,87,13,905.00 was issued to the ex-lessee on 28.01.2005. The Matter is sub- judice.
2.	Children Book Trust Plot No. 4, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	04.06.1958 Area: 0.673 acre	Press and office on the Trust.	Renting out to commercial organization.	Misuse charges were condoned on 15.06.1984 and the existing arrangement were allowed to continue by levying a token penalty.
3.	Daily Pratap Plot No. 5, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	04.09.1958 Area: 0.354 acre	Press and Office. Residential quarters at the top most floor for the bona fide staff of the press.	A portion of the building was rented out to commercial organizations.	Demand for Rs. 12.71 crores (approx.) was issued on 22.02.2007.
4.	M/s Associated Journals Ltd. (National Herald) Plot No. 5-A, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	18.04.1962 Area: 0.03365 acre	Press and Office except hotels and cinemas.	Commercial misuse/sub-letting beyond the permissible areas/ limits.	The property stands reentered and case is pending before the Estate Officer.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s Gulab Singh & Sons Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 6, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	22.02.1953 Area: 0.675 acre	For the use of newspaper/press on the GF and offices on the top floors.	Commercial misuse/sub-letting beyond the permissible limits.	A demand for Rs. 7.55 crores (approx.) was issued on 10.08.2005.
6.	M/s Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. Plot No. 7, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg	01.10.1956 Area: 0.677 acre	Press and Office. A portion of the 4th floor may be used as residence of the bona fide staff of the press.	Commercial use of 4th floor by other organizations, without change of use. Basement was misused for printing press.	The lease was determined and premises reentered & case is pending before Estate Officer for eviction and damages under Public Premises Act, 1971.
7.	Daily Tej Plot No. 8	22.08.1964 Area = 0.251 acre	Press and Office. The lessee may use a portion of 4th floor as residence of the bona fide staff of the press.	Entire basement and 2nd basement /mezzanine are used for press purposes.	Demand for Rs. 2.31 lakh was issued on 19.08.1998.
8.	Daily Milap Plot No. 8-A	22.08.1964 Area = 0.252 acre	Press and Office. The lessee may use a portion of 4th floor as residence of the bona fide staff of the press.	Basement used for Press as well as rented out to other commercial bodies; All other floors also rented out for commercial uses without change of use.	A show-cause notice to re-entry was sent on 12.01.1998.
9.	M/s Express Newspapers Private Limited Plot No. 9 & 10	24.09.1952 Area = 2965 sq. yds. 11.04.1956 Area = 2740 sq. yds.	For newspaper press. Open space i.e. as lawns, paths & parking ground (second/new allotment)	Basements were used for press. Commercial subletting in other floors.	The property was reentered and case pending before High Court of Delhi.
10.	Press Trust of India 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi	14.02.1964 Area = 1.39 acres	For use as Financial and Administrative business with residential accommodation. on the top floor.	A portion of basement area measuring 3650 sq. ft. (approx.) has been sub-letted without prior permission of the Lessor.	A breach notice has been issued on 12.08.2010.

**Facilities to VIPs during the
Commonwealth Games**

3745. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any arrangements for providing facilities to VIPs and elected representatives of Central and State legislative assemblies for viewing various sports events during the Commonwealth Games including issuing of complimentary passes for the said event; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Organizing Committee(OC), Commonwealth Games, will issue Accreditation Cards to VIPs which will give them access to Games Venues. Elected representatives will also be given Accreditation Cards by the OC for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and for selected venues. As regards issue of complimentary passes, the policy and arrangements are under finalization by Organising Committee.

[English]

Official Secrets Act

3746. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to publication of classified documents marked strictly confidential/top secret and are exempted under the Official Secrets Act;

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

(c) whether publishing of classified documents comes under the ambit of Official Secrets Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Publication of classified documents would be an offence if it falls under the purview of Section 5 of the Official Secrets Act. Other provisions of this Act may also be invoked, depending on the facts and circumstances of each case. In case of violations of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, necessary action as per law and rules are taken.

[Translation]

Terrorists Before Media

3747. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for hiding the identity/covering the face of terrorists/criminals while bringing them before the media;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allow the revelation of the identity of such persons before the media; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not issued any such guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Chemicals for Vegetable Production

3748. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a report that use of chemical is rampant in enhancing production of vegetables;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The balanced use of chemical fertilizers along with organic manures has been recommended for production of various crops, including vegetables. Foliar spray of micronutrients also increases the yield of vegetable crops. Chemical insecticides, fungicides and weedicides are used to minimize crop losses due to incidence of insect pests, diseases and weeds.

Shortage of Staff in FCI

3749. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a deficiency of personnel in the Food Corporation of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of sanctioned posts of officers and employees and the number of officers and employees actually working in the Food Corporation of India during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether any meeting has been held between the representatives of employees unions and the Government regarding filling up of vacant posts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is deficiency of personnel in Categories-I, II and III. The details of total number of sanctioned posts of officers and employees and those actually working in the Food Corporation of India during the last three years and the current year as on 31.3.2010 is at Statement.

(c) No meeting has been held between the representatives of Employees Unions and the Government regarding filling up of vacant posts.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Category-wise sanctioned strength, men in position and vacancy position of respective year

As on date	Category-I			Category-II			Category-III			Category-IV			Total		
	SS	IP	V/E	SS	IP	V/E	SS	IP	V/E	SS**	IP***	V/E#	SS	IP	V/E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31.03.2010*	989	682	-307	6234	5326	-908	26719	18825	-7894	2376	8641	6265	36318	33474	-2844
31.03.2009	869	632	-237	7114	5614	-1500	29988	20706	-9282	17082	9614	-7468	55053	36566	-18487

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31.03.2008	869	604	-265	7114	5608	-1506	29988	22918	-7070	17082	10231	-6851	55053	39361	-15692
31.03.2007	869	616	-253	7114	5533	-1581	29988	24233	-5755	17082	10976	-6106	55053	41358	-13695

Note: Legend: SS = Sanctioned Strength, IP = Staff in position, V/E = Vacant/Excess, (-) sign shows shortage.

* Sanctioned strength under all categories revised on 27th January, 2010.

** Without including the requirement of security staff which is under examination.

*** Including the security staff working at present.

This may change after the security staff requirement is finalized and sanctioned.

[English]

Water Security

3750. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps/ is planning to initiate steps to store water from the monsoon so that farmers have water security throughout the year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various programmes are being implemented by Government of India to create storage of water for use of farmers. Some of the major schemes for water harvesting and recharge are:—

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.
2. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies
3. Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.
4. Watershed Development Programmes.

Widening of NHs in Kerala

3751. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultations have been held with the representatives from Kerala regarding widening of National Highways in the State;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms for NH development/widening in view of the peculiar problems of the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to sanction elevated corridors of the NHs in the densely populated areas of the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the additional budgetary allocation likely to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A meeting was taken by Hon'ble Minister (RT&H) with Members of Parliament from Kerala on 26.4.2010 to discuss the following issues related to widening of National Highways in Kerala:

(i) Reduction of Right of Way (ROW) for the proposed 4/6 lane widening of National Highways in Kerala to 30m from 45m.

- (ii) To take up the NH widening projects in Kerala as Government funded projects instead of on BOT mode of execution.

It was clarified that 45m width of ROW was essential in view of safety requirements on National Highways and for accommodating various highway features. As regards tolling, it is the policy of the Government of India to toll 4-lane National Highways regardless of the development being done under Government funding or private funding.

(c) and (d) The Government has relaxed the prescribed norm of 60m width of Right of Way for 4-laning on National Highways to 45m for the State of Kerala keeping in view the high density of population.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal at present.

Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway

3752. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several shortcomings have been noticed on the Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway including inadequate foot overbridges, service lanes and side railings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite such shortcomings completion certificate has been granted to the developer of the said expressway and collection of toll has been permitted to it;

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

(e) whether such action has been carried out in accordance with the procedures/rules/guidelines prevalent in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any irregularity has been noticed in the granting of such clearance and permission of toll collection; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) in its report submitted on 16.12.2009 to the Lok Sabha has pointed out a number of shortcomings in Delhi-Gurgaon project including deficiencies regarding provision of Foot Over Bridges (FOBs)/Subways and non-availability of service road in part length on right hand side between Rajokri and Palam. The FOBs were not part of the Concession Agreement. The service road on right hand side remained incomplete due to non-handing over of land by Airport Authority of India and Ministry of Defence.

(c) to (h) Many of these shortcomings were on account of the absence of certain provisions in the Concession Agreement. For example, there was no provision for Foot Over Bridge (FOB) and median fencing. Provisional completion certificate and completion certificate were given as per the recommendation of Independent Consultant (IC) on 23.01.2008 and on 22.08.2009 respectively as envisaged in the Concession Agreement. As per the Concession Agreement, the concessionaire becomes entitled to collect user fee after issue of provisional completion certificate.

CPF Recruitment in Maoist Affected Areas

3753. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR :

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for recruitment from Maoist affected areas in the Central Para-military Forces (CPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such recruitment is likely to be conducted;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any discussion with the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and force recruitment boards. 60% of vacancies of Central Para Military Forces in constable (GD) rank are distributed amongst the States and UTs on the basis of population ratio. 20% of vacancies in the Border guarding forces (BSF, ITBP, SSB, Assam Rifles) are allotted to the border districts falling within their area of responsibility; the remaining 20% of vacancies in the border guarding forces and 40% in other CPMFs are allotted to the militancy and naxal affected districts as notified by the Government. Recruitment Centres for Constables exist in various States to ensure that no part of the country is neglected and-regular recruitment takes place so that maximum number of vacancies are filled up.

[Translation]

Time-frame for Completion of NH-6

3754. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work for four laning of Bhilai-Raipur stretch of NH-6 has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the likely date of its completion;

(d) whether any service lane, sub-ways, flyovers have been provided on this stretch; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.

SINGH): (a) and (b) Four laning of Bhilai-Raipur stretch of erstwhile National Highways No. 6 (new NH number 53) is already complete under Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) scheme. Provisional Completion Certificate was issued by Independent Engineer on 13.6.2006 and final Completion Certificate was issued by Independent Engineer on 14.1.2008.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Service lanes have been provided throughout the length of the project on both sides, except at junctions and bridges. There is no provision for construction of sub-way and flyover under this project. However, one Road Over Bridge (ROB) over railway line has been provided at km 299/6.

[English]

Bids for Road Projects

3755. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited bids for five new big road projects under the international bidding process;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the said bidding process;

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed for completion of the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had invited Request for Qualification (RFQ) for two large size projects as per details enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) It is too early to fix the time schedule for completion of these projects.

Statement*Details of projects for which RFQ have been received*

Sl. No.	Project	NH No.	Length (km.)	Total Project Cost (in crore)
1	6 laning of Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad including new Udaipur bypass	79A, 79, 76 & 8	558	5134
2	4 laning of Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	14	244	2288.83

*[Translation]***Tubewell for Irrigation**

3756. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in some States are not allowed to bore tubewells for irrigating their fields;

(b) whether the Government has held talks with any State Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Central Ground Water Authority, constituted under Section 3 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, has notified 43 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority. Details of areas notified for regulation are given as Statement.

(b) and (c) The categorization of ground water resource assessment units (blocks/mandals/talukas) has been done through a joint exercise by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations. Before notifying an area for regulation of ground water development, Central Ground Water Authority invites suggestions/objections, if any, from the State Governments. Suggestions/objections are also invited from the public through a public notice. As no objections were received from the State Governments as well as public, 43 areas have been notified by the Authority.

Statement*List of areas Notified by Central Ground Water Authority for Regulation of Ground Water Development*

Sl.No.	State	District	Block/Mandal
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad and Ballabgarh
3.	Diu	Diu	Diu
4.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Ludhiana City
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jhotwara
6.	NCT, Delhi	—	Yamuna Flood Plain Area
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar taluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements)
8.	NCT, Delhi	South	—
9.	NCT, Delhi	South West	—
10.	West Bengal	East Medinipur	Haldia Industrial Complex (Aquifer below 120 mbgl)
11.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Rural)
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahboobnagar	Midjil Mandal
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Vempalli
15.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pushkar Valley
16.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Jalore
17.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Raniwara
18.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Buhana
19.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Chirawa
20.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	Mundwa
21.	Haryana	Karnal	Karnal
22.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Shahbad
23.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Nangal Chowdhary

1	2	3	4
24.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Narnaul
25.	Haryana	Panipat	Samalkha
26.	Haryana	Rewari	Khol
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dhar
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Manawar
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Municipal Corporation
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Sitamau
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Neemuch
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora
34.	Punjab	Moga	Moga-I
35.	Punjab	Moga	Moga-II
36.	Punjab	Sangrur	Ahmedgarh
37.	Punjab	Sangrur	Mahal Kalan
38.	Punjab	Sangrur	Sangrur
39.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Behror
40.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmal
41.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Surajgarh
42.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Dhod
43.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sri Madhopur

Restrictions on Festive Events

3757. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Commonwealth Games the Government/Delhi Police have imposed any restrictions in the NCT of Delhi on organising religious events during traditional festivals including Dussehra and Ramlila;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government/Delhi Police to facilitate hindrance free holding of events during the above-said festival season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No restriction has been imposed on organizing religious events during traditional festivals including Dussehra, Ramlila, However, in view of the commitments of the Police force before and during Commonwealth Games, permissions for conducting Melas are being granted only from 15th October, 2010 (after the Commonwealth Games are over). All necessary law and order arrangements will be made by Delhi Police for smooth conduct of events during the coming festival season.

[English]

Condition of NH-44

3758. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT and HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received several complaints/petitions regarding the poor condition of NH-44 in Assam and other connective Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any constraints in the proper maintenance of the said NH;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any target for the completion of required repair work and maintenance of the said NH has been fixed; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) The Union Government as well as the State Government have received complaints/petitions from various quarters regarding the poor condition of

NH-44 in Assam. The condition of this NH has deteriorated during the intervening period of re-entrustment from Border Roads Organisation (BRO) to State Public Works Department (PWD). Accordingly, the Union Government has sanctioned 8 works amounting to Rs. 173.00 crore for improvement of this NH which are targeted for completion between March, 2011 and March, 2012.

Agro Bio-Diversity

3759. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has urged the farmers to develop awareness regarding locally available agro bio-diversity in the neighbourhood community to encourage grassroot conservation;
- (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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) National Biodiversity Authority, an autonomous body under Ministry of Environment and Forest is supporting awareness generation programme towards conservation of biodiversity which also includes agrodiversity. Besides, The location specific crop varieties evolved through the breeding programmes using indigenous materials recommend for cultivation to the farmers so as to conserve the agro-bio-diversity.

To give a roadmap to agro-biodiversity National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) and Biodiversity Management Committee (BMCs) have been constituted. NBA and SBBs are required to

consult the concerned BMCs on matters related to use of biological resources and associated knowledge within their jurisdiction. All matters relating to access by Indians for commercial purposes will be under the purview of the concerned State Biodiversity Boards.

NBA has taken up following programmes for creating awareness:

1. National conference on native livestock breeds and their sustainable use organizing by the Vechure Conservation Trust, Thrissur, Kerala.
2. Enhancing community level conservation of local livestock breeds through recognition rewards and networking proposed by SEVA, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
3. National symposium on livestock biodiversity conservation and utilization: Lessons from past and future perspectives, organized by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal.
4. Brainstorming workshop to discuss important issues pertaining to conservation of farm animal genetic resources in India, organized by the Trust for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi and Birsa Agriculture University, Ranchi.

[Translation]

Participation in Commonwealth Games

3760. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports that top players of participating countries are not going to take part in the Commonwealth Games;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government/Commonwealth Games Organising Committee has made any efforts for participation of such players; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) While there have been reports in the media that a few top sportspersons may not participate in the Commonwealth Games 2010, the exact position will be known only after 3rd September, 2010 which is the last date of receiving entries (by name) from 71 Commonwealth Games Associations (CGAs).

(c) and (d) The respective CGAs send entries of the best athlete/s from their country for participation in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, Delhi.

[English]

Agricultural Extension Centres

3761. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Agricultural Extension Centres in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of the Agricultural Extension Centres proposed to be established, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Centres with the name 'Agricultural Extension Centres' have not been set up in the country. However, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) — an autonomous institution has been set up at the district level to ensure delivery of extension services to the farmers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms". 591 ATMAs have been set up so far in the country. Number of ATMAs set up in different States is given at Statement-I. Moreover, in order to answer the queries of farmers through a nation-wide single toll free number, 25 Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) have been established at different locations in the country covering all States as per the list placed at Statement-II.

(b) No 'Agriculture' Extension Centres' are proposed to be established in near future.

Statement-I*State-wise list of ATMA Districts*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts	Nos.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Krishna, Ananthapur, Kadpa, Nizamabad and Ranga Reddy Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godawari, West Godawari	22
2.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Patna, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Vaishali and West Champaran, Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul	38
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja, Bijapur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Korba, Korla, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Dantewada	18
4.	Delhi	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	Entire Goa as one district	1
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Valsad, Anand, Banaskanta, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Junagadh, Mehasana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Tapi	26
7.	Haryana	Hissar, Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh at Narnaul, Mewat at Nuh, Jhajjar, Jind, Bhiwani and Palwal	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Una, Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Sirmour, Solan	12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh., Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur, Ramban and Kishatwar (in Jammu)	19

1	2	3	4
		Division) Srinagar, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Baramulla and Bandipora (in Kashmir Division)	
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Palamau, Saraikela, West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Deogarh, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Kodarma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Simdega, Ramgarh, Khunti	24
11.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chitadurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Koppal, Kolar, Kodagu (Coorg), Shimoga, Chikkaballapur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Mandya, Mysore, Udupi, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Tumkur, Davanagere, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Bangalkote	29
12.	Kerala	Alappuzha, Kasargod, Idukki, Palakkad, Trivanthapuram, Wayanad, Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Dindori, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Kargone (West Nimar), Morena, Ratlari, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Umari, Vidisha, Alirajpur, Singrauli	50
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Akola, Bulchana, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Sangli, Thane, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal, Raigarh, Beed, Dhule, Bhandara, Jalgaon, Nasik, Gondia, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Chandrapur, Satara, Nagpur	33
15.	Odisha	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Puri, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Jaipur, Kendrapada, Nayagarh, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sonapur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Angul, Boudh	30

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar (Rup Nagar), Sangrur, Taran-Taran, Mohali, Barnala, Bhatindaq, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar	20
17.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Baran, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sriganga Nagar, Sirohi, Sikar, Swaimadhpor, Tonk, Banner, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjunu, Kota, Udaipur, Pratpgarh	33
18.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Sivagangal, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Namakkal, Theni, Dindugal, Perambalur, Kanyakumari, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Karur	28
19.	Uttarakhand	Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Haridwar, Pethoragarh, Rudra Paryag and Tehri	13
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Auraiya, Barabanki, Bareilly, Baghpat, Basti, Baharaich, Badaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambhi, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Partapgarh, Saharanpur, SantKabir Nagar, Shravasti, Varanasi, Gautambudh Nagar, Etah, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Deobaria, Unnav, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muradabad, Jhotibaphule Nagar, Chandosi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Santravidas Nagar, Ajamgarh, Mau, Balia, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, Lakhimpur Khiri, Buland Sahar, Rampur, Mathura, Raibarelli, Hardoi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Sonebhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad, Kaushi Ram Nagar	71
21.	West Bengal	Bankura, Cooch behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore (East), North 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Japaigudi, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Virbhum, Burdwan, Nadia, Hugh, Hawrah, South 24-Parganas, Purulia, West Medinipur, Siliguri	19

1	2	3	4
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Tirap, West Kameng, Along, Anini, Anjaw, Changlang, Daporijo, Kurung Kumey, Seppa, Tawang, Yingkiong,	16
23.	Assam	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Golaghat, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, NC Hills, Sivasagar, Tinsukia, Chirang, Udalguri	14
24.	Manipur	Imphal (East), Imphal (West), Senapati, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandrapur, Chandel, Ukhrul and Tamenglong	9
25.	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib and Lunglei, Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Saiha	8
26.	Meghalaya		0
27.	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Mon, Phek, Zunheboto, Wokha, Longleng, Kiphire, Peren,	11
28.	Sikkim	East Distt., South Distt., North District, West District	4
29.	Tripura	North Tripura-Dharma Nagar, South Tripura-Udaipur, West Tripura and Dalahai	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Entire Andaman and Nicobar Islands as one district	1
31.	Puducherry	Puducherry, Karaikal	2
Total			591

Statement-II

Location of Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) and the State/UTs covered by each KCC

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	KCC Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Helpbell, Flat No. 11, 1st Floor, Khan Latif Khan Estate, L.B. Stadium Road, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., H/o Mrs. Hage(Rubu), 1st Floor, Above Rubu Construction, Itanagar-7901113

1	2	3
3.	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 13 Green Path, G.S. Road Ulubani, Behind S.B. Deorah College, Guwahati-781007 <i>Kisan_ghy@hotmail.com</i>
4.	Bihar	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Mezannine Floor of Madhu sadan Patna, Bihar
5.	Chattisgarh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Shop No.5, Beside Gurunanak Hall, Shyam Nagar, Inside Nurunakak Dwar, Telibandha, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
6.	Delhi	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., C-123, 7th Floor, PP Tower, Netaji Subhash Palace, Pitampura, New Delhi-110034
7.	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., UL-17/18/21, Fairdeal House, Opp. Xavier's Ladies Hostel, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009
8.	Punjab and Haryana	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., SCO 315-316, 2nd Floor, Sector 35 B, Chandigarh
9.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Cabin 202, PC Chambers, The Mall, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 91-A Gandhi Nagar, Jammu-180001
11.	Jharkhand	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Digital Computers, 1st and 2nd Floor, Jai Bala Ji Bhawan, Loh Kothi, Ratu Road, Ranchi-834005
12.	Karnataka	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Tirupati Balaji Towers, Flat No. 4, Building No. 35/13, Langford Road Cross, Bangalore-560025
13.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Minerva Academy, 3rd Floor, Rohini Plaza, Masjid Road, Kokala, Trichur-680021 <i>minervastsr@gmail.com</i>
14.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., C/o M/s Biz Proxy Solutions, 3rd Floor, Samdaria Yatri Niwas, Old Sheela Talkies, Civil Lines, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra, Goa	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, VIP Road, DHARAM PETH VANAMATI, Nagpur-440010
16.	Meghalaya	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 2nd Floor, House of Shri S. Ghosh, Jail Road, Shillong-793001

1	2	3
17.	Mizoram	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., B-5, Ramihar Veng, Bishop Road, Aizawl-796007
18.	Odisha	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 34 Jaydev Nagar, Nageshwar Tangi HB Colony, Lewis Road Bhubneshwar-751002
19.	Rajasthan	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., U-5, Krishna Apts., C-4 Hathi Babu Marg Bani Park, Jaipur-302016 Tel: 09414223450 <i>Kcc_jaipur@hotmail .com</i>
20.	Sikkim	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 3rd Floor, 5 ways, Veorali-737102, Gangtok
21.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., Avaya Infosystems, No. 340 Abi Call taxi building, Near Karnataka Bank, D.B. Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-641002
22.	Tripura	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 133, Bipani Bitan, Durga Choumohani, Tripura West, Agartala-799002
23.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 508-A Software Technology Park, UPSIDC Complex, A-1/4 Lakhapur, Kanpur-208024 Uttar Pradesh
24.	Uttarakhand	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., C/o M/s Devbhoomi Yellow Pages, H.No. 110/208, Park Road, Laxman, Chowk, Dehradun-248001
25.	West Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 12A CAMAC Street 2nd floor Unit-2A Kolkata-700017 Tel:09830186544 <i>cc.ccu@caretelindia.com</i>

[Translation]

Employment Preference to Local People

3762. SHRI KUNWAR REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to make it mandatory for the companies being established in the Naxal affected areas to provide jobs

to the local youths for their social and economic development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available inputs, presently there is no such proposal. However, local youth do get employment in companies established in naxal affected areas.

[English]

Spread of Naxalism

3763. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has arrested naxalites/terrorists in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered; and

(c) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to check the spread of Naxalism in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Delhi Police have arrested 10 Naxalites and 55 terrorists during the last three years and current year (upto 30.07.2010). 5 cases have been registered in the case of naxalites and 23 cases have been registered in the case of terrorists arrested.

(c) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to check the spread of Naxalism in Delhi are as follows:—

1. Armed Response Teams have been deployed across the city.
2. Collection of Terrorist-related intelligence.
3. Security audit of Vital Installations in Delhi.
4. 'Eyes and ears' scheme with special emphasis to sensitize all the stakeholders such as chowkidars, guards, vendors, residents/traders welfare associations etc to keep a watch and look for suspicious persons and share the information with local police.
5. In order to detect any terrorist or any person with a dubious character taking shelter in Delhi as tenant, Delhi Police carries out tenant verification on regular basis.
6. Regular checking of cyber cafes, guest houses

and hotels, cinema halls, airport, railway stations, vehicles and buses, STD booths etc.

7. Servant verification drives to detect any terrorist or dubious character taking shelter as servant in any house or establishment etc.

Pamphlets to create public awareness against terrorism are distributed and slide shows at cinema halls are screened regularly. Meetings with RWAs and Market Welfare Associations are held regularly where residents and shopkeepers are sensitized about security measure.

Goa Doordarshan

3764. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Doordarshan is telecasting programmes in Konkani and Marathi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of programmes telecast in both the languages; and

(c) the number of hours for which programmes are telecast in both the languages daily; language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Goa Doordarshan is telecasting programmes in both Konkani and Marathi language by way of origination and relay of Marathi programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Mumbai.

(b) Konkani Programmes are telecast as under:-

(i) Monday to Friday —

6.00 PM to 7.00 PM daily (60 mts)

(ii) 7.15 PM to 8.00 PM (1st and 3rd Friday alternatively)

Marathi Programmes are telecast as under:—

Monday to Thursday

7.15 PM to 7.30 PM Daily (15 min.)

7.15 PM to 8.00 PM, 2nd and 4th Friday alternatively

Relay of Marathi programmes from DDK, Mumbai and telecast in Goa:—

6.00 AM to 9.00 AM (Marathi) Daily except Sunday

3.00 PM to 6.00 PM (Marathi) Monday to Friday

7.00 PM to 7.15 PM (Marathi news) Daily

7.30 PM to 8.00 PM (Marathi) Monday to Thursday

3.00 PM to 8.00 PM (Marathi) Every Saturday

3.00 PM to 8.00 PM (Marathi) Sunday

(c) Daily Hours:—

(i) Monday to Thursday—

6.45 hours — Marathi (Relay)

0.15 hours — Marathi (Origination)

7.00 hours — (total) Marathi programmes

1 Hour Konkani programmes

(Origination)

(ii) 1st and 3rd Fridays—

6.15 hours Marathi (Relay)

1.45 hours Konkani (Origination)

(iii) 2nd and 4th Fridays—

6.45 hours — Marathi (Relay)

0.15 hours Marathi (Origination)

7.00 hours (total) Marathi Programmes

1 hour Konkani (Origination)

Marathi

Saturday (Relay programmes) — 8 hours

Sunday (Relay programmes) — 5 hours

Pesticides in Irrigation Water

3765. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excessive use of pesticides has led to contamination of water used for irrigation resulting in excessive pesticide residue in agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any law in force to regulate pesticide presence in irrigated water and agricultural produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the action plan of the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no possibility of contamination of irrigation water by the pesticides if used as per label claims approved by the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Registration Committee considers data on various parameters like Chemistry, bio efficacy, toxicity, packaging and processing including persistence of the pesticides in soil, water and plant to ensure efficacy for intended use and safety to human beings, animals and the environment. Further, the pesticides are used in small quantities which are degraded through microorganisms, photolysis, thermal effect, etc.

Under Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture

namely, "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" ground water samples from intensive agricultural fields are analysed, besides other agri-commodities, on regular basis for possible presence of pesticide residues by laboratories located in various parts of India.

Sanskrit News Bulletin through FM

3766. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the broadcasting frequency of Sanskrit News Bulletins from twice to thrice a day through FM of All India Radio(AIR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to popularise Sanskrit through AIR FM channels; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) All India Radio is broadcasting two news bulletins in Sanskrit at 0655 —0700 hrs. and 1810 — 1815 hrs. daily from Delhi. The audio and text of these bulletins are also put on the News Services Division's Website newsonair.nic.in. In addition, various AIR Stations are regularly broadcasting Sanskrit programmes including Sanskrit lessons. Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no Sanskrit news bulletin broadcast on FM Channel of All India Radio and there is no proposal to increase the broadcasting frequency of Sanskrit News Bulletin from twice to thrice on AIR.

Cases under Official Secret Act

3767. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases registered and

number of persons chargesheeted under the Official Secrets Act (OSA) between 2000 to July, 2010;

- (b) the number of convictions secured under the said Act during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to repeal the said Act particularly in view of the promulgation of RTI Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs issues authorization for filing complaints in the court of law as per the provisions of Section 13 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, in cases where the Central Government is the appropriate Government in terms of section 13 of this Act. Accordingly, as per available information, the Central Government, in its capacity as the appropriate Government, has issued authorization for filing complaints in the court of law against 395 persons from the year 2000 up to July, 2010. The cases of violation of the provisions of Official Secrets Act are investigated by the State police or the Central Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, the total number of cases registered, number of persons charge sheeted and the number of convictions secured in all cases under the Official Secrets Act, 1923 are not central maintained.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Technology in Flyover Construction

3768. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/NHAI have reviewed the new technology utilised in the construction of the NOIDA- Akshardham flyover;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the salient features of the technology utilised in the construction of the said flyover;
- (d) whether such technology is popular in developed countries including the United States of America;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government/NHAI propose to use such technology in the National Highway projects being implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) The Noida-Akshardham flyover is constructed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) by using pile foundations and pre-cast tensioned girders and R.C.C. slab for the super structure. The approaches of the bridge have been constructed using Reinforced Earth Walls. The Ministry/NHAI is already using this technology in the National Highways projects.

[English]

National Bamboo Mission

3769. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Bamboo Mission Scheme for the development of bamboo sector in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the forest area and non-forest area covered thereunder, State-wise; and

(c) the other achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An area of 1.36 lakh ha has been covered with bamboo plantation in forest and non-forest areas under National Bamboo Mission. The State-wise area covered under NBM is given as Statement.

(c) Other achievements under the Mission are: improvement of 37649 ha of existing bamboo plantation to increase productivity, establishment of 1164 nos. of nurseries to augment supply of quality planting material, imparting training to 29850 nos. of farmers and 4667 nos. of field functionaries in the area of nursery management and bamboo plantation and conducting 34 nos. of state-level and 394 nos. of district-level workshops/seminars.

Statement

State-wise Area Expansion under National Bamboo Mission

(In ha.)

Sl. No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		Forest	Non-forest	Forest	Non-forest	Forest	Non-forest	Forest	Non-forest	Forest	Non-forest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	393	-	380	48	-	-	773	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Bihar	-	-	1390	44	-	-	-	-	1390	44
3.	Chhattisgarh	864	-	2500	1000	-	-	2255	2000	5619	3000
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	-	-	1000	315	2000	300	1102	131	4102	746
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	500	200	963	525	-	-	1463	725
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	165	-
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	550	-	832	-	850	12	2232	12
9.	Karnataka	-	-	1000	-	2061	10	710	-	3771	10
10.	Kerala	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2180	33	-	-	-	-	2180	33
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	300	300	1680	1136	240	612	2220	2048
13.	Odisha	688	875	1407	1000	40	50	1100	-	3235	1925
14.	Punjab	-	-	1000	-	188	-	-	-	1188	-
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	1632	781	555	500	1955	1281
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1327	-	715	-	-	-	2042
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1000	981	500	107	-	-	1500	1088
18.	Uttarakhand	836	-	2200	-	-	-	500	250	3536	250
19.	West Bengal	40	40	-	-	90	100	-	-	130	100
Sub-total		2428	915	16420	5200	10535	3772	7312	3505	36695	13392
N.E. States											
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	2876	4500	3020	7700	600	300	100	100	6596	12600
21.	Assam	2880	-	2200	-	1757	-	300	-	7137	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Manipur	2000	800	2200	-	--	500	210	1998	4410	3298
23.	Meghalaya	1750	-	2000	140	376	300	631	377	4757	817
24.	Mizoram	2500	2000	4556	1500	1500	500	3000	2500	11556	6500
25.	Nagaland	4532	-	8500	-	2512	-	2980	-	18524	-
26.	Sikkim	736	700	600	800	141	500	-	1730	1477	3730
27.	Tripura	100	-	2000	1948	360	-	81	285	2541	2233
Sub-Total		17374	8000	25076	12088	7246	2100	7302	6990	56998	29178
Total		19802	8915	41496	17288	17781	5872	14614	10495	93693	42570

[Translation]

Hybrid Seeds

3770. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narendra Deva Agriculture University has developed certain varieties of hybrid seeds in collaboration with a private company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad have reported that they have not developed any hybrid seeds in collaboration with private company.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Four Laning of NH-28

3771. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on NH-28 between Phasiya Border and Pipra Kothi has been delayed;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken against the company responsible for such delay;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken for expeditious completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delay has taken place in completion of the four laning project between Kasia Border and Pipra Kothi on account of shifting of utilities cutting of trees, Land Acquisition and poor performance of the contractor in one of the packages.

(c) to (e) The contract of the poorly performing contractor has been terminated and the work in the

remaining length is in progress. The land has been acquired and encumbrances removed. The progress is being closely monitored. Except for the terminated contract, the work is likely to be completed by March 2011.

Task Force on Intelligence Gathering

3772. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a task force to revamp intelligence gathering/assessment and coordination between various intelligence and police forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference;

(c) whether the task force has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the recommendations made and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement such recommendations to deal with terrorists/naxalites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) The working of intelligence agencies is reviewed from time to time. Action is also taken on the suggestions for improvement and facilitating higher levels of efficiency in intelligence agencies. However, to divulge terms of references, specific recommendations made by various committees, task forces, etc., on Intelligence, and action taken thereon, may not be in public interest.

Further, major steps taken by the Government include, strengthening and re-organization of the Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24x7 basis, for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/ Union; setting up of 24x7 Control Rooms in all the States for quick sharing of data/information pertaining to terrorism; setting up of a network connecting all the State Special Branches (SSBs) to MAC and its State level nodes (Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres); steps taken for strengthening SSBs, etc. The manpower strength of agencies are also reviewed and augmented.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion

3773. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land is shrinking due to soil erosion by rivers in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to prevent such soil erosion;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the details of the compensation provided by the Government to the farmers whose land had been adversely affected by soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Agricultural land is not shrinking due to soil erosion in the country. However, the marginal decrease in agricultural land from 182.74 million ha. in 2005-06 to 182.44 million ha in 2007-08 is mainly due to diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing,

etc. During the same period in the State of Uttar Pradesh agricultural land has decreased from 19.27 million ha. to 19.18 million ha., whereas in the State of Bihar, it remains unaffected.

(c) and (d) With a view to prevent soil erosion and land degradation, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS), and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) across the country.

(e) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture does not have any scheme/programme to provide compensation in this regard.

[English]

Amarnath Pilgrims

3774. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pilgrims who have gone on Amarnath Yatra this year;

(b) the total number of pilgrims who have died since the start of the current Amarnath Yatra and the reasons for their deaths;

(c) whether many pilgrims who went on Amarnath Yatra have died due to cardiac arrest;

(d) if so, the number of such pilgrims;

(e) the reasons for allowing persons with medical history of cardiac problem to go on such arduous pilgrimage; and

(f) the details of facilities provided to the Amarnath pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the information made available by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board, a total of 4,40,965 pilgrims have paid obeisance at Shri Amarnathji Shrine upto 12.08.2010.

(b) to (d) During the Yatra this year, 64 pilgrims have died so far. Of these, 44 have died due to cardiac arrest.

(e) The Shrine Board has through press releases issued advisories that persons having a serious medical problem should not undertake this arduous Yatra. In addition, the Board has for the first time prescribed that every Yatri must furnish self-certification of medical fitness at the time of registration for the Yatra.

(f) Various facilities have been provided to the pilgrims that include adequate accommodation facilities at base camps and en-route, accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lacs for the registered Yatris at no cost, helicopter services from Baltal and Pahalgam to Panjtarni and back, medical facilities at all camps and also en-route, 24x7 Control Room and Joint Control Rooms at the Base Camps, Camps en-route and at the Holy Cave for assistance of the Yatris, etc.

Permission for Operating Bauxite Mines

3775. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request/proposal has been received by the Union Government regarding operating bauxite mines in the private sector by domestic and foreign companies in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) the reasons for pendency of such requests;

(d) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether any field work at the ground level is going on at the site of the proposed Refinery in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has, through G.O.Ms No. 999 dated 25.10.1975, reserved the Bauxite Ore bearing areas for exclusive exploitation by Public Sector in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, mining of Bauxite in these areas has to be undertaken by Public Sector Undertakings only.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) M/s Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates is promoting establishment of 1.5 million tonne per annum Alumina Refinery and 0.25 million tonne per annum Smelter plant in the name of M/s ANRAK Aluminium Limited at G. Konduru village, Makavarapalem Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, which is outside the Notified Scheduled Tribal Agency area. Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) shall mine and supply the Bauxite for this refinery, as per agreement of APMDC.

[Translation]

Construction of Overbridges in Allahabad

3776. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build overbridges over the main roads in Rambagh, IERT (Prayag) and Teliyarganj to facilitate uninterrupted flow of traffic and reduce traffic congestion in Allahabad in view of the forthcoming Kumbh Mela in January, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals in this regard are pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Chief Ministers' Conference

3777. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recently held Chief Ministers' Conference the matter of Honour Killings and amendment to relevant laws for curbing this menace were discussed;

(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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 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 crime of honour killing and other forms of violence. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State

Governments/UT Administrations wherein States have been advised, inter alia, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'. A Group of Ministers has also been constituted to deliberate on the issue.

Violation of Census Rules

3778. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to violation of Central Census Rules in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Regulation of Lotteries

3779. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the revised regulations on lotteries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Government of Kerala pertaining to the matter of sale of inter-States lottery tickets;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the sale of fake lottery tickets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has notified the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 on 1.4.2010 to regulate the lotteries.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has received two representations from Government of Kerala, one regarding the name and the address of the promoter appointed by Bhutan Government and State of Sikkim. The information has been received from the State Governments concerned and communicated to the Government of Kerala. As regards second representation, wherein the Government of Kerala has stated that the Government of Sikkim as well as the Royal Government of Bhutan are violating the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010, the Government of India has sought clarification from the Government of Sikkim. The matter has also been taken up separately with the Royal Government of Bhutan through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) '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 crimes and also the crimes related to the sale of fake lottery tickets. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising to 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.

[Translation]

Guidelines for Mining Companies

3780. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to public/private sectors mining companies for supplying iron-ore to domestic steel companies on priority basis;

(b) if so, whether the said guidelines are being adhered to;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the companies not adhering to the guidelines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has formulated any policy for providing sufficient quantity of iron-ore to domestic steel companies; and

(g) if not, the time by which such policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (g) The Government of India has not issued any guidelines to public/private sectors mining companies for supplying iron-ore to domestic steel companies on priority basis. However, the Government has approved the National Mineral Policy, 2008, on 13th March 2008, which enunciates that in order to be assured of uninterrupted supply of the mineral raw material from domestic sources the user industry will be encouraged to develop long-term linkages with the mineral producing units including equity participation in such mining companies. The mineral processing unit should not only get an assured supply of the mineral raw material but should also have close links with the production and marketing agencies of the mineral based end products. Mining as a backward linkage and Value addition within the same State as a forward linkage will, therefore, be encouraged. The National Mineral Policy 2008 has been tabled in both Houses of the Parliament and is available on the website of the Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>).

Import of Palm Oil

3781. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the palm oil for domestic consumption in the country is imported from Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the quantity and the value of the palm oil imported during the last two years and in the current year alongwith the names of the agencies appointed for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Palm oil for domestic consumption in the country is imported from various countries including Indonesia.

(b) As reported by DGCIS, quantity and the value of the palm oil and its fractions imported during last two years are as given below:—

Year (April to March)	Quantity in lakh tonnes	Value (Rupees in crores)
2008-09	55.49	11864.59
2009-10	61.02	19112.43

Import data for the current year (2010-2011) are yet to be released by DGCI&S.

The import of palm oil is under Open General Licence. Any agency or industry dealing in edible oils can import the palm oil. However, under the current Government Scheme of distribution of subsidized edible oils, Central PSU's, viz. PEC, STC, MMTC, NAFED and NCCF have been appointed for import and supply of edible oils to States/UTs.

Storage Capacity of Private Godowns

3782. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the

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

(a) the details of the storage capacity of private godowns for foodgrains in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds stored in these godowns during the last three years, State-wise and yearwise;

(c) whether the Government has set any criterion in regard to storage of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds in these godowns and releasing them to the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the companies/firms involved in futures trading related to these godowns during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The statement showing the storage capacity of private godowns with FCI for storage of foodgrains as on 15-07-10 is at Statement-I.

(b) The private godowns available with FCI are used for storage of foodgrains and sugar only. The details of foodgrains stored in private godowns hired by FCI during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Before storage of foodgrains in the godowns, it is ensured that they are storage worthy. The foodgrains are supplied under Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) or Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) as per the allocations made. The principle of First In First Out (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible to avoid long storage of foodgrains in the godowns.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*Capacity hired from Private Parties
by FCI as on 15.07.2010*

(Figures in lakh MT)

Sl. No.	State/Region	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	0.48
2.	Jharkhand	0.20
3.	Odisha	0.15
4.	West Bengal	0.88
5.	Sikkim	0.00
6.	Assam	0.37
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
8.	Meghalaya	0.00
9.	Mizoram	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00
12.	Nagaland	0.00
13.	Delhi	0.00
14.	Haryana	2.74
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13
17.	Punjab	4.27
18.	Chandigarh	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	2.12

1	2	3	1	2	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.23	27.	Puducherry	0.00
21.	Uttarakhand	0.05	28.	Gujarat	0.00
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1.08	29.	Maharashtra	2.24
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	30.	Goa	0.00
24.	Kerala	0.00	31.	Madhya Pradesh	2.84
25.	Karnataka	0.25	32.	Chhattisgarh	0.23
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.57	Total		18.83

Statement-II

The State-wise and Year-wise details of foodgrains stored in the godowns hired by FCI for the last three years

(Figures in lakh MT as on 31 st March)7

Sl. No.	State/Region	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Capacity	Stock	Capacity	Stock	Capacity	Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	0.48	0.27	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.39
2.	Jharkhand	0.22	0.13	0.2	0.16	0.2	0.16
3.	Odisha	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.1
4.	West Bengal	0.56	0.4	0.61	0.54	0.92	0.82
5.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Assam	0.39	0.28	0.39	0.21	0.37	0.24
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Haryana	1.05	0.76	2.55	1.9	2.18	2.11
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	0.07	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.03
17.	Punjab	2.49	2.03	3.67	2.92	4.31	3.99
18.	Chandigarh	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0.11	0.03	0.79	0.75	1.88	2.01
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22
21.	Uttarakhand	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
22.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.45	0.38	1.07	0.99
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.24
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0.57	0.54
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Gujarat	0	0	0.02	0.01	0	0
29.	Maharashtra	0.57	0.5	0.88	0.84	2.23	1.62
30.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0.89	0.89	1.95	1.95
32.	Chhattisgarh	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.11
Total		6.42	4.8	11.53	9.57	17.08	15.57

Mineral Water

3783. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the number of companies engaged in production and sale of mineral water, water produced through Reverse Osmosis and bottling of water from natural sources;

(b) whether the Government has fixed quality norms for different varieties of bottled water;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for its compliance and ensuring sale of good quality water;

(d) whether complaints regarding sale of water produced through RO system as mineral water by some companies have been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 18 BIS licensees engaged in production of Packaged Natural Mineral Water, 2354 licensees producing Packaged Drinking Water through Reverse Osmosis, and 633 licensees bottling Packaged Drinking Water drawing water from natural resources.

(b) and (c) Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated the following Indian Standards which provide quality norms for packaged water:—

- (i) IS 14543:2004 Packaged drinking water (other than natural mineral water) (First Revision)
- (ii) IS 13428:2005 Packaged natural mineral water (Second Revision)

As per the Quality Control Order issued under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, no person shall manufacturer for sale, sell or exhibit for sale, packaged drinking water and packaged mineral water except under Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. Implementation of the PFA Act and Rules framed thereunder is the responsibility of Suite Governments and Union Territory Administrations and they take action in case of violations thereof. BIS also undertakes periodic surveillance inspection and testing of samples from the market for maintaining the quality of the products of its licensees as per the prescribed Indian Standards.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Procurement of Foodgrains

3784. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and procurement of foodgrains in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether the Government has allowed the private companies to procure foodgrains in the country;

(c) if so, whether this has led to decline in Government procurement due to increased procurement by the private parties leading to hoarding and artificial scarcity in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The procurement of wheat and rice for the Central Pool by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies during Crop year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given below:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Year*	Wheat	Rice
2008-09	253.82	336.84
2009-10	225.25	303.72**

*Pertains to crop year October-September.

**As on August 12, 2010.

The requirement of foodgrains is determined on the basis of allocations made to 6.52 crores identified BPL (including AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month and to APL families, depending upon the foodgrains stocks in central pool. The total allocations of foodgrains during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is 387.76 and 476.03 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) There is no ban on the private companies to procure foodgrains in the country. Farmers can sell their produce (i) to private operators in the open market and/or (ii) to procuring agencies- FCI and State agencies for central pool at MSP; depending upon the prevailing prices in the market, whichever is advantageous to them.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. This has been third successive year of high procurement.

[English]

NS-EW Corridor

3785. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

SHRI BHOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the various projects under the North-South and East-West (NSEW) corridor including the ongoing/pending and completed projects separately. State-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether the target for completion of the NSEW corridor was revised;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken to complete all the work within the revised time schedule;

(d) the amount sanctioned and utilized so far, State-wise;

(e) whether all the projects under the NSEW corridor has been awarded and if not, the details and reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure adherence of quality standards in the construction of the said corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of House.

Domestic Violence

3786. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of domestic violence against women 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, State-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the pending cases;

(e) whether the Government proposes to seek assistance from Non-Governmental organisations in such cases and also provide financial assistance to the victims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) As per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is at Statement.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women pertaining to domestic violence, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and in this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The

advisory has specifically advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also advises that all Police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

As per information provided by Ministry of Women and Child Development "under Section 10 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force with the objective of protecting the rights and interests of women by any lawful means, including providing of legal aid/medical, financial or other assistance shall register itself with the State Government as a service provider for the purpose of this Act. A service provider so registered shall have the power to record the domestic incident report, get the aggrieved person medically examined and ensure that the aggrieved person is provided shelter in a Shelter Home, if she so requires". The Government of India does not provide any financial assistance to such victims.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2006

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	No. of accused arrested	No. of accused charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0
4.	Bihar*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat*	150	147	1	382	371	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*	6	6	0	8	5	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	17	11	0	43	41	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	4	4	0
23.	Sikkim	6	5	1	6	5	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	7	0	20	29	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total States		1630	1401	141	2515	2455	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0
30.	Chandigarh	102	68	0	199	160	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		112	76	0	215	174	0
Total All India		1742	1477	141	2730	2629	183

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: "*" Indicates data not available

"**" Includes IPC cases also.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	No. of accused arrested	No. of accused charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101
6.	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat*	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8.	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10.*	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*	5	5	0	13	5	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab	37	14	0	68	35	0
22.	Rajasthan	25	14	0	14	14	0
23.	Sikkim	6	4	0	10	9	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	20	0	33	51	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	5	2	0	2	0	0
Total States		2793	2301	118	5357	4945	111
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	6	0	37	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh**	112	37	0	142	75	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	3	3	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		133	44	0	182	85	0
Total All India		2926	2345	118	5539	5030	111

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: ** Indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also.

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Accused Arrested, Accused Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	No.tff accused arrested	No. of accused charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat*	324	324	1	1058	1058	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra						
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya*	5	5	2	29	6	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Odisha*						
21.	Punjab						
22.	Rajasthan						
23.	Sikkim	5	8	0	5	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	765	437	129	30	320	146
25.	Tripura						
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	12	1	13	19	1
27.	Uttarakhand						
28.	West Bengal	328	80	0	118	280	0
Total States		389	135	1	188	367	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0
30.	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman amd Diu						
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		389	135	1	188	367	4

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Note: ** Indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also.

Diversion of Funds for Commonwealth Games

3787. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI VILAS MÜTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether there are reports that funds meant for the welfare of dalits have been diverted for the use of Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this Regard;

(d) whether certain stadium and game village have been damaged due to rain in July; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and

(b) Government of India has not utilized/diverted any Dalit welfare fund for Commonwealth Games' expenditure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The false ceiling of Yamuna Sports Complex and Siri Fort Sports Complex, at some portion was damaged due to heavy rain as Gypsum board used in the false ceiling got some moisture. The damaged portion has since been removed and replaced by the concerned agency at their own cost. Minor leakages in the roofs of Weightlifting Hall of J.L.N. Stadium and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges were noticed which have since been repaired. Some soil erosion had taken place in Kaderpur Shooting Ranges, Gurgaon also which has also been repaired.

Indebtedness of Farmers

3788. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers are reported to be indebted to money lenders due to high interest rate charged by them;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to assist such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the report on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (NSS 59th Round) released by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in May, 2005, of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million farmer households (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. As per this report, the most important source of loan in terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount was banks (36%), followed by moneylenders (26%).

Farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit and borrowing from non-institutional sources is the major reason for debt related farmers' distress. In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on non-institutional sources of credit, the Government has taken several initiatives for improving agricultural credit flow through institutional sources and bringing down the rate of interest on farm loans.

(c) To reduce the dependence of farmers on private moneylenders for meeting their credit needs and for providing relief to the indebted farmers, the Government has taken several measures. Some of the important measures are:—

- (i) A decision was taken by the Government in June, 2004 to double the flow of agriculture credit in three years with reference to base year 2003-04. The flow of agriculture credit since 2003-04 has consistently exceeded the target. Agriculture credit flow has increased

from Rs.86981 crore in 2003-04 to Rs.301908 crore in 2008-09. Against the credit flow target Rs.3,25,000 crore during 2009-10, the achievement as on 31 March, 2010 (as per provisional figures) is Rs.366919 crore. Target of agricultural credit flow for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 375000 crore.

- (ii) From Kharif 2006-07, farmers are receiving crop loans upto a principal amount of Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. During 2009-10, Government provided an additional 1% interest subvention as incentive to those farmers who repay short term crop loans as per schedule. The Government has proposed to raise this subvention for timely repayment of crop loans from 1% to 2% from the year 2010-11. Thus the effective rate of interest for such farmers will be 5% p.a in the year 2010-11.
- (iii) The limit of collateral free farm loan has been increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000.
- (iv) To relieve the burden of overdues the Government has implemented Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. As per provisional figures, a total of about 3.69 Crore farmers have benefited from this scheme involving an amount of Rs. 65,318.33 crore. These farmers are now eligible to avail fresh credit from the banking system.
- (v) The Government is implementing revival package for strengthening of Short-term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure involving financial outlay of Rs. 13,596 crore.
- (vi) Banks have been advised to finance the farmers for redeeming their loans taken from private money lenders.
- (vii) Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive guidelines to the banks for providing debt relief to farmers affected by natural calamities including floods, droughts

etc. These relief measures include, inter alia, restructuring of loans by way of conversion/rescheduling of loans, provision of fresh crop loans for affected farmers, treatment of converted/rescheduled agriculture loans as 'current dues' and not to charge penal interest in respect of current dues in default, relaxed security and margin norms etc.

Post Harvest Loss

3789. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large quantity of perishable crops got damaged during transit from the harvest centre to the marketing place;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such loss and establish marketing infrastructure for procurement of crops with the private participation to reduce the post harvest loss; and

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to the farmers for the loss incurred due to damage of crops during the each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A nation-wide assessment study of Quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of major agricultural crops and livestock produce has been carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) between

2005-2007. The extent of losses for major fruits and vegetables is placed at Statement. However, no separate information is maintained on damage of perishable crops during transit from the harvest center to the marketing place.

(c) Government has taken a number of steps to establish marketing infrastructure for procurement of crops including with private participation to reduce post harvest loss. Government is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on National Horticulture Mission under which assistance is provided for development of post harvest management including cold storage and marketing infrastructure. Under the scheme of Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States, back-ended capital investment subsidy is provided for creation/modernization/expansion of cold storage. National Horticulture Board is implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and storages for Horticulture Produce", Government has launched a reform-linked central sector scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization with the objective of developing marketing infrastructure to cater to the post harvest requirement of production and marketable surplus of various farm products. The Government has introduced central sector scheme namely 'Post Harvest Technology and Management' in 2008 with the objective to reduce the post harvest losses and value addition of the produce through creation of adequate infrastructure in the production areas.

(d) There is no scheme of the Government to provide assistance to the farmers for loss of crops during transit from the harvest centre to the marketing place.

Statement

Sl. No.	Fruits and Vegetables	Overall Loss (%)
1	2	3
1.	Apple	12.3

1	2	3
2.	Banana	6.6
3.	Mango	12.7
4.	Grapes	8.3
5.	Citrus	6.3
6.	Papaya	7.4
7.	Potato	9.0
8.	Onion	7.5
9.	Tomato	12.4
10.	Green Pea	10.3
11.	Cabbage	6.9
12.	Mushroom	12.5

Source: Study Report — Estimation of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produce in India by ICAR (2010).

Strategic Buffer Stock

3790. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to maintain an additional strategic buffer of key essential commodities to allow timely and effective intervention by the Government in the domestic market to regulate retail prices for commodities such as wheat, paddy and pulses during the last three years;

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

(c) the total stock of essential commodities including wheat, paddy, pulses and sugar held by the Government agencies alongwith the arrangement made for its safe and proper storage; and

(d) the quantum of wheat procured during the current season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Buffer stocks of food grains in the Central Pool are required for (i) feeding the Targeted Public Distribution System, (ii) catering to the requirements of other welfare schemes of the Government, (iii) maintaining a minimum food security reserve for emergencies and (iv) undertaking price stabilization or market intervention operations.

In addition to the regular buffer stocks, a strategic reserve of 30 lakh MTs for wheat w.e.f. 1.7.2008 and 20 lakh MTs of rice w.e.f. from 1.1.2009 is maintained. The buffer norms and actual stock — position for the last 3 years as on 1st July, 2010 is as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Date	Wheat		Rice	
	Buffer Norm	Actual stock	Buffer Norm	Actual stock
1.7.2008	201	249.12	98	112.49
1.7.2009	201	329.22	118	196.16
1.7.2010	201	335.84	118	242.96

(c) The stock of wheat and rice held by Government agencies as on 1.7.2010 are 335.84 and 242.96 lakh tonnes respectively. The stock of sugar held by FCI as on 1.8.2010 is 0.667 lakh tonnes. The steps taken by the Government for safe and proper storage of foodgrains is at Statement.

(d) 225.25 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured during the current Rabi Marketing Season 2010-11.

Statement

The following steps are being taken for proper and safe storage and transportation of foodgrains in FCI

1. All FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications and food grains are stored by adopting scientific storage practices.
2. Adequate dunnage materials, fumigation covers and chemicals are provided in all the godowns.
3. Prophylactic and curative treatments are carried out regularly and timely for the control of stored grain insect pests and rodents.
4. Food grains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) 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.
5. Regular inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI.
6. The principle of "First-In-First-Out" (FIFO) is followed so as to avoid longer storage of food grains in godowns.
7. Only covered wagons are used for movement of food grains so as to avoid damages during transit.
8. Proper weighing and accounting is done at the time of receipt and issue.
9. Insuring transit losses in movement of food grains by rail.
10. Providing escorts while transporting food grains from Depot to Rail head and vice-versa.

[Translation]**EL Nino Effect on Agriculture**

3791. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to El Nino effect, irregular rainfall and drought in the year 2010 is likely to occur;

(b) if so, the details of the likely effects on agricultural production, and

(c) the details of the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) have informed that while giving Long Range Forecast for South-West Monsoon, 2010, the factor of El Nino effect had been taken into account. According to them, El Nino conditions have vanished and weak La Nina condition emerged in mid June and it is likely to be well developed during the remaining part of the season. With La Nina in offing in the Pacific Ocean, IMD expects good rainfall activity during the remaining part of South-West Monsoon season.

Kharif sowing operations are still continuing. In view of deficit rainfall during current monsoon, Bihar and Jharkhand have so far declared drought in 28 districts and 12 districts, respectively.

It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in wake of natural calamities including drought. For such purpose, the States have ready availability of funds in their State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). First instalment of Central share of SDRF for 2010-11 has already been released to all the States.

[English]

Census 2001

3792. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently issued any adverse ruling for classification of women as non-workers in the 2001 Census;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Madam; the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not issued any specific ruling for classification of women as non-workers in the 2001 Census. It has, however, made an observation that "In the Census of 2001 it appears that those who are doing household duties like cooking, cleaning of utensils, looking after children, fetching water, collecting firewood have been categorized as non-workers and equated with beggars, prostitutes and prisoners who, according to Census, are not engaged in economically productive work." The Order further notes that..., this approach of equating women, who are homemakers, with beggars, prostitutes and prisoners as economically non-productive workers by statutory authorities betrays a totally insensitive and callous approach towards the dignity of labour so far as women are concerned and is also clearly indicative of a strong gender bias, against women." Ultimately, the Court has concluded as follows:—

"Though, Census Operation does not call for consideration in this case but reference to the same has been made to show the strong bias shown

against women and their work. We hope and trust that in the on-going Census Operation this will be corrected."

In this regard, the following is to be noted:—

(i) In the Census 2001, work was defined as "Participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity."

The System of National Accounts treats Household Duties as non economic activity for the reason that "If the production boundary were extended to include the production of personal and domestic services by members of households for their own final consumption, all persons engaged in such activities would become self-employed, making unemployment virtually impossible by definition." The SNA restricts the production boundary to market activities or fairly close substitutes for market activities. The UN Manual and the ILO has also treated Household Duties as economically non-productive activities.

Thus, the definition of work and non-work in the Census 2001 is in keeping with the National and International definitions/practices.

(ii) As regards the averment that women performing household duties are placed in the category of beggars, prostitutes and prisoners, it is to be stated that this is a sweeping generalization. The Census merely categorized them as Non-worker and presents data on six distinct categories viz, (i) Students (ii) Household duties (iii) Dependents (iv) Pensioners (v) Beggars and (vi) Others.

It is thus not correct that household duties have been equated to beggars, prostitutes and prisoners. Each of these categories of non workers is a distinct category for which separate figures have been provided.

- (iii) On the averment that the Census suffers with gender-bias against women, it is stated that the category in the census is 'Household Duties'. The household duties can be performed by men as well as women. In fact 45 lakh males and 13 crore females have reported household duties as their activity. The census tries to be gender neutral in its approach. In fact, special steps are taken at every stage to avoid any gender bias.
- (iv) Women who indulge in any productive activity like sowing, harvesting, transplantation, cattle rendering are treated as workers in census and recorded accordingly.
- (v) Finally, the census merely follows the definition that is adopted in the National System of Accounts and does not create its own definition of work and non-work. In the circumstances, the Census would have to follow the definition of work as set out in the National System of Accounts.

Organic Farming

3793. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented to promote organic farming;
- (b) whether the demand for organic food is on the rise;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any subsidy to promote organic farming;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the mechanism put in place for marketing of agricultural produce through organic farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government is promoting organic farming under various schemes as follows:—

- (i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM);
- (ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY); and
- (iii) National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF).

(b) and (c) There are indications, including growing exports of Indian organic products given below, that demand for organic food is increasing:—

Year of Exports	Volume MT	Volume in Million US \$
2006-07	19456	77
2007-08	37533	100.4
2008-09	44476.23	116

(d) and (e) Government provides financial assistance for establishment of organic input production, adoption of organic farming, certification, awareness creation and publicity etc. under the various schemes.

(f) Under NPOF, support is provided to organic farming in shape of human resource development, quality control of organic inputs, information generation, awareness creation and publicity through print and electronic media. The Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export

Development Authority (APEDA) promotes export of Indian certified organic products abroad.

[Translation]

Two Laning of Highways

3794. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide assistance to convert one lane highways into two lane highways in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of one lane highways in the country;

(c) the details of one lane highways in Maharashtra proposed to be converted into two lane highways; and

(d) the time by which the work of two laning of such highways is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) At present, about 17,977 km length of National Highways (NHs) are below 2-lane NH standards in the country. Out of this, leaving apart the lengths of NHs included for upgradation under various approved programmes, such as various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-East Region (SARDP-NE), Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc., about 6,700 km length of NHs are below 2-lane NH standards. The Ministry has taken initiatives to develop about 6000 km length of National Highways (NH) having less than 2-lane standards to minimum acceptable standards with 2-lanes by December, 2014 by exploring the possibility of securing World Bank Loan of about US \$ 2.96 Billion and also through budgetary allocations. Initiatives have also been taken to develop the balance stretches of about 700 km length of

NHs having less than 2-lane NH standards to 2-lane NH standards under Annual Plan of works following Corridor Development Approach as per availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works. As regards the State of Maharashtra, about 44 km length of NHs is below 2-lane NH standards.

Two/Four Laning of NH-75A

3795. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 202 kilometers of the National Highway-75A is still single/intermediate lane;

(b) if so, whether the Government/NHA has any proposal to convert it into two/four lane in view of the volume of traffic passing on the said NH;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also proposed to construct Chakradharpur overbridge on the NH-75A; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no National Highway with number 75A. However, Ranchi-Khunti-Chaibasa — Odisha Border road in Jharkhand was declared as NH 75 Extension in February, 2004, which has a length of 202.90 km. At the declaration, 37.00 km length was 2-lane and balance 165.90 km was intermediate lane. Since its declaration as NH, widening of a length of 128 Km intermediate lane to two lane carriageway has been sanctioned so far under "Annual Plan" and "Road Requirement Plan" (RRP) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE). A list of sanctioned works is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Construction of ROB at Chakradharpur including its approaches was taken up by State Government and Railways prior to declaration of this road as National Highway. At the time of taking over this

National Highway, the work of construction of Chakradharpur ROB and its approaches was incomplete. The balance work was thereafter sanctioned by the Ministry. The work could not be awarded due to poor response from bidders.

Statement

A. List of widening to 2-lane and strengthening of existing^carriageway works sanctioned by the Ministry on NH-75 (Ext.) in Jharkhand under Annual Plans:

Sl. No.	Name of work/Stretch	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakh)
Year 2008-2009		
1.	Widening and strengthening in Km. 117 to 129 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa Section	1918.66
2.	Widening and strengthening in Km. 190 to 202 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	3148.45
3.	Widening and strengthening in Km. 177 to 189 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	2780.97

B. List of new works sanctioned on NH-75 (Ext.) in Jharkhand under 'Road Requirement Plan' for Left Wing Extremism areas:

Year 2009-2010		
1.	Widening and strengthening in Km. 142.00 to 176.00 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	4781.13
2.	Widening and strengthening in km. 61.00 to 116.00 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	8015.40

Assistance to STUs

3796. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in hilly areas of various States including Himachal Pradesh are in dilapidated conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance/capital contribution to the State Transport Undertakings(STUs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. The National Highways including those passing through Hilly areas and the State of Himachal Pradesh are being kept in traffic worthy condition based on inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The scheme of providing capital contribution has been dispensed with by Planning Commission since 1993-94. As such no capital contribution has been provided to the State Transport Undertakings in the last three years.

Funds to Bio-Diesel Producing Units

3797. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides financial assistance to the bio-diesel producing units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the policy of the KVIC for promoting the production of bio-diesel; and

(c) the total funds provided by the KVIC during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has been implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), from 2008-09 for generating employment through setting up 'micro enterprises', through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal agency at the national level and through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres at the State/Union Territories level, with involvement of banks. Under PMEGP, eligible entrepreneurs can establish new 'micro enterprises', including bio-diesel producing units, by availing of margin money assistance from KVIC and loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks.

In order that new bio-diesel projects are supported under PMEGP, it is essential that viable units are proposed by the beneficiaries so that banks also come forward to finance them under PMEGP. KVIC has been making efforts to propagate bio-diesel production as an enterprise under PMEGP.

[English]

Monitoring of PDS

3798. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) the present mechanism for monitoring of the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up

a stringent monitoring system for the Public Distribution System;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has also urged the State Governments to set up such a system to monitor the implementation of the PDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. Government has been continuously taking steps to strengthen the TPDS by improving its efficiency. Government got evaluation studies done by the TPDS by PEO (Planning Commission), ORG-MARG and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Certain shortcomings were pointed out in these evaluation reports. In view of these reports, to strengthen the TPDS and to curb leakages and diversion of foodgrains meant for TPDS, in consultation with State and UT Governments, the Government evolved a 9-point Action Plan in 2006. This includes measures such as review of BPL and AAY lists for exclusion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families, ensuring leakages free distribution by taking penal action against those found indulging in malpractices, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in functioning of Fair Price Shop (FPS), display of BPL and AAY lists at FPS, door step delivery of PDS commodities to FPSs, etc. The Action Plan is under implementation in States and UTs since July, 2006 and is being closely monitored by FPS level Vigilance Committees.

The Government has taken various other measures to improve functioning of the TPDS. A Revised Citizens Charter has been issued and is being implemented since

July, 2007. Monthly certification of delivery of allocated foodgrains to FPS and their distribution to ration card holders has been introduced from April, 2008. Training programmes for TPDS functionaries and awareness campaign for TPDS beneficiaries are being taken up. Computerization of TPDS operations has been initiated. Use of new technologies such as Global Positioning System to monitor movement of foodgrains under TPDS has been undertaken on a pilot basis. Policy guidelines have also been issued on distribution of wheat flour under the TPDS, so that the poor families are benefited. For increasing awareness on TPDS, publicity-cum-awareness campaign is also being taken up.

A conference to share the Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS was also held recently on 12th and 13th July, 2010 wherein various issues were discussed. These issues relate among others to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, enhancing viability of fair price shops, enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS and increasing public awareness.

Conversion of Agricultural Land

3799. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural land in the country is being allowed to be diverted for non-agricultural use including housing projects, Special Economic Zones, industries, etc.;

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

(c) the mechanism put in place to monitor such conversion;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose ban/restriction on the acquisition/conversion of agricultural land;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether farmers in some States are using their agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes due to lack of remunerative prices for their produce; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard including legislative measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land comes under the purview of the State Governments and acquisition of land for non-agricultural purposes is decided by the respective State Governments.

(b) and (c) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture do not maintain any data regarding diversion of agricultural land for other purposes.

(d) and (e) With a view to prevent the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and sustaining food security across the country, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), which envisages that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere. Further, for non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming should be earmarked and allocated.

Similarly, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has developed a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 which envisages that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose

of a project may be acquired and, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in the projects may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

(f) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture do not maintain any data of agricultural land which is used by the farmers for non-agricultural purposes.

(g) Does not arise.

Road Network in the Country

3800. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of road transport in the movement of passenger and freight during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the road network in the country is inadequate in view of the present density of the passengers and freight movement;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the road network in areas where transport density is high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the latest available information, the share of road transport in the movement of passenger and freight is as under:—

Year	Freight		Passenger	
	Road Transport (Estimated BTKM)	Railways (Net BTKM)	Road Transport (Estimated BPKM)	Railways (Net BPKM)
2004-05	646	407.4	3469	576.6
2005-06	706	439.6	4110	616.6
2006-07	768	475.0	4833	691.8

RTKM: Billion Tonne Kilometers; BPKM: Billion Passenger Kilometers.

(b) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The total length of NHs network in the country at present is 70,934 km. The 'Road Development Plan Vision: 2021' prepared by the Ministry in 2001 inter-alia had recommended a limited expansion of the NH system so as to have total length of NH network of 80,000 km. upto 2021 as compared to the total length of about 57,700 km existing during the year 2000. The Government declares State roads as new NHs from time to time. However, priority is given for development and maintenance of already existing NHs keeping in view

the availability of resources than declaring State roads as new NHs.

Foodgrain Production and Fertilizer Consumption

3801. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the ratio between foodgrains yield and fertiliser consumption;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam							76	76
Bihar	951		951	160	2214	12	125	3462
Chhattisgarh	913	0	914	56	251	31	82	1334
Goa	8		8			27		35
Gujarat	676		676	33	967	1810	42	3528
Haryana	1380		1380	0	1630	0	14	3025
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3	0	13	3	86	104
Jammu and Kashmir	129	157	286	4	1	0	17	308
Jharkhand	15		15	23	10	56	39	142
Karnataka	991		991	208	1079	434	420	3132
Kerala	88	4	93	42	18	131	105	388
Madhya Pradesh	1048	2	1051	138	1981	2275	973	6418
Maharashtra	1004		1004			2177		3181
Manipur							51	51
Meghalya	16	42	58					58
Mizoram	1	8	9					9
Nagaland							76	76
Odisha	1420		1420		306	101	331	2158
Punjab	1142		1142		2967		4	4112
Rajasthan	1688		1688	102	2179	2393	83	6444
Sikkim	2		2				7	9
Tamil Nadu	752	1	753	506	389	1204	11	2864
Tripura	15		15	2	7	2	35	61
Uttarakhand	92	4	95	0	199	19	32	345

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	2358		2358	105	9576	1004	41	13085
West Bengal							3136	3136
Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0	0
Chandigarh					1			1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3		3		0	2	3	7
Daman and Diu								
Delhi	2		2		18	0	1	22
Lakshadweep				0		1		1
Puducherry	6		6		11		0	17
All India	16313	218	16531	1964	26105	11682	6005	62286

[Translation]

**Four Laning of Mohania-Patna NH
in Bihar**

3802. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert the Mohania-Patna highway into four lane road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Sponsorship for Commonwealth Games

3803. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sponsorship deals signed with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private firms for the Commonwealth Games;

(b) the role of Australian firm sports Marketing and Management in managing sponsorship;

(c) whether any firm has got commission for sponsorship deals with PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) The details of sponsorship deals concluded with Public Sector Undertakings and private firms by the Organizing Committee(OC) are as under:—

Name of Public Sector Undertakings/Private firm	Sponsorship Level	Sponsorship Amount
1. Air India	Partner	Rs. 50 crore (Value in Kind)
2. NTPC	Partner	Rs. 50 crore
3. Central Bank of India	Partner	Rs. 50 crore
4. Hero Honda	Partner	Rs. 38 crore
5. Tissot	Sponsor	Rs. 4.4 crore cash + Rs. 15 crore (Value in Kind)
6. Agility Logistics	Co-Sponsor	Rs. 1.5 crore cash + Rs. 11 crore (Value in Kind)
7. Coca Cola India Pvt. Ltd.	Co-Sponsor	Rs. 5 crore cash + Rs. 10.7 crore (Value in Kind)
8. TATA Motors	Sponsor	Rs. 24.6 crore (Value in Kind)
9. Amity University	Co-Sponsor	Rs. 5.00 crore (Value in Kind)
10. Reebok	Co-Sponsor	Rs. 9.85 crore (Value in Kind)

In addition to these, Indian Railways and Power Grid Corporation have committed Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 10 crore respectively.

(b) Organising Committee entered into an agreement on 25-7-2007 with M/s Sports Marketing and Management Pvt. Limited (SMAM), a company incorporated under the law of Singapore appointing it as OC's marketing strategy services consultant and the sole and exclusive negotiator and procurer of sponsorship and licensing contracts and as its exclusive supplier of sponsorship management and licensing services. SMAM was required to prepare a marketing plan for sponsorship for approval by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF). It was to contact corporate for generating sponsorships. The Sponsorship Agreements assigning the Rights and Benefits were to be prepared by them and thereafter they were required to undertake client servicing for ensuring delivery of various Rights and Benefits, contracted under the Agreement. A time-bound target of USD 122 million was agreed to in the contract subsequently revised to USD 240 million by a letter dated 4.1.2008.

(c) and (d) No firm has, so far, been given any commission in respect of sponsorship deals of Delhi 2010 concluded with PSUs.

Information Access Portal

3804. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the development of a comprehensive information access portal to bridge the gap between the youth and the Government machinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said portal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) The Government has received suggestions for creation of comprehensive information access portal for the youth. However, no comprehensive policy has been announced in this regard.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Green Cover in NCT of Delhi

3805. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/civic agencies in the NCT of Delhi have carried out any census of the trees in the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present figures in this regard;

(c) whether any survey of the health of such trees has been made by the civic agencies/Forest Institute of India, Dehradun;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to protect the health of such trees including procurement of a tree ambulance to treat affected/diseased trees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocations made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) had carried out tree census in its jurisdiction in 2005-06, as per which there were approximately 96,000 trees in various age groups in the NDMC area. However, no such census has been conducted by the Department of Forests and Wildlife of the Government of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB).

(c) and (d) No such survey has been made by the Department of Forests and Wildlife of the Government of NCT of Delhi, the MCD and the DCB. However, the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun carried out the survey of health of trees on around 48 roads and Central Vista in the NDMC area. A total of 6288 trees were inspected out

of which, 5507 trees were found healthy, 435 trees dead or decayed, 86 trees deformed, 221 trees deceased and physical injury on 145 trees. Out of these, 196 trees were recommended for removal/treatment.

(e) and (f) A number of steps have been taken by the civic agencies to protect the health of trees in their areas. The steps taken by the NDMC include maintaining the area around trees as green soft space to provide aeration and moisture to trees; support to young saplings and trees through tree guards, watering, appropriate pruning and manuring; routine inspection of trees by Plant Protection Cell for any fungal, insect, pest and termite infestation; training of field staff through Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and IARI, New Delhi; introduction of a tree ambulance to take care of tree maintenance requirements, including health of trees; provision of a tree washer for washing of trees; etc. The steps taken by the MCD include leaving sufficient uncemented space around the trees to allow water to percolate in the root zone of trees; removal of diseased branches; application of anti-termite pesticides; filling up the hollow in the stem by cement for giving it a longer life, etc. The DCB also takes necessary steps to protect the health of affected/diseased trees. However, MDC and DCB have not procured any tree ambulance. No specific allocations in this regard have been made in the MCD and the DCB. The MCD carries out the above-mentioned works as maintenance of horticulture work. In the NDMC also no separate provision is made in this regard. However, its Horticulture Department, which carries out such activities within its allotted budget under maintenance of Parks and Gardens had the budget allocation during the last three years as follows:—

(Amount in lakh rupees)

Year	Budget	Expenditure
2007-08	275.00	259.54
2008-09	275.00	244.29
2009-10	475.00	351.80

[Translation]

Bringing Naxalites into Mainstream

3806. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that children are being used/recruited by naxal groups;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether in recent meetings with the Chief Ministers and MPs of naxal affected States the issue of the bringing the extremists/naxalites into the mainstream of the society was discussed;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring the extremists/naxalities into the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available inputs CPI (maoist) recruit young children from time to time. Such children squad are known as 'Bal Dasta' and 'Bal Sangham'.

State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government's offer to Left Wing extremists to abjure violence and come for talks was *inter alia* discussed.

(e) In order to bring naxalites into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. Government of India has approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which *inter alia* provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

[English]

Foreigner in Jails

3807. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign nationals lodged in various jails in the country, State-wise and nationality-wise;

(b) the total funds incurred on the upkeep of such inmates; and

(c) the total number of such inmates sentenced to death and executed during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the provisional statistics compiled by National Crimes Record Bureau, a statement indicating the number the number of foreign national lodged in various jails in the country State-wise as on 31.12.2008 is at Statement. Nationality-wise information is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) 'Prison' is a State subject under list II of the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments. Hence, the expenditure incurred on the upkeep of foreign national lodged in various jails in country and the number of such inmates sentenced to death and executed are not maintained centrally.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	9	0	0	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	7	52	0	0	59
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	13	10	0	0	23
7.	Gujarat	25	67	0	0	92
8.	Haryana	23	58	0	0	81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	6	0	0	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109	71	45	0	225
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	23	0	0	23
13.	Kerala	6	18	0	0	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	0	0	16
15.	Maharashtra	219	349	0	0	568
16.	Manipur	1	6	0	0	7
17.	Meghalaya	21	26	0	3	50
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	47	0	0	47
21.	Punjab	81	123	0	0	204
22.	Rajasthan	37	48	20	0	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	2	8	0	0	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	63	293	2	0	358
25.	Tripura	79	25	0	0	104
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46	85	22	0	153
27.	Uttarakhand	0	46	0	0	46
28.	West Bengal	991	1281	0	135	2407
Total (States)		1742	2659	89	138	4628
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	50	0	0	69
30.	Chandigarh	2	6	0	0	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	84	424	13	0	521
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		105	480	13	0	598
Total (All-India)		1847	3139	102	138	5226

[Translation]

Price of Seeds

3808. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/proposes to decontrol the price of seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any consultation with the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether certain States have expressed reservations against such proposal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) There is no provision in the Seeds Act 1966 for seed price regulation. Seed is an essential commodity in terms of Seed (Control) Order 1983 issued in exercise of powers available under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 but the same is for purposes of quality control only. Price regulation is not provided for. There is no provision for price control in the Seeds Bill 2004 also. Therefore, the question of decontrol does not arise.

(e) and (f) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have sought to regulate price of Bt. Cotton seeds only within their States through Ordinances/Acts. The matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Construction of Bridge over River Brahmaputra

3809. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether defective design in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the construction of new bridges over river Brahmaputra at Sarai Ghat have cropped up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to drawings based on faulty design cracks have developed in the construction of the new Brahmaputra bridge;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government/NHAI in this regard;

(e) whether the use of sub-standard materials in construction of the new bridge has also been noticed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Minor design deficiency was noticed in Pier Cap P 3 of viaduct, Amingaon side. Minor crack has been noticed in pier Cap P 3. Corrective action has been taken for safety of viaduct by rectifying the crack noticed.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Anti-India activities at Indo-Nepal Border

3810. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of anti-India activities being carried out along the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb such activities along the border;

(d) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Government of Nepal for joint operation against such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The movement of Indians and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal border. India and Nepal have open borders and visa free regime. There are indications and incidental reports that the India-Nepal border have been misused by anti-India elements for creating false propaganda and for encouraging trans-border criminal activities. The SSB has been deployed all along the Indo-Nepal border (INB) to check illegal instances and to stop cross border crimes. Besides, State Police

concerned is also keeping a vigil. There are institutional mechanisms like the Border District Coordination Committees (BDCCs) meeting between the officials of two countries and regular sharing of real-time information/intelligence between the two countries to effectively deal with such issues. Regular periodic meetings are held to resolve the issues. These issues are also taken up through the diplomatic channels wherever required. Additionally, there are bilateral institutional arrangements such as Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal which address cross-border issue in a more wholesome manner.

[Translation]

Distribution of Essential Commodities

3811. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for distributing essential commodities in rural areas of Uttarakhand in a streamlined manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of essential commodities allocated to Uttarakhand under the Public Distribution System during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation for Uttarakhand during the ensuing year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), focused on the poor, aims at distributing subsidized foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in all rural as well as

urban areas in the country. TPDS is operated under joint responsibility of Central and the State/UT Governments. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates foodgrains (rice, wheat, and coarse grains) and sugar to all States and Union Territories, including Uttarakhand, for distribution to ration card holders at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops.

The details of the allocation of the foodgrains under TPDS made to the State of Uttarakhand during the last 3 years and current year are as under:—

(Quantity in' 000 tonnes)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
341.541	362.252	436.00	474.122

Also, a special adhoc additional allocation of 7151 tonnes of rice and 13572 tonnes of wheat for all accepted number of families (AAY, BPL & APL) under TPDS has been made on 19.5.2010.

The details of allocation of levy sugar to Uttarakhand are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sugar Season (October-September)	Quantity in' 000 tonnes
1.	2006-2007	72.81
2.	2007-2008	73.28
3.	2008-2009	75.78 (includes special festival quota)
4.	2009-2010	73.38

[English]

Exclusion of SCs from BPL

3812. SHRTMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes (SCs) have been kept out of the ambit of 'Below Poverty Line' category; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. The guidelines for identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas are issued by the Ministry of Rural Development. In association with States/UTs, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the BPL Census to identify rural households living below the poverty line. The last census was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used.

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

[Translation]

Inter State Road Proposals from Madhya Pradesh

3813. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding construction of inter-State and financially economically viable roads and bridges in the said State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the bridges constructed on various highways in Madhya Pradesh during the last three

years and the current year, State-wise and National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a list of 15 nos. of proposals amounting to Rs. 227.98 Crore for financial year 2010-11 under Inter-State connectivity (ISC) and roads of Economic Importance (EI). Proposals under ISC and EI are considered for sanction subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

(c) The details of bridges constructed on various National Highways during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of bridges constructed on various National Highways during the last three years and the current year in the State of Madhya Pradesh are as under

NH	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
3	—	8	34	—
7	—	15	4	—
25	—	3	—	—
26	11	8	—	3

[English]

Report on Agriculture Sector

3814. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a report published by FICCI-wide range of issues concerning the agriculture sector including farm mechanisation have been recommended;

(b) if so, the details of issues raised and the recommendations made in the report;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A booklet in the form of 'Status Paper' on Farm Mechanization in India was released by FICCI-Yes Bank during the International Exhibition-cum-Conference 'Eima-Agrimach INDIA 2009' held between 3-5 December, 2009 at IARI, Pusa, New Delhi. Copies of the status paper were distributed to the participants in the conference hall.

(b) The status paper provides information about various issues related to farm mechanization and subsequently opines that there is immense scope for improvement in mechanization of agriculture. However, the paper puts a disclaimer indicating that it should be referred for information purpose only and that the document makes no representation towards the completeness or correctness of the information and is not intended to be a substitute for professional, legal or technical advice.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is aware of the status paper on Farm Mechanization in India as released by FICCI-Yes Bank and the information/opinion contained therein. Further, for promoting and encouraging farm mechanization in the country, the Ministry is already implementing schemes like "Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration" and "Post Harvest Technology and Management". Also, for improving productivity in the agriculture sector, various other schemes e.g. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture etc. are currently under implementation.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for State Highway Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3815. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for forwarding State Highways Projects to the World Bank for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said projects/proposals;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has also recommended the said projects; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Agro-Forestry

3816. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to promote Agro forestry and Orchards in the country including the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to the States by the Government for the said purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme to promote Agro forestry in the country. However, under the on-going watershed development programmes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley project and Flood Prone River and National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, Agro forestry is a minor component (seedling for boundaries only) for which amount upto Rs. 1200/- per hectare is permissible. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), under the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Agro forestry, is promoting different agro forestry systems including fruit based agro forestry systems. Financial assistance provided under AICRP on Agro forestry to various Centres in the country including backward areas during last three years is given at Statement-I.

Department of Land Resources is implementing Technology Development Extension and Training (TDET) Scheme under which Pilot Projects for promotion and testing of various agro forestry models in different agro climatic zones of the country have been sanctioned to various Research Institutions and State Agricultural Universities. State-wise details of funds released under TDET scheme including agro forestry project, to various agencies during last three years is given at Statement-II.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centre Sponsored Schemes viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States and Union Territories for the holistic development of Horticulture in the country including backward areas. Under both the schemes, assistance is provided to the farmers for cultivation of fruits (orchards).

State-wise details of financial assistance provided under HMNEH and NHM schemes for horticulture development including cultivation of fruits during last three years is given at Statement-III and Statement-IV, respectively.

Statement-I

Financial assistance provided for the last three years by the Government for the promotion of Agro forestry in the Country

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Centres of All India Coordinated Research Project on Agro forestry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	4.000	26.000	15.100
2.	TNAU, Coimbatore	13.500	23.000	16.100
3.	BSKKV, Dapoli	9.170	19.000	12.100
4.	UAS, Dharwad	7.500	6.000	29.100
5.	NDUA&T, Faizabad	11.000	19.000	11.100
6.	RAU, Fatehpur-Sh.	1.575	4.000	20.100
7.	CCSHAU, Hisar	10.250	23.000	10.100
8.	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	12.800	20.000	14.600
9.	JNKV, Jabalpur	6.750	17.000	13.100
10.	TNV&ASU, Kattaupakkam	1.575	7.000	12.600
11.	PAU, Ludhiana	21.000	21.500	14.600
12.	AAU, Kahikuchi	14.000	30.000	15.600
13.	PDKV, Nagpur	7.750	18.000	16.600
14.	GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	11.500	20.000	11.100
15.	RAU, Pusa	5.500	12.000	10.600
16.	MPKV, Rahuri	10.450	17.000	15.600
17.	IGKV, Raipur	1.575	12.000	6.100

1	2	3	4	5
18.	BAU, Ranchi	5.300	15.000	6.100
19.	SDAU, SKNagar	8.000	26.000	15.100
20.	YSPUH&F, Solan	18.000	29.000	12.600
21.	SKUAT, Srinagar	11.000	13.500	19.600
22.	KAU, Thrissur	6.450	12.000	11.600
23.	BCKVV, Jhargram West Bengal	1.575	14.000	12.600
24.	UAS, Bangalore	7.000	13.000	9.400
25.	CSKHPKV, Palampur	4.000	13.230	9.400
Total		211.22	430.23	340.6

Statement-II

Details of funds released during the last three years to various agencies for implementation of TDET projects in the States

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Releases		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	505.84	95.18	475.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	230.50	310.47	117.65
3.	Chhattisgarh	00.00	11.65	00.00
4.	Delhi	178.83	10.66	97.84
5.	Gujarat	518.62	865.20	180.54
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22.78	51.83	00.00
7.	Karnataka	179.57	00.00	27.25

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Maharashtra	249.55	3.42	274.00
9.	Mizoram	00.00	00.00	78.77
10.	Nagaland	7.55	27.23	17.84
11.	Punjab	80.32	80.85	00.00
12.	Sikkim	147.88	369.38	102.54
13.	Tamil Nadu	00.00	13.00	8.21
14.	Tripura	00.00	4.02	00.00
15.	Uttarakhand	92.81	88.24	18.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh	418.31	115.34	166.56
17.	West Bengal	51.57	27.04	9.34
Total		2684.1	2041.5	1554.5

Statement-III

State-wise Financial Assistance provided under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Releases		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2830.00	1765.00	1492.00
2.	Assam	2680.00	3675.00	3743.00
3.	Manipur	2228.00	2500.00	3029.00
4.	Meghalaya	2700.00	2862.50	1932.00
5.	Mizoram	3095.00	3050.00	3500.00
6.	Nagaland	2500.00	2450.00	3950.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Sikkim	3110.00	2675.00	3428.20
8.	Tripura	2400.00	1700.00	3000.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	1815.00	1700.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	2100.00	1589.00
11.	Uttarakhand	2839.94	2000.00	1700.00
Total		28782.94	26592.5	29063.2

Statement-IV

State-wise Financial Assistance provided under
National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Releases		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7836.94	12968.39	9566.59
2.	Bihar	269.72	3122.48	2435.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	6252.41	3000.00	6000.00
4.	Goa	3.19	100.45	150.00
5.	Gujarat	1954.24	3531.83	2521.32
6.	Haryana	6476.49	3300.31	5600.00
7.	Jharkhand	781.00	5000.00	3084.00
8.	Karnataka	8571.05	12536.88	8001.67
9.	Kerala	6147.73	7517.29	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5537.49	6000.00	3545.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	13224.97	13021.70	9173.20
12.	Odisha	3812.16	2341.00	3500.00
13.	Punjab	2409.99	1412.48	2578.00
14.	Rajasthan	5673.20	4097.71	2500.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	8536.82	9688.00	6180.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9425.91	6372.78	9143.38
17.	West Bengal	681.82	607.20	0.00
18.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	29.90	0.00	0.00
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	200.00
21.	Puducherry	-	-	33.25
Total		87625.03	94618.50	74211.58

[English]

Charges of Pay Channels

3817. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recently informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court of its plans to cap the monthly cable charges at Rs. 250 across the country, except where Conditional Access System is implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the viewers would be able to choose only those channels they want to watch rather than paying for a bouquet of channels as provided by the broadcasters;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the cable services is likely to provide three pricing slabs;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether TRAI proposes to allow the broadcasters to raise the price of their channels; and
- (h) if so, the extent to which additional financial burden is likely to be borne by the viewers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (h) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has informed that as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, dated 13.05.2009 in the matter of Civil Appeal Nos.829-833 (TRAI vs. Set Discovery India Pvt. Ltd. and Ors) a report on tariff issues related to Cable TV services in non-CAS areas, has been submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court on 21.07.2010. The matter is sub-judice. In the report submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court, there is a proposal of 3 slabs for monthly Cable TV charges that are as under:—

- (i) Minimum thirty free to air channels — Maximum of Rs. 100/- only
- (ii) Minimum thirty free to air channels — Not exceeding of Rs. 200/-only and upto 20 pay channels.
- (iii) Minimum thirty free to air channels — Not exceeding Rs. 250/- only and more than 20 pay channels.

Further, in non-addressable Cable TV system, due to technology constraints, the subscribers are not able to subscribe to individual channels of their choice. The report submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court also contains the proposal for inflation linked increase of 9%, for Broadcasters. However, maximum monthly cable TV charges at the consumer level are to be capped at the respective slab charges.

Special Quota for Festivals

3818. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Kerala for special festival quota of foodgrains and other essential items during Onam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A request was received from Government of Kerala to allot additional 50,000 tons of APL rice and 7000 tonnes of sugar for Onam Festival.

Keeping in view the above requests, the following allocations of foodgrains and sugar have been made to the State for festivals:—

Foodgrains: The Government has made an additional allocation of 50000 tonnes of rice at MSP derived price to Kerala for Onam Festival 2010.

In addition to the above, the Government has also made following additional allocations of foodgrains to Kerala:—

1. 55818 tonnes of rice and 48052 tonnes of wheat at the price of Rs. 8.45 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg. for rice for all accepted number of families (AAY, BPL & APL) under TPDS made on 19.5.2010 with validity period for lifting upto 20th November, 2010.
2. 16319 tons of rice and 4188 tonnes of wheat per month have been allocated for APL families at APL issue on 02.08.2010 from August, 2010 to January, 2011.

Levy Sugar: The Government has made an allocation

of 3600 tonnes of levy Sugar as festival quota to Kerala for the month of August, 2010 on 5.7.2010.

Also, considering the request of the State Government for allocation of 3400 tonnes for Onam festival, the Government has made an additional allocation of 3400 tonnes of levy sugar on 13.8.2010 as provisional allotment to be adjusted against the shortfall of levy sugar in the State for the period from January, 2010 to July, 2010 and, balance quantity, if any remaining, to be adjusted in 6 installments against the allocations from October, 2010.

Statutory Development Board

3819. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for a separate Statutory Development Board for different regions in the State;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend Article 371(2) (a) of the Constitution to facilitate such action;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any Group of Ministers to examine the said matter;

(f) if so, the details and the recommendations made by the GoM; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a

Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.07.2006, has sent a proposal to the Union Ministry of Home Affairs requesting Government of India to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Similarly, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has received from the Government of Maharashtra, 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. Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter of setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra 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.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

External Support to Naxalism

3820. SHRI MOHAN JENA:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that naxal organisations in the country are getting assistance in terms of weapons and finance from some foreign countries/organisations;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there are also reports of naxalites being trained by like minded outfits from abroad including LTTE;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such assistance to the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There are no inputs to indicate that LWE groups in the country are getting assistance in terms of weapons and finance from foreign countries.

(c) to (e) There are no inputs to indicate training of Indian naxalites by LTTE.

[Translation]

Misuse of Delhi Police Insignia

3821. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police permits the use of Delhi Police insignia on private vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of the misuse of such insignia on private vehicles in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the action taken against the owners of such vehicles during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of the said insignia in future?

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

(a) and (b) Delhi Police does not permit the use of Delhi Police insignia on private vehicles.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Stray incidents of misuse of Delhi Police insignia on private vehicles in the NCT of Delhi has been reported to Delhi Police. The details of cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Number of cases
2007	Nil
2008	Nil
2009	01
2010 (upto 31.7.2010)	01

Two accused persons have been arrested in these cases.

(f) As and when any such instance of misuse of insignia is reported or comes to the notice of the Delhi Police, necessary legal action under the law is taken against the offender.

Penalty on Indian Weightlifting Association

3822. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Weightlifting Association (IWA) will have to pay penalty to the International Weightlifting Association before participating in the Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) whether the IWA is not in a position to pay the said penalty;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the manner in which such penalty is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. International Weightlifting Federation has imposed a penalty of USD 5,00,000 on the Indian Weightlifting Federation for violation of anti-doping rules. An additional fine totalling to USD.31,000 has also been imposed on 6 weightlifters for having tested positive in dope samples. Indian Weightlifting Federation has already paid an amount of USD 1,25,000 and are yet to make payment of USD 3,75,000 + USD 31,000 by 31st August, 2010 to the International Weightlifting Federation before they are allowed to participate in the forthcoming international sports events, including Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) to (f) Indian Weightlifting Federation has informed that it is not in a position to pay the balance amount of penalty and is dependent on Indian Olympic Association or the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for financial assistance. The Ministry has asked Indian Olympic Association to resolve the matter at the earliest in consultation with the International Weightlifting Federation so as to ensure participation of Indian Weightlifting team in Commonwealth Games 2010.

[English]

Revival of Militancy in Punjab

3823. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that certain militant group are attempting to revive militancy in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the connivance of hostile foreign agencies have been reported in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to thwart such threats to internal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Available report suggest that Sikh Militant groups especially those based abroad, are continuing their efforts to revive militancy in Punjab.

(e) The Government has adopted an integrated approach to counter such attempts which, inter alia, include sustained vigilance along the borders, strengthening of mechanisms for intelligence gathering and sharing; modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced/sophisticated weapons etc. A close watch is maintained on the activities of various groups known to have been engaged in trying to foment terrorist activities in Punjab. In addition, pro-Khalistan terrorist outfits namely, Babbar Khalsa International, International Sikh Youth Federation, Khalistan Commando Force and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be listed as Terrorist Organisations in the schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004.

Harassment of Immigrants

3824. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of persons from neighbouring countries have taken refuge in the country, particularly in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there are also reports that such migrants are being harassed by the local police in the North Eastern States including Assam;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to address the problem and for conferring of legitimate rights to such migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) There are reports of people from neighbouring countries having entered the country without travel documents. Details of foreigners who have entered India illegally are not available. 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 in a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations in November, 2009. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. Thirty-two Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam for detection of illegal immigrants. Additional four Foreigners Tribunals have also been sanctioned for setting up in Assam.

Details of cases of harassment of such migrants by the local police are not available. The State Governments/UT Administrations have since been advised to issue necessary instructions to the police authorities to ensure that no innocent person belonging to any community is unnecessarily harassed and to strictly follow the instructions issued by the Government in November, 2009.

Consumption of Chicken

3825. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment on consumption of chicken in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the

production and per capita consumption of chicken in the country; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to assist poultry farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Sample Survey Organization made an assessment on consumption of chicken and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, estimated the production of poultry meat in the country as 1849 thousand tons during 2008-09. As per National Sample Survey 61st round report no. 509 (July, 2004-June, 2005), the monthly per capita consumption of chicken in rural and urban sector was 0.050 Kg. and 0.085 Kg. respectively.

(c) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Poultry Development' which comprises of three components viz. (i) Assistance to State Poultry Farms; (ii) Rural Backyard Poultry Development; and (iii) Poultry Estate and Central Sector Schemes of 'Central Poultry Development Organisation' and 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund'. These schemes mainly aim at providing quality chicks, training and feed testing facilities to the poultry farmers besides strengthening of State Government Poultry Farms. 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' scheme encourages entrepreneurship in farmers by providing interest free loan for various poultry activities.

[Translation]

Fair Price Shops in Tribal Areas

3826. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no fair price shops are available in over 2261 villages in Eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Government has ascertained the facts in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has issued/proposes to issue any directives/guidelines to the State Government to open fair price shops in rural and tribal areas of eastern Vidarbha region;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to supply ration in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) As reported by Government of Maharashtra, there are no fair price shops in 1111 villages of Eastern Vidarbha Region. The card holders of these villages are attached to the nearby fair price shops for getting foodgrains. The allotment of additional new fair price shops is also in process.

According to the guidelines issued to all State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, they were advised to open fair price shops, wherever necessary, to provide easy physical access to ration cardholders. For this purpose, they may assess the coverage of fair price shops, including those in tribal areas, with a view to cover the remaining areas.

Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) to States and UTs for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains are also made for Above Poverty Line (APL) families depending upon their availability in the Central Pool and past off-take. Presently, allocation of foodgrains to the APL families ranges between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month.

To improve functioning of TPDS, government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families;

ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops; ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS; improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels; and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

[English]

Decline in Cow Population

3827. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of some cow species including Gir is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cow population in the country, State-wise and breed -wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve and protect cow breeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Breed-wise data on livestock population is not available till 17th Livestock Census (2003). However, breed-wise information has been collected by the Government during 18th Livestock Census (2007), which has been tabulated. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the current population of indigenous breeds with their population in the earlier Censuses to draw any definite conclusion.

(b) State-wise and breed-wise number of cattle as per 18th Livestock Census (2007) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Considering the importance of indigenous breeds in the national economy, Government has undertaken the following steps for their development and conservation:

(i) Department is implementing National Project

for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October, 2000, which has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. During Phase-I of the project an amount of Rs. 58 crore has been released to the States exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous breeds. An amount of Rs. 356.78 crore has been exclusively earmarked for development and conservation of indigenous breeds under Phase-II of NPCBB.

- (ii) Government is also implementing three central sector schemes, namely Central Cattle

Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Scheme for production of genetically superior breed of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and identification of location of superior germplasm of cattle and buffaloes to meet the requirement of bulls and frozen semen of some of the important indigenous breeds in the country.

- (iii) The Government is implementing the project entitled "Conservation of threatened breed of livestock" — a project dedicated to conserve livestock breeds on the verge of extinction.

Statement

Table : State-wise and breed-wise number of cattle as per 18th Livestock Census (2007)

State/UT	Jersey	Holstein Friesion	Other Exotic	Jersey Crossbred	Holstein Friesion Crossbred	Other Crossbred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	9	2148	7693	3478	493
Andhra Pradesh	15	13	0	1574396	323160	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	29180
Assam	0	0	0	295132	7612	107728
Bihar	69826	18510	2503	1017570	361114	506756
Chandigarh	488	728	313	1274	2250	215
Chhattisgarh	9404	11132	17	116749	13052	35582
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1020	3	8	56	147	150
Daman and Diu	100	1	2	0	2	3
Delhi	66	85	0	16906	17216	10210
Goa	0	33	0	11532	2351	2402

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	31	210	2	411134	618057	112755
Haryana	21271	26809	5396	110861	270915	130967
Himachal Pradesh	29146	2276	117	698773	24659	47706
Jammu and Kashmir	927	312	198	1413603	237534	24863
Jharkhand	26216	21071	321	84043	15382	43915
Karnataka	819	338	25	890341	1184701	116818
Kerala	31617	27726	4029	727445	259692	570736
Lakshadweep	2884	746	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	18642	3569	1229	360662	45508	45134
Maharashtra	11555	4454	3260	1546045	1521086	35891
Manipur	49	0	0	40793	22368	2484
Meghalaya	788	0	0	17050	6870	2140
Mizoram	0	31	0	2597	6673	1424
Nagaland	9589	1056	1390	183316	157	58486
Orissa	44	56	1	1343746	15066	344345
Pudducherry	0	0	0	76114	1101	2
Punjab	36696	324516	40012	139659	621523	116042
Rajasthan	54041	27364	7414	378280	263009	85567
Sikkim	0	0	0	70416	409	2149
Tamil Nadu	236030	45541	57604	5280682	1497959	264862
Tripura	0	254	0	47267	1829	29967
Uttar Pradesh	472000	38098	12238	956523	157489	308965
Uttarakhand	4018	2253	8	222918	110219	11
West Bengal	0	0	0	2235902	183331	222911
India	1037286	557194	138235	20279478	7795919	3260859

State/UT	Alambadi	Amritmahal	Bachur	Bargur	Bengali	Bhinjarpuri	Dangi	Deoni
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23928
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	213697	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	15	0	4375	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	208862	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	50	182	37
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	237962	0	0	1558	0	15
Karnataka	0	96021	0	0	0	0	0	68820
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	8	4	0	31	3	1721	90163	73098
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	29749	0	0
Pudducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	280	2144	0	402	447	10602	426	127
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	31874	0	0	20879	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	32417	98169	451659	21312	465	43680	304238	166025

State/UT	Bachur	Bachur	Bachur	Bachur	Bachur	Bachur	Bachur	Kangayam
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	657	190798	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	177329	0	0	0	339566	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	44873	0	76224	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	260	16	0	0	0

1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1104	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	1399677	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	627671	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	95	0	0	0	33272	17	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	10348	0	0	0	470	58521	0	0
Karnataka	0	c	0	0	1999024	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	8982	0	71909	0	27118	0	0
Maharashtra	51	36255	0	101845	94	45	8	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	366	0	371	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	82117	0	0	73791	0	0
Pudducherry	0	0	0	0	1527	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	202017	0	0
Rajasthan	2294	0	327	506096	4656	574464	57	1297
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	34191	314817
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	364806	0	0	0	0	575070	0	0

1	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	34721	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	28	0	3856	79	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	8500	0	1659	56149	10308	14	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	27054	0	1901
Maharashtra	0	0	0	2	176621	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	457080	0	0	0
Pudducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	3615	42111	0	0
Rajasthan	0	38	0	924057	449	0	149	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61687	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	24072	0	0	0	0	0	241114	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	3113	2958	0	705
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	24072	771	147988	924087	178758	549432	457405	61764	2606

State/UT	Tharparkar	Tho Tho	Umbla Cherry	Vechur	Kasasagode Dwarf Black	Others Graded	Non- descript	Total Cattle
1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	7	0	0	493	35037	49364
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	8851683	11223044
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	688	0	0	473230	503120
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	9630797	10041269
Bihar	25789	0	0	0	0	0	9623071	12559039
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	115	527	6505
Chhattisgarh	627	0	0	0	0	45539	9077387	9491197
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	44232	56689
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1385	3299
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	47410	91945
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	54402	70896
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2543232	7975724
Haryana	5896	0	0	0	0	0	317854	1552361
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	22	164	14546	1422908	2278545
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	6901	1734564	3443115
Jharkhand	10262	0	0	2444	0	0	8191583	8781067
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	4408620	10502520
Kerala	0	0	0	16	475	3751	114630	1740117
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2875	6505
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	23907	20181295	21915438
Maharashtra	0	0	347	0	2004	4848	11599238	16183527
Manipur	0	0	0	0	31	877	275324	341956

1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	2	859044	887243
Mizoram	58	0	0	0	0	0	24145	34929
Nagaland	0	207220	0	0	0	2773	5831	469818
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	371741	8891329	12309973
Pudducherry	0	0	767	0	0	806	2946	83263
Punjab	0	0	0	0	5	53456	196072	1776938
Rajasthan	460201	168	1	0	0	76938	5894461	12119512
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	134873
Tamil Nadu	0	0	217193	0	0	266331	2818700	11188709
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	875065	954386
Uttar Pradesh	54846	0	0	0	0	2499953	12815437	18883308
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	136824	1739814	2235116
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	647284	15898841	19188269
India	557679	207388	218315	3170	2679	4157085	138653181	199083579

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in MP

3828. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Madhya Pradesh for construction of roads from Maharajpur to Jhamara Marg in Sagar and Damoh Pathriya Marg in Damoh under the CRF in the said State;

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

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry during 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Road Accidents in Delhi

3829. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of road accidents in the NCT of Delhi have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of road accidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the total number of persons killed and injured during the said period;

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government/Delhi Police to assess the reasons behind rise in road accidents; and

(f) the number of persons arrested and prosecuted during the said period alongwith the concrete measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such accidents in future?

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

(a) to (d) No, Madam. The cases of road accidents in the NCT of Delhi have not increased in the recent past. The details of the road accidents and the number of persons killed and injured are given below:—

Year	Number of Accidents	Number of Persons	
		Killed	Injured
2007	8620	2141	7711
2008	8435	2093	7343
2009	7516	2325	6936
2010 (upto 31.07.2010)	3481	1199	3335

(e) Expansion of road network has not kept pace with the phenomenal vehicular growth witnessed by the city. Besides, over speeding, rash and negligent driving, drunken driving, disregard for traffic rules and regulations, poor road geometries, poor lighting, lack of pedestrians' facilities etc. are some of the reasons for road accidents in Delhi.

(f) The details of persons arrested and prosecuted during the last three years and current year are given below:—

Year	Persons Arrested
2007	6979
2008	5820
2009	5084
2010 (upto 31.07.2010)	2604

The following measures have been taken by Delhi Police to check/prevent road accidents in Delhi:—

1. Increased presence of traffic personnel in accident prone areas.
2. Facilitation at pedestrian crossings.
3. Prosecution of two-wheelers.
4. Increased pressure on Blue Line Buses and other commercial vehicles.
5. Decongestion of bus lane.
6. Prosecution against drunken driving and over-speeding.
7. Use of public address system.
8. Installation of traffic signals/blinkers.
9. Decongestion of corridors from encroachments.
10. Strict prosecution of dumpers.
11. Checking of Fitness Certificates.
12. Effective Night Checking.
13. Imparting Road Safety Education to road users.

Malpe Fishing Harbour

3830. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishment of a Malpe Fishing Harbour is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised and funds released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The existing fishing harbour at Malpe has been developed with central financial assistance in two phases under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme(CSS). The Phase-I fishing harbour was commissioned in January, 1985, whereas Phase-II was commissioned in May,2003. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided a sum of Rs. 1024.35 lakh to the Government of Karnataka for development of the fishing harbour at Malpe.

The Government of Karnataka has recently submitted a proposal for comprehensive development of Malpe Fishing Harbour involving modernization of the existing facilities and expansion at a total cost of Rs. 3715 lakh. The Government of Karnataka has been advised on 3rd August,2010 to obtain necessary environmental clearance for implementation of this project. Simultaneously, the proposal has been processed in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Chakma-Hajong Refugee issue

3831. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to resolve the Chakma-Hajong Issue by setting up a multilateral committee involving the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union and representatives of Chakmas and Hajongs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs on 10th August, 2010 with representatives

from Ministry of Home Affairs, State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Committee for Citizenship Rights of the Chakmas and Hajongs of Arunachal Pradesh and All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union. Deputy Commissioners of Lohit and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh are special members of this Committee. The Committee would examine various issues relating to resettlement of Chakmas and Hajongs in Arunachal Pradesh and would also explore the possibility of grant of Indian Citizenship to eligible Chakmas and Hajongs residing in the State.

[Translation]

Platinum Reserves

3832. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has found reserves of platinum in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to explore the platinum resources in the country;

(d) the estimated quantum of the said mineral likely to be extracted during the said period, State-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the percentage of platinum available out of the total minerals explored?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has estimated 0.84 million tonnes of resources of Platinum Group of Elements (PGE) ore with average grade of 1.79 gram per tonne in the Hanumalapura area of Karnataka during the last three years. During the last three years and in the current year, GSI has carried out exploration for PGE in different parts of the country. The details are given below:—

Year	State	Location
1	2	3
2006-07	Tamil Nadu	Chettiyampalayan, Namakkal district. Mettupalaiyam ultramafic Complex, Coimbatore and Erode districts.
	Karnataka	Hanumalapura (Block-A&B). Tavaregere-Mesanikere-Magyathahalli, Davangere district.
		Kaiga-Mothimakki-Biroligudda-Suryakalyanigudda, Uttara Kanada district.
	Maharashtra	Khursipar-Manegaon-Dahegaon area, Gondia district.
	Orissa	Jamchua-Garsahi area, Baleswar district.
	Meghalaya	Mawpyut area, East Khasi hills district.
2007-08	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalaiyam ultramafic Complex, Coimbatore and Erode districts, Chettiyampalayan, Namakkal district.
	Karnataka	Hanumalapura Block-A of Tavaregere-Mesanikere-Magyathahalli, Davangere district.
		Hanumalapura (Block-B&C), Tavaregere-Mesanikere-Magyathahalli, Davangere district.
		Kaiga-Mothimakki-Biroligudda-Suryakalyanigudda, Uttara Kanada district.
	Maharashtra	Gondpipri, Chandrapur district.
	Uttar Pradesh	Kakarwaha, Lalitpur district.
	Meghalaya	Mawpyut area, East Khasi hills district.
2008-09	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalaiyam ultramafic Complex, Coimbatore and Erode district.
		Sittampundi Layered Complex, Namakkal district.
	Maharashtra	Gondpipri, Chandrapur district.
2009-10	Jharkhand	Tilaitanr-Sobhapur, East and West Singhbhum districts.
	Tamil Nadu	Tasampalaiyam, Sittampundi Layered Mafic-Ultramafic Complex, Meta ultramafic rocks of Sathyamangalam

1	2	3
		group, Solavanur and Karappadi. Mallanayakanpalaiyam, Mettupalaiyam Mafic-Ultramafic Complex.
2009-10	Kerala	Sulthan Bathery-Mananthavadi, Wayand district.
	Madhya Pradesh	Betul, Betul and Chhindwara district.
	Maharashtra	Gondpipri, Chandrapur district.
	Manipur	Ophiolite Belt. Chandel and Ukhrul districts.
	Nagaland	Ophiolite Belt. Tuensang district.

(c) and (d) GSI has taken steps to explore the PGE resources in geologically potential areas in the country. As a part of Government effort to invite improved modern technology for exploration/exploitation in the country, Reconnaissance Permits (RPs) are granted to entrepreneurs who bring with them modern technology like remote sensing, geophysical and geochemical exploration etc. for exploration of the minerals. During the last three years, Government has approved the following RPs for PGE. Gold, Silver, Iron-Ore. Cobalt, Copper and associated minerals:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of RPs	Area (in Sq. Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	17382
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	2902

1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	5	5031
5.	Madhya Pradesh	45	54200
6.	Maharashtra	5	6741
7.	Orissa	5	5643
8.	Rajasthan	26	26056
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8274
10.	West Bengal	1	497
Total		114	131726

(e) The all-India resources of PGM as per UNFC system as on 01.04.2005 are 15 tonnes of metal content [source Indian Bureau of Mines' Indian Mineral Yearbook 2008]. The total resource PGE ore and Platinum (Pt) and Palladium (Pd) metal content in PGE ore estimated by GSI State-wise is as given below:—

State	Location	Resource of PGE ore	Metal content (Pt and Pd)	Metal out of total ore (%)
Orissa	Baula Nuasahi	14.2 million tonnes	24935.0 kg	0.00017
Karnataka	Hanumalapura	0.8 million tonnes	1503.6 kg	0.00017

[English]

Inconsistency in operation of TPDS/AAY

3833. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people in Bolangir district of Odisha have died of chronic hunger and malnutrition during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether the distribution under TPDS/AAY is being done on the basis of 1997 BPL survey despite a fresh survey being held in 2002;

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

(d) whether any inconsistencies have been detected in the operation of TPDS/AAY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The Odisha Govt, has reported that it is not a fact that any person in Bolangir district has died due to chronic hunger or malnutrition during the last two years.

Allocation of food grains for Below Poverty Line (BPL), including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being made by Government of India on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India or the families actually identified and ration cards issued by the State Governments/UTs, whichever is less. Accordingly, food grains @ 35 kg. per BPL, including AAY family are being allocated under TPDS to the State of Odisha. Apart from this, 7.42 lakh APL families of KBK districts of Odisha (including Bolangir district) are also

being allocated food grains at BPL price due to specific problems of these districts.

The State Government has reported that it is distributing foodgrains to the beneficiaries as per 1997 BPL Survey of the State Government and the 2002 Survey has not been finalized by the State Government. No inconsistency in the operation of TPDS/AAY in the State has come to the notice of Government of India.

[Translation]

Bundelkhand Package

3834. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate provision for providing funds have been made for the agriculture sector under the Bundelkhand package;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation made to Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(d) the amount provided for the dairy sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 586.50 crore for implementation of the approved interventions in agriculture sector under the Special Package for Drought Mitigation in Bundelkhand Region from its on-going Schemes/ Programmes. Besides, the Planning Commission is also providing an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 3450.00 crore to meet the gap in availability of financial resources for the Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh of which an amount of Rs. 1854.00 crore is earmarked for Madhya Pradesh, as per details given below:—

Year	ACA (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	410.00
2010-11	644.78
2011-12 (Provisional)	799.22
Total	1854.00

(d) An amount of Rs. 60.70 crore is allocated as ACA to Madhya Pradesh for Animal Husbandry activities including meat and milk processing plant over a period of 3 years.

Naxal Affected Districts

3835. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts declared as naxal affected in the country;

(b) the norms adopted to declare a district as naxal affected alongwith the norms for providing Central assistance to such district;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has sent a proposal to declare Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Khagaria and Banka as naxal affected districts in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Based on violence profile, presently 83 districts are covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, which are eligible for reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on anti-naxal operations. Details are given in the Statement

(c) and (d) Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Bihar for inclusion of Vaishali, Sheohar, Banka, Lakhisarai and Bagusarai under SRE

scheme. Detailed proposal from the State Government for including these districts under SRE scheme has been sought.

Statement

List of 83 districts included under SRE Scheme

Andhra Pradesh

1. Anantapur
2. Adilabad
3. East Godavari
4. Guntur
5. Karimnagar
6. Khamam
7. Kurnool
8. Medak
9. Mehboobnagar
10. Nalgonda
11. Prakasam
12. Srikakulam
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Vizianagaram
15. Warangal
16. Nizamabad

Bihar

17. Arwal
18. Aurangabad
19. Bhojpur
20. East Champaran

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. Gaya | 45. Garhwa |
| 22. Jamai | 46. Giridih |
| 23. Jehanabad | 47. Gumla |
| 24. Kaimur | 48. Hazaribagh |
| 25. Munger | 49. Koderma |
| 26. Nalanda | 50. Latehar |
| 27. Nawada | 51. Lohardagga |
| 28. Patna | 52. Palamu |
| 29. Rohtas | 53. Ranchi |
| 30. Sitamarhi | 54. Simdega |
| 31. West Champaran | 55. Saraikela-Kharaswan |
| Chhattisgarh | 56. West Singhbhum |
| 32. Bastar | 57. Khunti |
| 33. Bijapur | 58. Ramgarh |
| 34. Dantewada | Madhya Pradesh |
| 35. Jashpur | 59. Balaghat |
| 36. Kanker | Maharashtra |
| 37. Korea (Baikunthpur) | 60. Chandrapur |
| 38. Narayanpur | 61. Gadchiroli |
| 39. Rajnandgaon | 62. Gondia |
| 40. Sarguja | Orissa |
| Jharkhand | 63. Gajapati |
| 41. Bokaro | 64. Ganjam |
| 42. Chatra | 65. Keonjhar |
| 43. Dhanbad | 66. Koraput |
| 44. East Singhbhum | 67. Malkangiri |
-

68. Mayurbhanj
69. Navrangpur
70. Rayagada
71. Sambhalpur
72. Sundargarh
73. Nayagarh
74. Kondhamal
75. Deogarh
76. Jajpur
77. Dhenkanal

Uttar Pradesh

78. Chandauli
79. Mirzapur
80. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

81. Bankura
82. Midnapore
83. Purulia

[English]

Reform in PDS

3836. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a special plan for the reform and improvement in the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has elicited

suggestions from the States for improvement in the PDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the suggestions received from the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the fair price shops (FPSs) are that of the State/UT Governments.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

In the Conference of Food Secretaries of States and UTs on Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS held on 12th and 13th July, 2010, various issues relating to TPDS were discussed and it was resolved, among others, to ensure proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, increase viability of FPSs,

enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS and increase public awareness.

[Translation]

Price of Subsidised Foodgrains

3837. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita quantity of rice/wheat/pulses being provided at subsidised rates to the below poverty line families in various States, State-wise;

(b) the price at which these foodgrains are being provided;

(c) whether this expenditure is borne by the State Governments or the Union Government also contributes in it; and

(d) the assistance provided to Haryana during the last five years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central Government State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibility for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision over distribution of the allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the fair price shops are that of the State/UT Government.

Allocations of foodgrains (wheat/rice) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the State/Union Territory Governments, whichever is less.

Government of India supplies these foodgrains at highly subsidized prices for distribution to BPL and AAY families, as is indicated below:—

Central Issue Price (CIP)

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	AAY	BPL
Wheat	200	415
Rice	300	565

In the case of BPL families, margin cost for Fair Price Shop owners may be charged in the end retail price. However, in the case of AAY, the end retail price will be retained at the above CIPs.

Considering the high prices of pulses prevailing in open market, a scheme for "Distribution of imported pulses at subsidized rates by State Governments" was approved in November, 2008 and is in operation till 31.3.2011. Under the scheme, pulses are supplied to State Governments for distribution through TPDS of a quantity not more than 1 kg. of pulses per family per month to BPL families, and subject to availability and distribution logistics, to APL families. The total subsidy is limited to Rs. 10 per kg.

Haryana Government has been supplied, during 2009-10, 1298 tonnes of Moong, 2700 tonnes of Chick peas, 1000 tonnes of Yellow peas and 2100 tonnes of Urad dal.

Food subsidy provided by Government under TPDS is the difference between economic cost of foodgrains (rice/wheat) and their sales realization at Central Issue Prices (CIPs) fixed for TPDS.

Food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India and State Governments undertaking decentralized procurement (DCP) only. Haryana being a non-DOP State, no food subsidy is released to the State Government.

The cost of subsidy on account of distribution of rice, wheat and pulses at subsidized prices mentioned above are borne by the Government of India. However, some of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been distributing these commodities at further subsidized prices, the subsidy cost of which is borne by the respective State Govts/UT Administrations.

[English]

Four Laning of NHs in Karnataka

3838. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of

Statement

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the time for the completion of various four laning projects on National Highway in Karnataka;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken against the companies which were involved in such delays; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Details are enclosed as Statement.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (Km)	Scheduled Completion Date	Likely Completion Date	Reasons for delay	Action Taken, if any for delays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chitradurga Bypass (Km. 189 to Km. 207)	4	18	10.11.08	Dec.' 2010	Slow progress by contractor.	Show Cause Notice issued to the contractor.
2.	Harihar-Chitradurga (Km. 207 to Km. 284 of NH-4)	4	74.89	30.06.10	Dec.' 2010	Delays on account of delay in handing over of equipments to contractor as well as slow progress by contractor.	—
3.	Haveri-Harihar (Km. 284 to Km. 340 of NH-4)	4	56.985	20.07.10	Dec.' 2010	-do-	-do-
4.	Construction of Access Controlled Highway from	4	19.5	01.11.09	Sep'. 2010	Shifting of HT line, Shifting of Religious Structures and	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Km. 10/0 to 29/500 Bangalore Neelamangla Section of NH-4					Additional provision of underpasses on public demand.	
5	4/6-laning of Km. 237/700 to Km. 318/0 of Bangalore-Kolar-Mulabagal section of NH-4	4	79.724	04.07.10	Dec. '2010	Delay on account of land acquisition, shifting of religious structures and slow progress by concessionaire.	-NIL
6	4/6-laning of Km.28/200 to KM. 110/0 of Nelamangala Devihalli section of NH-48	48	80.273	04.07.10	Feb. '2011	Delay on account of slow progress by Concessionaire, Shifting of weaker section colonies in two villages and shifting of burial ground and temples.	Show Cause Notice issued to the concessionaire.
7	Development of adequate road connectivity to New Mangalore Port	13, 17 and 48	37.47	31.12.09	Dec. 2010	Delay on account of land acquisition Shifting of Structures, Utilities and slow progress by contractor.	Show Cause Notice issued to the contractor.

Subsidy on Coconut Oil

3839. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to extend the benefit of subsidy to coconut oil;

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

(c) the hurdles faced in providing subsidy on coconut oil alongwith the steps taken to overcome the same; and

(d) the reasons for providing subsidy to imported palmolein while denying the subsidy benefits to coconut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government of Kerala, vide its letters dated 29.03.2008, 23.06.2009 and 25.06.2009 requested that subsidy given

under the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/UTs may be allowed for coconut oil.

The purpose of the Scheme of subsidizing imported oils is to provide relief to consumers by augmenting domestic availability of edible oils through imports. This Scheme has no provision to subsidize domestic oils such as coconut oil. Therefore, the subsidy under the Scheme is restricted to RBD palmolein and soyabean oil imported by Central PSUs and supplied to States/UTs for distribution. The Government of Kerala has been informed accordingly.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Foreign Tours by
Sports Federations**

3840. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and sports persons belonging to/sponsored by various National Sports

Federation/sports bodies who went on foreign tours for attending/participating in various sports events abroad during each of the last three years and the current year, sports event-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the total amount spent for the purpose during the said period, sports event-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) Government provides support including financial assistance for participation of sportspersons/teams in international competitions based on tournaments approved under Long-Term Development Plans of various National Sports Federations (NSFs) and their annual reviews.

The funding by the Government covers the sportspersons and coaching and other support staff. The Government does not provide financial assistance for deputation of federation officials for these events.

The financial assistance released to various NSFs during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Grants released to Sports Federations during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 under the Scheme of assistance to national sports federation and preparation of terms for Commonwealth Games 2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto 12.7.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Athletics Federation of India	2.33	2.32	3.10	0.60
2.	Archery Association of India	0.81	0.96	5.26	0.41
3.	All India Chess Federation	2.39	2.21	2.71	0.47
4.	National Rifle Association of India	7.17	4.21	6.65	1.95
5.	All India Tennis Association	0.92	1.37	2.64	0.28
6.	Judo Federation of India	0.92	0.62	0.92	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rowing Federation of India	0.65	0.55	1.35	0.25
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India	3.32	1.79	3.88	1.08
9.	Swimming Federation of India	0.84	0.15	1.53	0.22
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India	0.11	0.57	1.73	0.75
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	1.54	1.85	1.91	0.47
12.	Indian Hockey Federation/Ad-hoc Committee Indian Hockey Federation	1.25	2.10	1.81	0.06
13.	Hockey India	-	-	3.63	-
14.	Indian Olympic Association for Hockey	-	-	2.21	0.79
15.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	1.91	1.35	0.17	-
16.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	0.00	0.26	1.11	0.66
17.	Badminton Association of India	1.99	2.66	4.58	1.03
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	0.61	0.86	0.08	0.00
19.	All India Football Federation	0.68	0.52	0.42	1.25
20.	Indian Golf Union	0.56	0.18	0.20	-
21.	Wrestling Federation of India	0.06	1.18	4.76	0.34
22.	Yachting Association of India	1.17	0.36	2.33	0.17
23.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation,	0.25	0.32	0.18	0.10
24.	Volleyball Federation of India	1.04	0.63	1.04	0.27
25.	Gymnastics Federation of India	0.39	0.18	0.90	0.83
26.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	0.18	0.72	0.24	0.05
27.	Basketball Federation of India	0.71	0.44	0.62	0.06
28.	Fencing Association of India	0.06	0.24	0.50	0.83
29.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association	0.43	0.30	0.52	-
30.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	0.17	0.42	0.48	0.18
31.	Para Olympic	2.19	0.40	3.43	0.05
32.	Special Olympic Bharat	0.87	0.53	0.04	-
33.	All India Carrom Federation	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.08
34.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	00	00	00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.05
36.	Atya Patya Federation of India	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.05
37.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	00	00	00	-
38.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	0.14	0.15	0.12	-
39.	Indian Body Building Federation	00	00	00	-
40.	Indian Polo Association	0.02	0.06	00	-
41.	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.11	0.16	0.12	-
42.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	00	00	0.04	0.05
43.	Korfball Federation of India	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.05
44.	Netball Federation of India	0.14	0.18	0.65	0.00
45.	Roller Skating Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.08
47.	Shooting Ball Federation of India,	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.00
48.	Softball Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.09	00	0.13	0.03
49.	Taekwondo Federation of India	0	00	0.12	0.19
50.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.05
51.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.09
52.	Tug of War Federation of India	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05
53.	Wushu Association of India	0.11	0.31	0.31	-
54.	Throwball Federation of India, Bangalore	0.19	00	00	-
55.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	0.33	0.37	0.44	0.03
56.	Indian Rugby Football Union	-	-	2.02	0.55
57.	Winter Games Federation of India	0	0.02	00	-
58.	Women's Cricket Federation of India	0.01	00	00	-
59.	Cycling Federation of India	0.27	00	0.49	0.53
60.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.03	0.09	0.0016	-
61.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	00	0.06	0.11	0.10
62.	Bridge Federation of India	00	0.03	00	00
63.	Ice Hockey Federation of India	00	0.01	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	School Games Federation of India	00	0.13	0.72	—
65.	Association of Indian Universities	—	—	1.58	—
66.	Tenpin Federation of India	—	—	—	0.08
67.	Bowling Federation of India	—	0.02	0.57	0.26
68.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.44	2.38	2.59	1.98
69.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, NewDelhi	17.00	71.00	209.72	10.05

Traffic Improvement in NCT of Delhi

3841. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCT of Delhi ranks fifth among the cities having worst traffic according to an International Survey; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No such report has been received by the Government.

[English]

Dry Land Farming

3842. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government to promote dry land farming in rainfed areas;

(b) the details of funds earmarked and released to various States including Rajasthan under such schemes for the year 2010-11, State-wise;

(c) the details of various crops being promoted under such schemes;

(d) whether the Government has any scheme to promote the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the dry

land areas of Rajasthan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There is no specific scheme for promotion of dry land farming. However, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing major schemes namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Macro Management of Agriculture(MMA); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA); National Horticulture Mission (NHM); National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for development of agriculture in the country including rainfed areas.

(b) State-wise allocation and releases made so far, under the above schemes including Rajasthan during 2010-11 are given in the Statement-I.

(c) All food-grain crops, pulses and oilseeds are being promoted.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. A scheme namely, Pulses and Oilseed Villages has been launched in the year 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 crore. Under the scheme 60,000 villages have been identified in 6 States including Rajasthan. State-wise number of villages selected, allocation and amount released are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Allocation and Releases under various major Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	RKVY		MM A		NFSM		WDPSCA		NHM		NMMI		ISOPOM		Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.19	86.05	70.08	31.54	110.60	62.56	0.00	0.00	123.75	0.00	240.00	66.75		40.47	855.62	287.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.08	9.77	30.21	15.11	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00		0.00	72.29	24.88
3.	Assam	221.87	55.47	23.37	11.69	37.10	27.58	7.50	3.75	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00		0.00	291.84	98.49
4.	Bihar	380.94	230.10	42.86	19.18	77.17	16.18	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.99	545.97	268.45
5.	Chattisgarh	461.27	279.74	23.13	10.41	58.02	3.28	0.00	0.00	115.00	34.14	25.00	0.00		6.66	682.15	334.23
6.	Goa	11.31	2.83	0.51	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.62	1.00	0.24		0.00	17.82	4.92
7.	Gujarat	353.45	217.53	40.64	18.29	37.45	11.47	0.00	0.00	74.00	27.97	120.00	60.00		10.00	625.54	345.26
8.	Haryana	204.74	127.97	17.87	5.67	36.55	1.64	0.00	0.00	81.00	30.00	15.00	4.00		2.15	355.16	171.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.85	59.28	22.40	10.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00		0.89	123.75	70.22
10.	Jharkhand	160.96	47.64	11.96	5.38	25.01	14.30	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	0.00		0.00	257.93	67.32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	122.72	30.68	41.29	9.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00		0.86	171.01	41.12
12.	Karnataka	284.03	173.40	53.22	23.95	82.12	50.87	0.00	0.00	132.00	35.25	130.00	36.50		32.79	681.37	352.76
13.	Kerala	192.35	120.22	13.15	5.92	2.62	2.10	0.00	0.00	83.88	10.00	2.00	0.00		0.00	294.00	138.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	589.09	359.18	68.50	30.63	160.65	58.61	0.00	0.00	90.00	27.00	75.00	37.09		25.83	983.24	538.24
15.	Maharashtra	683.17	176.00	99.00	44.55	154.91	89.50	0.00	0.00	150.00	56.48	225.00	110.00		29.37	1311.91	505.90
16.	Manipur	24.81	6.20	30.21	15.10	0.00	0.00	8.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	64.02	24.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17.	Meghalaya	46.12	28.83	21.09	10.55	0.00	0.00	5.50	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00		0.00	74.21	42.13
18.	Mizoram	7.49	0.00	34.20	17.10	0.00	0.00	5.50	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		7.27	48.19	27.12
19.	Nagaland	13.24	3.31	34.20	17.10	0.00	0.00	8.50	4.25	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	56.94	24.66
20.	Odisha	27.44	161.54	35.55	15.99	66.56	49.12	0.00	0.00	65.00	10.56	15.00	6.10		15.50	456.51	258.81
21.	Punjab	179.12	111.94	18.08	8.14	44.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	10.00	15.00	5.13		0.61	307.06	135.82
22.	Rajasthan	572.47	350.67	62.06	27.93	88.47	37.92	0.00	0.00	70.00	15.00	120.00	60.00		17.87	913.00	509.39
23.	Sikkim	6.56	1.64	27.36	13.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	34.92	15.32
24.	Tamil Nadu	225.71	141.07	36.48	16.42	47.42	27.07	0.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	70.00	10.00		3.98	509.61	198.54
25.	Tripura	116.86	73.04	27.36	13.68	0.00	0.00	3.50	1.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	148.72	87.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	635.92	373.42	120.88	54.40	272.25	12.02	0.00	0.00	125.00	34.00	10.00	0.00		4.54	1164.05	478.88
27.	Uttarakhand	2.61	0.00	25.81	11.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00		0.00	34.92	11.61
28.	West Bengal	476.15	284.80	47.65	21.44	63.79	26.44	0.00	0.00	51.88	16.00	0.00	0.00		2.14	639.47	350.82
Total		6692.04	3512.32	1079.12	485.52	1365.55	490.66	40.00	17.55	1441.51	308.02	1103	395.81	350.00	203.92	11721.22	5413.80

Note: Allocation and Releases is for the total cultivated areas and is inclusive of rainfed areas.

RKVY — Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana MMA Macro Management of Agriculture

NHM — National Horticulture Mission NFSM National Food Security Mission

WDPSA — Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation areas

NMMI — National Mission on Micro Irrigation

ISOPOM — Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and maize

Statement-II

State-wise number of villages, allocation and releases under Pulses and Oilseed Villages Scheme during 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Villages	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6600	3300.00	1650.00
2.	Gujarat	5400	2700.00	1350.00
3.	Karnataka	6600	3300.00	1650.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	14400	7200.00	3600.00
5.	Maharashtra	10200	5100.00	2550.00
6.	Rajasthan	11400	5700.00	2850.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	5400	2700.00	1350.00
Total		60000	30000.00	15000.00

Railway Crossing Constructed under CRF Funds

3843. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI have constructed over bridges over unmanned railway crossing from the Central Road Fund in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No road over bridge over unmanned level crossings has been constructed from the Central Road Fund.

Use of Endosulfan

3844. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from Government of Kerala to ban the use of insecticide 'Endosulfan' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the areas identified where soil has been adversely affected due to use of chemical fertilisers and the names of the chemicals fertilisers which cause this adverse impact on soil; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the use of chemical fertilisers including promotion of organic fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Union Government has not received any representation from Government of Kerala to ban the use of insecticide 'Endosulfan' in the country.

However, there were reports of unusual illness in certain villages of Kasargod district of North Kerala, allegedly caused by aerial spraying of Endosulfan over cashew plantation. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. CD. Mayee to investigate the matter. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, use of Endosulfan has been kept on hold in Kerala vide notification No. S.O. 1874(E) dated 31.10.2006.

The use of Endosulfan is continued in the country except in Kerala.

(d) There is no scientific evidence of adverse effect on soil fertility when chemical fertilisers are used

judiciously. However, indiscriminate or injudicious use of chemical fertilisers coupled with low addition of organic matter has resulted in deterioration of soil health in the country particularly in the intensively cultivated areas of Indo-Gangetic plains.

(e) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a scheme "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" since 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilisers for improving soil health and its productivity. The scheme includes setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilisers.

Ministry of Agriculture is promoting organic fertilisers by providing financial assistance and subsidies under schemes namely National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) and National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF).

[Translation]

Procurement of Wheat

3845. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement price of wheat fixed by the Government vis-a-vis their import price during the last three years;

(b) whether the import price of wheat is more than its domestic procurement price;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to pay the rate of imported wheat to the farmers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat fixed by the Government for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool during the last three Years is as under:—

Year	Minimum Support Price (in Rs./qtl.)
2008-09	1000
2009-10	1080
2010-11	1100

There has been no import of wheat for the Central Pool during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Under the existing policy for foodgrains procurement, Government procures food grains (wheat, rice and coarse grains) conforming to uniform specifications at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the farmers through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies procuring on behalf of FCI for the Central Pool. As such, procurement of food grains is open ended wherein all the food grains offered by farmers are procured. Farmers have a choice to sell it to FCI/State Agencies at MSP or to sell in the open market whichever is advantageous to them. Because of remunerative MSP, procurement as percentage of production has been increasing.

[English]

Funds for Transportation of Foodgrains

3846. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in release of funds for the transportation of foodgrains in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether due to non-payment of freight charges to the transporters, there is no movement of foodgrains to the required destinations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the alternative arrangements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Claims of Rs. 39.38 crores found admissible under the Hill Transport Subsidy Scheme in Arunachal Pradesh for the period upto March, 2007 have been settled. A provisional advance of Rs. 24.07 crores was released to the State Government for subsequent period, out of which an amount of Rs. 12.48 crores only has been found admissible on scrutiny of 540 bills submitted to Food Corporation of India by the State Government. Proper claims/bills with required supporting documents against the balance amount of the provisional advance have not been received from the State Government.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Spurious Pesticides

3847. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many crops have been damaged due to the use of spurious pesticides;

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

(c) the details of the manufacturers/companies booked for supplying spurious pesticides during the said period;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such manufacturers/companies; and

(e) the steps taken to supply quality pesticides to the farmers in the country?

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

(e) Enforcement of pesticides quality control measures is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs as per the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. For this purpose, State Governments are required to notify/appoint Licensing Officer/Insecticides Inspector and State Lab Insecticide Analysts. Quality of pesticides is checked by the State Governments through regular drawal of pesticides samples by Insecticide Inspectors and their analysis by Insecticide Analysts. Licensing Authorities of State Agriculture Departments take administrative and legal action against the suppliers of the misbranded pesticides including suspension or cancellation of licenses and launching of prosecution in the court of law.

[Translation]

Security to Senior Citizens

3848. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of the senior citizens living alone in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such senior citizens living alone; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide security to such senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. No survey of the senior citizens living alone in the NCT of Delhi has been conducted by the Government.

(c) Several steps and initiatives have been taken by Delhi Police to provide security to senior citizens. These are as follows:—

- (i) Creation of Senior Citizens Security Cell in Police Headquarters.
- (ii) Setting up of toll free and round-the-clock senior citizens Help Line No. 1291.
- (iii) Police station-wise identification and registration of Senior citizens who are living alone or with spouse.
- (iv) Sensitizing senior citizens about the importance of using safety gadgets in house.
- (v) Sensitization of policemen on duty through workshops and training programmes.
- (vi) Organizing security "melas" to create awareness on various aspects of safety and security.
- (vii) Carrying out periodic security surveys in the areas having high concentration of senior citizens.
- (viii) Sensitizing the senior citizens regarding safety and security through print media.
- (ix) Special drive launched for verification of domestic helps, drivers, chowkidars, tenants, etc. of senior citizens.

[English]

Speed Radar Guns for Traffic Police

3849. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police has any proposal to procure upgrade speed radar guns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to benefit the Delhi Traffic Police; and

(d) the total funds likely to be incurred in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Police is in the process of procuring Compact Modular Speed Measurement Device to check over-speeding even during night.

(c) The Compact Modular Speed Measurement Device is capable of being used during night and speed detection would be automatic and data along with coloured digital image can be recorded.

(d) An amount of Rs. 525 lakh has been earmarked for the procurement of Compact Modular Speed Measurement Devices.

[Translation]

Sheds in Grain Markets

3850. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of wheat was damaged by rains and other natural elements in various grain markets across the country including Narela in Delhi due to lack of proper sheds and negligence of officers;

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

(c) the remedial action taken to check recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) the action taken against the negligent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During the current Rabi Marketing Season there was no report of FCI wheat stocks getting damaged due to rain and other natural elements in various grain markets under FCI across the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Release of Foodgrain Stocks

3851. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to release foodgrain stocks in the market in order to check rising prices of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains proposed to be released in the market;

(c) the percentage of foodgrains proposed to be held as buffer stocks;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding its likely impact on prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has released 12.94 lakh tonnes of rice and 21.35 lakh tonnes of wheat to State/UT Governments/NAFED/NCCF for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) 2009-10. 20.81 Lakh tonnes of wheat has also been

allocated for tender sale of wheat to bulk consumers. In addition to this 5 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been allocated for sale to small processors.

(c) There is no percentage prescribed for buffer norms of foodgrains. Details of Buffer stocks to be maintained by FCI from April 2005 are as under:—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Date	Rice	Wheat	Total
1st April	142.00	70.00	212.00
1st July	118.00	201.00	319.00
1st October	72.00	140.00	212.00
1st January	138.00	112.00	250.00

Buffer norms for wheat includes Strategic Reserve of 30 lakh tonnes from 1.7.2008 onwards Buffer norms for rice includes Strategic Reserve of 20 lakh tonnes from 1.1.2009 onwards.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Widening of NH-4 and NH-48

3852. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NHAI is taking up any widening work on NH-4 and NH-48 in Karnataka during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain sections of NH-4 and NH-48 and Link Bridges has been ignored;

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

(e) whether the NHAI proposes to review the existing road network in Karnataka; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken for better planning, designing and better engineering solutions for roads in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following sections of NH-4 and NH-48 are being taken up for four laning:—

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH	Length (km.)
1.	4-Laning of Devihalli-Hassan Section	48	77
2.	Hasan-BC Road (Mangalore) Section	48	130
3.	Mulbagal – KNT/AP Border	4	21
4.	6-Laning of Tumkur Chitradurga Section	4	114
5.	6-Laning of Belgaon-Dharwad Section	4	79

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Width of National Highways

3853. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disagreement between the Union Government/NHAI and the State Governments regarding the width of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expansion work on the National Highway between Angamaly and Vadakkanchery in Kerala is held up even after the acquisition of land due to disagreement on the proposed width of the said NH;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the work of four laning the highway between Angamaly and Mannuthy in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala has insisted that the proposed 4 laning projects on NH 17 and NH 47 in the State, under NHDP Phase III, may be undertaken within Right of Way (ROW) of 30m.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The status of projects on Angamalli-Thrissur (Mannuthy) — Vadakkancherry section of NH 47 in Kerala is given as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Road Project	NHDP Phase	MODE	Length (km.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	6-laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissur section of NH-47 in Kerala	II	BOT	28.36	Concession Agreement signed on 24.8.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	4-laning of Thrissur-Angamali section of NH-47 in Kerala	II	BOT	40.00	This is an ongoing project. Till July, 2010, 4-laning (with DBM) has been completed in nearly 31 km. The physical progress as on July, 2010 is 73.28%

Livestock Disease

3854. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any financial assistance from World Bank to deal with various diseases that affect livestock;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government including Bihar and Gujarat for controlling the cattle diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The World Bank has provided an assistance of US \$ 28 million for the project 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'. The term of the project is upto 31.03.2012.

(c) to (e) No specific proposals for control of cattle diseases has been received from the State Governments. However, proposals from State Governments, including Bihar and Gujarat, have been received for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)', which includes immunization of cattle against various diseases.

A sum of Rs. 400.00 lakh and Rs. 363.57 lakh has been released to the State of Bihar and Gujarat respectively as first installment in 2010-11 under the component Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Improvement of Roads under CRF

3855. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for the improvement of roads under Central Road Fund, Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity schemes, including Gujarat and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments for the improvement of roads under Central Road Fund (CRF), Economic Importance (EI) and Inter State Connectivity (ISC) and approved during the year 2009-10 and the current year, i.e. 2010-11 (up to 31-7-2010) are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments for the Improvement of road under Central Road Fund (CRF), Economic Importance (EI) and Inter State Connectivity (ISC) and approved during the year 2009-10 and the current year, i.e. 2010-11 (up to 31.7.2010)

Sl. No	State	Number of CRF estimates received		Number of CRF estimates approved		Number of EI estimates received		Number of EI estimates approved		Number of ISC estimates received		Number of ISC estimates approved	
		2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	373	0	0	0	123	0	3	0	40	0	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	23	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
4.	Goa	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
5.	Gujarat	25	0	12	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	15	0	15	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	6	0	6	0	8	4	4	4	2	1	0	0
11.	Kerala	13	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83	0	60	0	9	0	0	0	7	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Maharashtra	195	334	46	0	1	1	0	0	1	76	0	0
14.	Manipur	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
18.	Odisha	10	6	3	0	2	2	0	0	4	3	0	0
19.	Punjab	15	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
20.	Rajasthan	65	0	65	0	2	0	2	0	11	8	0	0
21.	Sikkim	6	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	0	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	65	22	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1
25.	Uttarakhand	8	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Permission for TV Channels

3856. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any public notice/information before taking the decision on not permitting for uplinking/downlinking of TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the adequate range of spectrum required for downlinking/uplinking of TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry had suspended receipt of applications for obtaining permission for new satellite TV channels from 18.01.2010 to 31.03.2010. A notice to this effect was uploaded on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in on 18.01.2010.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The spectrum required for downlinking/uplinking of TV channels depends upon various factors like the content of TV channel, modulation scheme/compression technique (MPEG-2/MPEG-4) employed by the teleport operator for downlinking/uplinking the TV channel. This varies from 1.2 MHz to 4.5 MHz per channel.

[Translation]

Uplinking/Downlinking Facility for Doordarshan Kendras

3857. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved any

scheme for providing uplinking and downlinking facility in all Doordarshan Kendras of the country including in remote areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Satellite uplinking facility is provided at those Doordarshan Kendras, where there is requirement for uplinking of programmes. Downlinking facility is provided at all Doordarshan stations for receiving the programmes through satellite.

Satellite uplinking facility is presently available at 36 Doordarshan Kendras in the country. Projects of establishment of Satellite uplinking facility at 5 additional Doordarshan Kendras have been approved, as part of 11th Plan and these uplinks are expected to be set up by 2012.

[English]

Awareness Campaign on Government Schemes

3858. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to organize awareness campaigns through exhibitions about the schemes and programmes of the Union Government for the common man in various parts of the Country;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to organize cultural programmes with such campaigns to promote the local cultural activities in various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Government organizes exhibitions as part of awareness campaign of its schemes.

Press Information Bureau (PIB) has been organizing "Bharat Nirman Public Information Campaigns (PICs)" to disseminate information to the targeted beneficiaries focusing on the flagship programmes and schemes of Central Government all over the country since the year 2006. It is a three day multimedia information campaign, which also includes an exhibition. It is organized at a rural or urban slum venue in a district in collaboration with other media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, namely, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Directorate of Field Publicity

(DFP), Song and Drama Division (S&DD) and local district administration and State Government departments.

During the financial year 2010-11, 150 PICs are proposed to be organized by PIB all over the country including Maharashtra. A tentative State-wise schedule of campaigns to be organized all over the country, including Maharashtra during 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement.

The Field Exhibition Unit of DAVP also organizes exhibitions on Bharat Nirman/Flagship Programmes and policies of the Government of India. During the year 2009-10, DAVP organized 395 such exhibitions across the country.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Tentative Schedule of 150 PICs for 2010-11

As on 05.08.2010

State	Total No. of PIC	Place and Venue	Date
1	2	3	4
Haryana	3	Distt. Panipat	August, 2010
		Distt. Kaithal	October, 2010
		Distt. Mewat-Nuh	December, 2010
Punjab	4	Distt. Amritsar-Chogawan	7-11 June, 2010 * \$
		Distt. Moga-Kot Isa Khan	4-6 August, 2010 *
		Distt. Gurdaspur-Kalanaur/Narot Nehra	1st week of August, 2010 * \$
		Distt. Patiala	February, 2011 *
Jammu and Kashmir	6	Distt. Anantnag (South Kashmir)	1-3 June, 2010 *
		Distt. Rajouri	August, 2010 * \$

1	2	3	4
		Distt. Kupwara (North Kashmir)	1st week of August, 2010 * \$
		Distt. Pulwama (South Kashmir)	Last week of November, 2010 *
		Distt. Ramban	November, 2010
		Distt. Samba	February, 2011 \$
Uttarakhand	3	Bhawali Distt. Nainital	14-16 June, 2010
		Distt. Rudraprayag	3rd week of September, 2010
		Distt. Bageshwar	2nd week of November, 2010
Himachal Pradesh	3	Distt. Kinnaur	13-15 July, 2010 * \$
		Distt. Una	November, 2010
		Distt. Kangra	January, 2011
Karnataka	5	Tumkur	24-26 July, 2010 *
		Mysore Distt.	September, 2010
		Koppal Distt.	November, 2010 *
		Mandya Distt.	January, 2011
		Uttara Kannada Distt.	February, 2011 *
Andhra Pradesh	9	Ranga Reddy Distt.	3-5 August, 2010 *
		Srikakulam Distt.	August/September, 2010
		Nalgonda Distt.	September/October, 2010
		Kumool Distt.	October/November, 2010 *
		Vijaynagaram Distt.	October/November, 2010
		Nizamabad Distt.	November/December, 2010 *
		Krishna Distt.	December, 2010/January, 2011
		West Godavari Distt.	January/February, 2011
		Mahaboobnagar Distt.	January/February, 2011

1	2	3	4
Tripura	4	Dukli, West Tripura Distt.	18-22 June, 2010 \$
		Dhalai Distt.	August/November, 2010 \$
		North Tripura Distt.	December, 2010/January, 2011 \$
		South Tripura Distt.	February, 2011 \$
West Bengal	6	Howrah	August, 2010 *
		Paschim Medinipur	October, 2010
		Malda	November, 2010 * \$
		Uttar Dinajpur	December, 2010 * \$
		South 24 Parganas	January, 2011 * \$
		Bardhaman Distt.	February, 2011 *
Orissa	7	Bolangir	1st week of August, 2010
		Koraput	2nd week of September, 2010
		Kalahandi	4th week of October, 2010
		Jajpur	3rd week of November, 2010
		Phulbani	1st week of December, 2010
		Nuapada	1st week of January, 2011
		Nawarangpur	1st week of February, 2011
		West Sikkim	Last week of August, 2010 * \$
Sikkim	4	North Sikkim	Last week of October, 2010 * \$
		South Sikkim	Mid February, 2011 *
		Duga-East Distt.	3rd week of February, 2011 * \$
		Andaman and Nicobar Island	
Maharashtra	12	Jalan, Marathwada	25-28 July, 2010 *
		Achalpur, Distt. Amaravati	1-3 August, 2010 *

1	2	3	4
		Shillod; Distt. Aurangabad	6-8 August, 2010 *
		Ramtek, Distt. Nagpur	September, 2010 *
		Bhiwandi, Distt. Thane	September, 2010 *
		Shahada, Nandurbar	October, 2010
		Tiroda, Gondia	November, 2010
		Sindhudurg, Konkan Region	December, 2010
		Ratnagiri, Konkan	December, 2010 *
		Wadasa, Gadchiroli	January, 2011
		Mahad, Raigarh	February, 2011 *
		Nanded Urban/Semi Urban	February, 2011
Gujarat	7	Rajkot	4-7 September, 2010 *
		Bareja Tribal Block	September, 2010
		Tapi Distt.	October, 2010
		Deesa, Banaskanta	October, 2010 \$
		Bharuch Distt.	November, 2010 *
		Distt. Mehsana	November, 2010
		Bhuj, Kutchch	January, 2011 * \$
Daman, UT	1	Daman, UT	February, 2011
Goa	2	Dharbandora, South Goa	October, 2010 *
		North Goa	January, 2011 *
Mizoram	3	Lunglei Distt.	22, 24-25 June, 2010 * \$
		Kolasib Distt.	28-30 September, 2010 *
		Mamit Distt.	10-12 November, 2010 * \$
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Ruksin Distt. East Siang	13-15 January, 2011
		Likabali Distt. West Siang	3-5 March, 2011 \$

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	3	Mawkyrwat, Distt. West Khasi Hills	23-25 June, 2010 * \$
		Amlarem, Distt. Jayantiya Hills	25-27 November, 2010 * \$
		East Garo Hills Distt.	February, 2011 *
Manipur	3	Oinam Distt. Bishenpur	28-30 September, 2010
		Yaipok Distt. Thoubal	25-27 November, 2010 *
		Imphal West Distt.	10-12 January, 2011
Assam	4	Abhayapuri, Distt. Bongaigaon	2-5 June, 2010 * \$
		Gauripur Distt. Dhubri.	8-10 September, 2010 * \$
		North Lakhimpur, Distt. Lakhimpur	27-29 October, 2010 *
		Morigaon, Morigaon Distt.	2-4 December, 2010 *
Nagaland	1	Distt. Kohima	11-13 November, 2010 *
Rajasthan	9	Chautan, Distt. Badmer	18-20 August, 2010 \$
		Kishanganj, Distt. Bara	7-9 September, 2010
		Bhandarej, Distt. Dausa	11-13 September, 2010
		Pindwara, Distt. Sirohi	22-24 September, 2010
		Maadana, Distt. Kota	5-7 October, 2010
		Kekkri, Distt. Ajmer	9-11 October, 2010
		Naukha, Distt. Bikaner	27-29 October, 2010 \$
		Keshorai Patan, Distt. Bundi	17-19 November, 2010
		Saagwada, Distt. Dungarpur	27-29 November, 2010
Chhattisgarh	4	Kavardha	23-25 September, 2010
		Jagdapur, Distt. Bastar	18-20 November, 2010 ✓
		Dhamdha, Distt. Durg	23-25 December, 2010
		Jashpur	24-26 February, 2011

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	7	Harda	5-7 October, 2010
		Shujalpur, Distt. Shajapur	27-29 October, 2010 *
		Raisen	11-13 November, 2010
		Burhanpur	8-10 December, 2010 *
		Umariya	22-24 December, 2010
		Seehora, Distt. Jabalpur	16-18 January, 2011
		Dindori	9-11 February, 2011
Uttar Pradesh	10	Amethi (Chhatarpati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar)	20-22 August, 2010
		Raebareli	September, 2010
		Firozabad	October, 2010 *
		Lalitpur	October, 2010
		Barabanki	November, 2010 *
		Chandauli	November, 2010
		Mahoba	December, 2010 *
		Sonbhadra	January, 2011 ✓
		Ballia	February, 2011
		Farrukhabad	February, 2011
Bihar	3	Dehri-on-sone, Rohtas	7-9 August, 2010 * ✓
		Darbhanga	Nil *
		Jamui	Nil ✓
Jharkhand	4	Ramgarh	September, 2010
		Palamau	October, 2010 ✓
		Hazaribagh	November, 2010 * ✓
		Jamtara	December, 2010

1	2	3	4
Kerala	8	Vellarada, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	15-19 June, 2010
		Idukki, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	1st week of October, 2010 *
		Malappuram, Distt. Cochin	Last week of October, 2010 *
		Pathanamthitta, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	4th week of November, 2010 *
		Ernakulam, Distt. Cochin	Last week of November, 2010 *
		Trissur, Distt. Cochin	1st week of January, 2011 *
		Kollam, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	1st week of February, 2011 *
		Vadakara, Kozhikode	4th week of February, 2011 *
Tamil Nadu	13	Gudalur, Distt. Nilgiris	16-20 June, 2010 *
		Manamadurai, Distt. Sivagangai	29-31 July, 2010
		Paramakkudi, Distt. Ramanad	7-9 August, 2010
		Distt. Theni	21-23 August, 2010
		Palani, Distt. Dindigul	2-4 September, 2010
		Distt. Ariyalur	1st week of October, 2010
		Distt. Tiruchy	2nd week of October, 2010
		Nagarkovil, Distt. Kanyakumari	3rd week of November, 2010 *
		Distt. Tanjore	2nd week of December, 2010
		Distt. Thiruvarur	3rd week of December, 2010
		Distt. Puducherry	4th week of January, 2011
		Distt. Karur	1st week of February, 2011
		Karaikkal, Puducherry	4th week of February, 2011 *

Note: The Schedule is tentative. The exact date and venue may please be ascertained from Regional Offices of PIB.

* Minority Area — (66)

√ Naxalite Area — (8)

\$ Border Area — (27)

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programme under Horticulture

3859. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate poverty alleviation programme under horticulture scheme through extension of horticulture technology in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States including Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Under both the schemes, diversification from traditional crops to cultivation of horticulture crops like fruits, plantation crops, flowers, spices, aromatic plants are promoted to ensure higher return per unit area, improve nutritional security and income support to farm house holds and create employment opportunities in rural areas; thus alleviating poverty level. These schemes also envisage extension of appropriate technology to farmers for hi-tech horticulture cultivation and precision farming through farmer's participatory demonstrations and training programmes.

Technology Mission on Livestock

3860. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a technology mission for the development of livestock in various parts of the country including Maharashtra and the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalized and the funds likely to be sanctioned?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Science and Technology in Agriculture

3861. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of science and technology is being promoted in agriculture;

(b) if so, whether such application has enhanced the quality and quantity of agriculture production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam, several efforts are underway to promote application of modern science and technology in agriculture research, like modern biotechnology. Efforts are then made to take successful research efforts and technologies to the farmers. Some of these technologies include: laser leveler, drip and sprinkler irrigation, resource conserving technologies, hybrid seeds, Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Artificial Inseminations, in cows and seed treatment and so on.

(b) It is estimated that contribution of research to growth in output varies from 8.95 to 26.4%, and that internal rate of return to investment in agricultural R&D is around 40%.

(c) The application of science and technology has enhanced the overall production of food grains, horticulture crops, vegetables, livestock, poultry and fisheries. Food

grains production has increased almost four fold during last six decades and the production of horticultural crops from 96.56 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 214.72 million tonnes in 2008-09. In the livestock sector milk and egg production has increased six and 27 times respectively since 1950-51. Meat production increased 21 per cent during the last eight years. There has also been an increase of mechanization in agriculture with commercialization and adoption of technologies such as straw reaper with trailer, pipe less drainage technology, insect traps, mini dal mills, thresher-cum-pearler for millets etc.

[English]

Maintenance of NHs in Gujarat

3862. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal of Rs. 392.56 crore for the development and maintenance of various National Highways, but estimate of only Rs. 121.40 crore has been approved; and

(b) if so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be approved and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat had submitted the proposals of Rs. 392.56 crore. Of these, estimates of Rs. 226.14 core have been sanctioned in the year 2009-10 based on availability of funds and inter-se-priority and the remaining estimates have been returned to the State Government.

Subsidy for MIOS

3863. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for grant of Central subsidy for

Market Intervention Operation Scheme (MIOS) for essential commodities;

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

(c) the details of the financial aid provided to the Government of Kerala as subsidy for MIOS during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no scheme at present under which financial assistance can be given for Market Intervention Operation Scheme to the State Government of Kerala. A scheme for giving financial assistance to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for non-formal Public Distribution System through State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations has been formulated for approval. The scheme aims at strengthening the capacity of the State Agencies *i.e.* State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations through augmentation of their financial resources with one time financial assistance from the Government of India and thereby enabling them to intervene effectively in the market by augmenting availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in time of scarcity and/or spurt in prices.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

Deemed University Status to Agricultural Institutions

3864. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give deemed-to-be-university status to some of the agricultural institutions;

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

(c) the criteria fixed for granting such status; and

(d) the present status of posts filled for SC/ST category in Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has proposed to UGC for grant of Deemed-to-be-University status to the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad.

(c) The UGC (Institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities) Regulations, 2010 lay down the eligibility criteria that provide, inter-alia, that the institution has been in existence for at least fifteen years; has acquired the characteristics of a university; has a record of having undergone periodic reviews and assessments; has well-established, broad-based and viable under-graduate, post-graduate and research programmes; shall not be imparting education leading to conventional degrees only or mainly engaged in offering training programmes for in-service personnel, or conducting only skill oriented or production related degree or diploma programmes; shall be engaged in quality research activity; has adequate full-time qualified faculty and necessary infrastructure; has generated intellectual property or has demonstrated and proven record of extension services; each constituent unit shall have accreditation with highest grade and, shall undertake not to offer any programme in distance mode.

(d) There is one Central Agricultural University at Imphal and the status of vacant and filled SC/ST positions, is as follows:—

Category	SC		ST	
	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant
Teaching	17	24	10	5
Group A	—	7	1	—
Group B	2	2	3	—
Group C	18	1	109	53
Group D	10	5	94	42
Total	47	39	217	100

Inter-State Bus Operations

3865. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several disputes arising out of the operations of inter-State buses by various Road Transport Corporations (RTCs) in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to set up autonomous Central Regulatory Authority to resolve such issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for bilateral agreement between concerned States to facilitate inter-State operation of bus services including those provided by the State Road Transport Corporations, The bilateral agreements have in-built mechanism for redressal of disputes arising out of operation of such bus services. At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry to set up autonomous Central Regulatory Authority exclusively to resolve such disputes.

[Translation]

Bridge over River Koshi on NH-57

3866. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge is being constructed over the Koshi river on NH-57;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any improvement and changes have been made in the DPR for the said bridge;

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

(e) the time schedule fixed for the completion of

this project alongwith steps taken for its expeditious completion; and

(f) the expected life span of this bridge and steps taken to ensure its structural stability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The bridge is having a length of 1.8 km. length, and consists of 39 spans (2x48.175m + 37x48.15m). The approaches on both sides have protection through guide and afflux bunds.

(c) and (d) The details of bridge and protection works have been finalized on the basis of model study conducted by Central Water Power and Research Station Pune and Detailed Project report prepared by the Consultant.

(e) The time schedule fixed for completion is June, 2011. The progress of the work is regularly monitored by Independent Consultants and National Highways Authority of India in order to ensure the completion as per target.

(f) The design of the bridge components and protection works are based on the prevailing codes of practice, standards and specifications with expected life span of about 50 years. The stipulations made therein are adhered to during execution of the work.

[English]

MSP for Red Rice

3867. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for classifying the traditional red rice varieties including Champa, Matt, Pokkali, Uma, etc. as A-grade while declaring the minimum support price for Kharif crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal has been received to include the red rice from Kerala in Grade A variety.

(c) and (d) Minimum Support Price of paddy is fixed for two varieties viz. Common and Grade A. The criterion for classification of paddy into these varieties is the length-breadth ratio of the grain. Red rice is categorized as a common variety under MSP.

Eco-friendly Highway Construction

3868. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the monitoring mechanism/monitoring bodies set up to assess the impact of construction of highways on environment in ecologically sensitive pockets;

(b) whether any institutions are engaged in developing eco-friendly highways construction methods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry has issued guidelines that roads should be planned in such a manner that all national parks and sanctuaries are bypassed and integrity of protected area is maintained. Wildlife corridors also need to be avoided or mitigative measures need to be employed. The executing agencies undertaking the highway projects carry out the environmental impact assessment during preparation of the DPR. For major projects, environment clearance is obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government is encouraging use of new technology and non conventional raw materials for road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation such as modified bitumen using crumb rubber and plastic waste.

Research schemes are being sanctioned by Ministry to various institutions such as Central Road Research Institute (CRPI) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras.

[Translation]

Meeting with State Sports Ministers

3869. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised/proposes to organise meetings/summits of State Sports Ministers to formulate special strategy for the improvement of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Two meetings of State Ministers of Youth Affairs and Sports were held in July, 2008 and August, 2009. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 7.9.2010. This has provided an effective platform to address various concerns such as integration of physical education and sport with formal education, creation of basic Sports facilities at the grassroots level, holding organized sports Competitions at all levels, creation of community sports centres, training facilities, etc.

Construction of Mohan Nagar — Maharajpur Road

3870. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to convert Mohan Nagar to Maharajpur border road into 10 lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a National Highway in Uttarakhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government declares some roads as National Highways in various States including the State of Uttarakhand, from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

[English]

E-Auction of Wheat

3871. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has offered an e-auction of 30,000 tonnes of wheat at a pre-fixed price of Rs. 1,254.08 per quintal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food Corporation of India had signed an agreement on 11.03.2010 with National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) for sale of wheat to Bulk Consumers under OMSS (D) in Delhi Region on pilot basis and since then sale of wheat to bulk consumers under OMSS(D) is being undertaken through e-auction platform of NSEL in Delhi. The reserve price for this sale in Delhi has been fixed at Rs. 1254.08 per quintal and the tendered stocks cannot be sold below this price.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the details of the tenders floated through e. auction, allotment of Delhi under Bulk Scheme and reserve prices is enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of Tenders Floated for Sale of Wheat to Bulk Consumers under OMSS (D) as per New Guidelines and New Rates for October, 2009 — September 2010

As on: 11.08.2010

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of FCI Region/ State	Revised Allotment (October, 09 - September,	OMSS (D) Rates for November, 2009 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates upto 24.12.09 (Rate: Rs. per quintal)	OMSS(D) Rates from 25.12.09 onwards (Rate: Rs. per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates from 05.07.10 onwards (Rate: Rs. per quintal)	Date of Notice for Emplanelment	Date of opening of Technical Bids	Number of Emplanelled Parties	Date of NIT for Financial Bids	Date of opening of Financial Bids	Quantity for which rates received	Quantity approved for sale	Quantity Lifted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	North	Delhi	218,608	1420.94	1437.90	1254.08	1252.15	06.12.2009		56	28.12.2009	31.12.2009	43700	30900	48617
											31.12.2009	04.01.2010	23700	17250	
											15.01.2010	18.01.2010	41050	41050	40185
											22.01.2010	25.01.2010	21050	21050	21050
											29.01.2010	02.02.2010	20150	20150	20150
											05.02.2010	09.02.2010	19500	19500	19498
											12.02.2010	16.02.2010	23200	19600	18215
											20.02.2010	23.02.2010	18550	14000	13100
											09.03.2010	15.03.2010	2200	2200	2193
											E-auction	17.03.2010	1200	1200	1200
											E-auction	23.03.2010	0	0	0
												13.04.2010	0	0	0

Farm Gate to Home Gate Scheme

3872. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NAFED have launched 'Farm Gate to Home Gate' Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the farm gate to home gate outlets identified and functioning in the country including in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka; and

(c) the extent to which the role of middle men has been reduced after implementation of the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) NAFED has informed that as part of NAFED's campaign to bring down the rising prices, it has launched "Farm Gate to Home Gate" initiative under Easy Market Scheme to ensure that essential commodities are made available to the consumers at reasonable and affordable rates at 15-30% lower than the retail market rates. The scheme was launched in Delhi on 12th February 2010 with 17 kitchen basics, in Chennai on 15th February, 2010 with 11 kitchen basics and in Cochin on 9th April, 2010 with 20 kitchen basics. The scheme is yet to start in other parts of the country.

(c) Under "Farm Gate to Home Gate" scheme, NAFED envisaged to procure the identified kitchen basics directly from the farmers and sell the same directly to the consumers through its own outlets, outlets of member cooperatives, etc. This, eliminates the role of middlemen.

Setting up of Small Industries

3873. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the famous religious shrines in the country propose to set up their own units to manufacture incense sticks, rose water and fragrance and to market them in collaboration with the government;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for such projects, the number of persons likely to get employment and the revenue likely to be earned by the Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether the government proposes to extend the project to other shrines in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Widening of NH-212

3874. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for widening of NH- 212 is under consideration of the Government/NHA;

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost for the project and time frame for its completion;

(c) whether the project is likely to be implemented on BOT mode;

(d) the requirement of land for the project and status of acquiring the land from the concerned State Governments;

(e) whether night traffic on the said NH connecting Kerala and Karnataka has been stopped;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to construct a tunnel under the said highway; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The stretch in question is between Kozhikode and Muthanga in Kerala (km 5/100 to km 115/090) and Kerala border and Kollegal in Karnataka (km 117/600 to km 268/400) and the proposal is for two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP-IVA. The estimated cost including land acquisition and pre construction is Rs. 961 crores. The work has been targetted for completion by December, 2013.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) 98.8 Ha. of land is to be acquired.

(e) and (f) The night traffic is stopped on this NH by the order of Karnataka High Court. No report on impact due to stoppage of night traffic is available with the Government of Kerala.

(g) No, Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

Facilities to Disabled Sports Persons

3875. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the role played by the Paralympic Committee of India for promoting sports for the disabled in the country;

(b) whether the training and sports equipments related requirement of disabled sports persons including athletes representing the country in the Commonwealth Games has been neglected;

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

(d) the details of facilities provided to the disabled sports persons for the said event; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated in this regard and manner in which the same has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Paralympics Committee of India (PCI) has been recognized by the Government for Promotion of Sports amongst physically challenged sportspersons. The Government provides them grants for conducting national/international tournaments in India, participation of teams in international events abroad and coaching camps etc.

(b) to (d) No, Madam, A total number of 54 Core probables (36 Men and 18 Women) (Athletics — 7 Men and 3 Women; Powerlifting — 7 men and 5 Women; Swimming — 5 men and 2 Women; and Table Tennis — 6 Women) were included in the core group for Commonwealth Games. They were imparted continuous training in India and were also sent abroad for competitions. Increase in boarding charges; facility of air passage for joining the training camps; training/competitions upto 305 days in a year; deployment of support personnel like Sports Analysts; Doctors; Physiologists; Masseurs, Escorts etc for each sport; upgradation of training facilities to international standard; Boarding/lodging charges for international competitions abroad are among the incentives being extended to sportspersons. In addition, PCI has been authorized to purchase 22 wheel chairs for players of Table Tennis, Powerlifting and Athletics disciplines and the expenditure thereof would be reimbursed by SAI.

(e) The year-wise funds released to PCI is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (In crores)
1.	2008-09	Nil
2.	2009-10	Rs. 1.20
3.	2010-11 (upto 1.8.10)	Rs. 0.12

The above funds were utilized for expenditure on Boarding/Lodging, Visa, Insurance, Air fare, transport, etc during the Foreign Exposure/Coaching Camps etc.

In addition to above, Rs. 1.50 crores have been spent for training/coaching of the para-athletes by Sports Authority of India.

Distribution of Foodgrains in Jharkhand

3876. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution mechanism for foodgrains under the Public Distribution System in Jharkhand continues to be in the hands of Bihar State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation;

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

(c) whether fresh survey for identification of BPL families in Jharkhand has not been conducted even 10 years after the creation of the State;

(d) if so, the facts and details of the report submitted by Dhyani Krishnan in this regard; and

(e) the efforts made to streamline the Public Distribution System in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of Jharkhand, it has reported that they registered the Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (JSFC).

(c) and (d) Government of Jharkhand has reported that a fresh survey for identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families was conducted by the Rural Development Department for the 2002-07 period. Government of Jharkhand has also reported that it is not aware of any such report.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to streamline the Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS). A Revised Citizens' Charter has been issued and is being implemented since July, 2007. Monthly certification of delivery of allocated foodgrains to FPS and their distribution to ration card holders has been introduced from April, 2008. Training programmes for TPDS functionaries and awareness campaign for TPDS beneficiaries are being taken up. Computerization of TPDS operations has been initiated. Use of new technologies such as Global Positioning System to monitor movement of foodgrains under TPDS has been undertaken on a pilot basis. Policy guidelines have also been issued on distribution of wheat flour under the TPDS, so that the poor families are benefited. For increasing awareness on TPDS, publicity-cum-awareness campaign is also being taken up.

A conference to share the Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS was also held recently on 12th and 13th July, 2010 wherein various issues were discussed. These issues relate among others to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, enhancing viability of fair price shop enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS and increasing public awareness.

Grant to Haryana Agriculture University

3877. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has requested the Union Government for a special grant of Rs.100 crores for Chaudhary Charan Singh Agriculture University in Hisar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Chief Minister of Haryana had requested the Government in August, 2009 for a one time grant of Rs.100 crores to modernize and refurbish the infrastructure of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Haryana.

(c) As there is no provision in the XIth Plan for such assistance, making the one time grant has not been possible.

Assistance for Sports

3878. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the details of sports facilities/financial assistance provided by the Government to the various educational institutions, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of blocks and villages have been selected for the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Punjab and the criteria being followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (c) (i) Grant-in-aid is provided to States/UTs under 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme' for development and maintenance of basic sports infrastructure facilities in all the village/block panchayats across the country including in the State of Punjab, in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10% and 20% in the case of North Eastern States and Special category States. Schools in the panchayats are given overriding priority under the scheme. Separate funding is made for holding 'Inter-school Sports Competitions' at district, state and national level annually, (ii) Funding criteria for infrastructure grants under PYKKA scheme is under:—

Sl.No.	Component	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat
(i)	One-time Capital Grant for leveling of playfields, etc. (75:25 basis between centre and states; 90:10 basis in the case of special category States/North Eastern States (100% central grant)	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh
(ii)	Annual Acquisition Grant for 5 years for sports kits/equipments	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
(iii)	Annual Operational Grant-for 5 years for maintenance expenses, including honorarium to kridashree.	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs. 24,000/-

Inter-school Competitions:

(i)	District Level	Rs. 1 lakh @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines
(ii)	State Level	Rs. 3 lakh @ Rs. 30,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines
(iii)	National Level	Rs. 35 lakh (@ Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 10 disciplines) + Cash award of Rs. 1 lakh and with rolling trophy to best sports performing school.

(iii) With regard to grant for sports infrastructure facilities to panchayats, average size of village population at national level i.e. 4,600 is a guiding principle for calculation of fund/setting up of PYKKA centres at village panchayats. In the case of smaller village panchayats, two or more village panchayats are to be clubbed for arriving at 4,600 population to get admissible grant for a PYKKA centre. This condition is relaxed in the case of sparsely populated and hilly terrain villages. Village panchayats

having larger population are given grant on pro-rata basis. The grant-in-aid is provided to States/UTs on the basis of their proposals fulfilling terms and conditions set out in the scheme.

(iv) State-wise sanction/release of grants-in aid under PYKKA scheme for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and current financial year (2010-11) upto 31st July, 2010 are given in tables at Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

State-wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	—
Total		22385	601	246.22	83.85**

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

**Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	—	—	—	3.85
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	5.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland				0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	Union Territory.				
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands #	19	01	0.23	-
	Total	4434	249	54.87	105.00*

*It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

#Proposal of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been approved 'in principle'.

Statement-III

*State-wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year
2010-2011 (upto 30th June, 2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	5.56
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	3.02
4.	Karnataka	565	18	6.23	7.78
5.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	4.28
6.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19
7.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1.88
8.	Odisha	-	-	-	1.13
9.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	11.49
10.	Sikkim	-	-	1.21	
11.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
13.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	6.67
14.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
Total		3410	105	44.27	* 76.29

*It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09) and second year (2009-10).

[Translation]

Procurement of Wheat by FCI

3879. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the year 2009-10, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of wheat procured at Krishi Parimandi Prangan in Satna;

(c) whether the quantum of wheat reaching the godowns was less than the wheat procured;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding irregularities in the payment and procurement of wheat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise quantum of wheat procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies during the RMS 2009-10 is as under:—

State	Procurement (in lakh tonnes)
Madhya Pradesh	19.68
Uttar Pradesh	38.82
Uttarakhand	1.45
Gujarat	0.75
Punjab	107.25
Haryana	69.24
Rajasthan	11.52
Bihar	4.97
Chandigarh	0.12
Himachal Pradesh	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01
Total	253.82

(b) As reported by FCI, about 24037 MT of wheat was procured by FCI at Krishi Upaj Mandi Prangan at Satna.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. FCI has reported about the shortage of 54 MT of wheat. As informed by FCI. disciplinary action has been taken on all delinquents who have come up for notice, after preliminary inquiry. As a precautionary measure during RMS 2010-11 FCI has purchased wheat through local cooperative societies only.

[English]

Re-Export of Sugar

3880. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed mills, which had imported raw sugar under the Advance Authorisation Scheme to fulfil their re-export obligations till March 2011 thus withdrawing the option of paying the applicable duty instead of re-export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Central Government vide Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Public Notice No.29/2009-14 dated 07.01.2010 has extended the period of fulfilment of export obligation in respect of Advance Authorisation holders (erstwhile licences), where raw sugar has been imported between 21.09.04 to 15.04.08 but the export obligation is yet to be fulfilled, till 31.03.2011 without payment of composition fee. Also, the advance licence/authorisation holders have been given the option to pay the customs duty, as applicable on the date of import, for the quantity of import proportionate to unfulfilled export obligation. As

such, the advance authorisation holders have the option to pay the customs duty.

Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

3881. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a fodder and feed development scheme to assist feed manufacturing units established in the country including Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith components included under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated to the States for

fodder and feed development in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Government is implementing the modified Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme from 1-4-2010. It includes four components, which are of immense help to feed manufacturing units. Details of components under the scheme, state-wise is at Statement-I.

(c) The information is given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of components, Pattern of Assistance and States of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Modified Components/ New Components	Pattern of Assistance	States of implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of Fodder Block Making Unit	50:50	All States
2.	Grassland Development including Grass Reserves	100:00	All States
3.	Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution	75:25	All States
4.	Strengthening of Feed Testing Laboratories	50:50	All States
5(a.)	Introduction of hand driven chaffcutter	75:25	All States
5(b.)	Introduction of power driven chaff cutter	75:25	All States
6.	Establishment of silage making units	100:00	All States
7.	Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units	50:50	All States
8.	Establishment of by-pass protein production units	25:75	West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh,

1	2	3	4
			Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
9.	Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed manufacturing Unit:	25:75	All States

Statement-II

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

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto 28.07.10
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	82.25	622.00
Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	0	55.00	0.00
Assam	85.00	0	0.00	0.00
Chhattishgarh	0.00	0	6.00	0.00
Gujarat	136.03	165.00	224.00	300.00
Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	25.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	93.50	0.00	100.00
Jammu and Kashmir	279.19	56.70	66.50	0.00
Karnataka	55.00	0	0.00	65.00
Kerala	133.00	0	138.95	14.88
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	140.00	0.00	114.00
Maharashtra	0.00	0	54.50	21.00
Manipur	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	30.00	199.50	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Orissa	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	190.21	0.00	276.13
Rajasthan	0.00	0	129.26	145.00
Sikkim	33.00	0	50.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	63.50	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	118.34	0.00
Uttarakhand	21.25	0	0.00	230.00
West Bengal	136.00	0	0.00	0.00
Other (Institutes/ organizations)	0.00	0	29.70	0.00
Total	920.47	924.91	1110.00	1913.00

Elevated Ring Road in Delhi

3882. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for building elevated ring road in the National Capital Territory of Delhi on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost of project and time of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no proposal with the Ministry for

building elevated ring road in the National Capital Territory of Delhi on Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Aided NH Projects

3883. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the internal and external aided National Highways projects being constructed in the country;

(b) the amount received in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of such projects in Maharashtra; and

(d) the length of roads built in the said State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R. P. N. SINGH): (a) Presently 33 National Highway projects are under implementation with external loan assistance from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

(b) The funds received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) including grants/loans for external aided projects during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) There are no external aided projects in the state of Maharashtra.

Statement

Detail of funds received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) including grants/loans for external aided projects during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto June'10)
External Aided component	1776.00	1515.20	272.00	80.00
Domestic (Counterpart) funding	444.00	378.80	68.00	20.00

Inclusion of NH-200 under LWE Programme

3884. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha had urged the Union Government for inclusion of National Highway-200 passing through Sambalpur and Deogarh districts under the scheme for development of NHs and State roads in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) State Government of Odisha had suggested that the stretch of NH-200 from km 131.00 to km 192.00 be withdrawn from the list of works proposed for improvement of National Highways under World Bank assistance and may be included under the scheme for development of NHs and State roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. As this stretch of NH-200 has been identified for widening to two lane and strengthening with World Bank assistance and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the same has already been taken up, it is not desirable at this stage to consider the request of the State Government.

Development of Road Infrastructure

3885. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated India Investment Fund for development of road infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fish Farms

3886. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to set up fish farms in and around the sea to grow fish varieties by using the eggs produced by the sea fish; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture has a component on Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture under which subsidy is provided to small shrimp farmers having land holding of 2 ha. or less for construction of ponds. In addition, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is operating schemes to promote coastal aquaculture and mariculture, which includes seed production and culture of shrimp and brackishwater fin fishes.

Sowing of Kharif Crops

3887. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sowing of Kharif crops has improved substantially following improved monsoon across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coverage for sowing of Kharif crops is likely to be higher than the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As on 6-8-2010, the total Kharif crop coverage is 826.21 lakh ha which is 44.4 lakh ha. and 63.85 lakh ha. more than the crop coverage in corresponding period during 2008 (781.82 ha.) and 2009 (762.36 ha.) respectively.

35th National Games in Kerala

3888. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure development work for conducting the 35th National Games in Kerala has been completed by the Sports Authority of India and the State Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which all works related to conducting the National Games are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Work of infrastructure development for conduct of 35th National Games in Kerala is at various stages of completion. A Statement furnished by Government of Kerala indicating the status is annexed. Government of Kerala has stated that all infrastructure works would be completed by end of 2011.

Three sports facilities in Kerala of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are to be used as venues for 35th National Games. Athletic Track is complete and ready. For Water Sports Complex at Allepy and Cycling Velodrome at Thiruvanthapuram, SAI has approved an amount of Rs. 10.41 crore. These two works will be executed by Central Public Works Department. These works are likely to be completed within next nine months.

Statement

NATIONAL GAMES SECRETARIAT
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Weekly Progress Report of Works for 35th National Games as on 7th August, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Date of AS and approved cost of work as per AS	Name of the Executing Agency, Date of Approval of tender and approved amount	Expenditure Incurred so far towards the work/payment made	Broad items of work	Physical Target	Physical Progress of each work	Scheduled date of completion of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	University Stadium, Tvm	AS dated 11/11/2009 for Rs. 3,10,81,470/-	Crescent Construction Company, Signed on 22.02.2010 for an amount of Rs. 4,00,88,968/-	Payment to consultants: Rs. 2,95.274/-	(i) Civil and Plumbing Work (ii) Landscaping (iii) Signages (iv) Internal and External Electrification (v) Fire Fighting (vi) HVAC (vii) Elevator	Civil Works - 80% Plumbing - 80% 60% was targeted Not started Internal electrification - 100% External work - 10% 75% was targeted completed 50% was targeted 20% was targeted	Civil works - 78% completed Plumbing works - 82% completed 55% completed Not started Internal electrification - 90% completed. External Electrification-not started. 85% work 75 % completed Foundation completed - 25%	10.7.2010. (still in progress) 10.7.2010. (still in progress) 10.7.2010 10.7.2010. (still in progress) 10.7.2010 10/7/2010 10/7/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Jimmy George Indoor Stadium, Tvm	AS dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 6,77.69,215/-	Harrisons Malayalam Limited, Agreement Signed on 16.01.2010 for an amount of Rs. 8.42.63.559/-	Payment to consultants: Rs. 6.43,808/- Second bill under preparation	(i) Civil and Plumbing Work	Foundation work - 100 %	90% of foundation work completed. Roof sheet changing of the Jimmy George stadium completed. Concrete work in progress.	19.09.2010
					(ii) Landscaping	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(iii) Signages	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(iv) Road and Parking	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(v) Acoustics	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(vi) Internal and External Electrification	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(vii) Fire Fighting	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(viii) HVAC	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
					(ix) Arena Lighting	Not started	Not started	26/09/2010
3	KWA Swimming Pool. Tvm	AS dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 8,01.67,715/-	Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited, Agreement Signed on 25.01.2010 for an amount of Rs. 9.21.47.677/-	Payment to consultants: Rs. 7,61.593/-	(i) Civil and Plumbing Work	Civil work - 10%	Demolition of existing building and earthwork excavation in progress. Demolition - 84%, Earthwork	7.10.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							excavation - 30% completed. Soling stone laying in the southern area - 25% completed. PCC laid - 10%.	
					(ii) Landscaping	Not started	Not started	14.10.2010
					(iii) Signages	Not started	Not started	14.10.2010
					(iv) Filtration Plant	Not started	Not started	16.12.2010
					(v) Internal and External Electrification	Not started	Not started	10.12.2010
					(vi) Fire Fighting	Not started	Not started	10.12.2010
					(vii) Arena Lighting	Not started	Not started	12.1.2010
					(viii) Elevator	Not started	Not started	12.1.2010
4.	Thrissur Indoor Stadium	AS dated 16.01.2010 for Rs. 2,22,45,053/-	M/s FINS Engineers and Contractors (P) Ltd. for an amount of Rs. 2.87.16.160/-	Nil	Civil and Plumbing. Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Arena Ligthing, Landscaping	—	Permission sanction is obtained from District Collector and proposal is sent to Corporation of TCR for issue of Buliding permit sanction.	January-11
5.	Corporation Stadium, Kollam	AS dated 01.12.2009 for Rs. 4.30.80,551/-	M/s LEE Builders for a contract amount of	Payment to consultants: Rs. 4.09.265/-	Civil and Plumbing. Internal and External Electrical	Foundation work of new construction started. Renovation	Work is commenced. Slow progress Contractor	December-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. 5.84.15.148/-		Fire Fighting, Signages, Landcaping	work of existing gallery in progress.	is directed to speed up the activities.	
6	V.K.K. Menon Indoor Stadium, Kozhikode	AS dated 01.12.2009 for Rs. 2,35,19,417/-	M/s Ubaid Associates for a contract amount of Rs. 32.482.919/-	Payment to consultants: Rs. 2.23.434/-	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Arena Ligting	—	Mobilized. Work is commenced.	December-10
7.	New Multipurpose Hall, Kannur	AS dated 16/01/2010 for Rs. 23,77,88,505/-	M/s Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited is identified as the Lowest bidder for an amount of Rs. 26,36,97,428/-	Nil	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Arena Ligting, Public Adress System	—	Design scrutiny in progress by DRIQ board. Letter of Acceptance issued on 18.05.2010. Work inaugration was done on 27th May, 2010.	Approval of Social Forestry in clearing of the trees in the area is yet to be received
8.	Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium, Tvm	AS dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 2,80,61,969/-	M/s Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation for an amount of	Payment to consultants: Rs. 2.66.589/-	Civil and Plumbing, Squash court, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC	—	MoU between NGS and KPHCC is executed. 50% advance to M/s KPHCC is paid.	November-10
9	Agriculture College Indoor Stadium, Vellayani, Tvm	AS dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 1,41,37,819/-	—	Payment to consultants: Rs. 1,34.309/-	Civil and Plumbing, and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, Landcaping, Arena Ligthing	—	Bid from M/s KSCC accepted. Letter of Acceptance issued on 26.07.2010.	February-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Trivandrum Tennis Club	As dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 87,18,404/-	—	Payment to consultants: Rs. 82,825/-	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting. Signages, Arena Ligthing (2 courts)	—	MoU with Trivandrum Tennis Club to be finalized and TS to be accorded.	—	
11. IRC Shangumugham, Tvm	As dated 11.11.2009 for Rs. 1,85,60,959/-	—	Payment to consultants: Rs. 1.76.329/-	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, Landcaping, Arena Ligthing, HVAC	—	Bid obtained from M/s KSCC's is approved. Letter of Acceptance issued on 19.07.2010. Notice to proceed with work issued on 07.08.2010.	February-11	
12. Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Kochi	Conditional as dated 01/12/2009 for Rs. 4,38,15,775/-	—	Payment to consultants: Rs. 4.16,250/-	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Arena Ligting.	—	Letter of Acceptance given on 19.07.2010 Agreement to be executed.	February-11	
13. Corporation Stadium, Thrissur	As dated 01.12.2009 for Rs. 2.80.07,915/-	—	Payment to consultants: Rs. 2.66,075/-	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, Landscaping	—	8th Empowered Committee held on 7/7/2010 accepted the bid from M/s KSCC (Rs. 3,90,50,000/-)	—	
14. New Hockey Stadium,	As dated 07.06.2010 for	—	Nil	Civil and Plumbing, Sub-station, UG	—	The bids received are in the	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Kollam	Rs. 8,60,14,309/-			tank and Pump-house, Road and Parking, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Public address System.		evaluation stage	
15.	New Stadium at Medical College Ground, Kozhikode	As dated 20.05.2010 for Rs. 5,98,17,737/-	—	Nil	Civil and Plumbing, Sub-station, Spectator Seating, UG tank and Pumphouse, Road and Parking, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC, Field of Play.	—	The bid of the lowest bidder M/s Gryphons of Rs. 9,38,78.989/- was approved by the Empowered Committee. Letter of Acceptance issued on 26.07.2010. Agreement executed.	June-11
16.	Corporation Stadium, Kozhikode	As dated 17.06.2010 for Rs. 13.50,52,690/-	—	Nil	Civil and Plumbing, Sub-station, Field of Play, UG tank and Pumphouse, Road and Parking, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Signages, HVAC.	—	The bids received are in the evaluation stage.	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Shooting Range, Vattlyoorkavu	As dated 23.07.2010 for Rs. 15,45.53.050/-	—	Nil		Civil and Plumbing (10m, 25m and 50m shooting range), Sub-station, Landscaping, UG tank and Pump-house, Road and Parking, Internal and External Electrical, Fire Fighting, Acoustics, HVAC, PA System.	—	Work tendered with tender opening date on 20.08.2010.	—
18. Torch Structure, University Stadium, Tvm	As dated 16.01.2010 for Rs. 6,23,000/-	—	Nil		—	—	Decided to keep in pending.	—
19. Lawn Ball Court, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi	As dated 16/01/2010 for Rs. 59,75,480/-	—	Nil		—	—	Decided to reconsider the event.	—
20. Sports Flooring	As dated 16.12.2009, 16.01.2010, 20.02.2010 for a total amount of Rs. 17,61,19,421/-	—	Nil		—	—	Manufacturers shortlisted. RFP document is getting ready for despatch to the shortlisted agencies.	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Acoustic Works	Estimate amounting to 3,59,39,114/- to be placed in WTC	—	Nil	Acoustic panels and ceiling in: Indoor stadiums at IRC, shangumugham; Agri College: VKK Menon Stadium, Kozhikode; VKN Menon Stadium, Thrissur: Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Emakulam: Multipurpose Hall Indoor, Kannur.	—	Work tendered with tender opening date on 20.08.2010.	—
22	Renovation of Swimming pool, Thrissur	Estimate under preparation by the consultants	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
23	Thankamma Stadium, Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram	As dated 23.07.2010 for Rs. 67,21,767/-	—	Nil	Civil and Plumbing, Internal and external Electrification	—	Work tendered with tender opening date on 20.08.2010	—
24.	Games Village, Aakkulam Thiruvananthapuram	PPP Venture and Tendering in progress	—	Nil	Construction of 8,00,000 sq.ft. built up area for housing 6000 pesons	—	Tendering Stage	September-11

[Translation]

Toll Booths in Rajasthan

3889. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toll booths set up on the National Highways passing through Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of toll booths on the said National Highways on which toll tax is still being charged even after the expiry of the toll period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are 30 number of toll booths set up on National Highways passing through Rajasthan.

(b) Toll period can not expire because National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, provides for collection in perpetuity.

Agricultural Research Policy

3890. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate new agricultural research policy to increase the pace of research in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any effective scheme for making hybrid seeds available to the farmers, use of modern technique in crops and training the farmers in new methods to accelerate agricultural production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Madam, Research programme/projects are reoriented and revisited as per emerging needs. Recently focus of research has been on strengthening of climate resilient agriculture, conservation, improvement and efficient utilization of natural resources, and developing new seeds having high disease resistance, high yield, acceptable grain quality and suitability for mechanisation to improve agriculture production.

(c) and (d) Madam, Government is promoting Cereal Hybrid Seed under the Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening and Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds" from 2005-06 onwards. Under the above scheme production subsidy is given @ Rs. 20/- per kg. and distribution subsidy @ Rs. 25/- per kg. to the States Department of Agriculture, State Seed Corporations, State Agricultural Universities, National Seed Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and private seed companies for production and distribution of notified hybrids.

Financial assistance is also provided for training on hybrid rice seed production technology @ Rs. 15,000/- per training for 50 participants for 3 days duration to the implementing agencies for imparting training to the seed producers. Further, training programmes for farmers are taken up by the network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Monopoly by Private TV Operators

3891. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that certain private television operators have monopolised the telecasting of popular channels and are not allowing the Multi-System Operators to function in the market;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against such private television operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to check such monopoly in electronic media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) For non-discriminatory access of TV channels to all distributors of TV channels which includes Multi-System Operators (MSOs), the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection Regulation 2004 (13 of 2004) (The Regulation) dated 10.12.2004 as amended. The regulation has stipulated that *"every broadcaster shall provide on request signals of its TV channels on non-discriminatory terms to all distributors of TV channels, which may include, but not limited to a cable operator, direct to home operator, multi system operator, headends in the sky operator; Multi-System Operators shall also on request re-transmit signals received from a broadcaster, on non-discriminatory basis to cable operators"*.

Relaxation of Norms for PPP

3892. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee had made any recommendation for relaxing the norms for projects under PPP for the development of National Highway in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government had accepted such recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed any MoU during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the revenue likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi had made recommendations for projects under PPP for the development of National Highways in his report on "Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) — Framework and Financing", which were accepted by the Government with a view to resolve the procedural impediments and the summarised details are given at Statement.

(d) and (e) A Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of India and Finland has been signed on 10th May, 2010 in the field of Road Transport with intent to promote Scientific and Technological Cooperation and collaboration in the field of road transport. No revenue is likely to be accrued.

Statement

Summarized details of the main recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on — "Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) — Framework and Financing" as approved by the Government

(i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:—

(a) Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements **(Para 5.1.1)**.

(b) Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. **(Para 5.1.2)**.

(c) Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA **(Para 5.1.3)**.

- (d) RFP Provisions — Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness **(Para 5.1.4).**
- (e) Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels **(Para 5.1.5).**
- (f) Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions — Continuation of conflict of interest **(Para 5.1.6).**
- (g) Associate — definition in RFQ thereof **(Para 5.1.7).**
- (h) "Threshold technical capability" "Eligible projects" (TTC) in latest RFQ **(Para 5.1.8).**
- (i) Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant **(Para 5.1.9).**
- (j) RFQ process — project-wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification **(Para 5.1.10).**
- (k) Premium provisions under RFP/MCA **(Para 5.1.11).**
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
- (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHA Board.
- (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning — Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
- (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km. presented by the NHA to the Committee.
- (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found prima facie suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MoRTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an

Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc, a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.

- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase-IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MORTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC, For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km. out of the 5080 Km. of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.
- (xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.

(xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:—

- (a) Issuance of Tax exempted bonds
- (b) Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
- (c) Out of the borrowing approval of Rs. 30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs. 10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per the its borrowing requirement.
- (d) Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
- (e) Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

[Translation]

Safety for Roads in Naxal Affected Areas

3893. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS
KUSHALTIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to secure the roads from attacks in naxal and Maoist affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated for the said scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the name of the States covered under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no such scheme.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

International Youth Exchange Programme

3894. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated an International Youth Exchange Programme/Scheme to enhance fraternity and peace among different countries of the world, including Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such programmes held during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of International Youth Exchange Programmes held during the last three years and the current year to promote fraternity and peace among different countries including Pakistan are as under:—

2007-2008

1. A 100-member Indian Youth delegation visited China from 7th to 16th June, 2007.
2. A 9-member Indian Youth delegation visited Pakistan from 30th June, 2007 to 7th July, 2007.
3. A 12-member Youth delegation from Saudi Arabia visited India from 6th to 17th July, 2007.
4. A 10-member Korean Youth delegation visited India from 1st to 10th August, 2007.
5. A 9-member Indian Youth delegation visited South Korea from 22nd to 31st August, 2007.

6. A 12-member Indian Youth Delegation visited Saudi Arabia from 24th October to 4th November, 2007.
7. A 100-member Chinese Youth delegation visited India from 18th to 27th November, 2007.

2008-2009

1. A 100-member Indian Youth delegation visited China from 29th June to 8th July, 2008.
2. A 100-member Chinese Youth delegation visited India from 11th to 19th November, 2008.
3. A 10-member Indian Youth delegation visited South Korea from 16th to 25th October, 2008.
4. A 10-member Korean Youth delegation visited India from 22nd September to 1st October, 2008.

2009-2010

1. A 100-member Indian Youth delegation visited China from 15th to 24th June, 2009.
2. A 20-member Indian Youth delegation visited South Korea from 24th August to 2nd September, 2009.
3. A 20-member Korean Youth delegation visited India from 17th to 26th September, 2009.
4. A 100-member Chinese Youth delegation visited India from 18th to 27th November, 2009.

2010-2011 (till date)

1. A 100-member Indian Youth delegation visited China from 17th to 26th June, 2010.
2. A 20-member Korean delegation visited India from 1st to 10th July, 2010.

3. A 20-member Indian delegation is currently at South Korea from 12th to 20th August, 2010.

Purchase of Desert Land

3895. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested for detailed inquiry regarding purchase of vast track of desert land by a private company in the State including Barmer district;

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

(c) whether the said inquiry has been completed;

(d) if so, the details of the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (e) The State Government of Rajasthan earlier reported that a large number of sale deeds have been executed in the border areas of the State where that land falls within the area notified under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961 in which the purchasers are not resident of the notified area. In this regards, meetings were taken by the Union Home Secretary on 22.2.2008 and 23.7.2008. Accordingly, Intelligence Bureau (IB) was requested to conduct physical verification in respect of the persons who had purchased land along the International Borders in Rajasthan.

After verification by IB, the matter was referred to the State Government of Rajasthan for detailed inquiry and suitable administrative and legal action under the appropriate State law. The State Government has conducted the inquiry and has taken corrective steps.

Subsequently, the matter has been recommended by the State Government of Rajasthan for a detailed inquiry by the CBI. However, no case has been registered by CBI till date.

Reviewing Performance in Sports

3896. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government reviews the performance of sportspersons of the country in various sports disciplines including cricket;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter of poor performance of Indian sportspersons in various events including the T-20 world cup with the respective sports administration bodies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether internal rifts in the sports administration bodies including the BCCI has been attributed as a primary reason for poor performance of the sportspersons in various international events; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government reviews the performance of Sportspersons in various disciplines wherein National Sports Federations (NSFs) are financially assisted* by the Government. To improve the performance, Government is providing all round support, for the preparation of national men and women teams, which includes intensive coaching, engagement of high performance coaches, latest equipment, sports science support, and foreign competition exposures. The training infrastructure provided by SAI is also continuously upgraded to provide athletes with the state-of-the-art facilities with a view to improve the performance of the players.

No financial assistance is provided to The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for Cricket. The BCCI which is the controlling body for cricket in India has informed that they keep track of the performance of its teams in International Tournaments including ICC events

and wherever necessary remedial measures are taken. The Indian Cricket Team is ranked No.1 in Tests in the ITCC ranking and No.3 in ODI rankings in the World. This is mainly due to the consistent performance of the Indian team.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Penalty for Concessionaires

3897. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for imposing heavy penalties on concessionaires in case they do not adhere to the deadlines;

(b) if so, the details and the penalty clauses being envisaged in this regard;

(c) whether company which have been blacklisted for non adherence to deadlines would be allowed to bid for further road contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b): The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) document contains provisions for penalties on the Concessionaire in case they do not adhere to timelines and some of the important provisions are stated below:

Sl. No.	Article	Penalty prescribed
1	2	3
1.	Article 4.3	Damages for delay by concessionaire.
2.	Article 9.2	Appropriation of performance security.

1	2	3
3.	Article 17.8	Damages for breach of maintenance obligations.
4.	Article 24.2	Termination due to failure to achieve financial close.
5.	Article 37.1	Termination for default of concessionaire.

(c) and (d) Contractors/Concessionaires placed in the list of non-performers, are not allowed to bid for further projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), till their performance improves and their names are removed from the list of non-performers.

[Translation]

Quality of Stadium

3898. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of the stadium being constructed for the Commonwealth Games are upto the mark;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints about the quality of the stadium under construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for redressing the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) All the stadia constructed for Commonwealth Games are as per Venue Briefs provided by the Organizing Committee (OC).

(c) and (d) Shortcomings in respect of some stadia such as minor seepage, dislodging of some tiles and minor portion false ceiling have come to light. Remedial action has been taken to redress these shortcomings.

[English]

Poor Conditioning of Toll Roads

3899. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the toll road between Ahmedabad and Mehsana is plagued with poor construction quality and administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several fatal accidents have also been reported on the said road;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the road worthiness and flow of traffic on the said road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country, and the State Governments are responsible for roads other than National Highways. The toll road between Ahmedabad and Mehsana is not a National Highway.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Transportation Facilities during Commonwealth Games

3900. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any/ implementing any programme for the hindrance free transportation of sportspersons, sports officials to different sports venues during the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an elevated road project being prepared for the said event is running behind schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken for its expeditious completion;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for affixing special markings/signage on vehicles plying on duty during the said event; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) and (b) As per the requirement of the Commonwealth Games' Federation, a dedicated lane is to be reserved on the identified routes connecting the Commonwealth Games Village to various Competition venues, for smooth and hindrance free movement of athletes and officials. Traffic Police is also committed to implement and keep the dedicated lanes free from general public.

(c) and (d) The Barapullah Elevated Road project of Government of Delhi has been speeded up considerably and it is reported that it will be completed by September, 2010.

(e) and (f) A Special Scheme named 'Vehicle Access and Parking Permit Scheme' (VAPPS) is being implemented by the Organizing Committee to demarcate clearly various categories of vehicles and their access rights to the venues in co-ordination with the Delhi Police.

Environmental Clearance for NH Projects

3901. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several National Highways projects in

the country are held up as environmental clearance has not been granted;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such projects presently held up, NH-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any efforts have been made for resolving the matter and seeking early clearance of such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The following on-going projects, passing through forest/wildlife areas, are affected due to pending forest/wildlife clearance:—

Due to Wildlife Clearances:

1. 4/6 laning of NH-7 from km. 626 to km. 635 in Pench Sanctuary — The case of Pench Sanctuary is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
2. Diversion of 3.9892 ha. forest land from Hastinapur Sanctuary Widening and strengthening of the existing NH-24 from km. 86.00 to km. 93.00 (Hapur-Garhmukteshwar) to 4-lane standard in Uttar Pradesh (Pkg-I).
3. Diversion of 6.925 ha. forest land from Hastinapur Sanctuary on Hapur-Moradabad Section of NH-24 between km. 93 to km. 104.700 for construction of 4-lane, Uttar Pradesh (Pkg-II).

Due to Forest Clearances:

4. Diversion of 85.058 ha. forest land Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border Wainganga Bridge section of NH-6 (km. 450 to km. 485) in the State of Maharashtra.
5. Diversion of 63.761 ha. forest land in Dhule-

MP Border section in Dhule Distt. of NH-3 in the State of Maharashtra.

6. Diversion of 53.99 ha. land for Construction of 4/6 lane in South Seoni Forest Division of NH-7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
7. Diversion of 112.62 ha. forest land for 4/6 laning of NH-7 from MP/MH Border to Mansar in the State of Maharashtra.
8. Diversion of 43.870 ha. forest land for Construction of 4/6 lane in North Seoni Forest Division of NH-7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
9. Diversion of 168.9960 ha. of Protected Forest land for widening of 4/6-lane Gujarat-Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port section of NH-6.
10. Diversion of 48.095 ha. forest land for widening and upgradation of existing 2-lane to 4-lane from km. 0.00 to km. 38.000 on NH-26 in District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
11. Diversion of 137.6076 ha. forest land (118.9850 ha. in Pathankot Distt. and 18.6225 ha. in Amritsar Distt.) on NH-15 from Pathankot to Amritsar section (km. 6.082 to km. 98.050).

(c) and (d) Meetings have been held with the Ministry of Environment and Forests at high levels including at the level of Cabinet Secretary and Minister and the matter has been pursued in the Supreme Court, wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Action taken against Contractors

3902. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action against defaulting contractors who were awarded projects for construction of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor during the last three years, NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) On the basis of review of performance

of contractors/concessionaires, some contractors/concessionaires were placed in the list of non-performers. The non-performing contractors are not eligible for pre-qualification for award of any future project until they are removed from the list of non-performers. Some contracts have been terminated due to their non-performance. Details of contractors/concessionaires placed in the list of non-performers and terminated during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

List of Non-Performing Contractors

Name of Road Developer declared as Non-Performer	Related name of non-performed work	Action Taken against non-performer road developer
1	2	3
Year 2007-08		
Nil	Nil	Nil
Year 2008-09		
M/s Progressive Construction Limited (PCL) and M/s M. Venkat Rao (MVR) (JV)	Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalganj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the M/s PCL and M/s PCL and State of Bihar: Package WB-9 — km. 360 to km. 402, Package WB-10 — km. 402 to km. 440 and WB-12 — km. 480 to km. 520	Package WB-9 terminated with M/s MVR declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008.
M/s M. Venkat Rao (MVR) and M/s Progressive Construction Limited (PCL) (JV)	Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalganj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the State of Bihar: Package WB-10 km. 402 to km. 440 and WB-12 — km. 480 to km. 520 of NH-28	M/s MVR and M/s PCL declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008.
M/s Madhucon	Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalganj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the State of Bihar: Package WB-11 — km. 440 to km. 480.	M/s Madhucon is declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008 and not allowed to participate in further projects of NHAI. This was revoked on 28.10.09.

1	2	3
Year 2009-10		
M/s IRCON	WB-7 Package — Four laning of km. 507 to km. 526 — Siliguri to Islampur section of NH-31 and Islampur Bypass West Bengal of NHDP-II.	M/s IRCON was declared as non-performer on 1.2.2010.
M/s MECON — GEA (JV)	Four laning and strengthening of existing 2 lanes of Tirunelveli — Tuticorin road from km. 4/300 to km. 51/200 of NH7A in Tamilnadu (Section from Palayamkottai to Thoothukudi Port).	Declared non-performer on 8.3.2010.
M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	Four laning of km.0/500 to km. 52/700 of Kolaghat Haldia section of NH-41 in the State of West Bengal.	Declared non-performer on 8.3.2010.

Statement-II

Details of Terminated Contracts

Sl. No.	Station from to	Contractor	NH No.	Length (km.)	Terminated Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08					
1.	Haldia Port	CWHEC-HCIL(JV)	41	53	April-07
2.	Cochin Port	Mecon-GEA Energy System(I) Ltd. (JV)	47	10	May-07
3.	Balasore – Bhadrak (OR-III)	Elsamex – TWS – Shanker Narayan Shetty (JV)	5	62.64	December-07
4.	Lucknow-Bypass (EW-15/UP)	Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	56 A&B	22.85	March-08
2008-09					
5.	Sunakhala – Ganjam (OR-VII)	Progressive Construction Ltd. – Sticco (JV)	5	55.713	April-08

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Tumkur Bypass	A.L. Sudershan & Co.	4	13	May-08
7.	Chennai — Ennore Express Way	East Coast Construction and Industries Ltd.	SR	9	June-08
8.	Bridges Section (WB-III)	Bhageeratha Engineering Ltd.	6	1.732	August-08
9.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Bridge and Roof	1A	40	September-08
10.	Eight laning of Haryana/ Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk(NS-18/DL)	BJCL Brite (JV)	1	12.9	January-09
11.	Chennai — Ennore Express Way	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd. Ltd.	SR	15	September-08
12.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Progressive Construction Ltd.	28	41.085	February-09
13.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/ MH)	HSCL-SIPL (JV)	7	29	March-09
2009-10					
14.	Tuticorin Port	Mecon-GEA Energy System (I) Ltd. (JV)	7A	47.2	November-09

State of the Art Technology

in the country; and

3903. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry is implementing various schemes for promoting and creating awareness about state of the art/modern technology to increase production of crops. The up to date information about modern agricultural technologies are provided to the end users including medium and poor farmers through various channels namely; Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA); Mass Media support through

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to encourage medium and poor farmers in the country for taking up state-of- the-art-technology/modern technology to increase the production of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has developed any cattle based technology for the use of farming community

Doordarshan and All India Radio, Kisan Call Centres where farmers can obtain information through a single toll free number '1800-180-1551'. Further, nationwide spread of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) provide training and on-farm demonstrations on modern agriculture technology.

Besides, several centrally sponsored and central sector schemes currently under implementation e.g. National Horticulture Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Macro Management of Agriculture etc. have due provisions for financial assistance to farmers including poor and medium farmers for adopting modern technology.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. ICAR through its All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) scheme on utilization of animal energy has developed several cattle based implements and equipments for effective utilization in the farm sector. Many of these equipments e.g., mould board plough, disc harrow, cultivator, puddler, pneumatic wheeled carts etc. are already commercialized.

[English]

Crime Against Minorities

3904. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI MOHAN JENA:
 SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI P. BALRAM:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of crimes/atrocities against the SCs/STs/weaker sections of the society and

minority community involving the police and antisocial elements have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested, cases solved/unsolved, trial started and conviction achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such cases handed over to the CBI for investigation during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of suggestions/recommendations received from various State Governments, organisations including the National Commission for Minorities alongwith the reaction of the Union and State Governments in this regard;

(e) the details of directives issued by/the Hon'ble Supreme Court on such issues and the reaction of the Union and State Governments; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future and to provide financial assistance to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), no separate information is maintained on these specific points. However, the State/UT-wise details of cases registered, police personnel chargesheeted and police personnel convicted under heads 'Indignity to Women' and "Atrocities on SC/ST", which is a part of the data collected on/human rights violation by Police is enclosed as Statement. No such details are maintained by NCRB regarding minority communities. As per information provided by CBI no State-wise details are maintained by them centrally.

(d) to (f) The recommendations of National Commission for Minorities are sent to Central and State Governments for appropriate implementation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court issues directives on such matters from

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)		4	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	0
Union Territories:										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All-India)		4	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	0

CR — Cases Registered, CS — No. of Police Personnel Charge-Sheeted, CV — No. of Police Personnel Convicted.

Note: Police personnel chargesheeted and police personnel convicted may be out of cases registered in previous year(s) also.

Allegation of Harassment in Sports

3905. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI SUGUMAR K.:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

- (a) whether there has been reports of women

players of different sports including hockey players leveling charges of sexual harassment against their coaches, and support staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, sport discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any corrective measures to avoid such incidents in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL):

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Based on complaints of sexual harassment against National Women Hockey coach Mr. M.K. Kaushik, the Ministry's "Committee on Sexual Harassment" has been asked to conduct an expeditious enquiry into the matter and submit its report at the earliest. The Committee consists of following members:

(i) Shrimati Sharda Ali Khan, Director	Chairperson
(ii) Shrimati Deepika Kachhal, Director	Special Counselor
(iii) Shri Thangmlellan, Deputy Secretary	Member
(iv) Shrimati Padma Menon, PS	Member
(v) Shrimati Bulbul Das, Advocate and Member incharge, Law and Legislation All India Women's Conference	Member
(vi) Shrimati Yasmin Khan, Member, Delhi Commission for Women	Co-opted Member

Following the resignation of Mr M.K. Kaushik, Mr. Sandeep Somesh has now been made coaching incharge of the women hockey team till the selection of the new National Coach. The committee for selection of the team has also been reconstituted with following former International hockey players as members:—

- (i) Col. Balbir Singh, Jalandhar
 (ii) Ms. Rupa Saini, Government Observer, Hockey

(iii) Ms. Seeta Mehta, Northern Railways, Delhi

(iv) Mr. Ajit Pal Singh, Government Observer, Hockey

(v) Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Government Observer, Hockey

There have also been media reports about a former weightlifter making allegations of sexual harassment against National Weightlifting Coach Mr. Ramesh Malhotra

and his trainees denying it. However taking note of the complaints, the Sports A India has withdrawn Mr Malhotra from the coaching camp.

The Ministry has also issued instructions to federations and sports bodies to have a mechanism in place to deal with complaints of sexual harassment.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid. Shri Dinsha Patel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2873/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

(i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Para Medical Cadre (Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 593(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2010.

(ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (Publication and Printing Cadre) Group 'B'

and 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2010.

(iii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Medical Cadre (Group 'C') Posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 323(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2874/15/10]

(3) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Executive) Group 'C' post Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 317(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2875/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 650(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2010, making certain amendment in the Notification No. G.S.R. 129 dated 17th April, 2004, issued under the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2876/15/10]

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Report of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2877/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the National Highways Act, 1988:—

(1) The Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 386(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) The Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 443(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21th May, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum and containing corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 447(E) dated 26th May, 2010.

(3) The Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O.

504(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2878/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please. Yes please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. We have enough time. It is not correct to do so.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)...

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 675(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 202 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 805(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-

- Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 807(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 1073(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O. 1105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 1179(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 18 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vii) S.O. 1272(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 1274(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ix) S.O. 1279(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Tatapudi-Murikipudi Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) S.O. 1456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, containing corrigenda to the Notification No. S.O. 491(E) dated the 26th February, 2010.
- (xi) S.O. 1221(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 47 and 67 Ext. (Kangayampalayam-Mettupalayam Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 633(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 892(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Kunwar R.P.N. Singh]

- (xiv) S.O. 969(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 1269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 1271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 1285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xviii) S.O. 1306(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) (including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xix) S.O. 1308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xx) S.O. 1346(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) (including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxi) S.O. 1347(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Extension (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxii) S.O. 1389(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) (including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1394(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1286(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building (construction), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 [Chennai bypass (Phase-II)] in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xxv) S.O. 1388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) (including bypasses) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvi) S.O. 1568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Karur-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvii) S.O. 831(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Chhindwara Bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxviii) S.O. 832(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Umaranala-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra State Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxix) S.O. 1278(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxx) S.O. 1374(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 86 Extension (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxxi) S.O. 1458(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxxii) S.O. 970(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Harihar-Haveri Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Goa.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 755(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Goa.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1080(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhandon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 1371(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building,

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maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhandon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (xxxvii) S.O. 660(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1373(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 Extension (Biaora-MP/Rajasthan Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1383(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 86 Extension (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xl) S.O. 1427(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1015(E) dated the 5th May, 2010.
- (xli) S.O. 1428(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 622(E) (in Hindi version only) dated the 18th April, 2007.
- (xlii) S.O. 1420(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building,

maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Umaranala-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra State Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (xliii) S.O. 1454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhandon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xliv) S.O. 1595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Ring Road, Indore (Western Part) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlv) S.O. 1596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Amarwara-Chhindwara and Chhindwara Bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1074(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1267(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (xlviii) S.O. 1419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Rajmarg Crossing-Bareli Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1384(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 76 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (l) S.O. 1380(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (li) S.O. 849(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Odisha/Chhatisgarh Border Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lii) S.O. 1363(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 952(E) dated the 26th April, 2010.
- (liii) S.O. 732(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (liv) S.O. 848(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lv) S.O. 1310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Pitiri-Bhuban Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lvi) S.O. 1459(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 203 (Darada-Malibarahi Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lvii) S.O. 1265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Odisha/Chhatisgarh Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lviii) S.O. 1273(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Odisha/Chhatisgarh Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lix) S.O. 1382(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 203 (Uttarasasan-Patasahanipur Section) in the State of Odisha.

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- (lx) S.O. 812(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bhandara-Nagpur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lxi) S.O. 502(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra Border-Nagpur Section including Kamptee-Kanhan bypass) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (lxii) S.O. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kundapur-Surathkal Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxiii) S.O. 967(E) and S.O. 968(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 13 (Bijapur-Hungund Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxiv) S.O. 773(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of construction of by pass to Hubli City connecting National Highway Nos. 218, 63 and 4 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxv) S.O. 1060(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 48 (Bangalore-Mangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxvi) S.O. 1061(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for construction of Weigh-in-Motion-cum-Automatic Traffic Counter-cum Classifiers, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 63 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxvii) S.O. 1089(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1199(E) dated the 12th May, 2009.
- (lxviii) S.O. 1628(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 194(E) dated the 2nd March, 2001.
- (lxix) S.O. 1746(E) to S.O. 1749(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation in the stretch of land construction of major bridge across river Malaprabha at National Highway No. 218 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxx) S.O. 756(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxi) S.O. 890(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding

- acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 30 and 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxii) S.O. 835(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 665(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 503(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxv) S.O. 1068(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 1070(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 804(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 2082(E) dated 11th August, 2009.
- (lxxix) S.O. 797(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3104(E) dated the 4th December, 2009.
- (lxxx) S.O. 1021(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, authorising the District Land Acquisition Officer, Ramgarh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ramgarh bypass) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 1424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1338(E) dated the 20th May, 2009.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 1223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 1063(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) in the State of Jharkhand.

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- (lxxxiv) S.O. 1497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Rargaon-Mahaulia Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 802(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Dalkhola Bypass Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 1041(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, authorising the Sub-Divisional Officer, Baisi, Purnia, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway Nos. 31 and 34 (Junction of National Highways 31 and 34) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 810(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 28A in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 1472(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 30 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 1081(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xc) S.O. 1576(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1668(E) dated the 8th July, 2009.
- (xci) S.O. 1219(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulbagal-AP/Karnataka Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xcii) S.O. 1422(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Tumkur-Harihar Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xciii) S.O. 1367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 810(E) dated the 13th July, 2004.
- (xciv) S.O. 1092(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4A (Belgaum-Goa/KNT Boundary Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xcv) S.O. 1571(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.

- (xcvi) S.O. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xcvii) S.O. 764(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulbagal-AP/Karnataka Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xcviii) S.O. 801(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 295(E) dated the 14th February, 2007.
- (xcix) S.O. 806(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1535(E) dated the 13th September, 2007.
- (c) S.O. 1418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (ci) S.O. 1542(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Raiganj-Dalkhola Section) (except Dalkhola Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (cii) S.O. 1573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Berhampore-Farakka Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (ciii) S.O. 1503(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 2010, authorising the Additional District Magistrate (L.A.), Uttar Dinajpur District, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 34 in the State of West Bengal.
- (civ) S.O. 1282(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31C in the State of West Bengal.
- (cv) S.O. 1082(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (cvi) S.O. 1621(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of West Bengal.
- (cvii) S.O. 1376(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Raiganj-Dalkhola Section) (except Dalkhola bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (cviii) S.O. 1706(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, regarding

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- acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cix) S.O. 1602(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Barhi-Indira Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cx) S.O. 1600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Rargaon Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (cxi) S.O. 1309(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (including construction of bypasses) in the State of Assam.
- (cxii) S.O. 751(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 3112(E) dated the 4th December, 2009.
- (cxiii) S.O. 1199(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Deoli-Jhalawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxiv) S.O. 803(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Bharatpur-Mahua Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxv) S.O. 1059(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1009(E) dated the 10th November, 2000.
- (cxvi) S.O. 1335(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxvii) S.O. 1050(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Dholpur-Morena Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxviii) S.O. 1601(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxix) S.O. 1379(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxx) S.O. 1276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Junagadh Section) in the State of Gujarat.

- (cxxi) S.O. 960(E) and S.O. 961(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 14 (Sirohi Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxii) S.O. 885(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building; maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxiii) S.O. 1075(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch-I, Surat, as the competent authority to acquire land for stretching of land from Design Chainage of the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Section for building (construction, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the paid Expressway in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxiv) S.O. 1471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2010, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bharuch, as the competent authority to acquire land for stretching of land from Design Chainage of the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Section for building (construction, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the paid Expressway in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxv) S.O. 1266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxvi) S.O. 1381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxvii) S.O. 811(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxxviii) S.O. 1046(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxix) S.O. 1292(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Unit-I Vadodara, as the competent authority to acquire land for stretching of land from Design Chainage of the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Section for building (construction, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the paid Expressway in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxx) S.O. 895(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Jetpur Section) in the State of Gujarat.

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(cxxxix) S.O. 1013(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 14 (Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2879/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) relating to the Department of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment in pursuance of Direction 73-A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II dated 1st September, 2004.

The 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) was laid in the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 2009. The 1st report relates to examination of Demands for Grants (2009-10). In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made nineteen (19) recommendations, where action is

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2880/15/10.

called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues including, efficacy of the Indian Development Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS), the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS), National Skill Development Corporation, measures to identify and develop indigenous skills, Fiscal and Revenue deficit, Fiscal correction/consolidation vis-a-vis growth rate, non-utilisation of external assistance and payment of Commitment Charges, building a realistic price index, Frozen Demat Accounts, measures being taken by the Government to increase the number of Banking Centres, Banking facilities in underbanked areas opening of new rural accounts by private sector Banks, guidelines/regulating Credit Card services, cases of misuse of Bank Draft facility, grievance redressal in the insurance sector, retention of surplus fund by IRDA, savings/unspent funds of various Ministries/Departments etc.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 24th February, 2010. Present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the 1st Report is indicated in Annexure.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure. I would request that these may be taken as read.

12.01½ hrs.

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd and 4th Reports of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2881/15/10.

OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, I beg to lay the statement, on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 2nd and 4th report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-11 dated 1st September, 2004.

2nd Report

The 2nd Report of the Standing Committee was presented to the Parliament on 17th December, 2009 and the Department of Food and Public Distribution had apprised the Committee about the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee on 1st April, 2010.

4th Report

The 4th Report of the Standing Committee was presented to the Parliament on 23rd April, 2010 and the Department of Food and Public Distribution had apprised the Committee about the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee on 20th July, 2010.

12.02 hrs.

- (ii) (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2882/15/10.

OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

12.02½ hrs.

- (ii) (c) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin — Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for the year 2009-10 and presented their Fourth Report. The Department has furnished the Replies of the Government to all the Observations/Recommendations in the Action Taken Report.

All the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been considered. The details of Recommendations/Comments of the Committee and

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2883/15/10.

[Shri Sharad Pawar]

Action taken by the Government alongwith present status, which have already been communicated to Parliamentary Committee, are enclosed in Annexure-I.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please, it's wrong. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you are so senior, what are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Laluji I always listen to you. Now you please sit down at this point of time.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

(iii) Setting up of Commission of Inquiry on Illegal Mining

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Madam, recently, due to rise in demand for iron ore, mining activity has increased manifold, particularly in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa.

- Due to a combination of reasons in the recent years the incidence of illegal mining has grown considerably. This problem is acquiring organised dimensions, and may lead to nexus with criminal and anti-national elements, in some of the States including those affected by Left Wing Extremism. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please lay it on the Table of the House.

*SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: I lay the rest of my statement on the Table of the House.

- Many reports clearly point to the fact that mining, raising, transportation and export of iron ore and manganese ore illegally or without lawful authority in the various States are taking place on a large scale.
- The Union Government has been sensitive to this problem and has been constantly advising State Governments to improve their regulatory systems. However, incidents of illegal mining in the country are still being reported.
- With a view to curb this menace, the Union Government has decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952; which would primarily:—
 - inquire into and determine the nature and extent of illegal mining and trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore;
 - identify the persons, firms, companies concerned;
 - inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed;
 - inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, and identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering.

The Commission would submit its finding within 18 months.

*.....*This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

In order to discharge its mandate, the Commission may take the assistance of any Central/State investigative agency or any other authority as it may deem it necessary to do so.

I am hopeful the Commission's recommendation would help the Government to take necessary steps to prevent illegal mining.*

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2884/45/10]

12.04 hrs.

(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, in pursuance of direction 73 (A) of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha published in Lok Sabha Bulletin Part - II, dated September 01, 2004, I beg to make the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2009-2010) of the Ministry of Textiles.

The Standing Committee on Labour examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2009-2010 and presented their Fourth Report in this regard to the Lok Sabha on 17th December, 2009. The report contains 13 recommendations. The recommendations of the Committee focus mainly on the Demands for Grants for year 2009-10 of the Ministry of Textiles. These recommendations have been examined in the Ministry of Textiles, and action taken/proposed to be taken on these recommendations was submitted to the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2885/15/10.

Standing Committee on Labour in April, 2010. The Ministry of Textiles is making all efforts to implement the recommendations of the Committee in their true spirit.

I also lay herewith the status of implementation of these recommendations on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the tribals of various parts of the country and people dwelling in the forest villages of UP. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let me run the Zero Hour. You speak, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Sidharthnagar, Shraravasti ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let me run the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Thousands of people live in the forest villages in more than half dozen districts in Uttar Pradesh.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Prasadji, please sit down

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Even after 63 years of Independence, these people have not been provided with basic amenities. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, there are no roads for them, there are no pucca houses for them ...*(Interruptions)* neither there is any arrangement of education for them ...*(Interruptions)* and there is no medical facility for them ...*(Interruptions)* and their names are not in the electoral rolls and they are not being provided any kind of basic amenities. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, through you, I demand that ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, conclude please.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, through you, I would like to submit that life of these people been ruined due to lack of basic amenities. Elements involved in naxalite and anti-national activities have been getting them converted and hatching a conspiracy to use them in anti-national activities. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't speak loudly.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have put your point. Now, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to provide basic amenities to the people dwelling in the forest villages in the tribal areas, ...(Interruptions) their names should be included in the electoral rolls and arrangements should be made to settle them permanently by providing them basic amenities. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock)

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS — *Contd.*

Re: Increase of salary, allowances and pension of Members of Parliament

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, first listen to me ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have had your say during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble submission to the Government that there is a Joint Parliamentary Committee which hands over its report to the Government from time to time after a thorough probe with the matters related to salary and facilities of the Members in view of holistic State of affairs. The Government had received the report long time ago. I raised this point earlier also to clear your intention. Such thing is prevailing in whole media and hi-fi people have been getting the matter leaked from our system and from MP's very deftly. ...(Interruptions) and have been using the Government to make it say that these people don't work. Their salary should be increased or not, this concern is reaching our the common people. These people don't belong to the ruling party, they are outsiders. If any common man or MP goes to their Gate, then he gets a warning on gate — Beware of Dog. This system is concerned about the people who go out with their dogs, sleeps with their dog, kiss their dog ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Shri Laluji how do you come to know that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Listen to me ...(Interruptions) It is being said to let us down ...(Interruptions) I asked an electronic media journalist yesterday that what is his salary, what is the salary of his Editor, whether Ministers go to foreign country for holiday, I do not want to take names, Lok Sabha MPs know their problem. They have to cater tea worth hundreds of rupees to the visitors, they have to offer meals to the visitors. We offer lodging to people in the house allotted to us, as it happens in hermitage...(Interruptions) We have to give money for their treatment, give their request in writing and sometimes have to give return rail fare to them. They ask as to why salary has to be increased. Only the wearer knows, where the shoe bites. This is our condition. The one who want to criticise Lalu Yadav can do so. We do not want money and committee for ourselves, we are asking it for the people of the country. If we return any facility be it to telephone or any other thing, we have to bear the brunt. It has been said that MP is a public servant. He has been removed from office of profit also. We have been covered under office secret act. I know the amount deposited in the Swiss bank. What is their character. I do not want to tell it now. A conspiracy is being hatched from all sides and this is not the right time to tell. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Laluji, speak in brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have made a request to hon'ble Speaker to grant me time to speak on this issue. The House shall run, try to understand that the MP is compelled to ask for money. What is our salary? Our salary is less than a junior clerk ...(Interruptions) See the report of Sixth Pay Commission Pranab Bahu, go through the report, our salary is even lower than them. What is our service? Our tenure is of 5 years, it can be ended in mid-term also, though we are on duty round the clock. I do not want to comment on

anybody. I want to say that the people who have nothing to do with it ...(Interruptions) *The people who sit in Delhi write our destiny and say that the system has become corrupt ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell that time will come when the people humiliating the MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha...(Interruptions)* We exist because of democracy. We are guardians of democracy. What do the people who run from pillar to post to get the Membership of Rajya Sabha know about it ...(Interruptions) I would clearly like to State that I do not doubt the intentions of Pranab Babu. What all these people have done? All these people own farm houses. They own Kothis of billions-crores rupees. ...(Interruptions)* It is not with everybody, but it happens. Therefore, they are showing, it because otherwise what people will say? We are representatives of common people. Everybody knows how expenses on fireworks and other things are incurred in marriages. They stay in Five star. ...(Interruptions)* If they are concerned, they shall return the common man's money. The money of Government's offer by selling their property. ...(Interruptions) We do not want it. ...(Interruptions) We MPs do not want it. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell you that. ...(Interruptions) We should be listened first. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These words should be expunged from the proceedings.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Therefore, all of us are aware of the happenings. I do not want to name the persons involved in it, because the people may face problem ...(Interruptions) At the time of constitution of Lok Sabha, we were told that we will get it from certain date. We moved with that assurance. We understand that now it is being delayed and is being said that it is under consideration. They are getting us humiliated. The people of all parties are in problem. An MLA of Goa gets salary of Rs. 1 lakh. You can observe in the entire world, what other people are getting. You can start from Bangladesh and see all other countries, what is our condition? Today

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

we are Members of Lok Sabha. I wish that you shall never become ex-Members, but see the condition of former Members of Lok Sabha. They feel neglected and sidelined. They do not get place even near urinals. Their condition is pitiable. Our former Speaker had admitted that the hundreds of ex-MPs had been writing to him that they do not have money to incur their medical expenses. It is true, this is reality. Therefore, this recommendation is neither of Lalu Yadav, nor of Mulayam Singh, nor of BJP, nor of Congress party. You constituted the committee with representation from every party and the committee had given the recommendation. The Cabinet Secretary gets Rs. 80,000 and bureaucrat gets Rs. 90,000 and long tenure...(Interruptions)* But in the system, we are superior than bureaucrats ...(Interruptions)

This is what we have said that we should be given one rupee more salary than Cabinet Secretary so that the protocol and decorum is maintained. The Government should accept cent percent recommendations of the committee and 50 per cent of the salary should be fixed as pension so that pensioners also get good amount.

Therefore, I urge you to accept the recommendations of the committee so that members will work with more efficiency and they will take more interest in work of the people ...(Interruptions) Some of the Cabinet Ministers are opposing it ...(Interruptions)* saying that it will bring defame. India will be defamed all over the world. Many things have happened. Everything has been discussed in the House, recently it was relating to sports, prior to it, it was an IPL. When the question of MPs comes it is said that this step will bring bad name ...(Interruptions) it will be published in papers and it will have adverse impact ...(Interruptions) Therefore, kindly accept the recommendations. We are not depending on dictates of others. Do not dilly dally over it. This is what is my demand.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the morning, the hon. Members expressed their views and now Mr. Lalu Prasad has also articulated in his own inevitable manner the feelings of the Members of Parliament. The Government is fully aware of it.

As I have mentioned, we have received the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), and the Government will take its view. As per the practice, it will be made effective from the beginning of the 15th Lok Sabha. Therefore, it will be done, and we will bring the legislation as early as possible and we will see. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI (Shirur): Why not today?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)

As per the Members Salaries and Allowances Act of 1954, this is to be brought in as a piece of legislation to be approved by the Parliament through the amending rules. Therefore, a legislation is needed and we will try to bring the legislation in this Session itself. The Members need not be worried over it, but it is not possible for me to give the details before the decision has been taken by the Government.

There is a system how the Cabinet functions and all of you are fully aware of it. Therefore, it is not possible for me to State as to what would be the final outcome, but we are fully aware of the sensitivity of the issue and the recommendations of the JPC of the Members, Salaries and Allowances will get fully reflected in the decision taken by the Government. Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: Pranab Babu, listen to me ...(Interruptions)

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jay Nagar): Sir, I want to say that ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What he is saying will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. What you are saying is not going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalu ji, what do you want to say now, Minister of Finance has already given its reply. Now, you cchvey your thanks to him.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now, I would like to urge hon. Pranab Babu that it is all right that he has given an assurance, but we have heard it many a times, therefore, it should not be further delayed. I want that the recommendations of the committee should be accepted and a Bill be brought in this very session itself and it should be passed. As we have already had discussion on it so there is no need to have further discussion on it. Whichever party, or any MP does not want to draw enhanced salary, they can do so. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have said that we will bring a Bill. as we will have to implement it only through legislation. I have said this that I will bring a bill and you all pass it then it will be implemented. ...(Interruptions)

I am sorry, my Hindi is not that good, but from impromptu, I wanted to convey that the recommendations of the Committee are to be implemented by amending the Act of 1954. That is why legislation is necessary.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We are ready.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You are ready, but the Government will have to bring the legislation. This cannot be done by a Private Member's Resolution or legislation.

The Government will have to bring the legislation. We will bring this legislation. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Thanks Pranab Babu, we want you not to defer it and accept the recommendations of the committee.

[English]

We are ready to amend the Act and give it the legality required. This Bill has already been circulated. If you bring the Bill tomorrow, within two minutes, we will clear that.

14.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members who are desirous of laying their matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House may send slips at the Table within 20 minutes. Only those matters for which slips have been received at the Table shall form part of the proceedings, and the rest of the matters shall be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to take effective steps for eradication of Leprosy in Chhattisgarh

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Korba): National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been conducted by the Government of India for years together. Leprosy has been eradicated from several States and Chhattisgarh has the largest number of leprosy patients amongst from the remaining States. In case of number of leprosy patients Janjgir Champa district of the State ranks five in the country. Leprosy is such a disease, which can infect

*Not recorded.

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

[Dr. Charan Das Mahant]

other persons through sneezing by infected person. If somebody has low immune system, he would be affected by the disease. The job of the Department of Health is to check the menace of spread of disease, but the manner in which work is being done in Chhattisgarh, leprosy is spreading instead of getting eradicated. Full time district leprosy eradication officials are not working in this State badly affected by leprosy. I request the Government to implement the Leprosy Eradication Programme in Chhattisgarh seriously and strictly.

- (ii) **Need to check Naxalism in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh and include it in the Left Wing Extremism affected districts identified by the Government**

[English]

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to include Warangal district under Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts from the current year itself.

In the past and as well as in the present also there have been several incidents of naxal extremism in my Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh. As we also know that the Warangal District is predominantly known as breeding point and shelter zone for extremists. I appreciate that the Government of India, in order to overcome Naxal Menace in the country has set up a taskforce on left wing extremism and has identified 33 Naxal affected districts in the country. But the Task force has identified Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh and left Warangal District. Warangal district is adjacent to Chhattisgarh and Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh. The river Godavari is a natural barrier separating Chhattisgarh from Khammam and Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. I came to know that the places of occurrence of incidences were only taken as criteria for selection of district as extremism affected. But adopting such parameter is not true. Here we must understand that

the extremists never wants to disturb their shelters. Because of their shelter, development could not take place in the Warangal region properly despite having sufficient rail links connecting the Southern and Northern parts of India and opportunities of tourism also.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, to kindly intervene in the matter to ensure that Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh is included in the Left Wing Extremism affected districts by changing the parameters to suit the present conditions from the current year itself.

- (iii) **Need to look the problems being faced by the Indian Fishermen along the Coast line**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR (Patan): The incidents of apprehending Indian fishermen and seizure of their motor boats in by the Pakistani Coast Guards are on the rise in International maritime border between India and Pakistan. At present 500 fishermen are languishing in Pak jails and Pakistan has also seized 500 motor boats. The Government of India should strongly take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan at official and diplomatic level.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a package for the families of fishermen languishing in the Pak jails in the year 2007. An announcement was made to give Rs. 3.50 lakhs to the families of fisherman languished in Pak jails and capital subsidy of Rs. 6 lakhs to the owners of Motor Boats seized by the Pak. But, concerned officials have imposed such conditions, which have deprived the poor fishermen from availing its benefits.

At present, the cost of new motor boat is around Rs. 30 lakhs. I request that fishermen should be provided financial assistance of Rs 15 lakhs. A few days ago a delegation from Gujarat had met hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Agriculture in this regard. All of them had assured that sufficient assistance would be provide.

I request that separate modern terminals and equipments should be provided to the fishermen at the ports. In addition to the facilities like fisheries storage, special fisheries zone and fisheries marketing should be provided to the fishermen so that fishermen could get remunerative prices and earn their livelihood for themselves and their families.

(iv) Need to declare Hyderabad-Nandyal and Adilabad-Vodarevu roads in Andhra Pradesh as National Highways

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 2.6.2008 for the upgradation of 5 prioritised roads into National Highways and another proposal for declaration of two roads as National Highways connecting Visakhapatnam. Out of the above seven proposals, the two roads (i) Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornal-Atmakur-Nandyal-354 kms., and (ii) Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapoor-Korntle-Vemnlawada-Siddipet-Jangon-Suryapet-Miryalaguda-Narsaraopet-Vodarevu-630 kms. mainly pass through the very backward districts of Telangana area.

Recently Government of India had identified 9 districts of the Telangana region as backward districts. There is no proper infrastructure for transport facilities in Telangana area which is also one of the factors for the backwardness of Telangana region.

Declaration of the above mentioned two roads as national Highways is awaited which can play vital role in the overall development of Telangana region as it will provide good transport system.

I request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to declare the above mentioned two roads as National Highways.

(v) Need to provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose lands have been acquired

for laying gas and oil pipelines in Jamnagar, Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): The work related to construction of the terminal and jetty at Bhogat village under Jamnagar district in Gujarat is undertaken by Cairn India Limited Company to lay the gas and crude oils pipeline and to store the gas and crude oils.

Cairn India Limited has acquired more than 750 acres of land for this purpose and compensation of Rs. 8 lakh per acre is to be given but presently farmers are being given compensation of Rs. 6.25 lakh to Rs. 7.25 lakh and farmers of 12 to 15 villages have not been given any compensation. Different amount of compensation is being given to every sector in Gujarat whereas the project and land is the same.

The company is utilizing the adjacent areas of villages and the land of farmers resulting in problems for the villagers.

I hope upon the Government of India to provide sufficient compensation to the farmers for their land.

(vi) Need to take effective steps to control population rate in the country

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Population spurt in the country is increasing day after day at a very high speed. There are apprehensions that in future this will increase at an alarming speed. To address the problem, State Government needs to work in tandem with the Union Government.

If any concrete or effective policy is not adopted with regard to stabilization of population it is hard to assume as to what kind of form this problem will take. The way population is increasing today is badly hampering the development of the country.

In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are such parents

[Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale]

who have adopted family planning after the birth of a boy or a girl but they have not got any assistance in the form of incentive from the Government. If the Government makes announcement about any such assistance. I think that the number of such parents, will increase who will opt for family planning after the birth of a boy or a girl. This will prove to be a good measure to curb the increase in population.

(vii) Need to set up more Primary Health Centres in Mahabubabad Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI P. BALRAM (Mahabubabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the problems being faced by people all over the country, particularly in my Mahabubabad Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh in getting the adequate and proper medical facilities especially in PHCs.

Many tribal poor people are facing lot of health related problems. Several diseases like Chickengunya, Malaria and other fluoride related diseases and other unknown diseases have spread across the Mahabubabad agency areas. There is immediate need to establish more PHCs to provide the treatment to the poor tribal people immediately and timely particularly to the children and old-aged persons who are the most vulnerable sections to many unknown diseases due to the poverty. Hundreds of tribal people died in Telangana region, particularly in my Mahabubabad Constituency due to unknown diseases.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, to kindly intervene in the matter to ensure in implementing the survey reports of the Government particularly in the Telangana region of my constituency like Mahabubabad and other adjoining areas by announcing a special financial package to set up more PHCs at least 1 PHC for 1 Km. area to give better medical facilities in the remaining XI Five Year Plan.

(viii) Need to look into the grievances of employees of HMT in Kerala

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): HMT is one of the important Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala and one of the largest employment providers in this sector. The Kerala Unit of HMT is in profit since many years. But the employees in this unit are not getting benefit of this. The company falls in loss due to the losses accrued in other units. It is in this context, the employees started agitation raising a few demands. Employees are opposing privatization of HMT and demanded that the HMT should be allowed to continue as a Public Sector Undertaking. Employees are demanding wage revision with effect from 01.01.1997 and implementation of recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on HMT.

The agitation has completed 200 days on the 19th July, 2010 and is still continuing. As part of intensifying the agitation, they have launched a Hunger Strike since 1 March, 2010. The strike is affecting the smooth functioning of HMT and is heading to a crisis. An amicable solution in the matter is desirable. I would earnestly request to look into the above grievances and a solution may be made out at the earliest.

(ix) Need to expedite the construction of railway line on Lalitpur-Tekamgarh-Chhattarpur section of Lalitpur (Uttar Pradesh) — Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh) railway line

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The completion of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line passing through my parliamentary constituency Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh, will boost the development of Bundelkhand as Tikamgarh-Chhattarpur and Panna districts of Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh are still deprived from train facility and the pace of construction of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line is very slow because a very meager amount in earmarked for the same in the railway budget. Soil work has been

done from Lalitpur to Tikamgarh Chhattarpur and construction of about 80 per cent bridges and culverts is moving towards completion. A railway station has been constructed in Tikamgarh. Building has been completed. Crushed pieces of stone have been collected along the line. Opening of said railway line will pave the way for speedy social economic, educational and industrial development of Bundelkhand.

Therefore, I request to the union Government to take immediate steps with regard to laying crushed pieces of stone for laying railway line between Lalitpur to Tikamgarh-Chhattarpur line on Lalitpur-Singrauli line and to assist in extending the benefits of train facilities to the people of Bundelkhand.

(x) Need to allow developmental works in tribal inhabited forests Reserve Land Areas

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The development works which should have been carried out to provide infrastructural services to tribals on forest reserve land and sanctuary land, are not taking place due to laws related to forest reserve land and sanctuary land depriving tribal's of such services even after 63 years of independence. Although, a number of welfare works schemes are meant for Scheduled Tribes but the same are not being implemented due to such laws. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Central Government has accorded special permission at the Central level for running and setting up of industries and these very industries are causing harm to forest land and pollution in the jungles. In my State of Gujarat a number of cement factories have specifically been permitted to function in forest land.

I would like to request the Government through this House to accord special permission for development works aimed at providing infrastructural services to tribal inhabited areas and to close down those polluting industries immediately which are being in forest land with special permission of Central Government.

(xi) Need to cover all villages of Khargone Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI (Khargone): Even today near about 90 villages in my Parliamentary Constituency of Khargone - Badwari, Madhya Pradesh are deprived of electricity. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme is being implemented in the in the country over the past several years and the Government are making tall claims of getting all villages in India electrified soon. Despite this, those 90 villages of my Parliamentary Constituency have not yet been electrified causing great difficulties to villagers.

I request the Central Government to cover all the 90 villages under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme on priority basis and to allocate necessary funds for the purpose at the earliest so that those villagers who have been living in darkness for the last 64 years of independence, could get electricity.

(xii) Need to run the passenger trains between Samdari and Bhiladi in Rajasthan and link these places with metros and other parts of the country

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Railway line has already been laid between Samdari and Bhiladi. This is fully ready for nearly an year now and goods trains are being run on this track but passenger trains on it has been started only now.

I would, therefore, like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways through you, to induct more passenger trains on this track at the earliest and commission train facilities from South Indian Cities such as Bangalore, Chennai, Hubli and metro cities of India such as Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmadabad to Jodhpur via Samdari — Bhiladi so that migrants coming here to earn livelihood may have transportation facilities to and from their homes.

(xiii) Need to review the proposed shifting of Mega Power Plant of NTPC from Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): In his written reply with regard information sought by me under rule 377 the hon. Minister of Energy had informed that action regarding installation of power generation plant having capacity of 4000 MW by NTPC in Bargarh area of Uttar Pradesh has already been taken. The dialogue with the State Government is on about land acquisition. But of late, I have come to know that above plant of NTPC is being shifted some elsewhere from Chitrakoot dispensing great injustice to the public of the Chirtakoot.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to set up the proposed Mega Power Plant of NTPC in Chitrakoot itself at the earliest.

(xiv) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at Khurja Junction in Gautam Buddha Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh and start a new E.M.U train between Delhi and Aligarh

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Buddha Nagar): Rail Passengers have to face a lot of difficulties at Khurja Junction as there is no stoppage of trains such as Puri Express (2815-2816), Nellanchal Express (2875-2876), North East Express (2005-2006), Amrapali Express (2525-2526), Magadha Express (2401-2402) passing through that junction. Stoppage of all these trains should be provided there and the reservation Counter in respect of Train No 4055 UP and 4056 down, Brahmaputra Mail and 4723 UP and 2424 down, Kalindi Express which has been discontinued at Khurja Junction. Khurja Junction should be included in the chart of Trains at a glance.

I request the hon. Minister of Railways through you to start a new EMU train from Delhi to Aligarh and also take necessary action to provide RPF security in the ladies compartments of the train for their safety.

(xv) Need to declare Betel Leave (Pan) as an agricultural produce

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI (Ujiyarpur): Betel leaf (Pan) has been occupying an important place in our lives over the centuries. Apart from chewing, it is also used in worship of God. Pan is cultivated in many States of north India and millions of people are engaged in its cultivation Chaurasiya Community especially in my Parliamentary Constituency depend on its cultivation. The Government of India has accorded the States of horticulture to its cultivation due to this farmers engaged in it are deprived of benefits connected with agriculture.

Therefore, I strongly demand to the Centre Government to accord agriculture status to Pan cultivation so that farmer community may get benefits and may be incentivised for better and scientific cultivation of it.

(xvi) Need to commence rail services between Velankanni and Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Velankanni, the holy pilgrim place of our Lady of Health attracts devotees from all religions. The Basilica is situated in Velankanni village about three kilometers near Nagapattinam — Nagore Railway Section. Pilgrims from several parts of India and many parts of the world throng this holy shrine on pilgrimage throughout the year and in hundreds of thousands especially in the month of September during the annual festival celebrating the birth of Mother Mary. Right from 1991, when Tiruchirappalli — Nagore gauge conversion work was announced, there has been reiteration of demand to provide rail link to Velankanni from Nagapattinam — Nagore railway line section. For this purpose, the Velankanni Church has also handed over a crore of rupees to the railways to help funding the project. Even after many years rolling by, the project is still pending. Pilgrims from far flung places are still deprived of direct railway line. Considering the benefits to the pilgrims and the public in the vicinity and nearby villagers, the gauge conversion work must be

completed at the earliest and the rail operations must commence. At least during this year's annual festival, Velankanni- Nagapattinam rail travel facility must be available. Hence as a gift to the devotees on the occasion of Velankanni festival that begins from August 29, rail service may be operated. I urge upon the Hon. Railway Minister to do the needful in this regard.

(xvii) Need to allocate additional power from Central Generating station to Orissa

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Rapid industrialization and massive rural electrification in Odisha coupled with an erratic monsoon have created a scarcity situation in the State. The power demand of the State is constantly on the rise due to rural electrification and it would be difficult to meet the demand. The availability of power becomes worse when the Thermal Power Stations within the State and outside the State, from which Odisha has share, are on outage.

Keeping the above difficult situation in view, the State quota from Stage-II of Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Kaniha, which is now being made available to the State in the ratio of 10 percent *i.e.* 200 MW, should be enhanced to 30 percent as that of Stage-I of Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Kaniha.

Besides this, 15 percent of the installed capacity of Central Generating Station, Eastern Region aggregating to 894 MW is reserved as unallocated power. The Government has the discretion to allocate out of this reserved power. I would urge upon the Government to allocate some power to Odisha out of this reserved quota.

(xviii) Need to provide funds for installation of Satellite Interactive Terminals for 'EDUSAT' under ICT Scheme

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): The Maharashtra Government has requested the Central Government to provide funds for the installation of Satellite Interactive Terminals in the State. The request was made in the year 2008 to provide fund, an amount of Rs. 14.7

crores, from the ICT Scheme or any other scheme deemed fit for the installation of the Satellite Interactive Terminals. The State Government has reminded the Union Government on 26 March and 28 December, 2009.

Since the proposals are pending for a long time, I urge upon the Union Government to release the funds immediately so that installation of the Satellite Interactive Terminals can be done at the earliest.

(xix) Need to ensure availability of fertilizers at reasonable prices to farmers in the country particularly in Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I would like to raise the serious issue of fertilizer shortage in the country and problem being faced by the farmers in procuring fertilizer in my Parbhani Constituency. Farmers are not getting fertilizer products owing to hoarding by some dealers, and farmers are alleging that they are getting fertilizer after making excess payment to the dealers. The State and Central Government are claiming that there is no shortage of fertilizer. But this is not truth. Due to shortage the farmers are agitating in various parts of the country.

Shortage of fertilizers would lead to downfall in agriculture output. Now, food price inflation is high and decline in farm output would result in a further hike in food prices. Protest in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and many other States have resulted into the death of farmers and injuries to several others. In my Constituency also, farmers are badly affected due to fertilizer shortage. Many farmers were seriously injured, when police opened fire at a group of agitating farmers, who were demanding fertilizers during the month of July-August. This is not a good sign for achieving agriculture growth. I, therefore, urge the Government to review the supply and demand of fertilizers in the country and ensure its availability in Parbhani Constituency of Maharashtra.

14.18 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 12, Prof. K.V. Thomas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was last amended in December, 2009 by the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2009 to remove the ambiguity as regards the factors that should be taken into consideration by the Central Government for the determination of the price of levy sugar and to validate actions taken under the principal Act.

Sub-section (3C) of section 3 of the principal Act dealing with determination of price of levy sugar was amended in two parts. In the first part *vide* clause (a) of Section 2 of the Amendment Act, 2009, a new Explanation II was inserted under sub-section (3C) with retrospective effect from 1st October, 1974 to remove any doubt regarding the meaning of expressions or cost components mentioned therein.

In the second part the said sub-section 3C and the Explanations thereunder, including the newly inserted Explanation-II, was substituted by a new sub-section 3C on and from 1st October, 2009 to introduce the concept of "fair and remunerative price of sugarcane" payable to the growers of sugarcane by replacing the earlier expression "minimum price of sugarcane", which did not contain provision for margin on account of risk and profit to farmers.

Explanation-II inserted retrospectively with effect from 1.10.1974 was not retained in the substituted sub-section 3C which came into force on 1.10.2009 since through the amendments to the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966, the provision regarding payment of additional price was deleted and a new clause 3B was inserted, which put the liability on the State Government regarding the payment of difference between the "fair and remunerative price of sugarcane" fixed by the Central Government and "State Advised Price of sugarcane" (if fixed higher than the fair and remunerative price) fixed by the State Government concerned. Since this provision had given rise to certain misgivings, it was agreed to delete the said clause 3B altogether. The assurance given in this regard was implemented by deleting the said clause by amending the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966 through a notification issued on 7th January, 2010. Consequent to the deletion of said clause 3B from the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966, the necessity for having an Explanation on the lines of said Explanation-II under the newly substituted sub-section 3C of section 3 of the principal Act has been felt, since the absence of such an explanation may again lead to ambiguity in law, which the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Act 2009 had sought to solve. Hence the present Amendment Bill to insert a new explanation under sub-section 3C of section 3 of the principal Act with retrospective effect from 1st October, 2009. Ld. Attorney General for India has advised for making this amendment. The proposed amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in no way will affect or disturb the status regarding the powers of the State Governments to announce the State Advised Price of sugarcane.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

We are all aware that both the sugarcane growers

and the sugar industry are needed for supply of sugar to the consumer at an affordable price. The Essential Commodities Act is aimed at ensuring easy availability of essential commodities to the consumer, to protect the interest of the consumer, and further to regulate it, control it, and to make a good pricing mechanism so that the consumer would not suffer. It is a small amendment, as has already been stated by the Minister concerned while piloting the Bill.

This legislative document, namely the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010, seeks to insert a further explanation of Sub-section 3C of Section 3 whereby the concerned State Government will have more liberty to add extra prices to the sugarcane. This Bill is to clarify beyond doubt the intention of the legislature that none of the expressions used therein with respect to cost component of levy sugar shall include any price paid or payable above fair and remunerative price under any order or any enactment of any State Government and any price agreed to between the producer and the grower of a sugarcane growers cooperative society.

Actually during the discussion on the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009, the concerned Minister has assured the House that in the course of time, the Ministry will delete Rule 3(b) of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966. Now, the Central Government has fixed the Fair and Remunerative Price of sugarcane which includes benefit to the farmers on account of margin for risks and profit upfront.

We are all aware that the FRP of sugarcane now fixed is more than 50 per cent higher than the price earlier fixed under the erstwhile Statutory Mechanism (SMP) that was in vogue. Actual price of sugarcane taken during 2009-10 was Rs. 200 per quintal or more. The price of sugarcane was even up to Rs.260 per quintal in some areas, which was far ahead not only of FRP of Rs. 129.84 per quintal for 9.5 per cent recovery but also SAP announced by the States.

The Explanation in this Bill has been given in detail

— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the expressions "minimum price" referred to in clause (a), "manufacturing cost of sugar" referred to in clause (a) and "reasonable return on the capital employed" referred to in clause (d), it excludes the additional price of sugarcane paid or payable under clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 and any price paid or payable under any order or enactment of any State Government and any price agreed to between the producer and the grower of sugarcane or a sugarcane growers' cooperative society.'

Sir, the amendment is to extend the application of Explanation-II inserted under Sub-Section 3C by clause (a) of Section 2 of the Amendment Act of 36 of 2009 beyond the 30th September, 2009 as well.

This is clear that the objective of this Bill is to give more liberal regime to all the concerned State Governments so that they can come forward to pay more price to the sugarcane growers.

Sugar industry in India is well developed and consumer base is more than billions of people. India is the second largest sugar producer in the world. Sir, 45 million sugarcane growers in India are scattered in various States of our country and sugar industry is considered as the second largest agro-based industry in our country. Therefore, the Government is very much eager to make the sugarcane industry vibrant so that not only the industry owners but also the growers, specially the sugarcane growers, who are supposed to earn their livelihood in a desired manner by producing and selling sugarcane, should get an remunerative price.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into another matter. Now, the acreage of sugarcane has been reducing. Not only that sugarcane growers are more prone to selling their produce to the *Gur* manufacturers. The reason often attributed is, that due to delay of payment by the sugar industry, sugar growers are reluctant to produce sugarcane in their own farmland and also to sell their sugarcane to *Gur* manufacturers.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

I overwhelmingly support the legislative document which is very tiny in nature. However, it reflects the objectives of the Governments, which is, to give more benefits to the sugar growers of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. Last time Essential Commodities Act was amended in the year 2009 and now hon. Minister also told about the need for this amendment. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury also confirmed this. Overall, the objective of this amendment is to remove ambiguity. The objective of this amendment is to remove any illusion in explanation 2y I would like to say one thing in this regard that overall in the Sugar Policy, on the one hand there is consumer and on the other hand there is farmer and in between them there is the Government and the sugar mills. Whatever policy is being framed or whatever is announced, I feel that there is so much confusion in that about the problem of the farmers. The statements given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture in the last few months are not clear as to whether the Government is going to decontrol this whole industry or this industry is to remain as it is. If I quote then the statement of our hon. Minister of Agriculture, given on 6th May, 2010 is as under:

[English]

"The Government has no proposal to decontrol marketing and pricing of sugar; we are not even thinking of it."

[Translation]

It means this is the statement of hon. Minister of Agriculture which has been published and after that in the month of July after 3 months or 2 months, he gave his next statement which is as under:

[English]

"Shri Sharad Pawar announced a reform process in motion, a week after he invited industry-leaders. We will prepare a proposal for sugar sector decontrol in ten days; it will be placed before the Cabinet in 2-3 months."

[Translation]

It would sound as if the Government has a definite plan to decontrol and are going to implement it and be it ISMA or the officers of the association of cooperative Mills, while expressing their happiness they express their intention in the articles or news that they with the views of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and welcome it. My first question is that the Government should remove the confusion in this regard as to whether it is going to decontrol this industry, whether there has been any discussion in this regard? A meeting was scheduled on 29th July with the officers of ISMA and other organizations. It might have been held. I would like to know through you, as to what is its conclusion? The House should be informed about it. One more thing comes to mind as to whether the interests of sugarcane producers who are around 4.5 crores at various places in this country, are taken care of while taking all the decisions? Does anyone worried about them. I do not think so. Especially the track record of the Government till date is the real cause for worry. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices was set up. Its responsibility is to fix the price of the produce of the farmer. I am mentioning this that apart from official members, it must comprise of three representatives of the farmers. You may be surprised and perhaps sad too to know that one vacancy out of these three vacancies is never filled. One place is still lying vacant till date and only one placement has been made. Farmers are unrepresented in the commission which decides the prices of their produce. As a result in appropriate decisions are taken about the price of produce of the farmers which are not justified in any manner. Last time also I expressed my views regarding providing them remunerative and just price for their produce. F.R.P. is

talked about and it was mentioned that it has become much more than earlier. I could not understand till date as to how they have arrived at this price? Earlier also, I asked about its break-up? But they could not tell me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please conclude because other members also have to speak.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, I will not conclude right now and will take minimum 10 minutes more. You tell me as to how long I have to speak. You tell me the time, I will conclude within the allotted time. I was allotted 20 minutes time. But if you ask me to conclude within 10-12 minutes, I can do so.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, everybody knows about the pricing of sugarcane that the Government has mentioned about the seven points — the production cost of the sugarcane, benefit to the producers from alternative crops, general trend of the prices of the agricultural items, availability of sugar for consumers at fair price, that price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by their manufacturer, the sugar recovery from sugarcane, the price of associate products and by-products, appropriate margin for sugarcane producers due to risk and profit. Even today I am surprised that after considering seven points, according to the recommendation of the report of Swaminathan Commission after adding 50% profit also how does sugarcane price comes to Rs. 129.84? Where is it produced? I am mentioning that it is very important point in the whole sugar policy as to how the price is being fixed and all these things depend on this. I want to say that it has no basis. This time when I sought the answer then the reply given by the Government was the same as was earlier, you see that the same reply was given last time also:

[English]

"Nothing relevant could be traced from the sources available with the Parliament Library. The matter is

referred to the concerned Ministry and will be supplied as soon as it is received by us."

[Translation]

The same reply was given last year. I would like to know as to how you worked out this figure? This was the reply of the Ministry in this regard. I want to say that they cannot reply because they do not have the reply. They did not make calculations fix this price. They cannot tell about its break-up because there are several elements involved in it such as land, seeds, irrigation, labour and many other elements. By clubbing all these elements in any manner the price Rs. 129.84 which has been increased to Rs. 139/- this time cannot come. This is my first objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmer is a helpless father in this country who is bringing up his children and the people of this country. But nobody pays attention towards him. He is being looted from all corners. Here the issue of price rise was debated. On behalf of the ruling party the hon. Minister said that the price rise is there because we have increased the Support Price, we have made higher payments to the farmers but this is not absolutely true although it has a little bit effect. This point has been raised in the House many times but today, I would like to mention it again that in the commodity exchange sugar, urea and rice one out of forward trading but even after that, there is a trading of many products of the farmers. I would like to mention about one figure of trading that last year in total business of Rs. 8,03,842/- crore was transacted and delivery was only Rs. 2,243/- crore which is .28% of total deals. The benefit as a result of earning and price rise do not percolate to the farmers. Its benefit is going somewhere else and such kind of conspiracy is being hatched against the farmers regularly.

Sir, If I talk about levy sugar then it is stated that F.R.P. is added to it and on the basis of R.P., the calculation of levy sugar is made and that goes to the P.D.S. I had asked for its break-up and it was handed over to me by calling me. I would like to mention some

[Shri Rajendra Agrawal]

figures to you. They have given the gate price of sugar in Punjab, Haryana and other States and also calculated and gave its all India average. Just a while ago hon'ble member Shri Adhir Ranjan Chaudhary was mentioning that in the levy pricing first of all price of sugarcane is to be paid. Secondly conversion cost *i.e.* cost which the mill has to bear converting that into sugar and thirdly, the returns of the capital involved therein. Then income from its by products is deducted. Therefore, the mill has to bear a total cost of Rs. 375 on one quintal sugar. It means that if the sugarcane of the value of Rs. 1407 goes to the mill then after adding Rs. 357. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just got an information. I am not going to waste the time of the House, I am just giving the information. After the serious discussion in the morning, reports have come from Agra that in village Chaugan near Chowki Kumerpur under Aitmadpur Kotwali, police have resorted to firing on the farmers agitating against the acquisition of land for the Yamuna Expressway. One person namely Shri Raju S/o Shri Ramkrishna Sikarwar and another person has got seriously injured, police have taken both of them and firing and conflict is still on. Even after the important discussion on the issue in the morning. I am surprised to know that transaction of crores of rupees has taken place and the Government is acquiring land forcibly. They are not bothered about the farmers' lives or the House for that matter. Today, this matter was raised in the House vehemently, but to no avail. They are resorting to firing even today.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): What is the basis of this report? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is not High Court. Nor it is Supreme Court, you sit down ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that I have also got

the said information. The Government should take stock of the situation as early as possible. You know about the feelings of the whole House on the issue. What is the situation there? There are apprehensions that resentment could turn into a major showdown there. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government through you, to collect the information and inform the House accordingly. That will be better.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, matter has finished here and something is be brewing there. If this information comes out to be incorrect, then what will happen?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister will reply to that.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. You please sit down.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, bullets are being fired on farmers and the Government is not sure about the reports. The Government should collect the information on telephone and inform the House after getting information.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble leader of Lok Sabha said in the morning that we would try to collect the information and if needed will come before the House. Whatever is being said here, I can only repeat that because when there have been deliberations on a subject in the House and suddenly something is being said here and I am not saying that it will not be acceptable but I can only say that we will try to collect the information after inquiring about the matter and if needed then we will also inform the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Agrawal please conclude.

*Not recorded.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding within two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was stating that the cost of levy sugar comes to Rs. 1757 per quintal after adding Rs. 357 to the cost of sugarcane which is Rs. 1407/-. I would like to State here that if the price of sugarcane is fixed at Rs. 250 per quintal, then recovery of 10 percent is calculated. Accordingly, the price of sugar comes to Rs. 28.57 per Kg. and if the price of sugar is Rs. 40 per Kg. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please. Nothing will be recorded except what Shri Agrawal is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. No cross-talking please.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir if the price of sugar is fixed at Rs. 40 per kg, then accordingly ministry of agriculture should give Rs. 364.30 per quintal for sugarcane to farmers. The Government announces MSP but leaves other things to the State Government to be provided to the farmers. As the area is less and there is less production of sugarcane but we have to run sugar mill, so farmers should get Rs. 250 or Rs. 275 as price of sugarcane. But secondly, I would like to say that they are not extending charity to farmers. When the price of sugar is Rs. 40, then the sugarcane farmer has the right to get Rs. 350/- if the recovery is 10 percent. This is not transparency how prices are fixed, recovery is being made, what is the earning of mills? But, only farmer is facing all sort of problems because nobody is protecting him ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am concluding. Western countries are putting pressure on us as to what should be done about subsidy? Subsidy to the farmers should be reduced? I would like

to give two or three examples America is projecting itself as the flag bearer of doing away with subsidy but it has increased the subsidy from 38 percent to 40 percent. Japan has increased it from 68 percent to 72 percent, and Korea has increased it from 54 percent to 58 percent. I am stating all this because we are not providing farmers even the remunerative price for their toil let alone providing them subsidy. Ministry of Agriculture is not concerned about the farmers, they only care about sugar mills. I know that said amendment is not sufficient keeping in view the future policies. It is going to be passed but the future ambiguity about the fact that whether the Government is going to decontrol it or not, what's in the store for farmers then? Who will take care of this biggest unorganized sector? In case the farmers' sugarcane is not sold then the field mill remain occupied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: If the field remains occupied, then wheat will not be produced. Sugarcane farmer cannot store that. Where he will take that?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: He will resort to distress selling and he will be ruined by the distress selling. Through you I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture that the interests of the farmers should be kept in mind while formulating policies and farmers should be given remunerative price for their produce. Farmers don't want loans, they should be given subsidy and they should be made to stand on their feet. It will certainly help in strengthening the country economy. With this request, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) bill 2010. Our hon. Members Agrawal ji and Adhir Ranjan ji have expressed their views. It is true that first of all we have to protect the interests of consumers through this Amendment Bill. Now session is going on and you have seen that every the hon. Member has put forward his views in the discussion.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Inflation is increasing day by day and prices are spiralling which are out of control too. As far as providing remunerative price to producer is concerned, whether it is our farmers or any other millers, we have to think over it seriously. We have to think over the cost of production being incurred by our producers whether they are sugar cane growers, cotton growers or growers producing other essential commodities. We have to see whether they are getting remunerative price for their produce keeping in view the cost of production? The Government have to take it seriously to provide them fair price. Farmers are working hard to produce crops in all whether, be it winter, summer or rainy season.

Sir, recently, I was going through the figures that the sugar industries of Brazil and Mexico are performing better after lifting Government control and farmers' conditions has also improved. We should think over it. Specially, the Government will have to keep it in mind that the farmers will not get remunerative price unless they have seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and they will be provided loans at the rate of four percent interest. We will have to provide them electricity and irrigation facilities, then only their condition will be improved. Cases of many farmers are pending in courts. They should be solved soon. As far as farmers are concerned, fast track courts should be constituted for their cases so that they get benefitted. I thank to hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji when our party was in power in U.P. Mulayam Singh ji on behalf of the Government provided all outstanding amount of farmers over sugarcane mills. The cases were pending for the ten years. Till date, they have not been paid completely. The Central Government should get reports from the State Government in this regard and pay their outstanding amount. The State Government, if possible, can be given special packages to pay farmers outstanding amount to improve their economic condition. There are so many farmer who sow another crops only when they get price of their previous crop. Farmers can be self dependent only when they get remunerative price for their produce timely. It has been informed that outstanding amount is Rs. 1.350 crore till

date. The Government will have to take it seriously. I am talking about sugar cane growers specially from western U.P., Purvanchal and Tarai areas. Uttarakhand and other States including southern States grow sugar cane.

Farmers of U.P. grow sugar cane by hardworking but when they don't get remunerative price, they destroy their crops by putting it on fire. We have to think over it seriously. Today we are thinking about exports to other countries. Our Government is going to export ten thousands tonne sugar to UAE in 2010-11. We have inflation here and sugar is sold at the rate of fifty rupees per kilo gram. We will have to control it. If we have lesser quantity of sugar and it is costly, we should not export it. We should make sufficient supply of sugar in our country first. Several hon. Members said that first we should protect the interest of our customer and then export it.

Sir, as far as sugar cane production is concerned, we will have to fix the cost of sugar. As Aggrawal ji said, we will have to consider the agreement reached between sugar cane producer, mills and the Government. The Government have to take initiative to benefit the sugar cane producers as well as consumers.

Sir, as far as providing remunerative price to sugarcane producers is concerned, levy quota can be reduced, this is official statement. I would like to say that it should be considered seriously.

Sir, MSP of sugar cane for sugar cane producers is going to be controlled by the Government. We will have to pay attention to it. I remember that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Ji also called for "fix the price" policy. This policy will not allow inflation and farmers will also get remunerative price and Government will also have control over it. All industries will get facilities and they will not have to incur loss. We have to do all those things.

Sir, the Government is saying that sugar will not have Government control. It is stated that the Government propose to decontrol sugar. We have to consider it seriously. We should consider to provide Government aid

to sugarcane producers to enhance the sugar production. Swaminathan Commission and other commissions also mentioned to protect farmer's interests. They were also in favour of improving economy condition of farmers by providing loans at the rate of 4 per cent. The Government have to think seriously keeping in view the economic condition of farmers growing sugarcane, cotton and cereals in South India.

Sir, so far as this Act is concerned, there is a confusion about payment to sugarcane farmers till date specially in Uttar Pradesh where the Government announce SAP every year. Mill owners are in confusion. The Central Government should implement such a rule which is suitable to all State Governments to follow according to their geographical condition. With these words, I support this bill and reiterate than the Government should go ahead protecting the interests of farmers as well as consumers.

[English]

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I come from an agricultural family from the State of Odisha. Sugarcane is such a crop that it is called as a "cash crop." In India sugarcane growing is absolutely essential. But the production of sugar is decreasing day-by-day.

15.00 hrs.

The cultivators are not at all in favour of cultivating sugarcane. That is because every year the Government is increasing the Minimum Support Price (MSP), but the thing is that the farmers or the cultivators do not get the actual agricultural devices, viz., irrigation, fertilizers, etc. They are not getting them in such a manner that it will be profitable for them. So, for this sugarcane, we have to think three aspects, (i) is production, (ii) is manufacturing, and (iii) in the delivery side, that it will be cheaper to the

consumers. So, these three things should go side by side. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to devise such a method that this sugarcane should be profitable to the cultivators, should be remunerative to the industrialists and also to deliver to the consumers at a cheaper price. Therefore, we have to look into all these aspects.

Sir, I support this Bill. However, I have a small request that the Government should pay more attention towards the sugarcane growers because there are so many small countries in the world who have increased their financial stability by doing sugarcane. A country like Cuba has gone up very high by doing this. So, why should India not go up? We have all the resources. We have to give more stress on sugarcane production for which the Government should take a positive view in sugarcane industry and sugarcane production. The Government should provide the sugarcane to the consumers at a very cheaper price.

Therefore, with these few words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you to provide me an opportunity to speak on the essential commodities (Amendment Bill). On one side, the is an appreciable step, but on the otherside, it has also raised some questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention through you that Amendments are made time and again, but at the level of implementation it is not done in letter and spirit. Before formation of my district, there were 13 sugar mills. Ballia and Deoria district are Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we set up many big industries with heavy technologies and say that they will be beneficial for Industries and farmers as well. Last time it was State in hon. Minister's reply that it was enhanced to Rs. 129 and 84 paise on recovery at nine and a half per cent and by giving one per cent point. There is a farmer in our Purvanchal with small technology who has

[Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar]

installed a crusher. He takes sugar cane from farmers at rate of Rs. 220 to Rs. 240 per quintel. He has no technology so he producer jaggary instead of sugar. Now farmers have lost faith in sugar mills and have started believing on owners of crushers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if 9 Kg. sugar can be made from one quitel sugar cane we can earn Rs. 270 from it at the rate of Rs. 30 per Kg. This is earned only by sugar. This does not include income from bagasse and other residue.

Sir, Farmers sow sugar cane crops Purvanchal and in various parts of the country around may facing drought and floods. They saw in very hot days and produce Sugarcane by working hard. When crop is ready to harvest and it is cleaned, you can imagine the condition of labour. You can understand ...*(Interruptions)* You can imagine the condition at the time of arrival of sugar cane crops in sugar mills.

Today, we have fixed remunerative price at Rs. 139.12 per quintal for 2010-11. You are welcomed for this amendment. When farmer of foot hill Purvanchal or whole country are pouching this crop. There are four parties involved in this process, one is Government, second is industrials, sugar mill owner and farmer and one labour dependent on his and consumer are also there to whom sugar is reached. Why the acts of all those concerned are not coordinated? No facilities are extended to the farmers when it comes to the production of sugar. How can we produce sugar if there is no production of sugarcane? The raw material for the production of the sugar by the industrialists or the sugar mill owners is provided by the country's farmers by growing sugarcane, then why the farmer shy away from sharing the production cost of sugar? Why is the sugarcane growers' participation not taken into account at the time of fixing the prices and production cost thereof? Further, his participation is not taken into account even with regard to the income accrued from the finished product prepared by raw material.

With these words, I conclude while expressing my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

At the outset, I would like to say that the objective of this Bill is to clearly definite the FRP. This will help clarify the ambiguity created by an earlier Ordinance. When that Ordinance was promulgated, the FRP was lower than the State Administered Price in many States. The FRP was Rs.127 per quintal. At the same time, the SAP in Uttar Pradesh was Rs.180 per quintal. In Haryana, it was Rs.200 per quintal. So, this Ordinance created such a situation that it violated the federal right of the State Governments to fix the prices. The positive aspect of this amendment is that that right is retained now. So, we welcome this Amendment in that respect.

At the same time, I would like to say that the term "FRP" is misleading because this is neither fair nor remunerative. So, we demand that at least Rs. 300 should be fixed as the FRP because this FRP is not considering the increase in the cost of production. The cost of production has increased substantially. So, this FRP is not providing any incentive to the farmers to produce more. That is why, the area under sugarcane cultivation has come down. So, this indicates that this FRP is not fair; neither it is remunerative. It is not providing any incentive to the farmer.

Another aspect is that the mill owners are benefited through by-products of sugarcane like bagasse, molasses etc. But the farmers do not have any such benefits. So, while fixing the FRP, the Government should consider the cost of production, especially the cost of inputs which have increased substantially. Subsequent to the reduction in the fertiliser subsidy in the last Budget, the price of DAP alone has increased by Rs. 2,500 per tonne. On the one side there is such an increase on the price of inputs and on the other side the Government is not

providing any subsidy for organic fertilisers. For improving the soil conditions, gypsum and lime etc. are used, but from the side of the Government there is no plan to promote these things and the entire blame for soil degradation is put on the farmers. Therefore, while fixing the FRP and MSP, the Government should take into account the cost of production, especially the increase in the cost of inputs.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that a large percentage of sugar is going to big companies which are producing chocolates and sweets. So, we should find some effective mechanism to benefit the consumers. I would like to stress this aspect as this is important from the point of view of consumers.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Essential Commodities Act has to be amended comprehensively. This is an important weapon to fight inflation, price rise etc. The main reasons for price rise are black marketing and hoarding. So, the Essential Commodities Act is an important weapon at the hands of State Governments to fight black marketing and hoarding. So, the Government should come forward to amend the Essential Commodities Act. Then, more items should be included under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. I would also request that more items should be distributed through the Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for speaking on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

The Procurement Price for sugarcane is being segregated as Fair and Remunerative Price and State Administered Price to be determined by both the Centre and States. If the SAP is more than the Centre's FRP, the difference shall have to be borne by the States. On 22.10.2009, the Union Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Ministry announced this. On 30.10.2009,

the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs decided to enhance the FRP from Rs. 1,070.60 to Rs. 1,298.40. This was announced by the Union Home Minister. Due to this move, a situation has arisen in which the sugar mills need to pay only Rs. 1,298.40 to the sugarcane growers and not the SAP announced by the States. This lingering doubt about the responsibility of the sugar mills towards the payment of differential between FRP and SAP is sought to be cleared through this Bill that has been brought before this House now. According to this, Centre's FRP and States' SAP are to be considered as two different things. Henceforth, it is impending on the State concerned to pay the SAP announced by it.

Here, I would like to recall the move by our leader and the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Jayalalitha to make the sugar mills take upon themselves to pay the sugarcane cutting (harvesting) charges and the cartage (transportation) charges. The Centre must take note of this and implement the same now.

I would like to draw the attention of the Union Agriculture Minister to the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers and urge upon him to include production charges, risk factor, marginal profit in the Procurement Price to be given to the sugarcane growers. Currently, they have been excluded in the FRP announced by the Centre. Dr. Swaminathan Commission recommended that the agriculturists must get not only the production cost but also an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of the production cost to make the Procurement Price fair and remunerative.

As reiterated by our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma J. Jayalalitha, the General Secretary of our Party, All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the sugarcane growers of Tamil Nadu must get Rs. 2,000 per tonne and conducive atmosphere for the same must be created by the Centre. The State Government there may also be impressed upon by the Centre to enhance the sugarcane Procurement Price.

While welcoming this Bill, I urge upon the Union

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Anandan]

Government to ensure that the sugarcane cultivators get really a Fair and Remunerative Price. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Bill. But even then I have some points, and I request the Minister to clarify them.

The existing norm was there in Section 3 of the Principal Act that the procurement of sugar will be based on the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP). In the States, there is one State Advisory Price (SAP). Usually, State Advisory Price is higher than the Statutory Minimum Price. The Supreme Court has ruled that the price of levy sugar should include the additional price as indicated in Section 5A of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 — popularly known as the Bhargava formula — and the State Advisory Price set by the State Governments. So there was a contradiction. One was the SMP at the Central level and another was the SAP at the State level. Now the term 'SMP' has gone and the term 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' has come. But the price fixed is neither fair, nor remunerative. So, this is nothing but a joke of putting such names and such terms in this matter.

So, my question is whether FRP would be really fair and remunerative and would be not less than SAP. It is clear that if SAP is higher than the FRP, then State Government has to pay. So, liabilities will be imposed on the State Governments. Neither fair nor remunerative price would be offered by the Central Government. These sorts of contractions and ambiguity, I think, still exist. The Minister should clear it. Otherwise, how the farmers, the sugarcane growers will be benefited? We have witnessed the huge gathering in the capital during the last Session. More than a lakh sugarcane growers came here and sort of pressure had been mounted. We had had a discussion during that period. So, I think, the Minister during the course of his reply would remove this sort of ambiguity.

My second point is about the levy sugar. Its percentage was raised from 10 to 20 for the current sugar season. The price paid by the Central Government to the mills is based on the SMP earlier and FRP now. Now, the mills are free to sell their remaining sugar in the free market. Is there any control over the mills that they do not increase the price in the open market because it is putting pressure on the customer, the general public?

Now, I am on my last point. The farmers can only sell their produce to the designated sugar mills and not to others. It is not that they are free to go anywhere to sell their produce. So, how to impose control over the mills is also a point of concern.

Sir, I hope that the hon. Minister would clarify all these points during this reply. With these few words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very small Bill. There is an explanation on third point in Essential Commodity Bill and there is an explanation even in second point. This Bill seeks to provide an explanation but it is not a new legislation. It is being said that this matter has been dragged into the Supreme Court due to some levy problem. Through this Bill the Government will steer clear of the ongoing litigation and overcome the problem it has been facing. This Bill has been supported by the Left parties also.

This Bill takes into account three parties concerned with sugar. One is sugarcane growing farmers and we all are witnessing atrocities perpetuated on them. Sometimes farmers suffer in the country due to natural calamities and sometimes due to Government policies. Price of sugarcane is fixed at the low level. They cannot sell their produce and they have to burn it. Farmers particularly sugarcane growers faced all kinds of problems be it natural calamities or due to government policies. Sugarcane farmers constitute one party in this

matter. Sugar mills are the second and consumers who use sugar and have it in their tea and coffee are the third party involved in this matter. Sugar mills owners are very well organized and their lobby is rather powerful in the country.

Sharad Pawarji is not here, another minister is here. They say that a section has been lobbying in favour of the sugar mill owners. We have a powerful sugar lobby in the country. They make it sure that all the decisions are taken as per their wishes. The farmers and consumers who are not as organized are at the receiving end.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Sugar mill owners exploit those who are from unorganized sector. I am going to mention the recent decision of the Government. There used to be 65 percent levy sugar in the country, which has been reduced to 50 percent. As the sugar lobby is growing in power, the percentage of levy sugar is going down. It was 20 and now it would be 16. Hon'ble Minister has stated that it would be 16. Sugar is sold at two types of prices, levy and free. The price of levy sugar is fixed under essential commodity act according to the price of sugarcane and the cost etc. The Government fixes this rate and it is adopted for PDS. Another is free sugar, which is sold in the market at Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50 or howsoever the price may go up. The more the quota of free sugar, the more the opportunity of earning money. There used to be only 35 percent of sugar in the market when 65 percent was under levy. Now, it has been reduced to 20 percent and the Government is reducing it even further to 16 percent and the rate has been increased from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18. This is hon. Minister's statement and he' is doing it. Now, he admits that there is a lobby. The hon. Minister says that the Government is facing the onslaughts of opposition regarding sugarcane-pricing policy which favours industrial houses *...(Interruptions)* That the are doing away with it. Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar has said that sugar mill owners would

benefit if we do away with sugarcane ordinance. Now, what does that section want? He told the reporters that a particular section is pressurising to repeal sugarcane ordinance, which would result in a benefit of Rs. 14 thousand crores to sugar mill owners at the cost of the exchequer. We have got to speak out when the hon. Minister is admitting it himself. These people are trying to earn the benefit of Rs.14 thousand crores at the expense of the farmers. The hon. Minister should tell us who are these people. Some people are trying to channelise a benefit of Rs. 14 thousand crore to sugar mill owners at the expense of the exchequer. This lobby should be exposed. This lobby, which is bent on looting the farmers and consumers, should be exposed in the House. Two things are being done in this country. Now, it is being said that prices of sugar would be decontrolled on the plea that cement and steel industry has made a log of progress after it was decontrolled, same goes for sugar. Where is control on prices of sugar? There is already 80% free a sugar. Consumers are being looted by charging from them Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per Kg.

Export should not be facilitated and consumers and farmers would be at a loss if we import it. Hon. Minister should tell when would the farmers be paid their outstanding dues *...(Interruptions)* Now, you are asking me to conclude when I started talking about farmers *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: you have spoken a lot about farmers. You have very less time now. So, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. I am raising a relevant point. I want to know from the Government as to what action will be taken to protect the interests of farmers and the consumers from the sugar lobby under sections. What action the Government would take for ensuring payment to the cane growers? It should be clear as to whether it will be de-controls *...(Interruptions)* What were the prices of steel and cement? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Ji, now you have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What were the prices of steel and cement at that time? How the prices are rising now? The Government is planning to give concession to the sugar lobby. I observe that the tendency of the Government is as to how to provide facilities to the sugar mill owners and capitalists and to exploit the poor people, farmer and the consumers. The Government should make clear the proposal of de-control and as to how it will be beneficial to the farmers and the consumer.

Lastly, I would like to ask about the closed sugar mills. The sugar mills which are lying closed in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ...(Interruptions) How many sugar mills are lying closed in Raebareli and other place. What will be the fate of the closed sugar mills? It is heard that Hindustan Petroleum Limited has taken over two sugar mills in Bihar ...(Interruptions) By when those sugar mills are likely to be revived ...(Interruptions) At which rate the Government of Uttar Pradesh would sell the sugar mills ...(Interruptions) I would like to know from the Government as to what action will be taken for revival of closed sugar mills to protect the interests of the farmers ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything expressed by any hon. Member will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government should reply as to what action will be taken for revival of closed sugar mills. It should be made clear that the benefit will be given from retrospective effect i.e. year 2009 and there should not be any messing-up in the said case. If it will be so then the organized lobby will take help of renowned advocate and entangle the matter ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude because we have very limited time.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government should commit for giving protection under section -2. It should protect the unorganised farmer and consumer from the organised group ...(Interruptions) It is my last question ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Ji, please conclude now. You are a very senior member. We have very limited time to discuss this issue.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will not speak more than a sentence. What price-rise made the Gyanchand Commission to be constituted? How much price-rise in terms of sugar registered at the time of constitution of this commission. What were the findings of the Gyan Chand Commission and what action has been taken on its recommendations? The price of sugar is increasing today...(Interruptions) The Government should reply to all these questions.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, we all know that if the Government has good intentions and will, then much can be achieved; otherwise nothing is possible. Already policies of liberalization, disinvestments and PPP have been adopted by the Government due to which people are suffering. Big, well-to-do industrialists invest huge sums of money in the sugar industries and therefore I doubt whether their interests will ever go down in the priority list.

There is still an ambiguity in this Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which needs to be removed. Hon. Minister earlier had indirectly hinted at decontrol of sugar. Here also we find such indications of decontrol — this is an alarming proposition. Already 80% of the sugar which is produced is not under the Government control. The remaining 20% which is

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

supplied to the ordinary people of the country is of extremely poor quality but they will be deprived of that sugar also. Moreover, the sugarcane growers are actually losing on all counts. They toil hard in the fields under harsh sunlight everyday and try to produce good quality cane. Investment in cane production is extremely high but the poor farmers never get good returns; they do not get adequate price for their produce. Therefore, the Government should intervene and bail out the hapless farmers. The labour cost and the transportation cost must be paid to them so that the cane growers do not incur losses. The Government must bring all parties together — the sugarcane farmers, sugar mill owners and the Government must sit together to solve the problems faced by the concerned people. If that is done then the price of sugar will not shoot through the roof. Today people are shelling out Rs 40 or Rs 50 for a kilogram of sugar - that price will definitely come down if proper measures are adopted. But I don't think that the Government is very keen on doing anything worthwhile. As Mr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh mentioned, the rich industrialists are making huge profits, almost to the tune of Rs 14,000 crore per year while the farmers and ordinary people are suffering. The cost of the byproducts obtained from sugar industry should also be taken into account by the Government. I have seen that in my area the jaggery manufacturers pay more for sugarcane but the sugar manufacturers pay much less. This is a huge loss to the small businessmen. The jaggery producers are generally small entrepreneurs. So it is not possible for them to pay more. But the sugar producers are mostly wealthy industrialists who can easily pay what is asked for. They accrue thousands of crores of rupees from this industry. So their interests should not top the priority list of the Government. We have lakhs of sugarcane growers who are the worst sufferers. The Government should take care of them first which in turn will result in lowering of retail prices of sugar that will actually benefit the poor consumers. Thus I urge upon the Minister to keep these in mind and formulate policies accordingly. Which these few words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkangle): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards two points. The sugar mill owners have become organised and enhanced the rate of levy sugar and thus increased their business manifold but the sugarcane growers have not got any benefit of it. Hon. Member Shri Rajendra Agrawal had also expressed some good views in this regard, therefore, I would not like to reiterate them. The sugar mill owners have increased the price of levy sugar after calculating FRP, whereas sugarcane growers are not even getting the cost price of their produce and they are being ignored constantly. The suggestions given by the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices in this regard are also being ignored. FRP is being fixed keeping in view the interests of the sugar mill owners only. Therefore, it is injustice with the sugarcane growers. Even today not to speak of profit the farmers are not getting cost price of their produce.

The Government should fix the price of the produce of the farmers taking into account the conversion cost, keeping in view the price of sugar being sold in the open market but it is also being ignored. FRP and price of levy sugar is fixed by safeguarding the interests of sugar mill owners and undue protection is being given to them. I would like to request the Government that the interests of the sugarcane growers should also be safeguarded and the price of their produce should be worked out after taking into consideration all the factors. But, it does not happen. It is a fact.

There is a need to accord statutory powers to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices because nobody pays attention towards its suggestions. FRP is fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture arbitrarily. The sugarcane growers should get certain amount of profit from the sugar sold in the open market. But today, they do not have any right to seek that share. We have lost that right, because section 5A of Sugar Control Act has been deleted. My demand to the Government is that section 5A of Sugar control Act should be restored. Keeping in view the price of by-product or sugar being

[Shri Raju Shetti]

sold in the open market, the farmers should get the price of their produce according to that.

The sugar mill owners are getting difference of levy for the last two years but the sugarcane growers who have supplied sugarcane to the sugar mills are not getting the same. I request the hon. Minister to ensure immediate payment of the amount of difference to the sugarcane growers.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is intended for getting fair and remunerative price, particularly starting from the growers to the manufacturers and to the distributors. But I find that there is no guarantee for the consumers to get sugar at a fair and particularly cheaper price. In our country, where more than 50 per cent of people live below the poverty line, sugar is going beyond their reach and already the price of it in the market is beyond Rs. 40 a kilo. Children who need medicines and baby foods etc. to sustain their lives are the worst sufferers due to the high price of sugar.

Sir, I particularly believe that the Essential Commodities Act should apply not only for sugar but for other food items also to ensure the availability of food items at a cheaper rate to a majority of our population. But, it is very sad to say that after 63 years of Independence these essential items like rice, wheat, sugar, oilseeds etc. are not being available to a majority of our population.

We listen very often about rotting of wheat, rice and even sugar etc. in the storehouses of FCI. At a time when there is shortage of many items, including sugar, in the country itself, we see that many essential items are exported. I sometimes wonder whether I am living in free India or in British India!

There was a huge discussion over here regarding reduction of price hike of all essential items in the

beginning of this Session, but we do not see any impact of that discussion in the market. For that reason, I particularly believe that the hoarders and the black-marketeers of essential items are mainly responsible for this. We see sometimes the Central Government saying that it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take action against them, but the State Governments are saying that the Rules and Act are not stringent enough to give punishment to them. It is a pity. I believe that it is the responsibility of both the sides. If the contention of the Essential Commodities Act or any amendment thereto is to give real relief to the people, then the Government must look into it.

It is also the duty of the Government to see that our sugarcane growers get real remunerative price because cost of supply of all the agricultural essentials have increased. But in this particular Bill, more stress and importance has been given to the manufacturers who can be most benefited by this amendment to the Essential Commodities Act. My submission is that more stress should be given to the sugarcane growers and availability of sugar to the consumers. I would also like the majority of the population to be protected by the Central Government.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on this important amendment. This is a simple amendment which clears some legal ambiguity. At the same time, certain valuable questions have been asked by hon. Members.

One question was asked about the functioning of Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices, CACP. CACP is an independent organisation where representatives of the farmers are there and all stakeholders are included. It consults everybody connected with agricultural products and pricing. They give a price.

Another question which has been asked is how pricing is done under FRP System. Determination of FRP is done by considering some of the major aspects. One

is cost of production of sugarcane. The next is return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities. The third one is availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price. This legislation is mainly connected with the levy sugar, which is now 20 per cent. The price and other mechanisms of non-levy sugar are decided by the market. We have nothing to do with it. It depends on market forces. The fourth aspect is the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers. The next is recovery of sugar from sugarcane and realization made from sale of byproducts - that is one question asked - like molasses, bagasse, press-mud etc. All these aspects are considered.

Before introducing this FRP, we have got the data, there was SMP. In 2001-02, the SMP was Rs. 62.05 per quintal. Now, when compared to the FRP which was introduced in 2009-10, it is Rs. 129.84. It has gone up. In 2010-11, it is going to be Rs. 139. At the same time, the States have been given full powers to fix a price according to the conditions in the States, that is, non-levy sugar.

Another question that has been asked is about the sugar control and decontrol. The policy of the Government of India is to balance the interest of the farmers, industry and the consumers. This is our policy. If there is going to be any framing or changes in the policy, definitely, this House will be taken into confidence. We will not do anything secretly. There will be adequate consideration given for it.

Another question asked is about the export of sugar. There are certain international obligations. What is earmarked is 10,000 MT and this was recommended by the Department of Commerce based on the international obligations. Whatever we export, there will be import of equivalent quantity of raw sugar. This is the policy that we have adopted.

Another question is about the burden on the State Governments to pay any amount to the farmers on

account of difference between SAP and FRP. No longer that burden exists, and we have taken care of this. We have taken care of all the interests of the farmers, industry and the consumers.

This Amendment Bill has been brought only with a limited purpose, that is, to clear the legal ambiguity that has arisen because of the Amendment we made last time.

With these words, I would request the august House to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 **Amendment of
Section 3 of
Act 10 of 1955**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.49 hrs.

JHARKHAND PANCHAYATI RAJ
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up item No. 13, Dr. C.P. Joshi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C. P. JOSHI): Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat) Raj Act, 2001, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, after implementation of 73rd Amendment with regard to decentralization of power, Jharkhand is the only State where we could not get the election conducted. A provision was made in that Act that Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and O.B.C. women would be given representation. After the formation of Jharkhand State Panchayati Raj Act was enacted by Government of Jharkhand in the year 2001. Some provision of PESA Act were to be implemented in Panchayati Raj Act, which was enacted in 1996. According to them when Panchayati Raj Act was enacted by Government of Jharkhand, some people moved to the Court and a few sections were struck off by the court Panchayat election could not be held there for a long time due to getting struck off of some sections by the court. Government of India appealed the Supreme Court in this regard and Government of Jharkhand again brought another Bill in the year 2010 after being pronounced the judgment by the Supreme Court with regard to appeal made by Government of India. When the Government brought in a Bill in the year 2010, there was a Government there but when the Bill was to be introduced in the Assembly, the Assembly itself got dissolved there. After dissolution of an Assembly, it is right of the Parliament to enact a legislation for that State under constitutional

provision. That is why we are bringing in this Bill in the Parliament. The motive behind this Bill was that as per the decision of the Supreme Court, the elections could be held there soon and scheduled castes, women, O.B.C. could also get their participation in the Panchayati Raj and the State which has been deprived from certain things for a long time due to decentralization of power could not be deprived further from those things. That is why this Bill has been brought in and this existing Bill is addressing all those things after the decision of the Supreme Court. Due to implementation of PESA Act this provision has also been made in it that there shall be 50% reservation for ST and 50% for women in the notified scheduled area districts of the State out of its total 25 districts and women will be able to become Chairperson there. Reservation for general category shall be on the basis of their population there. 50% reservation has also been made there in order to make women Chairperson. This effort has been made for the first time that we are giving this right to 50% women. In other States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan this right has also been given to them in order to elect 50% women. I understand better late than never. But according to this. Act, people who have been deprived of certain things for a long time, will have right and will also be benefited by the scheme we are chalking out on account of decentralization of power.

With this feeling I would also like to remind the hon. Members that when this Bill was introduced in the Jharkhand Assembly, the then Chief Minister would be there with the supports of our Colleagues who are sitting in the opposition. Hence, there is no need to have discussions about it today. The House is unanimous on this issue and wants that this should be passed and elections should be held there so that elected representations could serve the people on account of decentralization of power. With these words I would like to request that this Bill should be taken up for consideration.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that the Legislative Assembly of the Jharkhand is not dissolved but it is suspended now-a-days. Today, we are here to discuss the Jharkhand State Panchayat Amendment Bill, 2010. I would like to make a submission — Elections were held here in 1978 some 32 years ago when Bihar Jharkhand was a joint State. After that there have been no elections so far even after formation of separate State whereas there have been Panchayat elections in Bihar two times after its separation from Jharkhand. But at present the public of the State is getting benefit of the same. At present people there are not getting the benefit. As far as 50% reservation for women is concerned, our hon. Nitish Kumar is also giving 50% reservation to them in our N.D.A. Government in Bihar. The biggest thing is that injustice has been done to Jharkhand from time to time People do whatever their mind allows them to do. They move to the High Court or Supreme Court. But Jharkhand has not got the benefit so far which it should have got as there had been no election there after 1978. Obviously there was Congress led Government in Bihar and Centre as well. People know the reason for not holding elections there. Provisions were made for Jharkhand's mineral reserves from time to time and work was also done as per provision but no plant or factory was set up there. Mineral reserves of the State were sent over seas. Foremost thing is that the situation is the same at present. There are ten States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra in the Country where Panchayati Sector Window has been made available in the budget. Jammu and Kashmir has its own Panchayat Act but no elections are being held there. Different clauses of PESA Act 1996 are being followed in Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan as in the case of Jharkhand

clause D, E, F, G, H and sub clause M and Section 4 of Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act have been followed. For lack of clarity clause I Section 4 of PESA Act 1996 is not acceptable. It is not acceptable due to being even in the Panchayati Raj Act as on date. To reserve the seats in those Panchayats where the number of tribals is zero is not appropriate at any cost. Shri Munda ji, Member of Rajya Sabha and recipient of Padam Shri award, met the Governor along with intellectuals people and gave him a Memorandums and requested him to get a fair impartial probe with regard to the adjustment of Rs. 44,374 crores while taking necessary steps for this same. It has been splashed also by the newspapers and media, The Governor returned this Memorandum by saying this that the Government does not have time to do this work right now. What to talk about the common man, the demand of senior MPs and former Accountant General and apex intellectual group was set aside. D.D.C. is the Secretary to Chairman of Zila Parishad and B.D.O. is the secretary to the Head of Panchayat Samati under Panchayati Raj System in Bihar. They have been given many powers but this is only show-off. The Stationery and basic facilities have also not been made available for Head and Chairman. They are dependent on D.D.C. and B.D.O. The staff and security are not available for Block Heads but they have being accorded the State of Block Head in the Constitution and in the Act. No officer is bound by the instructions or suggestions of these panchayat representatives. Hence, there should a provision in this Bill that elected representatives holding important posts and other posts should be empowered under the Panchayati Raj system and officers be accountable to the Panchayat's representatives and Panchayati Raj institution should be empowered and be made accountable for revenue collection and other development schemes under Panchayati Raj System. Today, this existing Bill is between the Centre and the State Government under President's rule. Hence, the Government should take effective steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj systems of Jharkhand. I request that there should be Panchayat election there without any delay so that the common man

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

could get the benefit and injustice could not be meted out with the representative of any group.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, as per the List of Business, it was shown that at 4 p.m. we would begin the Discussion under Rule 193. -But, yesterday, amongst the various Leaders, we had agreed that we would conclude the legislative business for the day. I would only request that we may be given another 20 minutes or so or at the most half an hour for this Bill to be concluded. Then, we may take up the discussion. We can continue with that a little later on.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): We would try to pass this Bill. This is a very important Bill. We have to take up Discussion under Rule 193. Therefore, I would suggest that let us complete this quickly. Even if we take 15 minutes, let them finish this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would request that once we begin with the Discussion under Rule 193, we will continue with that as long as the Members wanted.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The discussion under Rule 193 will be taken up at 4.30 p.m. This Bill will be passed within half-an-hour. So, we may continue to discuss this.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may be given permission to speak. I will conclude in two minutes. I would like to raise an important issue in the House. As far as the Act is concerned, there

is no problem. But it flashed across nobody's mind as to why Panchayats were constituted under article 243 of the Constitution.

[English]

What is the reason of constitution of Panchayat elections and enshrining it in the Constitution? I will add only a line to that; then the whole thing would be clear. Article 243 (d) says:

"Panchayat means an institution which is known as the self-Government so that the democracy should take birth at the panchayat level."

This is article 243 (d). I may be permitted to read article 243 (a), which is chapter 9 of the Constitution. I quote:

"Gram Sabha may exercise such powers, perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a State. These panchayats are mini or a micro level, State legislature in the villages."

If that is the spirit of the Act, then this is nowhere near that.

[Translation]

Everything comes from outside in Panchayat and Pradhan is the implementation authority of all this. Recently, what happened? A scheme was launched under MGNREGA. It was stated in the scheme that a five feet high boundary wall should be constructed around the ponds. It will add beautification to the ponds it is being said so. But not a single pradhan was agreed to it. So many dry ponds were there with not even four inch deep water in there. I had promised Hon'ble Devi lalji.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

But a five feet high wall boundary was erected around them. I would like to submit that if you want that the democracy should take birth at the village level as per

the article 243D and article 243 of the constitution, how will the developments work will proceed? As panchayats have no rights. [English] Otherwise, the panchayat and the pradhan are unpaid, that is not the spirit. [Translation] I have to say nothing about 50% reservation enshrined with the Act. But I would like to conclude as I had promised to hon'ble Bansalji [English] I will conclude in less than two minutes. I want to say that please once again see article 243 (d) and article 243 (a) of the constitution. Panchayat is the self Government at the village level. [Translation] This is nowhere in the Act. Village Pradhan of Panchayat is not free. Funds are sent for implementation. [English] They are unpaid and unremunerative, honorary employees of the State. [Translation] Democracy is not being developed through this Panchayat Act. This is the thing which I want to say otherwise I fully support the Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2010. I would like to say only that Mahatma Gandhi had visualized Panchayati Raj System and some of it materialized; it was none but honorable Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji who had the vision. It is related to Jharkhand and its basic aim is to provide reservation to SCs, STs and OBC and women. It was Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav Government which had implemented reservation in UP at first after the enactment of Panchayati Raj Act-I am happy to inform this but it has been noticed that Panchayati Raj system is the root cause of development of the country and villages. Link to basic development starts from here. I think if these sections are not provided reservation the concept of Mahatma Gandhi will not be materialized.

We talk that Women Reservation Bill should be brought in and 50 percent reservation should be provided to them. Recently a constitution amendment Bill was brought in. It was stated that as many as our town areas are there, there should be 50 percent of seats for women there and it was passed. But to the best of thinking every member of society gets participation of Pradhan of Gram

Sabha members of area Panchayat, block heads, members of district Panchayat its head women scheduled castes scheduled tribes and OBC are provided reservation. I would like to thank the women sitting here as they are watching and hearing all by sitting in the biggest Panchayat of the country as to how much the this hon'ble Members are concerned about them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir this Bill has been brought in which relates to Jharkhand. Political turmoil is there and assembly has not been dissolved but kept suspended so that any party mustering majority can from the Government. Jharkhand is endowed with natural resources. I think that if reservation is provided there after implementing Panchayati Raj then the increasing naxalism could be curbed and development activities could take place in the State. Unemployed youth have been compelled to take arms into their hands and if they get employment, peace can prevail in the State.

With these words I fully support the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for bringing the Bill. This State had come into existence in the year 2000 when Panchayati Raj was not implemented though it was necessary. We know that Panchayati Raj was implemented in 3 tier when the Government had come into the power in West Bengal. Hon'ble Members have said just now that work is undertaken through Panchayata at the village level. As for as Jharkhand is concerned, desired development has not taken place there. No progress is being noticed in any of the development schemes of the Government hon'ble Members have also said that Jharkhand should have Panchayati Raj systems. Till now, it is Governments responsibility to provide all the facilities to people there. It has been mentioned in the supplementary budget that Rs. 1242.71 crores have been given to Jharkhand. It is not sufficient. State of affairs is such that there is no arrangement for drinking water, toilets and PDS is not being implemented properly. All the facilities should be provided to the rural people there.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi conceptualized Gram Swaraj. Article 243 and the Directive Principles of State in the Constitution provide for the Panchayati Raj system.

Sir, hon. Prime Minister has said recently that Naxalism will wane only when Panchayati Raj system is expanded. The hon. Prime Minister has announced so on the occasion of Panchayati Raj Day. The Jharkhand State to which this Bill belongs is under President's rule and that is why this Bill has been introduced here. The Supreme Court had directed in the month of April to get the election held within three months. The Government had decided to hold elections in the month of June. That Government is no more there and now it has come into hands of the Central Government.

Sir, these Bills which have been introduced, be passed. But my first question is as to by which time the elections are likely to be held under Panchayati Raj system. Bihar was bifurcated during the year 2000 and Jharkhand became a separate State. Since bifurcation, elections have been held in Bihar for two times whereas there has been no elections in Jharkhand even once. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey ji was saying so in his speech that thirty-five years have elapsed. Sometimes the case was in the High Court and sometimes it was in the Supreme Court. It has been very hectic in this way. Now, it has been cleared by the Supreme Court. Given the fact that this Bill itself has come in Monsoon season for being carried through, I would like to ask specifically as to by when the elections, which were contemplated to be held in June, Monsoon, are going to be held. This is my question No. 1. Sir, the second question relates to the withholding of funds allocated to Bihar during the 10th, 11th, and 12th Finance Commission. Bihar get its due share in 1995-96 of the tenth Finance Commission when the present Prime Minister used to be Finance Minister and Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao was the premier. On the bifurcation of Bihar, the emerged State Jharkhand also got its due share. But during the years 1996-97, 1997-

98, 1998-99, 1999-2000. Sh. Yashwant Sinha was Finance Minister and it was he who withheld the funds of the 10th Finance commission allocated by it to Bihar. He was replaced by Sh. Jashwant Singh during the year 2000-2001. ...*(Interruptions)* Jashwant Singh said no share. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen to me please. You please listen.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): You are mentioning the name of Yashwant Sinha ji ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Who decided the share of Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)* Who was the Finance Minister then? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: There was no Panchayat there at that time ...*(Interruptions)* When our NDA took over the regime of Government here elections were held there. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANASH PRASAD SINGH: No Panchayat was there, when Shri Yashwant Sinha was Finance Minister, Panchayat came there when Jashwant Singh took over. ...*(Interruptions)* You please find out. ...*(Interruptions)*. Who will be held accountable for 1500 crores of rupees is the due of Jharkhand State and 1500 crores of rupees of Bihar State during the Tenth Finance Commission, Eleventh Finance Commission, Twelfth Finance Commission. When will Jharkhand State get the funds it has been denied over a period of years' on account of withhold ding of funds due to it! This is my question No. 2 ...*(Interruptions)*. By when elections will be held and by when the payment of the outstanding amount of Rs. 1500 crores will be made? Perhaps responsible for cutting into the funds allocated by the Eleventh Finance Commission, Twelfth Finance Commission to these States are sitting on the opposition side now. They had withheld the release of funds which were due and we had raised the question then also. Shri Yashwant Sinha said that we had already raised the question six times earlier. I said not just for six times but we shall continue to raise the question as long as My

State is deprived of its due share. Money was not paid. Thus, Bihar and Jharkhand were deprived of their due share. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, this Bill which has been introduced...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You please point to the present regime.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That is what I am doing. After all its is they who now have to pay the amount to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore in question. It is they who are in power now, not you people. So, it is they who have to pay.

Sir, there is a provision for Gram Sabha in section 243 of the Constitution. The Prime Minister has called for people's participation without which Naxalism cannot be eradicated. So, in the question No. 3, I would like to say something specifically to the hon. Minister that meetings of Gram Sabha should be held mandatory and participation of Members should be there and all decisions be taken therein like in the meeting of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies which are almost unavoidable with meetings their specifications such as Monsoon Session, Budget Seccession and Winter Session. Only employment guarantee is being harped on and it is getting faults, it is a kind of loot. If the meetings of Gram Sabha are held, everything will be crystal clear. As the hon. Members come to the House here, similarly, the members of Gram Sabha will come to these meetings. The meetings of Gram Sabha are not held there and that is why the State Government gets failed in implementing the schemes of the Government of India. My question No. 3 is that the meetings of Gram Sabha should be held like the meetings of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. The Gram Sabha is not meant for Jharkhand only. The Gram Sabha should also have rights like Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and its meetings should also be held like them compulsorily. If this kind of provision is made in the country, it will be good for the country. The meetings of the Gram Sabha should not be on the papers only and there should not be fake and false. If the meetings of the Gram Sabha are

compulsorily held, Gram Sabha will be proving to be panacea for all diseases and above all. A decentralized system under the Panchayati Raj was central to the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Yashwant Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, L.N. Singhvi Committee and Dilip Singh Bhuria Committee. Such a decentralized must consist of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, Gram Sabha. Article 243 of the Constitution of India provides for Gram Sabha. Its meeting should be held compulsorily. All disclosure pertaining to the employment guarantee should be made. But Panchayati Raj System is yet to come about there. My fourth question is this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time. You may please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: 24 districts of Jharkhand fall in this very schedule area. What will happen to the Panchayati Raj System in these areas? My specific question is that there are such 13 tribal areas where majority population is tribal. What will happen to PISA. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is your last question.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Lastly, there are 34 lakh elected representatives all over the country. They are members now. The head of the Panchayati Raj System are the Sarpanchs, they are gram Pradhans, there are members of Zila Parishad. When all these people say that salaries and allowance of M.P.s and M.L.A.s are to be stepped up and there is hue and cry all over. The same thing has also been raised here. I would like to raise a question of salaries and allowances of those 34 lakhs elected representatives. Measures should be taken in that

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

direction and something should be done in consultation with the States, only then the Panchayati Raj system will be strengthened and the dreams of Gandhiji, hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Lohias concept, Chaukhambaraj and Jai Prakash Narayan, Mahatma Gandhi and Prime Minister will be materialized as envisaged in the Panchayati Raj Act and Gram Swaraj Act of India. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, if we want to expand and spread democracy, the people of this country must be entrusted with more power. In order to empower the people, we need to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system. There is provision of a three tier Panchayat but even after so many years, the State of Jharkhand could not hold panchayat elections. The two major political parties, BJP and Congress had the responsibility to conduct elections but they did not perform their duties well. There was another major problem that plagued the State from time to time — no Government could continue for a long period due to horse trading and frequent interruptions. Ministers were changed, the party in power was toppled and the Government ceased to function properly. Therefore regular panchayat elections could not be held in Jharkhand.

Now we have the opportunity. This is the time when election can be conducted and the people of the SC/ST communities, downtrodden, backward people can be empowered; can be given their due. So much more is required in this State. Poor people are suffering, they are exploited as a result of which Naxalism is spreading its tentacles. The common man is confused. He does not know what to do, he does not know how to have two square meals a day. This impacts the policies of the central Government. The tenth and the eleventh Finance Commission have allocated enough funds for the development of the underdeveloped, tribal areas but the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

money is not being spent in the right direction. Jharkhand is a State rich in minerals and forest products. But the huge natural resources are being looted and plundered. This is happening because the administration has become entirely dependent on the bureaucracy which actually dictates terms. In these areas, the tenets of democracy are almost absent so the bureaucrats are having a free hand. Their power must be curbed and the poor, helpless people must be given the right to shape their own destiny. This is the time, this is the moment — we should all unanimously decide to hold Panchayat elections in Jharkhand as we all know that its 'better late than never'.

Therefore, Sir, we must grab this opportunity and pass this Bill so that democracy can be strengthened in the State of Jharkhand and decentralization of power can be brought about. With these few words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Bill moved hon. Minister, Shri C.P. Joshi. The contents of the Bill are well known to us and hon. Members have also deliberated upon the necessity of having this amendment and passing this Bill.

It is no doubt a fact that panchayat elections could not be held there due to various litigations pending in courts of law. It was pending not only in the High Court of Jharkhand but also in the Supreme Court of India. It was pending and hence elections could not held. However, hon. Minister has brought the amending Bill here and there is no doubt that it will be passed very soon. But I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that, having passed this Bill, as soon as possible, elections should be held in the State. At present, we are having Governor's rule there and hence the hon. Minister has brought this Bill to the House. He should take all precautions to hold elections as soon as possible because for the last 32

years, we have not had panchayat elections there. There are reasons for it as has been mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons. There are different reasons for not holding elections. However, the hon. Minister has got an opportunity for it and the House will certainly approve this Bill very soon.

So, on behalf of my Party, I only appeal that the Government should see that elections are held as soon as possible. Similarly, it has been pointed out by the hon. Member, who was the Minister for Rural Development. But unfortunately, Panchayat Raj Department was not under him. He is a very learned man. Every time when he speaks on any Bill, he speaks a lot having vast experience at his disposal. However, it has to be seen as to how the recommendations of the 11th, 12th and 13th Commissions can be implemented. Where have the funds gone? This point should be addressed by the hon. Minister when he would reply to the debate. If he is unable to reply straightaway, he should inform the House later on.

With these words, I support the Bill and I once again thank him that he has brought the Bill. He should see to it that elections are being held as soon as possible.

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly obliged to all hon. Members for speaking regarding strengthening of Panchayati Raj System. It is true that amendment was made in the part-ix of the Constitution to strengthen the Panchayat. The PESA Act was implemented in the year 1996 and this subject was conferred upon the State. Now, the hon. Members have said that Panchayat is a State subject in the Constitution. It was expected from the States that they would devolve the power but unfortunately, the States which were to devolve the powers particularly in the context of PESA Act, could not devolve the power and the our visualization regarding strengthening of Panchayati Raj system could not be fulfilled.

The hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to

request all the hon. Members having their own party's Governments in their respective States to take decision in connection with handing identified over 29 subjects to the Panchayats.

Sir, States have right to take decision in this matter. Union Government can only give advice in the matter. I would like to express my gratitude to the hon'ble Members for this thing that all of them have expressed their concern in this regard and Prof. Saheb our hon'ble Member has also expressed his concern in a jolly way. He has said that States are not getting funds as per the recommendation of our Finance Commission because there is a pre-requisite to get such funds. If States do not have panchayats, they cannot get funds from the Finance Commission. That is why Jharkhand could not get any funds due to non existence of Panchayats, there be it ninth, tenth or eleventh Finance Commission.

Sir, we are fortunate that 13th Finance commission has submitted its recommendations. After the passage of the said Bill, Jharkhand will become eligible to get the funds. Therefore, I would like to assure you that our Government is committed to hold elections there as early as possible. As the hon'ble Member has mentioned that we will speak to the hon'ble Governor and try to get elections held there as early as possible so that elected representatives could get their right to which they are entitled.

Sir, I am glad to say that our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi Ji has initiated this thing. Today, we have had the opportunity on a account of that thing that a committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to properly implement the PESA Act because of Governor's rule being in force there. I would expect the support of hon'ble Members in modifying panchayat laws in the State of Jharkhand as per PESA Act. Our concept is that we would like to ensure participation of people falling under the PESA Act by decentralizing the power and also address some issues related to left wing extremism. It is such an opportunity that we would like to avail and take advantages of the same by making efforts to address all the issues.

[Dr. C.P. Joshi]

Sir, I would certainly like to submit that it is the responsibility of the State to strengthen Panchayati Raj system. Gram panchayats lack dedicated staff at present. There is only one Gram Sabha for each of the two lakh fifty thousand panchayats. Seventy Six thousand panchayats have buildings. There are fifty thousand Panchayats in the States like U.P. and there are only eight thousand posts of Gram Sevaks. If we really want to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system. We will have to ask the State Governments afresh that there should be dedicated staff at the Gram panchayat level including Gram Sevaks we would like to have a Panchayat Development Officer having the qualification of MBA or graduation in Agriculture. So that decentralization of power could be strengthened by providing the right to panchayat developments to such a person.

Sir, I am very happy to say that an outlay of approximately Rs. 40 thousand crores has been made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Out of this, we are providing 6 percent amount under the fund. Function and functionaries Union Government has no scheme to construct any pond as the hon'ble Member was mentioning. Government of India is not giving any direction in the matter. State Governments are issuing such directions. It's unfortunate that such directions are being issued by the State Governments. If it is so, even then Gram Sabha has the right to check that. We want third tier of governance like that of State and Government of India so that we could strengthen it, participate in it, materialize the dream of Rajiv Gandhi.

I would like to submit that we can not address the problems of people without decentralizing the power. Therefore, be it MPs or MLAs it is our duty to strengthen the hands of elected representatives of Panchayat in order to help solve the people's problems.

Sir, on this occasion I once again pay my gratitude to the hon'ble Members because they have expressed

their views in this regard and keeping in view their feelings would like to assure them that Panchayat Election is Jharkhand will be held soon. I will also request to the hon'ble Governor to modify the laws of PESA regarding Panchayati Raj. With these words I expect all or you to give your support in passing the Bill.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jharkhand is rested on the trident of Lord Shiva. Everywhere delimitation is there but is not there in Jharkhand because seats of tribals are decreasing and the whole country has acknowledged the fact. You have just mentioned in your Statement that Panchayat elections could not be held there because of High Court and Supreme Court. The Government wanted to hold Panchayat elections there in the year 2001.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put only one specific question to the hon'ble Minister that "Lamhon Ne Khata Ki Aur Sadiyon Ne Saza Payee". What wrong the poor, backward people have done, better late than never? Today, you have an opportunity. Election could not be held there due to court. I totally disagree with what Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has said about 11th and 12th Finance commission. You don't hold the Panchayat elections, no Government will give funds to the States but if elections were not held there due to the court order. Mr. Minister you must be aware of that?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to ask a specific question from the Minister whether the Government will release the funds if 11th and 12th Finance Commission which is lying blocked on account of not holding elections because of the court orders and whether justice will be done to those down trodden backward tribals we talk about. What is the view of the Government in this regard?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, passage and reconciliation of budget is a process and I can not change that process. According to the provision of the budget reconciliation of the budget is done at the end of that year. CAG prepares its report, So, I can't comment

on that. First installment has been released with regard to 13th Finance Commission. We will hold elections there as soon as possible so that the whole funds from the 13th Finance Commission could be given to Jharkhand. I would like to assure you in this regard. Your Party Members have also remained Ministers. I don't want to say anything about the past, reconciliation has been done about the budget and that particular funds are non lapsable amount, resulting in reconciliation of funds and I am not in a position to comment on that. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said about the elections that they will be held soon. ...*(Interruptions)* This will not be delayed. You need not worry about it. We will hold the elections very soon and will fix the elections dates after consulting the Governor.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): You can hold Panchayat election in Jharkhand but in Maharashtra there is a question, about division of panchayat. The Gram Panchayat which is in shabbily supplied area has been categorised as non-tribal, while it is in tribal area. My suggestion is that if panchayats falling in tribal area are divided they should be categorised as tribal only.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act, 2001, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Illegal mining in various States

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this House will now take up the Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 on illegal mining in various States. I may inform the Members that petitions pertaining to illegal mining in certain States are pending in the Supreme Court. As per established practice, any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law is generally not discussed on the floor of the House. Hon. Speaker has allowed the discussion on the matter in view of the seriousness of the matter. I would like to urge upon the House to ensure that nothing is said during the debate which may prejudice the course of justice in any manner.

I would also urge upon the hon. Members to discuss the matter in an orderly and peaceful manner and keep the standard of the debate high.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir we have been demanding for a discussion under Rule 193 not only on the illegal mining in the past, but also the problem that we faced in regard to the National Mineral Policy. In 2008, the Government of India had announced the National Mineral Policy and before that we had the National Mineral Policy, 1993, after when in 1991, the Government of India adopted the policy of economic liberalization. The opening up of iron-ore mines, particularly the illegal mining is a real problem in

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

our country involving crores and crores of money. When the New Mineral Policy was announced by the Government of India, when in 1996 the FDI to the extent of 50 per cent was allowed and subsequently in 2006, the FDI to the extent of 100 per cent was allowed, then, many multi-national companies and private companies started mining spread over five or six States where there is an abundant deposit of iron-ore. The export of iron-ore was also started. In the year 2003-04, it was only 12 million tonnes. It increased in the year 2009-10. From 12 million tonnes, it increased to 128 million tonnes. In the year 2009-10, the total production of iron-ore in our country was 217 million tonnes. Out of the 217 million tonnes, a quantity of 128 million tonnes was exported from our country. The internal consumption for our steel plants, sponge-iron plants and the mini steel plants was only 85 million tonnes.

Why has export increased to such an extent? It is because there was a demand from China. China started importing the iron-ore from our country. In the past, we have seen that Japan used to import iron-ore. They constructed the railway line. The KK Line was constructed by the Japanese only to take iron-ore from Bailadila to their country, Japan. We have 23 billion tonnes of deposit of iron-ore. The finest iron-ore is available in our country, that too in the State of Karnataka and that too in the Bellary area. We have 23 billion tonnes of iron-ore in our country whereas China has 46 billion tonnes, double than what we have in our country. In spite of that, China is importing the iron-ore from our country and keeping its deposits in tact. It is not utilising or exploiting its own deposits.

Why has export increased? Today, you will be surprised to know that the per-tonne production cost in our country is Rs.350 plus the transportation cost. What is the international price? At what price is China buying the iron-ore from our country?

China is paying more than Rs. 6,000 per tonne. You can see the difference between the production cost in our

country and the international price of iron ore. About 60 per cent of iron ore is being exported to China and Japan. These are the two countries which imports majority of iron ore from our country and about 60 per cent of it is from illegal mining. You cannot differentiate between legal mining and illegal mining. The leave was granted with approval from the Central Government and so the Central Government cannot shirk its responsibility by saying that they do not know anything about illegal mining.

Sir, illegal mining is going on in our country for more than two decades and it is increasing enormously every year. The Central Government cannot shirk its responsibility because the approval is given by the Central Government. All the rules and regulations are being violated blatantly by the lease holder. Our environment is damaged, ecology is damaged, wildlife is endangered, the Forest Rights Act is being violated and more than one lakh hectare of forest land has been diverted for mining purposes. Shri Jairam Ramesh was sitting here a little while ago, but he has left now. The Forest Conservation Act has been relaxed to allow the plunder and loot of this scarce commodity.

Sir, I remember in 1986, when Shri Vasant Sathe was the Steel Minister, I asked a question as to how much of iron ore we are exporting, how much we are earning out of it and how much we are spending for import of steel. The expenditure incurred by us for import of steel is more than double the amount that we earn out of exporting iron ore. So, why can we not utilise our iron ore which is the finest in the world, with 75 per cent magnetite content, that is available in Bellary area of Karnataka. Why can we not utilise that?

Our projection of steel production at the end of the 11th Five-year Plan is 117 million tonnes. What are we producing today? It is not more than 65 million tonnes of steel. It is the lowest whereas China is producing more than 500 million tonnes of steel. With the way it is being exported, I am afraid whether we will be able to achieve the target of 117 million tonnes or even 100 million tonnes of steel at the end of the 11th Plan. Today we are

producing only 65 million tonnes. India is a very big country with a population of 115 crores. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter of fact. I am stating the facts. Don't divert me. ...*(Interruptions)* All are our friends.

Sir, you will be surprised to know the cases of illegal mining in different States. It is not only confined to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh but it is spread over five-six States like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): In Jharkhand, you have seen how a former Chief Minister could earn more than Rs. 4000 crore within 22 months. He was the Chief Minister for 22 months. You know it better. Why do you want that I should mention the name of the former Chief Minister?

Illegal mining is there in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha. Jharkhand is my neighbouring State and my district was once a part of Bihar. You see, Purulia was a part of Bihar. There were 3178 illegal mining cases in Rajasthan, 8370 in Maharashtra, 7570 in Andhra Pradesh, 1687 in Karnataka - it is less Anant Kumar ji - and 1068 cases in Chhattisgarh against whom no action has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)* In Odisha, 60 per cent of the mines are illegal mines. That was inquired by a Committee, CEC, which was constituted by the Supreme Court, and they identified that at least 60 per cent of iron ore and coal-mines are illegal. So the problem is also enormous in the State of Odisha.

The problem is this. How is this money being utilised? The money involved in illegal mining is thousand and thousand crores of rupees. The royalty received by the Government is pittance. According to a report, the royalty should not be less than Rs. 8000 crore but the

Government received a pittance. This money is utilised in the elections to get the candidates elected in the State Assembly. It was done in the last State Assembly elections in the State of Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh also. Once I demanded that this House should discuss seriously about electoral reforms. We never discussed how money power is playing the role. It will be very difficult for the common man, for the middle class, for the poor to contest election, if in an Assembly election Rs. 40 crore or Rs. 45 crore is spent. In the State of Tamil Nadu, Rs. 40 crore was spent in a by-election in the Assembly election. I remember, when I contested for the first time in 1971 for Assembly elections, I spent only a few thousands of rupees. Now, crores and crores of rupees are spent.

Last year I suggested and I tabled an amendment on the Finance Bill that 'let a corpus fund be created; the funding by the companies to the political parties should be banned; and they should contribute to the corpus fund. There should be a State Funding of elections. If the State Funding of election is introduced, then the influence of money power and the role of the money coming out of the illegal mining and other sources can also be curbed'...*(Interruptions)* You do not understand.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): He is originally from Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am an Indian. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He represents Bengal, now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, now, I come to the State of Karnataka. We have seen in our country how a State Government was destabilized because of this illegal mining. Mr. Devegowda will be able to tell us. When there was a JD(S) and BJP combine Government in Karnataka in 2007, the Lokayukta was appointed to inquire into all aspects of illegal mining in the State of Karnataka. The Lokayukta had identified, at least, 60 such illegal mines in the State of Karnataka. Similarly, CCF had identified a number of illegal mines in the State of Odisha. There are some illegal mines, which are continuing for the last 15 to 20 years. Even after their lease period is expired, the lease is not cancelled and the illegal mines are continuing without any lease ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, there are five ports through which the illegal iron ore is being exported. I do not know what the Shipping Ministry is doing, whether they are facilitating the export of iron ore. They have other works to look after and not to see how to stop the export of illegal iron ore! Without paying any royalty, the iron ore is being exported.

What is the condition of workers in these mines? How much do they get? It is not more than Rs. 100. No labour laws are being followed in these illegal mines. Labourers are being exploited.

What happened in Belakari Port in Karnataka? ...*(Interruptions)* Is it in Karnataka, Ananth Kumarji? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please address the chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, 35 lakh tonnes of iron ore was seized. It was reported to the Lokayukta.

The Conservator of Forests seized 35 lakh metric tonnes of iron ore. Just imagine what should be the price, the value of that iron ore. Mr. Handique is my good friend. He knows it. It vanished. Sir, 35 lakh metric tonnes of iron ore was to be transported, to be exported and that was seized, and the entire quantity of 35 lakh metric tonnes of iron ore had come from illegal mining.

There is a company, Obulapuram Mining Company. It is in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Politics has strange bed fellows. This company is getting help and assistance and is being promoted by the Karnataka Government as well as Andhra Pradesh Government. After the former Chief Minister YSR, after him only, the CBI inquiry was instituted or ordered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. So, both the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Karnataka Government are aiding and helping this company.

How meteoric rise this company has achieved; starting from zero, how much wealth, property, money it has amassed! It is millions and millions and thousands and thousands of crores. How could they amass so much money? Was the Central Government not aware of this? Till date it was sleeping. Suddenly, it woke up and felt that a new law should be there to replace the earlier one, the 1950 regulatory law. They never thought that there should be a strict regulatory law to be enforced when the mining sector was opened before the multinational and private companies in 2006 and in 1993 when the new Mineral Policy was announced and adopted by this Government. They did not feel the necessity at that time.

They were allowed to loot and plunder the wealth of this country. They amassed huge wealth. Why was the Central Government sleeping? I have seen today in the newspaper that the Prime Minister has constituted an Inquiry Commission and the Chairman of that Commission would be a retired judge, not a Minister but a retired judge. This has come after so many years, after two decades, after allowing these people to loot and plunder the wealth of the nation. This wealth belongs to the people of our country. Why the Government of India remained silent? Why is the CBI inquiry now? I do not know why the Government of Karnataka is objecting to allow the CBI to inquire into all these aspects.

17.00 hrs.

Why are they objecting to this? I have seen the Chief Minister of Karnataka being helpless; I have seen tears in his eyes. He was so helpless and he was with tears

in his eyes. The whole nation has seen such a helpless Chief Minister. The Party is also helpless. The two brothers — I should not mention the names — have the blessings of — whom should I say? There was a contest in the General Election which was called a 'contest of *Bahu* and *Beti* in Bellary' and the '*Bahu*' was elected and the '*Beti*' was defeated.

We have been demanding that the CBI should enquire into the entire gamut of this corruption. This is a humongous corruption since Independence, even more than the 2G spectrum corruption scam. Every year thousands and thousands of crores of rupees are being drained. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have seen so many cases of corruption and scam in this country. But a corruption like this illegal mining is nowhere near them. There is a need to curb this illegal mining, these illegal activities which corrupt the system and destabilize our parliamentary system also. There is a need for nationalization of these iron ore mines. If Shrimati Indira Gandhi could nationalize the coal mines in 1972, what is the difficulty that you are stating Mr. Handique that it is not possible to nationalize the iron ore mines?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have made your point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Minister, unless you nationalize these mines, you will not be able to curb the illegal mining, you will not be able to control these people. So, there is a need for nationalization of the entire iron ore mining sector. The CBI should enquire into such a humongous corruption and crime that has been perpetuated in the iron ore mining sector.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this illegal mining is a very is a very important matter. *[Translation]* Illegal mining is a very important matter illegal mining is going on in undeveloped and backward areas and States.

17.04 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

It is like we have called out red carpet for domestic and foreign companies and allowed them of mine illegally in the name of development in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. 150 backward districts of the country lie in these States. 86 per cent districts in Jharkhand, 94 percent districts Chhattisgarh and 90 per cent districts Odisha are backward. Only 5-6 per cent employment is being provided by the State Government in mining sector in Odisha. In Chhattisgarh it is 10 per cent and in Jharkhand it is 13% and in Karnataka it is 7.8%. you can see that people are in very bad condition in their States. Basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, food security are not provided to people. If we are earning a nominal income for mining then why are we doing it. It is being done for the benefit of few people, companies and capitalists so that they can make fast bucks. The people involved in illegal mining are exploiting the State by joining her hands with local Government and are pushing the state towards backwardness.

Chhattisgarh is a backward area of the country. The people of the State hoped for development when it was constituted. 40.5% people here are below poverty live. Drinking water is not available 40% people of Corba belt and infant mortality death rate is very high. 30% people of Sarguja in Chhattisgarh are getting drinking water and electricity. There is a huge reservoir of bauxite in Chhattisgarh. A company named Sterlite has taken many mines of bauxite but thousands of trucks and 4-5 racks are transporting goods not from its factory in Chhattisgarh but the factory situated in my area. This is completely illegal and the Government is not getting any revenue. MPs and other persons from the State have raised this matter and it was also published in many newspapers. The collusion between Sterlite company and the State Government needs to be looked into. Illegal mining and transportation and smuggling of bauxite from mines belonging to other is being done in broad dry light in Chhattisgarh every day.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Who allotted mines to Sterlite.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: I do not know who allotted them mines. I am talking about a things which have happened over the last two - four years. Government would have allotted mines to them according to law. I do not want to talk about that. The MPs would fell what is happening there today. I know that grievances of those people, as to how Sterlite company is illegally transporting without pay any revenue. I request my friends from BJP to pay attention towards this and help in raising the income of the State. So that this capital can be used for the development of the State. I would like to mention a fact about Jharkhand. Jharkhand was formed in 2000 and a decade has passed. People had hoped for speedy development in Jharkhand. Issues like Panchayati Raj decentralisation of power, granting rights to the poor tribals, down trodden and backward people and right of women were being discussed here.

A decade has passed and there is no sign of development in villages there. One year before I reach to parliament, I got a chance to visit Jharkhand a year ago before I came to Parliament. I had to go there in relation to some work of my party. I visited several villages and looked for myself the arrangement for drinking water supply of electricity and other things. More than 44 per cent people are below poverty line. Iron ore scandal worth 4000 crore rupees of the State are living has been unearthed and the issued has been raised in Parliament. Several names have cropped in connection with this scam and newspapers have reported that they have money deposited in foreign banks. The whole country has come to know about it. Iron are worth thousands of crores of rupees is going on but we are sitting idle and not doing anything about it. I would like to talk about Odisha after Jharkhand.

Odisha is famous in this regard. The issue of illegal mining of coal worth thousands of crores of rupees was raised in the Legislative Assembly and the entire opposition sat on dharan before the statue of Gandhiji in

protest. *...(Interruptions)* The State Government is not paying any attention towards this. Something people from left and BJP too extent their support. We are not talking about principles here. We are talking about illegal mining and the MLAs would definitely lodge their protest in this regard, it is not about sitting on dharna together. It is about illegal mining I raised this issue in Parliament and I would like the attention of hon. Minister in this regard that Burbill is a place in the tribal district of Kyanjhar which is rich in iron ores and businessmen are carrying out illegal mining of iron ores there at a large scale and looting the country. I raised the issue of scandal worth Rs. 4000 crores there and I have sought CBI enquiry into the matter. Hon. Minister has replied that enquiry was conducted into the matter by sending IBN there but no one knows what action was taken afterwards. Why is the State Government not willing to order CBI enquiry. The State Government has set up a vigilance committee and the committee has banned illegal mining which was going on at 125 places and 8 officers have been suspended but what about the main culprits? I am saying that two main people who were involved in illegal mining *...(Interruptions)* There two *...(Interruptions)* These two great persons might become chief Minister *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhakta Charan Das, please address the Chair. If you argue like that, there would not be any debate. Please try to understand this. Please address the Chair and do not talk like that.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Our colleagues are interested in participating in this discussion see how they are interested while listening to my speech on exploitation through illegal mining and looting the property of tribal people of Odisha. [Translation] You would see that illegal mining is going on at a large scale in the State and the Government of Odisha has signed several MOUs. We have high infant mortality rate, large number of BPL families and there is widespread poverty. You can go and see the situation in Vyonjhar, Valahardi and Koraput which have so mines but the people there are extremely

poor and the Government of Odisha is signing more and more MOUs. Union Government but is has not paid any heed to their instructions.

The State Government is totally ignoring all the issues, environment act, forest and the forest right act. The State Government has not been paying any attention to the Union Government instructions. Instead it the State Government is holding the Union Government responsible for impeding the development of the State and neglecting it. I come from a poverty ridden area of the State. I also want development for my district. I hope for inclusive development there where everybody my work with dignity and move on the path of progress. It is not appropriate to sign an MoU blindly. When in 2004, Odisha Mining Corporation had signed an MoU with the Vedanta Company, what was the need to lay the foundation stone by the Vedanta Refinery beneath the Niyamgiri Reserve Forest a year ago? What was the interest of Chief Minister of the State in laying the foundation stone? The Chief Minister of the State in also a person under democracy set up and he is also bound to go by the law of the land. He has violated the law by laying the foundation stone in the Reserve Forest. Why has no clarification been sought from him so far? I had raised the issue in the Environment and Forest consultative committee. *[English]* Under what law, under what Forest Act do you permit a Chief Minister or a Government to lay the foundation stone of such against factory which is creating noise pollution every time and causing problems to the human and animal population in the forest? *[Translation]* The company has not given any licence, permission and even environment clearance so far. The Ministry of Environment and Forest had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Saxena to probe the role of the State Government. Four to five people went to the forest area in Niyamgiri by a taxi on their own expenses and met the people there. They said that Dongria tribals had the right on Niyamgiri hills. Niyamgiri has been hailed by Niyam kings for centuries hence they should be given community rights under the Forest Right Act. But the State Government has not given them this so far. I have apprised the House of

their victimisation. I, therefore, would not like to reiterate that. I would like to submit that the Government should work for the actual Industrial and economic development by amending its decision. If it is not corrected, then how the State will develop.

Sir, the first and foremost time is that illegal mining is being carried on in Karnataka on large scale. Justice Mr. Hegde, Lokayukta has commented and the Chief Minister has admitted in the assembly itself that 33,96,126 metric tonne and 71,27,957 metric tonne illegal mining transportation been carried on during the last two years viz 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Just have a glimpse that Rs. 2500 crore has been estimated. You will also have a glimpse that it has taken place only in the Beligari Port. But not only the illegal transportation of good is being carried on only from the Beligari Port but the other ports Mangalore port, Karwar Port, Chennai Port, Kakinada Port, Goa Port and several other Ports are also there where illegal transportation of goods is being carried on from the ports or Karnataka State. Illegal export of Iron ore is being carried on from at least eight to ten ports there. Mr. Chairman, you consider all these things you will find that illegal trade of it least ten thousand crore rupees has been carried on from there *...(Interruptions)** I would not like to go into the mistry of people involved therein. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: In illegal trade of seven to eight million tonne was carried on during the year. *...(Interruptions)* Alright leave alone the name but a scam has been committed. *...(Interruptions)* C.C. Report, Report of three member committee constituted by the Andhra Pradesh Government, letter of DFO go to prove that illegal transportation of 1500 to 2000 truck load is taking place in a day.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other Members of your Party of speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAKAT CHARAN DAS: Those who are involved in this trading. *...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not mention the names. It will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...***[Translation]*

SHRI BHAKAT CHARAN DAS: Why have they not been arrested by the Government so far despite there being non-bailable warrants against them? The House should know the reasons as to why they have not been arrested so far. There was a temple in this very Bellary Mine. Why the members of Bharatiya Janta Party? Who had once divided the whole country in two parts in the name of Hindutva are silent on the destruction of an ancient temple? *...(Interruptions)* We too are your brothers. This thing has spread in the whole country and people know about it as to how they destroyed the 400 years old temple, a heritage of Indian culture in their greed for property and money.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are yet three more speakers from your party to speak. Therefore, you conclude your speech.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI BHAKAT CHARAN DAS: Sir, I don't want to say much on this issue of illegal trading be it illegal trading of Karnataka or illegal trading of Odisha. *...(Interruptions)*

Not recorded.[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 25 minutes. Please conclude your speech. There are other Members to speak.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI BHAKAT CHARAN DAS: But it is a fact that the manner in which natural resources are being plundered through illegal mining in the country today, it has been pushing the areas being thus plundered way behind in the race of development. I urge upon the Government to recommend CBI probe in Odisha and Karnataka so that the people may come to know the truth. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the whole House is debating on the issue of illegal mining. Just a while ago, my predecessor Shri Basu Deb Acharia mentioned about daughter-in-law and daughter. Daughter-in-law win the election from Bellary but she migrated from there. She has announced the package of 35 thousand but not to speak/talk or 35 thousand people of Bellary have not got even 35 rupees. Our leader Sushma Ji, who was called as daughter lost the election there but she has been associated with the people there on every occasion of Mahalaxmi Pooja and has pioneered the path of development in Bellary.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like not like to raise the query about the problem nor I would like to say anything about the problem which has been brought to the notice of all by Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Bhakta Charan Das. What could be solution to this problem? There could have two solutions and both of them were presented by BJP. Our popular Chief Minister has also presented the solution. The Government there ordered a ban on the export of iron ore and there will be no export of Iron and from 10-15 parts of Karnataka. Our Chief Minister has made a request to the hon'ble Prime Minister in the NDC meeting that if the Government wants to check the illegal

mining in the country it will have to discontinue the export of iron-ore.

[English]

You can ban the export of iron ore. I do not understand why it is not done. My dear friend, the hon. Minister is here. He is bringing a Bill in the Rajya Sabha — an amendment Bill to the MMDR Act of 1957. That Amendment Bill pertains only to coal. It should have been a comprehensive Bill.

I also want to draw the attention of the hon. House to this. I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Mines. I also gave a report in 2004-05. There can be only two solutions - one is that whenever you allow iron ore mining and whenever you want to give a lease for iron ore mining, you should give it only for value added mining. It should not be for exports. The second is that there should be a ban on the exports. I request the hon. Minister and the Government of India that they should bring forward a new Bill to amend the MMDR Act of 1957 and it should have these two things — value addition and ban on exports.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQU): The Bill will be coming any day, hopefully during this Session.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Very good.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: On behalf of my leader, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj Ji, and on behalf of my Party, the BJP, in this august House, we welcome the move - if you are bringing an amendment to ban exports of iron ore and also value addition, while giving leases for iron ore mining. I am also assuring you and requesting my other colleagues, including Shri Devegowda, Shri Basudeb Acharia and our Congress friends, to pass this Bill unanimously in this House.

There is a demand from different sections of this House, from various hon. Members, that it should be

applicable to all the minerals, like coal, bauxite and various other minerals. I do not think the BJP has any problem in this regard. We are ready for value addition and ban on export. My friends in the Treasury Benches can raise questions but Sir, I feel that we should examine as to who is responsible for illegal mining, illegal transportation and illegal export.

If we go through the entire procedure, we all know that the State Government does only a clerical work. It proposes the mining lease but the sanction is given by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Mining Ministry of the Union Government after prospecting and after the reconnaissance, because the Indian Bureau of Mines is a technical wing of the Ministry of Mines. They have got the wherewithals. They know how much ore bearing that area has. Therefore, not only that, they give a mining plan also. They tell this much of mining should be done; and not more than that much ore should be removed. It is well within their supervision and the lease holders have to follow the mining plan.

Sir, I also want to bring to your notice that the State Government proposes and after the proposal the Mining Ministry of the Union Government and the IBM after doing all the due diligence, accord the sanction and permission. Afterwards, they give the mining plan also. Every year two other permissions from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and Pollution Control Board are also required. That means, three permissions are required out of which two are required from the Union Government. After that when the ore is excavated, it is transported. When it is transported, the ore will go to the port. My dear Sir, no port has a State Government official. The hon. Members who are raising questions here, are in a cuckoo's world thinking that their State Government officers are sitting at different ports. I may tell them that it is not the State Government officers but the officers of the Finance Ministry, the officers working under the Leader of this House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. They are sitting there as the Customs Officers. It is their duty to see whether the iron ore that reaches the port has to be allowed to get exported or not. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. The Minister will reply to it. I would request the Members to listen to the hon. Member. There should be no running commentary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Ananth Kumar says, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, illegal mining is going on unabated for the last ten years. I want to give some figures. In 2003-04, the permits given by the Union Government for the excavation of iron ore mining in Karnataka were 23.27 lakh metric tonnes; exports made - 45.76 lakh metric tonnes; and 20.49 lakh metric tonnes were transported illegally. In the next year of 2004-05, permits given were for 64.51 lakh metric tonnes; exports made - 116.91 lakh metric tonnes; and the difference was of 52.39 lakh metric tonnes. In 2005-06, permits were given for 92.99 lakh metric tonnes; exports of 114.71 lakh metric tonnes were made; so 21.71 lakh metric tonnes was illegal. Who were the Chief Ministers? The Chief Ministers were Shri S.M. Krishna and Shri Dharam Singh.

Why it happens? How an iron ore becomes illegal iron ore, that also I think this House should appreciate. Only in two ways an iron ore will become illegal iron ore. Firstly, if any miner excavates more than the mining plan from 'x' lease hold, then the extra quantity of the iron ore which is excavated becomes illegal iron ore. Secondly, if the Central Government and the State Government have given 100 hectares for mining and the miner does mining activity in 1000 hectare, then the remaining extent of the illegal mining becomes illegal iron ore. Who has to check this?... (Interruptions). Shall I tell you one thing? We have heard Shri Bhakta Charan Dasji with rapt attention. Sometimes truths are bitter. Please listen to them.

On being inquired about the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the State Government insofar as

detection and prevention of illegal mining is concerned, the Ministry of Mines stated that the regulation of mines minerals is the responsibility of the Central Government and conservation of minerals and protection of environment also. Hence framing of laws for prevention of illegal mining is in the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

In 2006-07, permits were given for 60.55 lakh metric tonnes; exports made were 108 lakh metric tonnes; and 47.44 lakh metric tonnes was illegally exported. In 2007-08, for 89.73 lakh metric tonnes permission was given; 147.34 lakh metric tonnes exports happened; and 57.61 lakh metric tonnes were illegally exported. Who was the hon. Chief Minister then? It was Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy. Shri Kumaraswamy is sitting here. I am only telling about the genesis of the menace. The menace is that in the last ten years lakhs of tonnes of illegal iron ore has been excavated and exported.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please co-operate with the Chair to conduct the proceedings of the House.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, in 2008-09 and in 2009-10, 71.72 lakh metric tonnes and 33.96 lakh metric tonnes of illegally mined iron ore was exported. Unfortunately, when this was happening, the State Government of Karnataka, led by Shri Yedurappa decided that the State Government will not give lease to companies if they are not ready for value addition. If they did not come out with a steel plant in the State, mining lease will not be given. Therefore, mining leases were given to companies like M/s Mittal Arcellers, M/s Kalyani Steel and M/s Bhusan Steel and such other companies which came ready to have a steel plant in the State of Karnataka. But such a decision was never taken in the earlier regimes. There was no decision of value addition in relation to giving mining leases. But they are accusing the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Sir, I would like to give some details here. The hon. Lok Ayukta of Karnataka investigated into the deals of mining lease between the period 2006 and 2008. He gave an interim report. In that interim report it was found,

not what Shri Basudev Acharia mentioned as 66 illegal mining leases, 99 mining leases were given. To whom were these mining leases given? (Not recorded) of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, area encroached 16.83. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar when they took the name of the Reddy Brothers, you raised objection and I expunged those names. But now you are raising some names and therefore, those names also will not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am ready to authenticate the papers ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give prior notice for that and get permission.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, my friends from the Congress should know that 22 of them belong to their party, they are MLAs from their party ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Generally you can say, but please do not mention names.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is they who participated in illegal mining activities according to the Lok Ayukta of Karnataka. What is their answer for that?

Sir, Shri Rahul Gandhi, the General Secretary of the Congress Party visited the State of Karnataka day before yesterday. He said that if anybody was found to be indulging in illegal mining, then they should be rejected. He is not present here today in the House. But Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is present here and I would like to ask both of them, do they reject those persons? They are sitting MLAs. They are sitting office bearers of the Congress party. If they vouchsafe their words, then let them be rejected by them ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, they are referring to couple of names of Ministers of our Government in the State of Karnataka. I would like

to tell them to go through the details; they should go through the documents. They should also know that the hon. Supreme Court had instituted a CBI enquiry against Obalapuram Mining Company. But, do they know that later the Supreme Court had to pass a Stay Order for M/s OMC? The CBI investigation could find nothing against them, whereas these are the kind of indictments, strictures and findings made by the Lok Ayukta regarding some of our friends.

Secondly, my friend, Shri Kumaraswamy, is here. As Shri Basudev Acharia and Shri Bhakta Charan Das said, we had an alliance with JD(S). We wanted to keep the Congress out. We wanted to give a non-Congress Government in Karnataka. Therefore, we gave support to him. What is the situation? I want to give comparative figures. You asked as to how many mining leases have been recommended and to what extent they were recommended. This is the question put by the hon. House. I respect this question and hence, I want to give the comparison.

During Shri S.M. Krishna's period, 1999-2004, 16 cases were recommended to the Government of India to the tune of 2048 hectares, that is, more than 5500 acres. During Shri Dharam Singh's period, 28.5.2004 to 2.2.2006, 42 cases were recommended. Then the JD(S) was supporting Dharam Singh. It was to the extent of 2964.29 hectares that is more than 6000 acres. During Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy's period, 2.2.2006 to 9.10.2007, 44 cases have been recommended to the tune of 8042.30 hectares. During our period, Shri Yeddurappa's period, 23 mining leases have been recommended to the tune of 991 hectares and they are all for value addition. There is nothing like stray leases. It is not only that.

My senior colleague, Shri Deve Gowda and Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy are here. On 6th October, 2007, we withdrew support to Kumaraswamy Government. In Karnataka Legislature, there are 224 MLAs. They had 40 MLAs and we had 79 plus five MLAs totalling 84 MLAs. I mean 79 MLAs of BJP and five MLAs of JD(U). We fought as an alliance. When we withdrew our support, from that moment, the Government became a minority

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Government. They lost the majority. They lost the moral and constitutional sanction to govern the State. At that time, they had given leases. In the last days of Kumaraswamy Government, they have given 22 leases.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. KUMARASWAMY (Bangalore Rural): Sir, if I have recommended anything when our Government was in minority, I will quit politics. ...(Interruptions) In the beginning itself, he told that it is a clerical job. ...(Interruptions) In the beginning itself, he told that the State Government recommendation issue is only a clerical job. The Central Government has to take a decision on whichever cases we recommend to them. That is the power or the decision of the Central Government. Recommendation is different and permission granted by the Central Government is different. In the beginning itself, he has told it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR Sir, my dear friend Shri Kumaraswamy has given a challenge ...(Interruptions) I am talking about the same thing. The honourable former Chief Minister of Karnataka and my hon. colleague, Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy has given a challenge. Now it is for me to accept. ...(Interruptions)

On 6th October a mining lease for Shri K. Venkatesh has been recommended by Shri Kumaraswamy's minority Government. To prove a point, on 5th October, he had recommended a lease to one Shri Ramesh Kumar, on 4th October he had recommended a lease to Shri Mohammed Imam Niyaji; on 5th October, he had recommended a lease to Shri Ramamurthy; on 5th October he had recommended a lease to Messrs. Banshankari Mining Corporation; on 4th October, he had recommended a lease to Shri M. Bavanna; on 5th October he had recommended a lease to Shri R.N. Ashok; on 5th October, he had recommended a lease to Mineral Enterprises. On the day when his Government became the minority Government, he recommended Shri Venkatesh for a lease.

Now, he has changed the stance? What is the stance is he taking now? He is taking the stance: "I can recommend, but it is up to the Union Government to decide." Of course, it is not in the hands of any State Government to accord the mining permission. The State Government can only recommend. My only question to the entire House, including Shri Kumaraswamy is this: When his Government became minority, why did he recommend? That is the question. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI H.D. KUMARASWAMY: After my Government became minority, if I had recommended even a single case, I will quit politics. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I am not going to disturb Shri Ananth Kumar. I am simply watching the proceedings. I would request Shri Kumaraswamy to be silent. When our turn comes, we will reply. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, please wind up. You have already taken a lot of time.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: There was so much of disturbance. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to wind up. Hon. Members, please maintain silence.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Till now I was speaking on what were the findings of Lokayukta Justice Santosh Hegde. These are the findings of Justice Santosh Hegde. They are interim findings.

To the credit of our Government in Karnataka led by Shri Yeddyurappa, I want to say that through a recent Government Order, the Karnataka Government has asked

the Lokayukta to investigate the cases not just up to 2008, but up to 2010. That is the decision of our Government in Karnataka.

They are raising the question: Why not the CBI? The basic question is: How are you using the CBI? How are you using the CBI in Gujarat? How are you using the CBI in Uttar Pradesh against Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav? How are you using the CBI in Bihar against Shri Lalu Prasad? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): This point about the Gujarat issue has already been answered by the hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. This House is fully aware of the fact that on the direction of the Supreme Court the CBI is investigating the case. It has been made clear. He is making a political speech forgetting everything. ...*(Interruptions)* They are making a political speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The question is that the hon. Supreme Court might have directed, but the CBI cannot be 'Congress Bureau of Investigation'. It cannot be. It is unfortunate. They are misusing the CBI against Ms. Jayalalitha in Tamil Nadu also. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the way they are misusing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to wind up. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir what is there to conclude? They are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: They are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ananth Kumar says.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Shri Ananth Kumar, you are casting aspersions on our Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ananth Kumar says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir he has been saying that our Government is misusing the CBI. He did cast an aspersion on the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court has directed the inquiry in the Gujarat case. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir I do not know why our hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is misleading the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Do not try to mislead the House. If you mislead the House, it is our duty to correct how the hon. Member is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir with regard to the use of CBI, our only anguish is that the Ruling Party, the Congress Party, cannot use the Central Bureau of Investigation for partisan and political purposes. ...*(Interruptions)* They are doing it in every State. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir I am concluding. The question is that the Karnataka Government decided that when there is a Lokayukta under the leadership of Justice Santosh Hegde, the most righteous former Justice of the hon. Supreme Court, his investigations will be more

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

credible as compared to the CBI. The CBI is manned by Officers who work under the behest of the UPA Government and the Congress Party. Therefore, I am once again, using all the energies at my command, I am telling you Sir that if they want to destabilize the Federal structure of India, if they want to use the Central Bureau of Investigation as a Congress Bureau of Investigation, the Bharatiya Janata Party or any non-Congress Party is not ready to support them. We are not with the CBI; we do not allow the CBI and we are ready for any other investigation. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I am winding up.

The Lokayukta gave an *interim* report. I quote:

"the hon. Lokayukta in his report has mentioned, the commissions and omissions of *...(Not recorded)* which have resulted in transportation of illegally-mined ore causing revenue loss to the State to the extent of Rs. 23,22,11,850."

18.00 hrs.

"By his commissions and omissions, ...* has committed misconduct and acted in a manner unbecoming of a public servant, of the class to which he belongs."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if he is a Member of this House, you cannot make allegations. The allegations cannot be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: These are the findings of the Lokayukta *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give prior notice. Then only you can make allegations. Even if he is a Member

of this House, you have to give prior notice. You have not given prior notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now Six of the Clock. We still have 15 hon. Members yet to speak because many Members belonging to other parties have not yet participated in the discussion. Therefore, if you all accept, we can extend the time of the House till the discussion is over.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SARJO (Machhilshahr): Mr. Chairman Sir, zero hour should be taken up first. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are all accepting it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the consent of the House, we are extending the time of the House till the discussion is over. Afterwards, Zero Hour will be taken up. Shri Ananth Kumar, please try to wind up

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am winding up. Before winding up, I want to submit that whatever I am quoting, they are not any Press clippings; they are not any allegations. They are the findings of the hon. Lokayukta, Karnataka. Therefore, I can definitely place them before you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The most unfortunate thing is that when ...* was the hon. Governor of Karnataka, instead of allowing the Lokayukta to proceed against the

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

then Chief Minister ... belonging to the Congress Party, after the Lokayukta's findings, he over-ruled the entire findings of those sections of the findings of the hon. Lokayukta and saved him. This is how even the Governor's Office is being misused in Karnataka. So, my only request to you and my only request to the entire House is this ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he is an hon. Member of this House. He makes an allegation against the Member of a House. It should be removed from the records ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am not making an allegation. I am only reading the excerpts from the Lokayukta's Report. It is from the Lokayukta's Report. So, when this is the Lokayukta Report, I can read it out from it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. If at all it is from any Report, you have to take prior permission to make any allegation.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): I would not take the names of those who are members of the House but he is a member of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to get permission from the Chair. Next, I call Shri H.D. Deve Gowda.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I have not yet completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Already, you have taken 45 minutes.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: My request on behalf of the Bharatiya Janata Party is this. The Bharatiya Janata Party-

led Government under the leader of Shri B.S. Yediyurappa in Karnataka has taken an exemplary decision to stop the illegal iron-ore mining. As our hon. Mining Minister knows, 25 per cent of mining comes from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh; 50 per cent comes from more than 10 States. In that, Karnataka is also one major State. We have taken a decision to ban the export and only given lease to value addition. When we have taken this exemplary decision, as has been assured by the hon. Minister Shri Handique, let him bring forward a comprehensive Bill to ban the export. Let him bring forward an exemplary and comprehensive Bill to accord permission on/y to value addition of mining. The Bharatiya Janata Party is going to support it. The BJP, per se, is against illegal iron-ore mining. It is the responsibility of the Union Government. Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Bhakta Charan Das have said that if at all there is a huge spurt in illegal iron-ore mining, it is in the last six years. I want to remind the hon. Ministers that in the last six years, it has been the UPA-I and II Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh and guided by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Therefore, it is their responsibility ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, it is their responsibility to stop the illegal iron ore mining. In that effort, we are with them, we are with the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri H.D. Devegowda will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Zero Hour' will be taken up after the discussion is over. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Till now the Member from your party spoke. Now the hon. former Prime Minister is going to speak. Please listen to him.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not disturb others while they were speaking. I watched the proceedings of the House silently. Now, the Chair has permitted to take up this issue of illegal mining, not legal mining.

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

Sir, I do not know the definition of 'illegal mining', but I think legal mining is the mining which is undertaken with proper permission obtained from both the Central and State Governments.

18.07 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Sir, the issue here is about illegal mining.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, illegal mining is the issue that is being discussed in this august House now. So, raising, trading and export etc. will be debated at a later stage by me. Now, illegal mining issue is not just about the loot of the country's finest mineral wealth, destruction of precious reserve forests, violation of FEMA, violation of environment laws, loss of revenue and threat to national security, but it also shows the worst phase till date of business and State nexus by which one can get totally unaccountable, bending every law on the statute book in this country, if you enjoy the patronage of the State and Central Governments.

Sir, I am not going to take the names of anybody. I will only answer about Shri Kumaraswamy. I do not want to take the names of anybody. It is not proper for us to take the names of those people who are not in the House.

The second point is about how a family of three brothers who hail from Bellary, two of them Ministers in Karnataka and the Chairman of a Board and an MLA and another business partner, holding a Cabinet portfolio in Karnataka, enjoying close business ties with the scion till a short while ago, with the powers that be in the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh, is able to plunder mineral wealth, abuse political power, subjugate the law and order machinery and convert the administrative machinery of a district as Minister in-charge in mere

private cartel to raise a personal fortune running into thousands of crores of rupees from mere bankruptcy in tainted chit funds business in 2003 to this date.

Several print media and the electronic media have raised this issue; they have published; and the country has seen it. Not only the Members of this House, but the whole country has seen it. I must congratulate; I must compliment those papers. At least, I would like to mention, Sir, with your kind permission, that Minister to Collector have all come to the aid of Rs. 3000 crore mining party. I am not going to mention the names.

This is the photo published(Interruptions) I know my responsibility. If you want to take the name of 'X' 'Y' 'Z' including the Central Government Finance Minister, all our present sitting Ministers, Yes, you have got a right. But I have got a right to quote, what has appeared in the newspapers. It is not a yellow journal; it is a standard newspaper which has got its own reputation. Everybody very anxiously look to 'Walk and Talk' by the editor. I know this. That is why, I do not want to go beyond this. There are other papers, other magazines which I do not want to quote.

The second point is this. The mines are owned only in Andhra Pradesh by them and as alleged in a host of revision petitions pending with the Central Ministry of Mines from the year 2007 with meticulous documents which on bare perusal show that the transfer and allotment of mines were blatant act of favoritism and were based on a false and forged documentation. But the State of Andhra Pradesh, which has initiated last year a CBI probe, which is again stayed by the High Court, in earlier dispensation, robustly defended the illegalities and the Central Ministry of Mines in no anxiety to hear and dispose of writ petitions or grant stay, the loot went on unabated by those who never should have got the lease in the first place and who now are claiming to be as pure as gold. I have no words much more than this.

The Tourism and Revenue Minister in Karnataka Government and their colleague and business associate,

who is the Health Minister in the State Government, are directly responsible for running a parallel Government in the mining district of Karnataka, notably in Bellary. Several national newspapers, such as the *Indian Express*, and national news channels like *CNN-IBN*, *Times Now* and *Headlines Today* have done extensive stories, not one day, on illegal mining in Karnataka and the direct complicity of these Ministers with stunning and disturbing visual evidence which the whole nation has witnessed. The country's mineral wealth is being plundered mercilessly and a parallel Government is being run which has been the focus of the series of exposes both in the print and the electronic media. However, the State Government and the ruling party leadership is turning a blind eye to all this and is in a denial mode.

The illegal mining has been described as the crime of the century by Karnataka Lokayukta. It is not me; it is the Lokayukta who said it. I am not telling the name of the person as to who is heading it.

The illegal mining has been described as the crime of the century by the Karnataka Lokayukta. I do not want to take his name. He is a former Judge of the Supreme Court of highest credibility. He was persuaded by the BJP Chief and stalwart — he is a Member and our senior leader, Shri L.K. Advani — to take back his resignation, which he tendered out of frustration and anger against the State Government, which not only refused to act, kept the first report for nearly two years but also penalised the various officials who were working on the direction of the Lokayukta who were able to catch and unearth the racket in Karnataka ports relating to seizure of 5 lakh tonnes of illegally mined ore, which vanished from Bilkere Port. Due to rain, all those 5 lakh tonnes ore seized vanished.

Sir, the charge-sheet is here. I would just read it out. It says: "The seizure of 8,05,999.83 million tonnes unlawfully transported and illegally stored iron ore in Bilkere Port *vide* dated so and so..."

There are minor ports and there are major ports.

Some of the ports are directly under the control of the State Government. The mining and ore is the Concurrent subject. The major ores are like granite, manganese, iron ore and so on and so forth. I would come to the point and discuss about the figures quoted at an appropriate time.

This is the charge-sheet, FIR given by the officer, whose jurisdiction is the Bilkere Port area. It is a minor port and not a major port. I do not want to read all this as it would take time. There is a saga of illegal mining particularly in Bellary and reserved forests of Andhra Pradesh. The Karnataka border is a saga of abuse of ministerial office and complete collusion of the State Administration in the illegal mining activities. The present Revenue and Tourism Minister of Karnataka entered into the business of chit fund and real estate and was near bankrupt in the year 2003; and the RBI had cancelled their licence. It is then, with the help of the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh — I am sorry to say that he is no more now — on learning that there is no mining lease legally available in Karnataka, they started ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Ananthapur): At that time you were there in the Government along with the BJP. What were you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I know. I would tell you ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Devegowdaji.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Only what Shri Devegowdaji is speaking is going on record. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, they started acquiring mining leases in the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh by getting into a questionable deal. They were able to get mining leases awarded in favour of their companies. I would quote those companies now where they are actually the partners. I would bring all those things.

They got mining leases awarded in favour of the companies, in a blatant act of favouritism and violation of the law and against which several cases were filed by aggrieved parties but to no avail as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh solidly stood behind them due to political clout they enjoyed.

Now, who has referred it to the CBI? It is the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is not me. Where, when, why — all those things are not concerned ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. No interruption please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I welcome it. They have awarded mines solely on the representation that they have a capital to put up a steel plant and carry out a value addition, and only excess quantities they will export, whereas not a single gram of iron ore till date has been used for any value addition by the two Bellary Ministers, and every single gram of iron ore has been exported to China and other countries.

Sir, it is an open cast mining, and the transportation cost is hardly Rs. 300 per tonne, there is staggering profit of round about Rs. 5,000 on every tonne made on the export carried out from the mines awarded in the name of value addition. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, I had made an extempore speech in the very same House as the Prime Minister. It is because the time is short. Otherwise, I know I can quote several instances. When the JD(S) Government came in power in the State of Karnataka, the administration took a quick decision on illegal mining activities and illegal transportation of ore going on in Karnataka.

Sir, hitherto my senior leader, Ananth Kumar Ji was telling about Mr. Kumaraswamy that he has allowed all these things. Yes, I said there is no need to debate on this issue now. I will take up that issue. This is Mr. Kumaraswamy's Forest Minister writing to Mr. Kumaraswamy on 6.3.2006. ...(Interruptions) Please hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? He is a senior Member. Please do not interrupt like this.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I know it. I would not have raised this. Since he has said, he has taken that issue, I am saying this. The hon. Leader is sitting here. I do not want to take the names of anybody. That is why, I was very cautious. When he has taken that, I told Mr. Kumaraswamy to keep quiet. Let him have his say. I am here to answer. When was the Government formed? What do they speak? I do not know. I had answered to all your points when Mr. Somnath Chatterjee presided here. That might have been my last speech in the previous Lok Sabha, Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

Ananth Kumar Ji, you have got vast experience. I did not want to speak when you had on the floor. Mr. Kumaraswamy, the ex-Chief Minister on 21.7.2006 had written a letter covering all the aspects, that is, the Planning Commission has constituted a high level Committee to review the National Mineral Policy and recommended amendments to the Mines and Mineral

Development Regulation Act, 1957. He has written everything, value addition vis-a-vis export and reserving areas for State exploitation because you know one of the State-owned organizations in Chikmagalur area allotted Kudremukh. Sir, that is a big issue. I do not want to discuss it now. Who was responsible? He knows it and I know it.

Then, the Central Government is to exercise powers of the State Government in case of delays ...*(Interruptions)*

That is why, I do not want to take the names ...*(Interruptions)* Then, there is monopoly for a few over large areas.

Sir, he has written about the actions, exports and details on captive mining -all these things in detail to the hon. Prime Minister on 21.7.2006. ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to the MoU issue if the land issue was taken for discussion today morning. I would have said on the MoU was signed and how things are going on in Karnataka. I would have proved in this august House these things. ...*(Interruptions)*

When you have given all these things, did I make any complaint? Fortunately, Shri Kumaraswamy is here. ...*(Interruptions)* How much money has been spent in that constituency not only by this group but the other group? It is about Rs. 30,000 crore. That is not the issue now.

Who is Anjaneya, the co-accused? Who is the co-accused? Shri Sadananda Gowda is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Anjaneya is a co-accused when Sunkulamma Devi temple was demolished. The FIR is in my hands. This temple of Sunkulamma Devi was built about 400 years ago. For the benefit of this august House I am just going to show the actual document. ...*(Interruptions)* Please hear me. They want to build Ram Temple. But here, this temple was constructed by the tribal people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will produce all the pictures. These are not taken by me. They are of the

Committee which has been constituted which has taken these pictures. These are the steps to go to the temple. The British Survey Report of 1896 is in my hands. It was published then. This is the puja place where the deity is there. All these things are not my creation. It is not my creation. ...*(Interruptions)* The Affidavit filed by the Bellary brothers is here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you cannot behave like this. He is a senior Member. Please listen to him. Sir, you please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I only want to ask the hon. Minister one thing. Today you have constituted a Commission of Inquiry to go into these matters. Is it to pre-empt our discussion. Why was it done? I will tell you.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has nothing to do with this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming to that. Please listen.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I am asking you. When I wanted to raise this issue in the previous Session your goodself was in the hospital.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: I was ill.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am not going to say any motive. You were in the hospital. Today, separately the Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to an inquiry in an inter-disciplinary team under this Central Bureau of Investigation to go into the irregularities in mining operations. This is the reply that you have sent to me. Under that discussion under Rule 193 you have sent this reply to me. In that reply, it is stated:

"The State Lokayukta submitted his Report to State Government in December, 2008. The State Government has submitted a compliance report covering all aspects included in the hon. Lokay: a's

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

Report to the hon. Lokayukta on 9.7.2009. Action Taken Report is at Annexure I. The matter is followed up with the State Government."

It is your own reply.

Sir, I would just like to ask your goodself one thing. Because the provocative stance is taken by the Central Government on the issue, there has been a visible action on the ground against illegal mining during the year 2009. The State Government detected 41,578 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals out of which it lodged 989 FIRs and 5,016 court cases. Shri Ananth Kumar, I am giving credit to Karnataka Government of BJP. The State Government further collected Rs. 7,256 lakh as fine from the illegal miners. The State Government also suspended 4,809 mines and cancelled 38 leases. This Action Taken Report is given by the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka.

The Special Task Force conducted a second round of inspection from 17.4.10 to 27.4.10. They inspected 67 mines and found a series of violations in 18 mines, which were suspended. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is doing a very good job. The State Government was advised to include the representatives of the Railways, the Ports and the Customs in the State Empowered Coordination Committee, being equal stakeholders in curbing illegal mining. May I ask you, Sir, whether any representative from the Railways, the Ports and the Customs has been included in that so-called Empowered Coordination Committee, which your goodself has suggested? Had that been the case, I would not have opened my mouth. Why? There are five ports. I would mention just few ports — Kakinada Port. Vizag Port and Krishnapatnam Port.

Who is the exporter? It is OMC, OMC and OMC. ...*(Interruptions)* The Sports Minister has already said that if you want to take documents, you can get them under the Right to Information Act. ...*(Interruptions)* You have got that right. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: MP from Andhra Pradesh is here. This issue concerns Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It is not related to Andhra Pradesh Government; it is related to Karnataka Government alone. What is the export? What exactly was loaded on to the vessel, to the ship? What was the load and what was actually transferred? What is the mode of transportation? It was the railway rakes. How many times rakes were passing through from Bellary to Kakinada, Vizag or Krishnapattinam and what exactly were the railway rakes filled up with? Is it a one-time movement, two times, or ten times? What has been loaded into the vessel at the port is a matter ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, the hon. Member has quoted the Lokayukta. There were more than 4,000 lorries — the Lokayukata Report is there (first report) — and there were nine check-posts, but nowhere, the Lokayukta says, was there anybody to check them. The permits were fabricated. They were duplicated - the seal and everything else.

Sir, some of my friends are not responsible, I know, but internally, they are feeling bad. It pricks one's conscience because it is national wealth. It is not my wealth, it is not your wealth, but it is the nation's wealth. You said that the mines should be nationalized. I wholeheartedly accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Devegowdaji, the Chair does not want to interrupt you. How much more time do you want?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I agree with you, Sir. Recently, the Global Investors Meet was held in Karnataka. I can give you the book that has been circulated to all of us. The highest bidder for a steel plant

— the lady is not here — is the wife of one of the Ministers. She was the highest bidder, not even Mittal.

If somebody is going to be rich, why should it not be a Karnataka man? If that money has been earned legally, I shall garland him. We can all collectively felicitate him. I have no problem; I have no hesitation.

I have got highest respect to the Leader of the Opposition.

Sir, why am I telling all this? When we were in Janata Party, I was the only one person who has appeared before the Lokayukta. What has been acted upon in the Karnataka Government? After the first Lokayukta Bill was passed and the present Sikkim Governor was appointed as the Lokayukta, he was the top person, I appeared before him. I bow my head to the law of the land. The only Minister who appeared before the Lokayukta is Devegowda. I have not questioned anybody. Your goodself was one of the General Secretaries of the Janata Party. I do not want to say anything more.

I will tell you what the problem in Karnataka today is. There is a political power struggle and naturally that struggle has to be sorted out by the top leaders. I do not find any fault with it. During the power struggle, at that time, some of the officers who have been transferred by the Chief Minister in one month, which was a courageous decision, came back afterwards and things are going on as they were earlier; as it is, things are going on.

I would like to tell you, Sir, the total quantum of loss to the States and the Centre is to the tune of Rs.5000 crore. It goes on vessel from 'x' port to 'y' port of a different country. For the same cargo they give one more invoice and they move it to another country. In that country the same thing is done and then it goes to China where they sell it at say 150 dollars something which got 10 to 15 dollars in India. Who is to enquire into all these things? Can this Commission of Inquiry do it?

Manmohan Singhji is one of the honest Prime Ministers. Finance Minister is a person who is working hard to solve all the conflicts inside the House and take the House forward. I am watching. I have no regret for this. He is struggling today. Is it possible? Please tell me." Kumaraswamy has constituted the same Commission of Inquiry which was refused by all of us. What is it you have said? "In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 16 of 1952) the Government of India today constituted a Commission of Inquiry." This was done by Kumaraswamy himself.

Former Chief Justice of a State High Court, he worked in two States, the Bhat Commission, there is nothing to hide. It is an open document. All those people tried to heckle down Kumaraswamy for Rs.150 crore corruption charges. Our leader has come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Devegowdaji, please try to conclude now.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I normally never try to consume the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you want?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will close in another ten minutes.

Your good self have tried your best to see that the party issue is solved. I honestly compliment. Today by this notification what the Government of India wants to do is, the same Commission of Inquiry was constituted by Kumaraswamy and nobody who has made charges on the floor of the House and against the Chief Minister, against the Forest Minister, against the Home Minister. And hon. Leader of the Opposition came and told them to withdraw that case. I have got all the papers. It is a piece of advice. It is up to them. I do not want to question their fighting nature. They came to the Supreme Court and filed a petition asking the matter to be referred to the CBI. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, what has happened in the Supreme Court? They have quietly withdrawn, and the

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

Supreme Court said, "If you want, you go and fight in Karnataka High Court." We have no problem.

The issue today is about the Commission of Inquiry. Commission of Inquiry is not an answer for nearly more than Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000 crore has been looted. What has been looted is not an answer. A Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to enquire into this affair. It is not anybody who has indulged in this. It is some people - whether it is from JD(S), BJP or the Congress - I am not bothered. I am not at all worried on that. There is a talk of nationalisation. But for what? Again, where are they going to invest Rs. 50,000 crore? The whole iron ore is going to be nationalised and demarcated to this company, with which they are capable enough to build a steel plant today. It is not Mr. Mittal who has quoted like that nor any other person who has quoted like that.

I would only request the hon. Prime Minister to discuss this matter in the Cabinet. Hon. Prime Minister was here. This Commission of Inquiry is a useless eyewash. This country's wealth, national wealth, is going to be looted by a few individuals.

With these words, I would like to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the hon. Members, we have exceeded the time allotted for this discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to speak. You please take your seat. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions). *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not try to speak without the consent of the Chair.

Now, I call Shri Shailendra Kumar.

All other Speakers, please take five minutes. We have to take 'Zero Hour' also after the conclusion of this discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the issue raised under Rule 193 by Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Prabodh Panda regarding illegal mining in various States of the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are many speakers, those who want to lay the speeches on the Table, they may do so

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumaraswamy Ji, you are not allowed. I have allowed a Member. I have given time to a Member. A Member is on his legs. He is speaking. Please understand that a Member is speaking. Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the countrymen have a common right on the mineral heritage gifted by nature. Today 28055 cases of illegal mining have come to light across the country. Out of them, the most important are pertaining to major minerals and the number of their cases is 2496 and a fine of Rs. 39667.91 lakh has been recovered for the same during the period 2006 and 2010. 4179 FIR's have been lodged and 1,42,778 vehicles have been impounded. The State Government realises royalty for minerals. If it is viewed in national perspective, the country have incurred

a revenue loss on account of illegal mining of minerals. If a tax of Rs. 3700 per tonne is levied on export of the minerals, the Union Government and the State Government will earn huge amount. Discussion has been held on Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 at times but right now elaborate discussion under Rule 193 is going on this issue. Both the Union and the State Governments are responsible for it. Indian Bureau of mines has constituted an eight member task force. This task force has inspected 106 mines and as a result of it mining activities have been suspended in 60 mines. A group of minister on illegal mining has been constituted under the chairmanship of hon. Finance Minister. Various hon. Members have talked about Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh but I would not like to go into details.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the illegal mining of sand taking place in the Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Sand is transported illegally through lakhs of tractor trollies. There is no check on it which causing heavy loss of revenue to the Government. The hills of Mirzapur and Chunar in Uttar Pradesh which were heritage of natural resources and maintaining ecology and environment of this area have been totally devastated. It is a matter of probe. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It has all happened during their regime. Who was Minister of Mines in your Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak. We have no time for that.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Illegal mining of that stone have taken place from that area. The Union Minister of Environment and Forest should get the entire issue probed. ...*(Interruptions)* How these stones were transported and how these stones have been used there ...*(Interruptions)* Land of adjoining area of the rivers is subsiding due to mining of sand from the Yamuna river

on large scale. We are at time & badly Shaken by this thing as to how the nature is being toyed with. It is a matter of concern. These sand mafia, mining mafia extort money in the name of royalty. The Government is not getting any money. Illegal recovery of Rs. One thousand or fifteen hundred per truck is being made. I am not talking about the entire country, but it is taking place in our State, Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, loss of Rs. 150 crore was suffered during their regime ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I remember that sand lease, mining lease, boat lease, fishing lease was granted to the Mallah, Bind, Nishad people during the regime of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav being inherited profession of these people. If it is viewed contrary to this today, and mining mafia is active in the entire Uttar Pradesh. It is a matter of probe and must be gone into ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: ...*(Interruptions)* Etawah ...*(Interruptions)* Members of a family were in the possession of all leases ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak like this. The Members is not yielding. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Our forest area is in danger due to mining and even the habitats of wild life are becoming extinct. Our environment is getting imbalanced. It is a major threat. Toying With the nature is a matter of probe.

Sir, I would like to submit that when it comes to Uttar Pradesh. God knows what strikes many of our hon'ble Members that they tend to be on their toes. No one can conceal the reality. In today's situation it can be seen that thousands of trees have been felled in the name of Statues parks in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* It has immensely harmed the environment. I would like it to be

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

probed ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court has duly issued a notice to the Ministry of Environment and Forests to explain as to on whose permission the trees have been felled.

A full-fledged inquiry should be set up to go into it. We are hearing about giving 26 per cent profit to the mining Companies. Atleast 25 per cent profit should also be provided to the local residents especially the tribals who are dwelling in that area and they have their own traditional work. All the people have a right on the natural resources it does not mean that ...* only mafia may get benefit. All Citizens have equal right on the natural resources. With these words, I conclude. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take 'Zero Hour' also. But please wait for some more time.

**SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): It is of grave concern that illegal mining is gradually growing up all over the country. On December 7, 2009 the minister of Mines himself admitted in Rajya Sabha that instances of illegal mining of minerals have come into the notice of the Government in various parts of the country. As per Government report during the year 2009 the State Government have detected 58294 cases of illegal mining of major/minor minerals involving an area of 8267,469 Hec; 1409 FIR(s) have been lodged, 7306 numbers of court cases have been filed, out of which 5759 cases have been decided and a total of Rs. 105.06 crores has been collected as fine. This is just a very small part of the huge amount with regard to illegal mining.

There is central coordination-cum-empowered committee to discuss various issue related to the mining sector including illegal mining and measures to prevent, detect and control it. What is it? As per the information

* Not recorded.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

received, 10 State Governments including A.P., Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka and West Bengal have also set up State level coordination-cum-empowered committee.

India Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force for conducting inspection. It conducted only two rounds of inspections in about 173 mines in 5 States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh and found various violations in 78 mines and suspended operations there. But in spite of that, illegal mining is growing up.

As a result of such illegal mining Government is loosing crores of rupees. According to a Senior Government officer the Central Government suffers an annual loss of Rs.1800 crores annually on account of illegal coal mining by thousands of coal mafia that operate in the country. In cases of illegal iron ore mining Karnataka Government has detected 3027 cases which involves seizure of 3.05 lakh metric tones of ore/minerals. Lokayukta N. Santosh Hegde of Karnataka said that at least 47 lakh tonnes of iron ore was transported illegally during the year 2007-08 from Karnataka. Opposition leader of Karnataka Assembly claims that out of the total iron ore exported, 70% is done without valid permit. It causes huge losses of Government exchequer amounting to cores of rupees. The so called Bellary Scan is worth mentioning here.

The Rajasthan Government is under the scanner of the Ministry of Environment and Forest for its inability to control illegal mining in the Aravali Hills despite a Supreme Court order to this effect. According to a recent report of the Director of Mines 52 mines continue to function in the Aravali Hills despite a April 2005 Supreme Court order restricting mining in the area.

Extortion by Maoist from various quarters including the mining sector might be contributing to their funding. The survey report of second administrative reforms commission recommended setting up of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell. The Central Government in consultation with the State Government

should come forward to prevent any nexus between naxalite extremists and forest contractors, transporters and illegal mining operators. Even it is seen that money from illegal mining has been spent in election for winning a candidate. This is particularly seen in recent Karnataka and A.P. Assembly election. Such things must be stopped. If needed election code of conduct should also be changed to prevent use of such illegal money for election. The role of the Central Industrial Security Force should also be relooked. In some cases it is seen that Central Government security personnel are helping the operators engaged in such illegal mining for lump sum money.

Illegal mining is also causing environment pollution severely. The mining activities is covered under Provision of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is also regulated under the Provision of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 but there is clear violation of such acts in case of illegal mining causing serious health hazards. Worst affected of such illegal mining are the tribals people.

The Central Government now tells that it is going to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to empower the State Government to take action against illegal mining. But the Union Government can not shirk its responsibility. What the Central Government is proposing in Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2008 is to give coal block to private sectors. It will certainly hamper the national interest and in speculative market it will encourage illegal mining.

Hence I demand that Central Government should take the main responsibility of curbing the illegal mining. It must not give the coal block or mineral resources to private sectors, who are more concerned with profit rather than national interest. So the Central Government to change its policy on mining and should not allowing private companies to loot the resources and export them. The Central Government is, in fact also encouraging the multi nationals to operate in this field. It will be highly detrimental to our national interest.

In cases where illegal mining activities are established, those mines should be nationalized. The Central Government must stop export of iron ore till a review is conducted of the current mining and minerals policy. I demand that recently happened illegal mining activities and illegal export of iron ore from Karnataka be handed over to the CBI for investigation. The Government should initiate probe by CBI and published a paper to show how many politicians or man of high profile are associated directly or indirectly with such illegal mining activities. At the same time the Central Government should frame out a mechanism in consultation with the State Government to stop such illegal mining activities by strengthening the coordination-cum-empowered committee.

*SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): This issue of illegal mining across the country is one of the important subject and needs to be discussed in detail and a solution has to be found immediately. Certainly the negative impact of mining on environment is beyond one's imagination, the nefarious activities of mining mafia across the country is damaging the country's wealth and environment and nearly 1.65 lakh hectares of forest land are looted by mafia activities, by the corporate-political groups are indeed disturbing.

The experts have warned that if we allow the mining activities to continue at the present rate, it will create large scale migration of the people and create ecological imbalance. Most of the mining area are locality of livelihood of Tribal people and they need to be displaced and in turn they may join hands with outfits like Naxalities, Maoists etc. This fact has to be seriously considered while arriving at certain decisions with regard to illegal mining.

As per the reports that appeared in news papers nearly 15,000 illegal mines are functioning across the country whereas the official licensed owners are only 8700. This shows to what extent the illegal mining activities are going on in the country. This is done by the Government in collusion with the illegal mining mafia for

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

the past 25 to 30 years. Mining has resulted in destruction of forests, water resources and poses great threat to human habitats. It is well known that mining has never been eco-friendly, rather the toxic byproducts of mining creates pollution and acute health problems.

You might have read in newspapers that since last two months the whole Karnataka is with the issue of "Illegal Mining". Karnataka has got richest and largest quantities of Iron ore in the country and it accounts for 74% Magnetite and 11% Hematite ore. Since 2003-04 to 2009-10, the permitted mining has gone up from 25.25 lakh tons to 60.71 lakh tons whereas the iron ore export has gone from 45.76 lakh tons to 131.99 lakh tons. This show that during this period so much illegal mining has been done and exported by Karnataka.

Now the question is who is responsible for this large scale illegal mining and certainly without hesitation, we can say that it has been done in collusion with the mining mafia at the blessings of the then Governments i.e. Cong (I) and JD(S). Now, the Cong(I) people in Karnataka, as they are fish out of water, taking up this issue and are on the streets for the faults of their own.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that the then ruling Government in Karnataka i.e. Cong(I) and JD(S) cooperated for looting the iron ore of the State taking farms from private companies and persons. Not even a single mining was given to the value added productions or Governmental undertaking in Karnataka. VISL and Kudremukh are the Government undertakings and Zindal and Mukund two private companies who manufacture iron and steel are not given a single inch of mining land and only private parties are given why? They have to answer. This show the collusion of mining mafia with the Cong(I) and JD(S) in Karnataka.

Now, the present BJP Government led by Yeddyurappaji has decided to ban the export of iron ore and only mining should be done for value added productions thereby lakhs of employment will be created

and unemployed youths will get job. The mining will remain for several years and automatically the value of iron and steel in India market will come down.

Hence, a mining policy by the Centre is the need of the hour. The illegal mining should be completely stopped and the mining export should be completely stopped and the mining mafia should be punished thereby the wealth of the country can be saved.

*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mines and Mineral resources in our country are major natural resources, the extraction of which has been center of focus leading to socio-political unrest there days.

Going by the contribution of these mining activities and mines industries contribution to GDP of the nation, it is very meager. Just 2% is its contribution to the GDP. But it is an admitted fact that the kind of socio-political unrest it has bred and breeding till now is enormous.

An organization, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) made a thorough study on this subject, it has gone into deep study on the issue of mining in different States of the country. The report presented a horrifying picture of the devastation brought about by legal and illegal mining in the country. It has pointed out that in the first four and half decades of the independence, mining had displaced about two and half crore people and that not even 25% of them had been relocated and rehabilitated.

The report disclosed another strange fact. It calculated that for every one percent mining sectors contribution to the country's GDP the activity displaced three to four times more people than all development projects put together. The report also stated that increase in mining activity in recent years had led to an increase in the diversion of forest land.

1.64 lakh Hectare Forest land diversion: It is quite disheartening to note that an estimated 1.64 lakhs hectares of forest land has already been diverted for

*Speech was laid on the Table.

mining in the country Iron ore mining in India used upto 77 million tones of water in 2005-06 which is enough to meet the daily water needs of more than three million people. Mining of major minerals generated about 1.84 billion tones of waste in 2006, most of which has not been disposed of properly.

Coal is the main culprit: Every tonne of coal extracted generates three to four tones of waste. The report also points out that air and water pollution is also on the rise in the mining hotspot.

According to Sanjay Basu Mulick of the Ranchi based Bindrai Institute of Research Study and Action (BIRSA) and the Jharkhand Mines Area Coordination Committee (JMACC), the spread of Maoist extremism in many parts of the country is the result of this large-scale ravaging of natural resources. This plunder is leading to growing conflicts in India's mining zones and informal estimates are that nearly 60 percent of the country's mineral-rich districts are under the influence of Maoist activity, he says.

Mineral resources are non-reproducible and therefore, the duration for which they can be exploited is limited and the return from mining dwindle as the best quality ores and the most accessible strains are exhausted.

The difficulty is that in most cases, mining, which requires-"extracting" the resource, is destructive of the environment in which it occurs. Large swatch of land has to be excavated. If the area has forests, they have to be cleared. If it is inhabited, the local population has to be relocated and rehabilitated. If water is required for mining purposes, local water sources must be drained. And if the process of mining releases toxic material, ecological and human damage through pollution of various kinds will occur unless efforts are made to collect those materials and put them to use or they are disposed of safely.

It is nobody's case that no mining should occur. The case is clearly for restricting the extent of mining, keeping in mind the common good and taking into account immediate and long-term costs and returns. In fact, almost everybody swears by certain principles.

Ecological sensitive areas should not be mined. Deforestation should be kept to a minimum. Compensation, relocation and rehabilitation must be organized in ways that are fair. And pollution should be minimal after abatement.

It is at the backdrop of this scenario the UPA Government at last realized and sooner or later it has decided to bring a new law on Mines and Minerals activities. It has at last realized that Indian Mining Sector requires some cleaning up and course correction. The result is M.M.D.R., Bill-2010 (Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Bill). According to one source of information, there are about 2496 illegal minings for major minerals and a whopping 28055 illegal mines for minor minerals. This being the case still the coal and mines ministers seek fewer regulations in order to boost the economy over the next ten years.

But, the Forest Ministry rightly points out that in the zeal of achieving economic goals, the deforestation is not justified. It has reservations against extensive coal minings sacrificing prime forests. This is the reason why MoEF, wants to impose stringent regulations on coal mines blocks and its allotments. In this connection, it has brought in the concept of 'go and no go zones' where the minings to be monitored. This resulted in stiff resistance by Coal Ministry. This has led to furore within UPA Government and the companies that seek benefits from minings in no go zones. MoEF has been under severe criticism which is highly deplorable. According to me the Forest Minister is reported to have stood his ground against the other Ministers initially he seems increasingly pushed to a corner following PMO intervention. But MoEF reportedly said it is only trying to balance conservation and development. Responding to the concerns of Ministry of Mines and Coal, it is ironical that PMO has to pressurize MoEF to loosen its knot.

Following this, it is reported that responding the concerns of Mines and Coal Ministries, Principal Secretary to PM., has written to MoEF saying the PMO does not agree with the definition of no go areas. In a subsequent

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

meeting called by PMO, the Coal Minister asked MoEF to allow mining in another 30% areas. Its argument was that 'No-go-areas' could be a breeding ground for naxalism. If this is the face, the PM owes an explanation.

Why, I am raising these all points is to convey my apprehension. If this is the conflicting reality, how can we expect good from this new law on minings?

According to me this proposed law should ensure three important aspects:—

- (1) Illegal mining
- (2) Preservation of forest and environment
- (3) Export of ores and value added production indigenously.

The objective of this law to achieve the above aspects broadly. The PMO should realize that it is not the absence of mining in forest areas that breeds Naxalism in the country, indiscriminate and exploitative mining wins supports of Naxalities in tribal areas. At present, an estimated 1.64 lakhs hectares of forest lands has been diverted for mining.

If the purpose of this new law is aimed at setting three things right, it is a progressive piece of legislation. Otherwise, it will prove to be an exercise encouraging and promoting investors and corporates at the cost of forest, people, water and other natural resources for future generation.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country has been called a golden sparrow and this golden sparrow abounds in natural resources including minerals. Our hon. Members have raised the issue of illegal mining in the whole country. I do not want to criticize any Government but this illegal mining is causing revenue loss to the country and the States. Therefore, illegal mining should be banned. An hon. Member has just said

that there has been illegal mining on large scale during the regime of Bahujan Samaj Party. I would like to say during the regime of Samajwadi Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Only Dr. Bali Ram's submission would go on record. When you were speaking, I did not allow him.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: As our friend said that there had been theft of revenue. Revenue amounting to Rs. 699 crore was earned in the year 2002 during their regime. But when the Bahujan Samaj Party came to power in the year 2000, it earned a revenue of Rs. 823 crore with in a short span because all mafia was there during their regime. Instead of the Government, they would extort money, thereby causing revenue loss to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Be it any Government today. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Let him speak. What you are saying is not going on record. Why are you wasting your time? You are a leader. Please do not disturb.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friends are levelling the false charges. Whatever royalty is being given during our regime, it is adequately being given to the State Government and no illegal mining is taking place. So far as other States are concerned, I would like to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you disturbing the House

like this? Nothing other than Dr. Baliram is going on record. You are wasting your time and energy.

(Interruptions)...*

DR. BALIRAM: Sir, they want to interrupt so that we are not able to put-forth our views properly.

Sir, I am not merely restricted to talking about Uttar Pradesh, but I would like to say that minerals are available in the entire country. I would like to mention about Visakhapatnam. Iron ore is extracted from mines in Visakhapatnam in abundance.

19.00 hrs.

Two hundred tonne iron is produced from iron ore by the people of that area. Its iron filings is exported to Japan. Two thousand lakh tonnage good quality of steel is produced from the iron filing by Japan, which is treated as throw away and it is the largest exporter of steel in the world today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that the Government should pay attention to bring our country at number one position in steel export. There are rich natural resources in our country. There is need to check scams and illegal mining taking place in our country at every cost. By doing so the country will be prosperous while making progress and there could be number one position of ours in the world. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Sir, we see today how hon. Members from different political parties are showing their concern over this very important subject of illegal mining being discussed under Rule 193 in the House. So much so, an hon. Member from the State of West Bengal referred to our former late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when he said that mining should also be nationalized as banks were nationalized by her. I just

wanted to remind him that when she had nationalized the banks, they called her a witch. That, of course, is besides the point. It is good at least that it is better late than never, they have realized what the then Government or the Congress Party has done for the country.

Sir, I just wanted to bring to the notice of the House through you the fact that by illegal mining who suffer the most are the poor people living in the fringes of the society. The poor people who are living in the fringes have to suffer because they cannot manage two square meals a day; they are not getting health benefits. They cannot send their children to school. A little child, when he or she is sick, it is at that point of time that the father has to enter these illegal mining areas, known as the *khadans* without any safety measure. He does not have a safety helmet; he does not have lights. All he has is a bird in a cage. If the bird dies on entering the *khadan*, then that gives him an indication that the oxygen in the area is too low to survive. Many times we have come across news that these poor people living in the fringes have lost their lives while attempting to enter these *khadans*. But they are being forced to do so because these poor people are not able to run their families. They do not have any work. Who is making them do such things? The *mafias*, the musclemen are the people who are forcing them to do such things.

Many hon. Members have been referring to illegal mining in different parts of the country, I would like to refer to my State of West Bengal, particularly of Asansol sub-Division in the district of Burdwan. It is so rampant in the area that the national highway running through these areas are in such a precarious State that any day a big calamity can take place there. The roads might collapse because there is no governance in the State of West Bengal. We know that in areas where mining takes place, those areas would have to be filled with sand and water to take proper precaution so that the roads do not cave in. The areas like Jamuria, Hirapur, Raniganj in the Asansol Sub-Division of West Bengal is totally controlled by the *mafias* backed by the ruling CPI(M) over there. They allow these *mafias* to lift coal in thousands of tonnes by sending these poor people living in the fringes of the

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar]

society. They are made to work throughout the day and night, particularly during the night to cut coal illegally and then such persons have to carry them on a bicycle for 30 to 40 kilometers to sell it to the *mafias* at the rate of Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 per sack to get medicines for their children at home.

The Government turns a blind eye. Moreover, the Government gets monetary support from the coal *mafias* who use the services of these poor people not only to earn money but also during elections to buy illegal weapons to rig the booths. This is the State of affairs in the State of West Bengal. So, I wish to raise this issue in this august House through you, Sir. This illegal digging must stop. The people living in the areas of Asansol are so scared that any day, a big disaster might take place due to caving in and we are getting some spontaneous fires due to methane gas that comes out in these areas owing to unscientific illegal procedure of digging. So, I also subscribe to the sentiment of the House that this should be brought under direct surveillance of the Central Government and it should be given to the CBI to judge and find out and investigate how the State of West Bengal is supporting the coal mafias in Asansol sub-division so that the people living there can live in safety henceforth.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the situation arising out of illegal mining in several parts of the country.

We have always been talking about a comprehensive mineral policy but no such move is in sight. That is why, we find exploitation of vast natural resources going on unabated. Our Constitution provides that Parliament can positively act to overcome this issue.

Mining takes place mostly in hilly terrains and forest areas. This results in deforestation. Natural surrounding is disrupted. The poor tribals in those areas are affected. The mining activity changes the demographic conditions. Livelihood of people is affected. Labour class becomes

bonded-labour in unfriendly mining conditions. Mining affects ecology. It also causes environmental pollution.

When it comes to illegal mining, unlawful elements play a major role. Certain law enforcing authorities join hands with greedy people. This causes social and economic problems. It is echoed in politics also. This is what we witness in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

If we take the map of India showing the natural resources along with a map showing the naxal infested areas, we find that both are more or less inter-related. Mining licences are given by the States. It calls for land allotment and leasing by the States. The local population must be taken into consideration. But what happens in reality is different. The needs of the local people are ignored. Then law and order problem arises. This leads to social and political disturbances.

Illegal mining extends its arms to various other areas. It results in illegal exports. Violation after violation affects the nation's economy and also national interest. There is a case in point. From Belekari Port in Karnataka, nearly 40,000 tonnes of iron ore was exported on 10th December, 2009. A similar quantity was exported again on 9th January, 2010. But there is no record available about that export in that port. It appears that those documents have been destroyed. What has happened is alarming. It was not in our Parliament but in Pakistan's Parliament that things came to light. This illegal export was made to Pakistan. It became very clear when a Dubai firm asked for compensation from the Indian exporter. It is alarming to know that such export of iron ore to Pakistan is banned. It shows the complicity of officials from both the Centre and the State. Many people are involved in this illegal mining business. If we are alert, we can definitely put an end to this problem. For instance, in 2009, a complaint came to the Police Department that four and a half lakh tonnes of coal was illegally mined, moved and exported within 22 days from Rourkela. It cannot happen in one day. It takes more than three months to dig that much of coal. It involves thousands of

labour. It needs hundreds of trucks. It has to go through several check posts. Still illegal mining and exporting was successfully carried out. This shows the shadow empire run by illegal mining mafia in several parts of the country.

I would like to stress the need to have industrial activity near the mines. This will help the mineral ores to be processed. We must evolve a policy so that our metals and minerals are not exported without being processed and made as finished goods. This will help us to increase industrial production making use of the natural resources within the country. This will help to create jobs and strengthen our economy.

In Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, there is industrial development. Optimum use of mining activities are found there. So, I urge upon the Central Government to see that the people displaced by the mining activities get adequate relief, compensation and rehabilitation. I would like to urge upon the Centre that the agriculturists who have given their lands for mining activities in Neyveli and the surrounding areas must get the promised compensation. Some of the families of the farmers whose lands have been taken over by the Government have not been given jobs yet.

In Salem, at the behest of our leader Dr. Kalaignar, the Salem Steel Plant came up. Quality iron ore is available there to make quality steel. Instead of digging iron ore in the mines there, the Salem Steel Plant buys and procures iron ore from other places. This gives rise to cost escalation. Hence, I urge upon the Centre to see that mining activity in the already acquired area is taken up again.

The Salem Steel Plant must take up project expansion along with the provision to recruit people from the displaced families. Age relaxation up to 35 years and, if necessary, more must be considered because the delay was on the part of the Steel Plant.

In Tamil Nadu, due to conducive atmosphere for industrial development and infrastructure growth, construction activities are going on to a considerable

extent. Proper management of sand supply is being managed involving revenue officials. There is no illegal mining in Tamil Nadu. This only shows that a popular Government there rises to the occasion and helps the people.

So, every step of the Government in arresting the trend of illegal mining activity must have an overview of things and we must evolve a comprehensive policy.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to lay the following suggestions on the calling attention motion regarding illegal mining:—

1. Scheme should be formulated keeping in view the entire country opposed to the provision restricted to the mere State with regard to illegal mining and investigation agencies also be made proactive with a need to make a similar provision for all States. There is need to rise above party line.
2. Deployment of Police force for patrolling at illegal mining sites.
3. Assistance of environmentalists should be taken and proper arrangement be made for redressal of grievances of small scale industries.
4. The railways be checked to transport the material relating to illegal mining.
5. The transport companies should be empowered to check the papers relating to the material to be transported.
6. All agencies of the Union and the State Governments should coordinate each other to check illegal mining.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion under Rule 193 relating to illegal mining. Most of India's minerals are located in India's peninsular regions, which is five lakh and seventy thousand sq. kms. That is the storehouse of diverse minerals. However, the recent history of mining in India is the story mainly of iron from which we get steel, bauxite from which we get aluminium, and lime stone which is used for cement. These minerals are relatively easy to locate and extract. Therefore, it is feasible, indeed advantageous, for the steel or aluminium or cement makers to acquire a "captive mine", set up a plant nearby and use the ore to produce metal or other produce in an integrated manner. As has been stated, ninety per cent of operational mines are in eleven States, that is Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. There are fifty major mining districts. Of these sixty per cent are in India's 150 most backward districts. States are backward but rich in mineral resources. Tapping this comparative advantage should provide the path to progress. But this has not happened. Earlier, mining was small-scale and public sector driven, but modern mining is large-scale, mechanised and private sector driven.

The intention is to reduce costs, but illegal mining is sheer loot of public wealth. Major mining districts have extensive forest cover and there is diversion of forest land for mining. But we have a governance problem. Instead of blaming one another, let us understand the problem this country is facing today. It is a governance problem. I am sorry to mention here that hardly we have addressed this issue today.

Rules and regulations are flouted and there is no enforcement unless countervailing pressure is exerted by courts. Had mining not been opened up to large scale private sector participation, it is probably the case that illegal mining problem would not have escalated on the scale it has become today. There is a lack of transparency

in the award of leases also. I am told the Government has brought together the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) to combat the menace. I think the hon. Minister would throw some light on this. I am also told Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the six States which have already started using this facility. What about the other States? We would like to hear from the hon. Minister. The greater question is: whether the enforcing agencies are utilising the data and taking action against the culprits? It was observed that there was no system in place to check transport of unauthorized and illegal ore by the Railways. The Railways also did not have a regulatory framework to prevent dumping of illegally raised ore at the railways holdings. I had raised this issue during the discussion on the Railway Budget. The Odisha Government stopped any loading of iron ore. That is how a report came and it was also reported here in this House while answering a question that "Railways have lost on an average 25 rakes per day during the period of restriction imposed by the Government of Odisha". This was stated by the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri E. Ahamed. Subsequently, corrective methods were taken and I congratulate the Government and the Ministry relating to this.

Sir, I would like to quote what the hon. Minister has said:

"To support the effort of State Government of Odisha to check illegal mining, Railways have introduced a new system for accepting indents and loading of iron ore from stations situated in Odisha State. Indent for loading of ores is being accepted by the Railways only if the Forwarding Note has been duly validated i.e. signed and stamped by the Official of the Mining Department of the State Government. Loading/dumping of iron ore for loading is allowed after the consigner submits the requisite Transit Permit/Pass issued by the Authorized Officials."

That shows that there was no mechanism prevalent

in our country before this issue was raised by the Government of Odisha.

Then, we come to the port sector because this is one of the transport sectors and Railways are the major transport of ore. The Railway Board, on 16th April, 2010 has notified procedure for loading of ores by Railway wagons. Therefore, there is a need to have effective coordination and sharing of information between the respective States and the Central Government organizations or agencies. It is essential for efficient mineral administration. The weakness in the system of regulation arising from lack of coordination is being taken advantage of by miners/traders and they commit this crime of illegality.

The Chief Minister of Orissa had requested the Prime Minister since last April to put in place a comprehensive, a regulatory framework. Institutional measures need to be strengthened for coordination between the State Governments and the Central Government agencies like the Railways, Port Authorities, Indian Bureau of Mines and Customs Authorities.

I am told that on the basis of this suggestion from the Chief Minister of Orissa, a Committee of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary was held on 20th May, 2010 and a number of suggestions, which were given by our Chief Minister, have been accepted. I would like to know what further steps have been taken in this regard. Further, by way of introducing various reforms in the system of mineral administration, there is a need at achieving greater transparency and efficiency. The Odisha Government had commissioned the Society of Geo-Scientists and Allied Technologists in 2008 to study and submit a plan of action. They have brought out a document called Vision Document 2020.

The Orissa Government have framed the Orissa Minerals (Prevention of Theft, Smuggling and Illegal Mining and Regulation of Possession, Storage, Trading and Transportation) Rules, 2007. This is being scrupulously enforced upon very effectively. A number of steps have

already been taken. Four persons have been apprehended under the National Security Act and the other laws, some persons have been booked under the law and sent to jail. A large number of people have been put behind bars. I am not going into those details. My suggestions are for the consideration of the Government. Using the information technology, every State should digitise mining lease map with a view to delineating the lease boundaries correctly, detect illegal mining and avoid the scope of manipulation.

Before concluding my deliberation, I would like to make it clear that the responsibility to approve mining plan and regulate the production under the provisions of the MCDR, 1988 lies with the Government. Exceeding the annual production limit by the lessee is a contravention of the provisions of the MCDR, 1988 and calls for penal action as provided in the above rule. To cure the ailment of excess production over the IBM approved annual quantity, there is a need to verify such violation in all the mining leases and renewal mining lease cases. There are two types of leases. The onus lies with the Central Government, that is, the IBM, the Regional Offices which are placed in different mines-bearing States for taking appropriate legal action against violation of IBM approved mining plan. How many cases have been registered? There is a need to have effective deterrent action to stop illegal mining.

Sir, these are my concluding words. Let us accept that deterrents in law have not stopped illegal mining. The deterrents that are prevalent today in law have not worked because of lack of teeth. Let us accept that illegal mining is taking place. What is the remedy? What suggestions are we contemplating today? Let us first accept that the deterrents that are available in the law are not being enforced by the enforcing agencies. Instead of blaming each other, let us find out ways how to strengthen it. That should be the concern. Penalties should be increased several fold.

So, the punishment should be made more stringent. Illegal mining amounts to stealing of public property and should be made a non-bailable, cognisable criminal

[Shri B. Mahtab]

offence. In the mineral-rich States, there should be special courts to deal with this menace.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually the entire debate has been quite disappointing as Shri Mahtab said, but I think, we are all confused on the thin line between legal mining and illegal mining. I must thank Shri Mahtab for bringing the entire debate on track because the entire debate earlier was about accusations and allegations, but I think mining is way ahead of where this debate has so far been going. The crux of the entire problem has been the loss of revenue to the Government of India due to illegal mining and the money being taken away which is meant for our children and the development of our country. The most critical issue, which has not at all been addressed in this debate so far, is about the displacement of the tribals. I think it is the most challenging problem that we all have every time there is mining. In the newspapers of last two-three days, we have seen these people from various parts of the country come out on the streets and say 'save our lives, save our land' because, I think, that is the only asset they have.

Sir, as far as legal mining and illegal mining are concerned, let us first differentiate between legal mining and illegal mining. I do not think any of us are against mining. It is very important for our development. We must look at how it can help us and become an asset. But the biggest challenge actually for all of us with mining - I take the point forward which Shri Mahtab raised - is about the pollution that it creates. Let us look at all the rivers starting from Zuari, Mandovi, Kali, Tungabhadra in the entire Western Ghat. Most of these rivers today are polluted because of mining. You see what the Government of Goa has done. They have a monitoring agency in Goa just because of pollution and because of this pollution, the entire illegal mining is moving into our State of Maharashtra which never had illegal mines. There are

many States today which are not even discussed like Gujarat. Gujarat has a whole lot of illegal mining going on. Along with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the Government should include Maharashtra and Gujarat in it because there is a lot of illegal mining happening in both these States and we are all very concerned about it.

Besides that, our dams in these areas are affected. Our objection to this illegal mining is that all our irrigation projects are getting affected. The siltation that happens is going to be a huge problem. Then, the ground water level in most of these areas is affected. When there is a mine, the entire area of 10 kms. around that mine, the ground water, the irrigation, the bio-diversity etc. are all affected. If you make some reports from these areas, in the last 30 years, wherever there has been mining, the Human Development Index is the lowest in the country because the agricultural activity comes down. In most places, the panchayats are opposing it. But there is no cognisance being taken about it. I think it is a very serious concern for most of us who are concerned about the environment, agriculture and food security that we all keep talking about.

Sir, I would like to make few suggestions to the hon. Minister. We really need to look at the children who are involved in illegal mining. In Rajasthan and Karnataka, 7 per cent of child labour is in mining. The entire unorganised sector of labour that we talk about is also in mining. We should not just protect them by giving proper salaries to them. But silicosis and immunocosis are two major ailments which are occupational hazards in the entire mining industry and there is nobody to back them up once they have these diseases. There is no prevention, there is no compensation and there is absolutely no monitoring system of any of the health hazards in the entire mining industry.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister who, yesterday, in his reply, in the Rajya Sabha and today even in Lok Sabha, talked about the Relief and Rehabilitation Policy and he himself has admitted in his reply during the

Question Hour that he needs a new law which includes doctors, creches, toilet facilities which have been asked in the last mining legislation, but in the new law he wants to upgrade it. So, I am very hopeful that he does implement all this.

The other thing which we need to concentrate on is to have a comprehensive and rapid environment impact assessment because most times, in a project like mining, we take only take one season for assessment. Most of the times, what happens is, if you take only one season, you go into the summer, there is no water, everybody thinks that it is a non-fertile land and we can go ahead with mining.

That is completely wrong. We need four seasons' assessment. So when you have an entire year's assessment done, you really know whether that area is fertile or not fertile and what the ground water level is. That is extremely critical.

The other point is cumulative impact assessment. A lot of times you give mines to little people. When they are less than a certain amount of Government of India's requirement, people do not need licences. What they do is, they divide the entire mine into smaller pieces so that they are not accountable to the State or the national Government and hence illegal mining takes place. So, if you take a cumulative impact of the entire assessment, I think that will definitely bring in some control on illegal mining as well as the damage it is doing.

The other big thing that can be done is brownfield expansion to greenfield conservation. A lot of times, we make pockmarks, honey mark. If you have an entire area, say it is about 1000 hectares, you give one licence to one person and the next slot the next and so on. So each one is mining in little little areas. So the entire area becomes brown. Instead of doing that, if you at brownfield expansion in one, exploit it totally and then move to the next one, so by the time you finish and come back to the origin, the entire land has again, sort of, recuperated itself and has become fertile again. We have to stop

honeycombing of our forests and the National Forest Policy 1998 says about this. So, I think, that is certainly not getting implemented.

Another point which even the hon. Minister talked about in his reply, which is not happening, is the mine closure clause. Nobody closes the mines in the rulings that are there. If you look in places like Australia, mining is one of their most crucial businesses which helps their GDP. But there, you do not hear any such discussions because of mine closure clause. It is important as per the Mineral Conservation and Development Plan 1988. So, I think, unless we address this issue, I do not see a change in all these things.

Lastly, land is a legacy for these people who lived as tribals in their past, it is the provider of their present, and security for the future. So, let us not play with lives. I do not think we have any business in doing this whether legally or illegally. I appeal to the Government that — there is displacement — we need the iron ores but we must conserve all our assets because these are all our natural assets which never will be replenished if we do not care.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on the issue. Illegal mining and mining mafia is a major problem in the country, which is adversely affecting the social and economic condition of the country. Incidents of crime are increasing. It has been noticed that illegal mining is increasing rapidly in the States like Karnataka, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. OMC Company is engaged in the mining of seven to eight million tonnes of iron ore per year. Its estimated cost is Rs. 4000/- crore. In a reply to a question in the Karnataka Assembly, it has been told that 33.96 million tonnes and 71.27 million tonnes illegal mining was carried on during the year 2008-09 and year 2009-10 respectively. In Karnataka, Ovalapuram Mining Company — OMC has exported 79.70 lakh tonne iron ore where as only 40 percent iron

[Shri Ratan Singh]

ore was found from its leased mines. Remaining 60 percent iron ore came through illegal mining, from Karnataka border or from somewhere else, it is a matter to be investigated. At a time when Bharatiya Janata Party has raised the issue of construction of Ram Temple, Suglamba Devi Temple was destroyed in Karnataka for illegal mining, which was reported by the agency on 9.8.10. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Karnataka has not taken any action in this regard. A company. ...*(Interruptions)* O.M.C. which had initiated from Rs. 10 lakh, has now acquired a giant position in the corporate sector by the virtue of illegal mining. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA (Bellary): This is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH: OMC has also violated FEMA guidelines by exporting. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH: Tax of Rs. 300 crore has been evaded in the matter. Illegal mining mafia has direct relations with naxalites in Karnataka, Jharkhand and Odisha. October 2009 report of Jharkhand police clearly State that illegal mining is jointly regulated by mafia and naxalities and there is a nexus between them. CBI or JPC of Parliament should investigate the matter of illegal mining and the political role should bring out in the open.

*Not recorded.

Rajasthan also has plenty of mineral reserves. So many difficulties are coming in the way of mining there. Lord Krishna was in favour of providing employment to all the labourers and farmers, but some selfish people launch various campaigns in his name, resulting in adverse effect on mining works. Millions of labourers have rendered unemployed. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Mines to formulate a policy in the interest of public by taking into account the ground reality of mining in Brij Chaurasi area and Roopvas area of Rajasthan in order to regulate mining and provide employment to millions of labourers while curbing the mining mafia. It will also reduce the crime.

Through you, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that proper medical treatment, facilities of water, electricity and education should be provided to the labourers and their families so as to give boost to the social development of the labourers in a satisfactory way. An effective national policy needs to be formulated to curb the illegal mining and its implementation should be ensured so that national loss and crimes could be checked and the likely effects on economic and social sector as a result thereof could also be averted.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I am thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on illegal mining in various States of our country.

Everybody knows that India is a rich country with vast mineral resources. But unscrupulous fellows are exploiting them. Through illegal mining they take away this wealth and become rich. This is happening. Most of the hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. Nobody denies that there is no illegal mining taking place. Everybody accepts that illegal mining is going on in many parts of the country especially in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand. This has become a menace. What these unscrupulous mafias are doing is that after getting a lot of money, they are entering politics.

They control the whole politics also. That is the sad thing, which is happening in our country.

The democracy is at peril. With the money power and muscle power, these unscrupulous people are seeing as to how to come to power and try to control the whole political system, which concerns everyone. We have to think very seriously about this matter, especially about the iron ore, as to how they are exporting through various ports. Even illegal coal is also being exported through several places. We have all discussed it.

Sir, the country is having a mechanism to control the illegal export. The port authorities can easily see as to how the ore is being transported from one place to the other place. As my colleague, Shri. Ananth Kumar said, we may see as to how many tonnes of ore is taken away at a certain place and at the same time, how much of it is getting exported. The difference there, would tell us as to how much illegal mining is taking place.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. I would request all the hon. Members to see as to how to control this problem. The hon. Minister has already said that he is going to bring about a legislation to stop exporting iron ore because the value added things are very important. We have to create a lot of employment opportunities. When China was conducting the Olympic Games, most of the iron ore was exported from India to that country. Similarly, in Japan also a lot of iron ore was being exported from our country. They are making so many fine products with that iron ore and selling them back to our country. I remember those days when Anna used to mention in the public meetings: For making this mike with which we are speaking, the ore went from India to Japan." They are producing fine products and selling them to our country.

Therefore, as said, it takes Rs.350 one time to take and export the ore but we are giving Rs.5,000 or Rs. 10,000 to purchase the product from that ore. That is our fate. Therefore, as some other Member has said, we have to see that value addition must be given to all the natural

resources. That way we have to become a very rich country.

Today, we have seen it in the newspaper that China has become the second largest value adding country in the world. Even Japan has got the third place. It is because in such a way, most of the natural resources are properly utilised there and they are developing their countries.

At the same time, I come to water resources. It is because of the illegal sand mining, the water resources are coming down. Even the hon. Member just now said, because of this kind of illicit sand mining, the rivers are polluted. We are already facing a drinking water problem. But at the same time we see that some of the anti-social elements are resorting to illegal sand mining. They are taking many loads of sand because the licence is given. So, to some extent, they can use sand mining but some people are exploiting.

What happens actually is that some people—I am not saying all the people are involved—in public life, in the name of benamis, their PAs or in somebody's name, amass wealth. Even those days they used to write the land in the name of dogs in order to avoid the ceiling law, to get away with the ceiling and then they used to sell the land. In the same way, what some people are doing is that they not only want to be in public life but at the same time they also want to amass wealth. For that, they are taking the licence in someone's name like their PAs and some other kind of persons, and they are doing this.

This is what is happening in Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Member said that there was no illegal sand mining in Tamil Nadu. But there is a lot of illegal sand mining. The illegal sand mining has changed or damaged the river system like deepening of river beds, widening of rivers, depletion of the ground water table, degradation of ground water quality, reduction in bio-diversity and so many other things, especially, it affected the rivers in Tamil Nadu.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

He said there is no illegal mining. It is because of that the rivers were affected in Tamil Nadu which include the rivers of Palar, its tributaries like Cheyyar, Araniyar, Kosuthalaiyar, Cauvery, Bhavani, Vellar, Vaigai and Thamirabarani. These are all the affected rivers. Now-a-days we are not getting sufficient rains and also water is not coming in the rivers. But what is happening is that all these rivers are used for illegal sand mining and because of that, water is coming down and irrigation is affected. When water is coming, at that time if the sand is there then only it gets filtered ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: All those rivers were affected during the Jayalalithaa regime. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI : No. Whoever it may be, now you accept you are doing the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI : All the sands in all the rivers are looted by DMK people. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): What about the Granite mining case which is pending in the court?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have made your point.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Let me complete. It is enough. Leave it to me.

What I want to say is that I have mentioned about all the rivers. What is happening is that so many people have taken the licences. Actually, our Madam Jayalalithaa Ji brought a legislation so that all the sand lifting is done by the Government because then only we could get good revenue. Because of her effort, the Government got revenue. What is happening now is that the licences are taken in some benami's name and they are exploiting. They are illegally exporting. For example, I want to say what is happening in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

Please protect me.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Can I mention the name?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. At least, you do not object to your own Party Member.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I want some protection. I want to bring one serious matter before this House

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting your Party Member not to obstruct you.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: In the recent Lok Sabha elections, I contested from Karur constituency. Everybody knows that. The man, an ex-MP, has taken the licence in benami's name. Daily, nearly 5,000 loads of sand are going from Cauvery River.

It goes to Kerala State, Karnataka State and also they are exporting. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not mentioned any name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not mentioned any name. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: If at all you are deriving that name, I cannot say anything. Daily five thousand lorry loads are going from Cauvery. Cauvery has gone down. Whether Karnataka is allowing water or not, at least with the sand exploited by a single person, daily he is collecting Rs.5 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not taking the name of any particular person. I have not mentioned any name. I am simply saying that in the name of the mine that he has got, he is exploiting and also exporting sand to Maldives. This way, with the money power they want to win the election. This is the way democracy is being downgraded there. Depending on money and muscle power, sand mining is going on.

Coming to the granite, it is a big industry in Tamil Nadu. What is happening? In Melur, illegal mining is going on. When a section of the Press is publishing about it, immediately they are filing cases against them and

arresting them. This way, the State Government is using its power to control all these things and also supporting the sand miners and granite miners. That way they have amassed wealth. ...*(Interruptions)*

No action is being taken against them. They are saying that they know big persons, they have persons at high level, they can save them. Because they are not bothered about all these things, this kind of illegal sand mining is taking place. It is also because of the connivance of high persons in power. ...*(Interruptions)*

Land miners are entering politics by taking political advantage. They are exploiting the resources spoiling the whole atmosphere. What is happening now-a-days in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is that because of money and muscle power, democracy is taking a downturn.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of illegal mining in the country is directly related to the exploitation of national resources and corruption. This exploitation by mining mafia is not possible without political patronage which has been conserved by the nature for crores of years together by purchasing it on throw away prices.

There is a parallel system in Uttar Pradesh, which allows vehicles to carry sand from the mining area by extorting Rs. 200/- per trolley and Rs. 500/- per truck in addition to charge fixed by the Government. Trio of local mafia, certain leaders of ruling party, district magistrate and superintendent of police are behind this. I emphatically say that in series of people who have been availing benefits through the extortion of crores of rupees in UP, this trio is at the bottom level and prominent political lenders are at the top. This situation is very grave. Similar situation prevails in stone mining areas in the hills of Mirzapur and Chunar. This area is also losing its share

of natural resources due to nexus between mining mafia and political leaders patronizing them.

Export of precious ores like iron ore, lignite etc. after illegal mining in thousands of tonnes indicates the seriousness and gravity of the situation. The situation of illegal mining has come to this stage due to lack of provisions of severe punishment in the law at present. It is necessary to curb the mining mafia by providing for severe punishment along with need to undertake awareness programme among the people in this regard.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the matter of illegal mining has been brought in the august House today after having a discussion about it in BAC for the last nine months. At first, it was not supported by the Members, but it is now being discussed in the house after being supported by some Members in this regard. It was brought on the national level by Shri Chandrababu Naidu by referring to it as illegal mining, the threat to the democracy. I have given notices many a time in this connection. Kindly give me some more time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can take only three minutes. You have already taken one minute. There are so many Members to speak. This is no justification. Please conclude in three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, did not do so. Kindly give me some more time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nageswara Rao, we have thirty Members for the 'Zero Hour's submissions. There are another five Members to speak on this.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, it is problem pertaining to my constituency.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot argue like this. You have to cooperate. Take only three minutes and finish. If you want to speak, take three minutes and conclude. Otherwise, I will call the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The entire resources of the country are being exploited. The responsibility to control it lies with the Government. Iron ore, bauxite, sand, coal, granite etc. are being illegally mined. There is an urgent need to check it. The Government should take immediate action in this regard after discussion in the House. As you are witnessing that is taking place in the entire country. Similarly, it is also being taking place in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka border. There is no border as on date. The border of Pakistan and China can be identified, but the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh cannot be identified. Border is not there, but this entire area is forest reserve area which is hugely enriched with iron ore. The entire border area does not seem ostensibly clear for undertaking extraction of iron ore. The Government have also asked the Survey of India to identify the border. On one side, there is mafia and private army and the Survey of India on the other if border is identified. As per Survey of India dated 4.9.09:

[English]

"The Home Secretary of the Government of India was also approached who has intimated that no PMF over can be provided for the detachments of Survey of India displayed for the job and has further advised us to seek support from A.P. Government."

[Translation]

For protecting from them one has to go with police force in border area. Mafias have covered total area under illegal mining and have deployed their private army, consequently, people are not able to sneak into that area. Forest officers have gone to that area a number of times but it has brought no results. As the hon. Prinze Minister

has apprised the august House that they have blasted Sankulama temple which is located in that area. Mining is going on beneath that. They have blasted temple for carrying out illegal mining. CEC report had made a mention of it. The said report has quite clearly indicated even if the border is identified by stopping illegal mining immediately, still we won't be able to bring the situation under control.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: All Members would like to bring to kind notice of the august House as to how much loss will be suffered by the country from illegal mining, if illegal mining including illegal mafia is supported by the Government. Our Government has issued G.O. No. 151 and 152. if you see in that G.O., you well find that only 4 rupees are being paid for one ton iron ore.

[English] This is the royalty that the Government is taking.

[Transaltion] Now-a-days even the royalty for soil is far more than this but the Government has issued G.O. No. 151 and 152 for that much at royalty. The illegal mining has increased manifold due to support from the Government. There is a dire need to control it. if you see the present status of iron ore in the country, you will find that it is being exported at the scale of 130 million tone. If had it been processed in our country, there could have been considerable increase in revenue of the country due to value addition. The Minister is sitting in the House. He has just said in this House that technology was not available with us. That's why we exporting it. [English] If is very unfortunate too the country. [Translation] We do have technology and everything else too required for this purpose and despite that the Minister is allowing its export. This is casing heavy loss to the revenue of the country. Hence, the export of iron ore should be stopped immediately.

Some mines have been taken from those people by saying so that the Minister of Karnataka will set up the Brahmani Plant. Even in those mines. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission. ...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise this issue now. Please complete.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, protect us. While speaking, when I asked for water, I was denied. No water will be served on being enquired I have been told so. ...*(Interruptions)**. We all are equal. I am also a Member of Parliament. I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, some captive mine have also been allowed to the Brahmani Steel ...*(Interruptions)*. Till now, for captive mine. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, you can take your seat and drink water.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, I would like to submit that the Minister has spoken wrong words twice in the August House. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier, he had said one thing about technology. The second thing he said that he had never allotted captive mines. I had given a notice under the Rule 377. I have received reply thereof wherein it has been stated that captive mines have not been allotted to the company. This is Government paper and I will lay this paper wherein it has been clear-cut written that iron ores have been allotted to the company with press release. ...*(Interruptions)* After allotment, even not a single tonne of steel has been produced till now ...*(Interruptions)* We have been exporting ores for five years ...*(Interruptions)* There is an urgent need to check it ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao, you have taken seven minutes. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. You conclude in one minute. I will call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, please give me two minutes' time. ...*(Interruptions)* Vyaram and Nala Kondapalli are also in Khammam district parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh. The Government for Khammam in the four divisions by A.P.M.D.C. ...*(Interruptions)* 1,47,000 acres of land has been allotted. If the Government will support the illegal mining this way, who will protect the country? Who is protector of the county? ...*(Interruptions)* One G.O. is given. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, there is a rule under the MMDR Act that the State Government can ask for reservation. So, reservation is allowed. We gave the reservation to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for A.P. Mineral Development Corporation. Reservation means merely blocking the area for a certain length of time ...*(Interruptions)* We are not giving anything. Moreover, in that particular case, they have already asked for re-surveying and re-delineation of the boundary. We have already processed that. If you want re-delineation of the area, then it is a new area. So, that old proposal gets revoked. It is revoked. Recently, it was done. They have to give a new proposal with a new area.

It is not that it is going to one person. Probably, he does not know. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No argument. Please take only one minute and finish.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I do not accept it. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister is speaking wrong words even now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao, please be calm and quiet. All are listening to you. Why are you getting so angry?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to speak. You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are showing consideration to senior Members. Shri Rao, you are a party leader. So, instead of three minutes. I have given you eight minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand. You cannot misbehave like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are questioning the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD (Chittoor): This is a burning problem. Please allow our leader to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why do you shout? Your leader is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party leader is speaking. Why do you want to encroach into his time? If you shout like this, I will call the next speaker. Otherwise, Shri Rao can conclude in one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you disturb any more, I will call the next speaker. Take your seat please. You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I say that you take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I am concluding now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Prabodh Panda will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are not allowed.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first discipline your party Members. This is not the way to behave with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you have to take your seat now. Otherwise, I will have to reprimand you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. Mr. Panda, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the way. You are a Party Leader and you should know how to behave.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman Sir, let me conclude. ...(Interruptions) You will pleased to follow me to speak for one minute. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, if you want to conclude, I will allow one sentence.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do the other Members stand up?

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: This is very burning issue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? The Party Members are disturbing the Party Leader.

...(Interruptions)

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: We are doing it specifically for our Party Leader. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, this is a chance for you to wind up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I would like to submit one thing that whatever Minister has spoken, there is also an agreement thereof and it belongs to Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not refer to the Minister's response.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: When he talks of reserving them, that is wrong. It is clearly mentioned therein that after GO. No. 69, one lakh forty seven thousand acres of land that has been allotted, belongs to my Khammam district constituency.

Secondly, it should be cancelled completely, let me speak about Vyāram. Four divisions of my constituency in which Nalakondapalli also falls, one lakh forty seven thousand acres of land has been allotted. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, what you have said is on record. Now, you can take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, how can I speak? The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you are not allowed to do it as part speech cannot be placed on the Table. You have to understand this. You are a Party Leader. You have to take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, please start. This is your time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, earlier, I had requested you. This has been a burning issue of my State for the last one year. If I do not speak here, whom will I speak? ...(Interruptions) I am concluding this ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are disturbing the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Only Mr. Panda's speech will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, how can I speak? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Panda's statement will be on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, the mining is also the core sector of the National economy. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You have made your point, and you are going on disturbing the House. ...(Interruptions)

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: This is our problem. They have to give us time. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Members to vacate the House. I am giving you warning. I will ask these Members to vacate the House. Mr. Rao, please understand this.

...(Interruptions)

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: We are ready for it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You understand the implications.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, please start.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Panda, please start your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. You are wasting your time and the time of the House. Mr. Panda, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you know the rule of the House that part speech cannot be placed on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand that I have given you enough time. I did not restrict your time when you were making some points even though there is a time limit. You have spoken for eight minutes. Now, if you are again disturbing this House, then it is not correct. I am again requesting you, as the Party Leader, to take your seat. I have given you enough time.

Now, Mr. Panda, will speak. Please understand this.

...(Interruptions)

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: You do not give us time. We are walking out. We are protesting against this and walking out.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: You are not allowing me to speak. I walk out in protest of that.

20.04 hrs.

Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao and some other hon. Members then left the House

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir.

Mine is a very important and core sector of the Indian economy. Hence, it has been nationalized and we, from the Left, supported this full-throated. But now this sector has been gripped by the miscreants in different ways. The corporate and other business sectors and industrial entities thrive pursuing legal, extra-legal and illegal mining across the country. This is the situation. This is an unbridled pursuit of wealth at enormous environmental, social and human cost.

That has led to the growing alienation of the tribals and other habitants in the mining areas. That also caused Maoist intervention in the mining areas. It is not only the question of illegal mining, but also it is a question of illegal transporting, illegal exporting, and all those things are there. The moot question is whether the GoM could address this issue in the overall context or not.

What is the actual number of illegal mines? According to the numbers estimated by the Government agencies,

there are about 15,000 illegal mines spread across the country as against 8,700 legal mines. Now, recently, the Forest and Environment Department categorized some mine areas as "go" and "no go" areas. It is presumed that there will be some illegal mining even in the legal mining areas. What will be the answer in this respect?

In several parts of our country, the boundaries between the legal and illegal mining areas merge seamlessly. In such a case, any individual or corporate entity engages in mining in both the areas, that is, illegal as well as legal mines. This is happening across the country. The question that arises in the context of illegal mining is about the episode of Jharkhand. We cannot forget, it is a national shame, that one of the former Chief Ministers has been arrested for involvement in illegal mining amounting to Rs. 4,000 crore. It is not a good news. ...(Interruptions) In Karnataka, it has been alleged that some political leaders have been involved and they have been inducted in the Karnataka Cabinet. Even this is not a good news.

Another question arises about Vedanta operations in Odisha. Question also arises in relation to Chhattisgarh where coal mining has been facilitated in the elephant reserve area. A question that arises concerns Maharashtra, in Ratnagiri District, where one thermal power station is being set up. Such questions arise in respect of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and in several other places of our country.

The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) presented a horrific picture. It pointed out that in the first four-and-a-half decades of Independence, two-and-a-half crore people have been displaced. Out of them, not even twenty-five per cent have been rehabilitated so far. Of the displaced people, half were tribals. This is the situation. The report estimated that sixty-four lakh acres of forest land has already been diverted for mining.

Sir, the Parliamentary Committee on Illegal Mining

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

identified 14,504 illegal mines in 2005. I do not know what the actual figure is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pandaji, please wind up in one minute.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, please give me two minutes. It is expected that the GoM is about to address all the points and problems relating to the illegal mining. So, the question is whether the Government is going to bring in the legislation for adoption.

It appears that the Government of India is going to set up a Commission to check illegal mining. How would they check, I do not know. A regulatory authority may be set up to detect, investigate and prosecute cases involving illegal mining. There is the Indian Bureau of Mines but it is a toothless regulator. There should be focus on the sector so that all the problems can be solved. The interests of the local people, the consent of the local Panchayats, the consent of the District Panchayats, the share in profit for the local people, recruitment in the mines, the environmental question, the question of rehabilitation, all these questions are there. Is the GoM prepared to address all these points? A comprehensive legislation is what is needed and that legislation should address all these things.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, discussion has been going on regarding mining for the last four hours. After hearing the views of all the members and leaders in the House I have come to this conclusion that the Government be it Union Government or State Government is not at all bothered about it. I have reached to this conclusion that 1957 law pertaining to the Mines and Minerals; law pertaining to the export and law related to the environment are all farce. Mine mafia, Coal mafia, Stone mafia, Sand mafia are ruling the roost. I would like

to give an example that one and a half lakh cases of illegal mining have been detected in the past four years. Specifically, I would like to say one thing that our laws enacted so far and the system we have all that stands to hoodwink the people. Where are the Governments. Union Government says to the State Governments that rights pertaining to Mines and Minerals during the year 1957 have been conferred on them. They get royalty and they should apprehend the offenders. How could they apprehend them? Mafia people rock the Governments. Governments in Karnataka have begun to fall down. Is your law is effective enough to check it? I would like to ask when you are going to bring in a new legislation. This is my question No. 1. All the present Acts are useless and ineffective. Till date 2496 major cases of illegal mining have come to light. It means that there are around two thousand five hundred major mineral mines in the country. 28 thousand fifty seven minor mineral mines. What is the number of legal mines alongwith the number of illegal mines? Four times illegal mines are there. What is your law? Where is 1957 law? Where are State Governments? Minerals are extracted through illegal mining, then how it is going abroad? How it is being exported? Will anyone there to answer this as to how it is being exported. During the last two years, one crore tonnes of mineral has been sent abroad from Karnataka alone. Now Indian Bureau of Mines has been formed. 26 mines had been inspected and 80 crore tonne illegal mineral has been seized from them and after that how 6-lakh tonnes mineral has been exported. Where is the system, where is the administration, where is law, where are officials? Cheating is going on. There is falsehood everywhere and an atmosphere of uncertainty is looming large over the country. Why will the naxalism not crop up? They say that there is rule of law, but there are all incomplete laws and in such situation as to how one will believe that there is rule of law.

Sir, injustice is being done with the country, with the poor and with the tribal people. My question No. 1 may please be replied where the law has been held up. Where is GOM and what is being contemplated over it? It was

announced that we would bring the same in Monsoon session but why it has not been brought so far. This is my question No.1.

Sir, my question No. 2 is that what action has been taken with regard to seizure of 80 crore tonne illegal minerals and export of six lakh tonne minerals. Why this case was not handed over to the CBI? What is your problem in handing over the case to the CBI? What is your affinity about such people? Karnataka Government is about to fall down due to mafia. I want answer to this question.

Sir, Shri Santosh Hegde is there, he has resigned stating that mafia could not be arrested. Shri Santosh Hegde is a Lokayukta. He has resigned but Shri Advani has persuaded him to withdraw his resignation. It sends a wrong signal to the people. People are also standing in favour of mafia. Such outrage is being committed here. After all, this is House.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister when an amendment to the mine policy is being brought about. There are 12 billion mineral resources in the country. It is 21 tonnes per head in India whereas it is 50 as per head in America despite that I has banned its export. Being it 21 tonne per head in India, it is being exported unabated and being exported abroad at rates cheaper than that of clay. When will the policy pertaining to the mines and minerals be formulated and at what time are you going to ban the export thereof? You have more minerals than America. You are prosper than America as it is being exported unabated. You talk of legal mining; it is being exported through illegal mining here.

Sir, at last, I would like to submit that there is no State where there are no sand and stone mafia. Sand of sone river alongwith sand and stone particles of Kaveri are being illegally extracted. Shri Jairam Ramesh Minister of Environment has written to CM of Karnataka in this regard. But despite that as to why it has not been stopped? All laws are being negated and the whole system is dodging the country. The invaluable wealth of previous stone

resources underneath our land is being squandered abroad at through away prices through legal and illegal mining.

Sir, I am grateful to the Chair for admitting the subject for discussion and the revelations made here by the Members here should lead to a big expose. A concrete law should be brought in this regard and concrete action should be taken otherwise people will not forgive us. History and future generations will not say good things about us. With these words I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, I rise to register our serious concern on the exploitation of natural resources.

Sir, I also thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in this very important discussion on illegal mining activities that is going on in several parts of the country. Nation's wealth is being looted by unscrupulous anti-social elements.

1. Sand Mining — General Scene:

Though mining is an issue concerning the whole nation, I would confine myself (1) to the problems arising out of the illegal quarrying of sand on river beds across the State of Tamil Nadu, and (2) to the problems arising out of the indiscriminate quarrying of granite in Tamil Nadu. Exploitation of natural resources through illegal mining and quarrying has been on the increase in Tamil Nadu. Illegal mining of sand and granite are rampant in Tamil Nadu, leading to a huge loss of revenue to the Government.

Sand is an essential commodity, and there is a need to strike a balance between development and environment. The sand mining terrorism has created a hapless situation in Tamil Nadu. The illegal sand mining has led to damage to river systems, deepening of river-beds, widening of rivers, depletion of groundwater table, degradation of groundwater quality,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

reduction in biodiversity, disaster to the environment, water sources, agriculture, damage to civil structures, and development projects. The mindless mining in river beds had assumed alarming proportions recently and the Government has to put an end to this activity forthwith.

Unauthorized mining has been going on in several places in Tamil Nadu for many years. Money power, muscle power and political influence often help unscrupulous elements to violate all norms.

Damages:

Mining leases are given for quarrying sand on river beds and in canals; but they totally flout all rules and regulations, and they resort to indiscriminate exploitation of the sources. This results in irreversible damage to river systems. This led to water scarcity and loss of agricultural production. There is destruction of agricultural land and loss of employment to farm workers. It also affects the livelihood of lakhs of people in many districts of Tamil Nadu.

The widespread quarrying of sand has affected the flow of water in the river systems to downstream areas and has jeopardized the safety of structures such as bridges, dams, river embankments, power-line towers and power-line poles.

Effect on Economy:

Since they do it illegally, the public are harassed by over-charging by unscrupulous elements. This has substantially affected construction activities which constitutes a significant segment of the economy. The illegal removal of sand far in excess of what has been authorized, has led to loss of revenue to the Government Exchequer. When they are given permission to take out 50 lorry loads, they take out 500 lorry loads, with the connivance of officials, leading to substantial loss to the Government.

The lessees do not confine their mining operations to the areas specified in their licenses. In a number of instances we see that they dig up to a depth of 18 metres, when the 'permitted limit' is only for three feet. In some cases, mining continues even after the expiry of licenses.

When some honest officers try to take action against the illegal sand mafia, they attack the officers and staff. Whenever the mining licensees face trouble from the local community, they use their workers against the people, causing disharmony in the community. They even use caste divisions in the villages to their advantage.

Affected River Basins:

The affected river basins in Tamil Nadu includes the rivers of Palar, its tributaries like Cheyyar Araniyar and Kosathalaiyar; Cauvery, Bhavani, Vellar, Vaigai and Thamiraparani. Due to illegal mining in these river beds, these perennial rivers have water only during monsoon months. Not only the availability of water came down substantially, but the water has also become saline in several places.

With the depletion of groundwater resources, in several places, sea water intrusion has led to salinization of well water.

Karur Turning Desert:

In Karur district, Krishnarayapuram taluk in the Cauvery basin is slowly turning into a desert. Efforts to find out a solution through legal means did not succeed; and the Government has to take sincere and honest efforts because if mining continues at the preset rate, agriculture will perish.

Damage to Village Roads:

Irrigation and drinking water supply are the major casualties. The huge movement of sand-laden overloaded lorries damage village roads, city roads and even National Highways. In some places, houses are

found to have developed cracks. People in the region are exposed to lung-related diseases because of the dust emanating from the sand-laden lorries.

Effect on Agriculture:

Since this has affected agriculture and allied sectors of the economy, it has thrown a number of people out of employment. It led to destruction of more than one lakh coconut trees along the Thamiraparani river basin. This could have otherwise brought a regular income to the growers, thereby resulting in the loss of livelihood to more than 50,000 people. There are damages to thousands of palmyrah trees.

Other Problems:

It leads to other problems also. In the absence of sand, whatever water flows into the rivers, gets accumulated; there is no automatic filtration by sand particles. If there is sufficient sand in the rivers, whenever water flows in it, the sand filters all the dirt particles and allows pure water to settle down in the river bed. Hence, this mining and quarrying lead to several health hazards also.

The sand-laden trucks go in a row, even on the National Highways. Since they are with very heavy loads, in case of any emergency, they are not able to stop the trucks, causing many accidents, resulting in loss of lives also.

Steps taken by the then Chief Minister, Hon'ble Amma:

During 2003, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon'ble Amma J. Jaya Lalithaa had passed orders, entrusting the sand quarrying operations to the Government based on the report of the High Level Committee, consisting of geologists, environmentalists and scientists, in order to curb illegal sand quarrying. This led to the State Government getting more revenue from this. But again, the revenue to the Government has gone down, whereas mining is on the increase.

2. Granite Quarrying in and around Madurai:

In an around Madurai, especially near Melur and Tiruvadavur, illegal granite quarrying has been going on for the last four years with the connivance of the officials in Tamil Nadu. This again leads to a huge loss of revenue to the Government. There is disparity in the amount of granite quarried and the amount of granite exported, which shows that the miners carry out illegal mining. Income to the Government from granite has been on the decline, indicating that a huge fraud is being committed.

Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions on the cave sites in the hills in and around Madurai are facing destruction. These inscriptions offer evidence of Tamil's classical language status, and throw light on the advent and spread of Jainism in the Tamil Sangam age. The sites dating back to 2nd and 3rd century AD, provide a lot of invaluable cultural treasure. They are all facing destruction owing to large scale illegal granite quarrying.

Quarrying has been going on at these sites in complete violation of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and also the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966. According to these Acts, no construction or mining activity is allowed up to 100 metres of this area. It appears that quarry contractors are violating the provisions of both these Acts.

Quarrying is being done so deep that the sites look like open-cast mine. All around the quarry, for several kilometers, granite blocks — as big as a truck or a car — are stacked on either side of the village roads. Hills around this area are being sliced to half. This was admitted by an official of the State Archaeology Department.

Due to this quarrying, the many hills and hillocks near Madurai, like Keezhalavavu and Melakkuyikudi have collapsed.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Against this huge illegal quarrying, a PIL was filed in the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court by the Tamil Daily 'Dinabhoomi'. It also came out recently with pictures/photos of illegal mining of granite, causing huge loss to the Government Exchequer. Annoyed over this, the Editor of Dinabhoomi and his son were arrested for allegedly extorting money from the office-bearers of a Quarry Owners' Association, based on the complaint given by the President of the Madurai Quarry Owners' Association.

The Minority State Government is hand in glove with the quarry owners. It is reported that a major portion of the amount is going to the family members of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It is also reported that each area is divided among the family members of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Conclusion:

The enormity of the problem suffocates us. The pathetic and lukewarm approach of the Government baffles and pains us. The issue is to be viewed in a national perspective in order to find an effective and a lasting solution. The Government should take necessary steps to augment groundwater recharge on the one hand, and imposing restrictions on indiscriminate sand mining on the other.

Actions to be Taken:

- Sand quarrying should be placed under the complete control of one single agency of the Government in order to regulate its operations.
- The Government should initiate steps to put an end to the illegal sand mining on river beds, particularly in areas close to rail and road bridges.
- There should be a time-bound programme for this purpose. The Government has to constitute a high level committee comprising scientists,

geologists and environmentalists to study sand mining operations in river basins, which should submit its report with remedial measures, within six months.

- The Government should specify normal sandbed level for each river; and after this, it should specify a permanent benchmark for the purpose of quarrying. It should ban mining of sand in such rivers where the sandbed level is below the level fixed by the Government.
- There shall be no mechanized mining on any riverbed.
- Finally, the power to grant licenses should not be with the District Collector or any subordinate district official, but it should be vested with a Commission comprising scientists, soil experts, environmentalists and representatives of panchayats, municipalities and NGOs.
- A CBI probe should be ordered to inquire into the illegal granite quarrying and illegal sand mining that is going on in Tamil Nadu.

I hope that the Government would come out with some concrete solutions for this problem facing the country.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to pay thanks to you for providing me the opportunity to speak. I would submit that Shri Acharya Ji and Panda Ji have brought a very important issue under Rule 193. It is very long discussion, but I would like to raise some humble points. You know how wonderful the world is. What a wonderful world the Almighty has created somewhere there are mountains somewhere there is water and somewhere there are plains. You will see what a beautiful this country is. But we have brutally murdered this beauty. I would like to say that today the condition is very bad. Earlier, there used to be legal mining but

how it has turned into illegal mining. Earlier it used to be have legal sanction but now sanction again it is sans any legality while characterizing the axiom theft and that too in an aggressive way. I would like to say that these unscrupulous people don't understand as to what we want to make our country. Where will they traverse. Through with money and will we let them go? Will we not snatch that money from them amassed this way?

Sir, I would like to give an example that some person has a Company having a turnover of Rs. 35 crore, they are brothers. They had a turnover of Rs. 35 crore and net profit of one crore rupees during the year 2003 and it shot up and reached upto 3000 crore with a net profit of Rs. 700 crore during the year 2009. I would like to say that a farmer or a labourer or some other navvy can earn Rs. 100-200 by putting in hard almost labour due to which they became almost life less. How are these unscrupulous people making so much money? They are looting the country. If you calculate, you will find that these people are more dangerous than militants. They pass through a tunnel, struck in Karnataka and came out in Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to say as to who will ask them. Shri Handique, you will have to take stringent steps. These State Governments are concessional Governments. If these Governments had not run sincerely, my sister or my some brother would have been put up for nothing to save the Government. When you yourself will not be able to save yourself, what will you do with the Government? Who will know you politics, my brother when the universe is not more, ecological imbalance is there creation created by God is devastated? Who will know about OMC and other things, which have came out? *...(Interruptions)* What a nice lady you are. Why do you say so? Why do you pick a quarrel? *...(Interruptions)* I stood up in the morning also for increase of salary, but you did not stand up then *...(Interruptions)* You are standing time and again *...(Interruptions)* They taken the bribe then *...(Interruptions)*

Hence, you did not stand up. Who had spent the money against Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji when she fought the

election in Bellary? Who had hijacked 50 MLAs and who had given the money? Why are you speaking? *...(Interruptions)* Madam, please listen to me, neither royalty nor money was given. Don't worry. Money will be back whatever they have illegally. You are our good sister, why do you quarrel? You can stand up and when I level an allegation against you *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that we should do away with the short comings in the Act or anywhere else in our system, whether it is Union Government or State Government. Union Government has written on ten occasions but to no avail. You know that bailable warrant were issued to the mafia and OMC but why did the Government not arrest them because hefty amount has been paid as bribe, it is a ponderable. Therefore, I would like to say that if a Government is unable to do any good for the country, it should demit the office.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have completed the discussion; the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

I am allowing Shri Kumaraswamy to make his personal explanation, only for one minute.

SHRI H.D. KUMARASWAMY: Sir, I am really grateful to you for the opportunity given to me, to clarify only one issue.

Shri Ananth Kumar misled the House today. He said that when we were running a minority Government in Karnataka, during that time, I recommended nearly 5-6 mining activities to the Central Government. But I am fully aware that I have not recommended any mining activity when I had the minority Government. That is why, I wanted you to allow me to say this - if he proves that I have sent any single recommendation to the Central Government, when my Government was in a minority, I will quit this House. Will he prove this? Is he going to accept this challenge? This is what I wanted to ask him through you, Sir.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, you should allow me
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over now. We are now taking up 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, he has taken my name. That is why, you should allow me for a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananth Kumar, in your speech, you have mentioned the name of Mr. Kumaraswamy. So, it was necessary to give a personal explanation. If you go on replying like this, it will go on like this.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, on 1st October, we had withdrawn our support and even after withdrawing the support, he had recommended two mine leases which I have mentioned and it is before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the discussion is over and the Minister will reply tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an ancient temple falls at Khidrapur village in Shirol tehsil under the Kohlapur district in my parliamentary constituency Hatkanangle due to implementation of Ancient Monuments and Archeological sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. The entire village has stirred up agitation. The entire village has boycotted the elections of the first ladder of democracy called as Panchayat. Reason being that no reconstruction work can be carried out without permission of competent authority within the radius of 300 metres of the monument falling under the Archeological department under the hide of the Act. It is worth mentioning here that the village at large gets affected by the floods every year and hundred of

homes get collapsed. The same thing has happened this year too and several families are forced to lead their life along with their cattle under the open sky, due to administrative delay and lapses. Neither any State level 'Competent Authority' nor any 'National Monument Authority' has been constituted under the law so far. Even if these two authorities are constituted, this village will be far away from the reach of poor people. To implement the said law, I would like to suggest that it is desperately needed to formulate the rules in order to empower commissioner or District Magistrate to provide NOC for the speedy construction of damaged and collapsed houses, so as to provide relief to the common man from this tragedy.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijaywada): Sir, we have around nine per cent senior citizens in India. Yesterday, we saw senior citizens agitating on the streets in various States across the country demanding various rights. Senior citizens have contributed a lot for us. They have laid foundation for the future of India and now they are in a very vulnerable position. They are very fragile and weak. So, they want certain considerations and protection. I am happy that the Government of India is also looking into all these things and they have formed a national policy for older persons. It has also enacted a law called the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The responsibility of implementing it is given to States.

Now, the senior citizens feel that this policy is not being properly implemented at the ground level in the States. They have various demands. For instance, they want that the Old Age Pension Scheme should be increased to Rs. 1000. They want free medical treatment for all the senior citizens. They want the courts to decide very quickly all their pending cases. They want that some priority should be given to them. They also want the Tribunal to be set up as per the Act to look into all their problems as per the Maintenance and Welfare Act which was enacted in 2007. Apart from this, they have various

other demands which they have given to the Government. Yesterday, they were on the streets in the entire length and breadth of the country.

So, I want the Government to look into all these things. Here also we have senior Members. We draw a lot of inspiration from them. We get the benefit of the experience and advice of the senior Members of the House.

Similarly, juniors respect them and take their blessings. So, we all want the blessings of our elders and we need to make efforts to address their problems. We do not want them to be on the streets and instead we want them to lead a peaceful and respectable life. The Government should look into their demands and solve them as quickly as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards this important topic.

When our country became Independent and States were formed subsequently, there must have been a feeling somewhere or other behind this motive that every area of the country should be developed and its proper monitoring also be ensured. With that feeling Madhya Pradesh was formed. Madhya Pradesh is situated at the geographical centre of the country. The heart of Madhya Pradesh is called Mahakaushal area. Earlier, there were three divisions in Mahakaushal area but at present, only eight districts come under the area. Besides my parliamentary constituency Jabalpur, Mandla, Dhindori, Sivni, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur and Katni form part of it. Out of these Dhindori, Sivni, Mandla and Balaghat districts are scheduled tribe dominated areas. The percentage of population of scheduled tribe is 64.48 in Dhindori, 57.23 in Mandla, 36.78 in Sivni and 34.68 in Balaghat. It means that whole area is dominated by Scheduled Tribes. If we exclude Jabalpur, the percentage of urban population in Mahakaushal area will be far below from the percentage of the entire State.

Similarly, the percentage of poverty in rural areas of the State is only 53.6 percent whereas percentage of poverty in rural areas of Mahakaushal region varies between 45.4 to 75.97 percent. I beg your pardon and would like to submit that trumpet of economic prosperity is blown along with the figures but the reality is that development in the country is only confined to some areas and some people. Jabalpur area, which I represent, is being ignored since the independence. At the time of British rule, Jabalpur used to be a major city not only of Madhya Pradesh but C.P.N. Barar also. But, it is considered one of the most backward cities today. A country cannot become prosperous unless its every region is properly developed and justice is being done with the all.

Our Madhya Pradesh Government of Bhartiya Janata Party and our hon'ble Chief Minister Shivraj Singh ji Chauhan has regularly been making efforts for the development for the last 6 years. He has set up 2 universities there and promoted tourism sector, while making available resources for irrigation but the State of affairs is that despite limited resources. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I have asked for your protection. I am concluding.

Despite making all out efforts for development during the last five years, still there is a lot to be done. If we have to remove the backwardness from there, there is a need to create infrastructure at grand level for the industrial development, agriculture, irrigation facilities, employment opportunities. So, our Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister and demanded a special package of Rs. 19,303 crores for development of the region.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to immediately sanction the package and include the same in the remaining period of 11 Five Year Plan. I would like to draw your attention to the important issue that our four districts are situated alongside

[Shri Rakesh Singh]

Chhattisgarh border, where naxal incidents take place every now and then. I hope this Government will take meaningful initiative for the development of that area by providing it special package before cropping up of any kind of grave situation and crisis there.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Govind Prasad Misra, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri K.D. Deshmukh associate themselves with Shri Rakesh Singh.

Shri Ramkishun, please be brief.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while drawing the attention of the Government to an important issue, I through you, would like to submit to the Government that the wells have dried up due to deficient rain in Uttar Pradesh. There has been a terrible drought there. Poisonous gas is coming from the wells. There is a village Bhavanipura in Charai Block where a farmers entered into his well to set in order the belt of his pumping set to draw the water from the well and died there in the well due to poisonous gas on the 8th last week. Similarly, it is beaing noticed that poisonous gas is coming incessantly from half a dozen of villages wells in Chandauli and Banaras districts falling in Dharampur under Jaloopur region which were onceused to for irrigation purposes. I demand that Government of India should send a team of geologists in these areas where the farmers are dying of poisonous gas. Half of a dozen farmers and people have lost their lives in Chandauli and Varanasi districts due to this poisonous gas. I have raised this issue with the District Magistrates of Varanasi and Chandauli and the Commissioner also. But, they have expressed their inability in this regard. There is fear among the people due to it. This area has witnessed terrible droughts. Therefore, I have raised this serious issue in the House. The wells have dried up due to drought and the poisonous gases are coming out from

them. Such kind of incidents have been coming to the light consecutively for the last one or two years. Shankar Yadav died in his attempt to set his pumping set in order and his son also died and a son belonging to a poor family had to lose his life also for saving the lives of these two. Two-three incidents of such nature have already taken place in that area. Out of them, three-four. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given your suggestion. Please conclude.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House. It is not against any Government or party rather it related to the farmers. We dig up the well for water and get it bored and them get a pump set fitted with the well. Whenever the belt breaks, we have to go down to see to make it work. I myself visited Bhavanpura village. I myself inspected ten wells. When a lantern was put down into the well it went out as soon as it reached at a depth of 6-7 feet. That points to the formation of a belt which contains poisonous gas. Members of two dalit families entered in the well to drink water in Jalupur village situated in the bank of the Ganga in Banaras and in Dhanapur village situated on the other bank of the Ganga.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Sir, I am concluding shortly. Both of them died last years Third person who had rushed to save them had narrow escape because he cried for help and he was pulled outside with the help of rope. My demand is that the Government of India should send a team of geologists to the areas where poisonous gas is coming out from the wells.

Sir, my second demand is that the Government of India should provide financial assistance to the affected families, whose members have died due to poisonous gas. Even the Government of Uttar Pradesh should also provide assistance to the affected families. The Government should direct the District Magistrate, Chandauli or the Government of Uttar Pradesh to effectively control the

incidence of the poisonous gas coming out from the wells to save the farmers from incurring loss of life-and property taking place omqy there.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this issue of public importance. It is a very serious issue. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House. Seeking your protection, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramkishun Ji, please conclude.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I am waiting your ruling in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point, it is not the time to give ruling in this regard. Take your seat, please.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: You have heard me attentively and therefore, you have comprehended these things. If you feel that these things are wrong, I will take back my words. But you should get it investigated. There will be no harm in doing so. Send the central team of geoscientists. You have and get it investigated ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is going on here? There are fourteen more Members to speak. You have to cooperate with the Chair. This is too much. I do not want to remove what you are saying from the records. There is a limit for tolerance. Other Members are also waiting.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I am not speaking against the wish of the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important topic of public interest. Today, there is power crisis in the entire country, it is also there

even in Delhi and its posh areas which are called V.I.P. areas be it North Avenue, or South Avenue and sometimes it also happens in the House itself. Earlier, people used to say that water is life but today, it has become difficult to lead life without electricity j Uttar Pradesh is a big stake in the entire country where there is seven power crisis. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not at all in favour of setting up of a power house. It has nothing to do with the farmers ...*(Interruptions)* The Government in Uttar Pradesh has completed three years since its formation. Despite this no power project has been set up there. ...*(Interruptions)* Due to shortage of electricity, three sugar mills have been closed down and they are on the verge of auction. They can be auctioned at any time. The population of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh is one crore while used to be called Manchester of Asia. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajaram Pal, your notice is about power shortage in the whole country. So, do not confine it to your constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Due to shortage of power, industries have been closed down. One year ago, the Government of India had got the survey conducted for setting up of a power project on the bank of Yamuna by the Naveli Lignite in my parliamentary constituency Ghatampur. The district administration had sent a proposal to the Cabinet for acquire of land for that purpose. The second power project was to be set up in Billore through N.T.P.C. The proposal had been sent to the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet by acquiring the lands for both of them. The cases have been pending with the Government of Uttar Pradesh for a long time with an intention of not setting up of power project. I demand that Government of Uttar Pradesh should exercise its power and try to bring Kanpur again on the map of Asia by setting up of both power projects at Ghatampur and Billore while interfering with the Government of India and writing a letter again to it if it has become sensitive in the matter of farmers or production of power.

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

The farmers are on the verge of starvation ...*(Interruptions)*
If people get super power. The farmers will definitely get out of their misery and when the farmers is well off the State will also be well off. I demand through you that such Government which is insensitive towards the farmers and is not in favour of setting up of a power project by intervenes again ...*(Interruptions)* Your Government is in Uttar Pradesh. The Government should give the Cabinet approval expeditiously for both these two power projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajaram Ji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter.

I wish to invite the attention of this august House to a heart-breaking tragedy which occurred in the southern sea coast of Kerala before two days. Due to turbulent sea in Kollam and Alappuzha coasts in Kerala two persons have died and two fishermen are missing along with losses of seven fishing boats and 73 injured on last Sunday.

A large number of fishermen who ventured out into the sea for fishing in country crafts were stranded in the deep sea for many hours as a rare phenomenon of high tidal waves and darkness occurred. The fishermen lost direction and some of the crafts got capsized.

Sir, on the basis of numerous mishaps occurred in fishermen population, including this, one serious issue arises among them now-a-days is that the safety of fishermen in deep sea areas is always insecure. The Government is liable to provide sufficient safety measures to each and every fisherman in the country through using

modern technologies along with the timely upgradation of concerned Government machineries such as marine enforcement and coast guard.

Sir, lakhs of fishermen in our country are considering fishing as their conventional livelihood. Ninety-five per cent of this community belongs to poor families and a number of them are still living as just similar to the tribes. They are not aware about modern systems supported to fishing including weather forecasting or rescue systems and marine security measures. A number of developed countries are providing modern information systems and arranging rescue forces a/ong with the help of marine researchers and space science. In India we are providing only nominal safety measures to them. These systems are insufficient and the machineries are not helpful in time, when an emergency arises.

So, I would request the Ministry of Defence, through you, that the operations of Coast Guard should be strengthened as it is a major Department which is liable to protect the lives of fishermen through timely actions. So, the Government should make availability of sufficient force, equipment and infrastructure in various coastal areas in States including Alappuzha and Kollam districts as these coasts are considered unhinged with tidal waves also. Also the operations of marine enforcement should expand to more areas including Kollam and Alappuzha, as it needed on the basis of such frequent episodes.

So, I would urge upon the Government to send a fact finding team with experts to Kerala to study the unnatural phenomenon which occurred day before yesterday in Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to you for allowing me to raise an important issue relating to Gujarat State in the Zero Hour. The agriculture and animal husbandry most essential to development of our country. We have developed a lot in the green revolution. The State Government and the Government of India have made many laws so that

landless farmers and farm labourers could get the land for farming. But, I have to say with regret that thousand acres of cultivable land is being allotted to the NGOs related to the Government or in collusion with prominent leaders, officers and capitals of State Government of Gujarat in the name of development. The Government is hatching a conspiracy to allot the cultivable land to the NGOs through back door by acquiring the land in "order to benefit a handful of people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, conspiracy is being hatched to uproot the families from those places where they have been cultivating the land before Independence and due to which thousands of families are getting deprived of their livelihood. It is a matter of concern for them as to how they will lead their life and maintain their families.

Mr. Chairman Sir, thousands acres of land of several being allotted to the NGOs or companies apart from Kunwar Chandoor, Subapura, Taranagar of my parliamentary constituency patan villages of Santalpur, Radhanpur Taluka which was cultivating by the farmers before Independence. The farmers are being forced to abandon their agriculture land. There is resentment and tension in this area. A few days ago a rally of five thousand farmers was held. The farmers are worried about maintaining their families, their education and their employment. There is resentment among the people of this area due to which there could be law and order problem there. The people are all set to face the bullet and lathis but they are not ready to abandon their agricultural land possessed by them since pre-independence times. The Government of Gujarat is neither providing employment to them nor the land as an option.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, would like to submit to the Central Government and this House that if no appropriate action is taken well in time with regard to the above it is likely to erupt into a public outcry thereby tension and violence even in the developing and peaceful State like Gujarat like the other States of the country.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Sir, you

have given me an opportunity to raise an important topic in perspective of the country. I through you would like to draw the attention of the House this thing that there have been such reports in the newspapers that the National Tourism Agency of Britain and the National Tourism Development Corporation of Britain in their statement had advised this countrymen to keep themselves away from the touch of Indians during the Olympic Games held in England during the year 2012. They have further added that Britishers should remain cool, calm and collected if Indians seem prime facie to be impatient or as they can behave in such way because they live in crowded cities and atmosphere. I would like to submit that such type of statement by the Head of the National Tourism Agency of any right before the common wealth games is an insult to the 120 crores Indians.

I want to attract the attention of Government of India and would like to know whether Government of India have opposed to it so far or not as it is an effort to India but not a thing belonging to any State or any specific area. I would like to know whether Government of India have opposed to it so far or not from the proper forum through proper way, if not, I would like to submit that it should be opposed. We cannot brook this kind of insult of India and Indians at any cost. I hope that Government of India will protest it severely through proper way and from the proper place.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak on MGNREGA. MGNREGA is going on throughout the country. If this scheme continues for five years together the country will lag behind for the fifteen years. The poor people are getting poorer. Inflation has risen from seven to eleven percent and only Rs. 100 are paid as wages under scheme. Tur is being sold at Rs. 80 per kg. The poor are getting poorer and the farmers and agriculture are whomever also being destroyed by the Government. The labourers are requested for agriculture, they are not available. When Rs. 41000 crore were allocated under this scheme, why were they not allocated for education, why was provision for medicines not made and why provision was not made for

[Shri Premdas]

employment? How will mere Rs. 200 save the purpose? Corruption is rampant in MNREGA. Money is being siphoned off in Uttar Pradesh under MNREGA. Money is being misused in such a way that cameras are being bought in Etawah and tables and chairs are being bought in Kanpur Rural and Ramabai by the officers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak about the notice you have given. Please speak about the problem which you have mentioned. *[English]* You have no time to go into all these things. Please conclude in two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI PREMDAS: When the labourers work, they don't get wages for the work even upto four months. Now-a-days, the importance of Pradhan has lowered. They are being looked down upon due to corruption. So, I demand that provision for education, medicines and employment should be made for the poor in the public interest by disbanding these scheme. Similarly, mid-day meal is running under which children of our villages go to school with their bowls. This is the worst scheme. Education has ruined at all on account of it. This scheme should be discontinued. My demand is that money is to be allocated by the Government, it should be credited in their accounts directly.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on public importance matter. The name of a farmer and a poor is called/uttered by us as Shri Ganeshaya Namah is uttered at the commencement of every work be it Parliament, Legislative Assembly, Zila Parishad. But the biggest problem before the farmer today is how to grow the crops in his fields which is a matter of pity. Discussions in Parliament have been made many a time in this regard that inflation is increasing, poverty is increasing, but foodgrains production is reducing. But the matter regarding production is that if the water is provided to the fields of a farmer, proper provision for irrigation is made, there can be increase in the foodgrains

definitely and we will not be forced to buy wheat or rice from the foreign countries. If such things happens, our country can become self reliant in the matter of goodgrains.

We have thousands of acres of such lands in our country where irrigation is not being made. My friend has just mentioned about MNREGA. This is serious matter. I don't want to take name of any leader of ruling party. But I would like to even submit that earlier old father used to search his support and we also felt that that young man had gone to Punjab and Haryana to earn the livelihood. But that young man has now been confined to Purvanchal and Uttar Pradesh and made him a poor labourer. A labourer is not born even in a day. He is son of a farmer and born in his house. If we want to reduce the number of labourers in the country, we will have to strengthen the farmers. Salman Khurshid Saheb is sitting here and he hails from Uttar Pradesh and is very influential leader. There is Sharda tributary canal in our area which flows from Lakhimpur Khiri to Ghazipur. I would submit that if MNREGA fund is utilized to make the tail of that canal cemented which will reach to the farmers' fields.

I would like to point out the difference between skilled and unskilled labourer under MNREGA. One who passes over the bricks is an unskilled labourer and one who put them together/masons them is a skilled labourer. But there is no difference between their wages. So, money is being wasted under MNREGA. Some days ago, I had sat for first in my district regarding this matter. The farmer is shedding tears and weeping there. I am not politicizing in it. I would like to submit that India has been reduced to a country of labourers today. Khurshidji you are a minister and have importance. I request you with my folded hands to pay attention to these matters.

On one side, when we go to Lucknow-the capital for State, we see the fountains playing and splendid buildings there and the dried fields of the farmers on the other which go dry for want of water. A farmer of Uttar Pradesh recall the regime of Sh. Mulayam Singh when he said while challenging that if power is being supplied

to the cities for 20 hours, it will be ensured that power supply to the villages shall be upto 16 hours. Today, a farmer of Uttar Pradesh is looking towards him. I can say about Mulayam ^ Singh in this country that he was such a leader in the country who never made the caste a basis of poverty but the poor made the basis for it, so, if is not taken into account, the development of the country will be impossible. That's why farmers friendly Sharda canal carry 1000-cusec water from Lakhimpur to Sultanpur.

21.00 hrs.

700 cusec water should be released from Sultanpur to Gazipur. The people of Sultanpur use 300-cusec water for themselves. But they are not in a position to make it pucca as 100 crores of rupees is required for this purpose in a ratio of 20 lakh rupees per kilometer. If you arrange 100 crores rupees for this purpose, hon'ble Minister, I will invite you in Purvanchal to felicitate the all the districts all along the passage of Sharda canal. If farmers do not get water, they will never forgive you. They are in furious mood and aggressive too.

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this serious issue. Union Government provides more than Rs. 600 crore in the name of Backward Area Grant Fund to Uttar Pradesh every year. According to the provisions of this fund, 70 per cent amount of the fund is spent by the Gram Panchayats and the remaining 30 per cent is spent by the Panchyat, District Panchayat and urban local bodies. The action plan of this fund is accorded under the chairmanship of a Minister of the State Government in the District Planning Committee and then it is submitted to the State Government from there, then it is sent to the Central Government for approval from there under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State including six prominent secretaries and secretary to the Department of Finance and Panchayati Raj. After approval from the Union Government, fund is released. There is no provision in the rules for getting financial approval from the Panchayati Raj Department to do work in the districts

whereas approval is being taken in Uttar Pradesh. This process breeds bungling. If 100 works are to be undertaken in a district, approval is granted to 8, 9 or 10 works. I am not talking about why financial approval is granted. The leaders of BSP are also present here, they also think why approval is granted. My Parliamentary constituency is Maharajganj in Uttar Pradesh. The Panchayat appointed Gram Adhikari for the works to be done in that area. Tender is awarded for supply of material but tender procedure was not completed in Siswa, Fareda, Nichnaul and Notanwa under my Parliamentary constituency. Prior to the said procedure, the buildings were constructed there. All this is happening there. All this is happening because financial approval is being granted there through bribery. The people who give bribe are not afraid of any law. All this is happening there in the name of Backward Area Grants Fund. Investigation be made in connection with the loot of public funds taking place in the Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh. My submission is that the leader of the BSP in the House can go there and inquire into it and in case they are not satisfied with the veracity of my allegations and disprove them, then either I should stand to resign or they ...*(Interruptions)* What are they talking about, they may go there and conduct their independent investigations ...*(Interruptions)* If they disprove my allegations, either I resign otherwise they resign ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not spring to your feet on everything ...*(Interruptions)* Uttered here in your bid to defend yourselves ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister expresses his helplessness by saying that we have a federal structure, therefore, what can we do in the matter? My submission is that the makers of the Constitution might not have even imagined that such thing would happen and there will be such a plundering of public money, by constituting a team of officers and put an end to the loot taking place in Uttar Pradesh. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government

[Shri Ramen Deka]

regarding the communication system in Assam. Assam is an under-developed State. The main cause of its underdevelopment is lack of communication infrastructure. The Communication system both in terms of rail and road is not up to the mark in comparison to the other States in rest of the country.

The Golden Quadrilateral passes up to Silchar in my State. But the progress of this project is very slow whereas in other States in the rest of the country, it is going to be completed by 2011.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to complete this project by a specific time so that the people would get the pace of development. NH-52 crosses Baihata Chariali up to North Lakhimpur, which is in my constituency. But the condition of the road is very dilapidated. It is a strategic route. The Government should understand that this NH-52 is a strategic route. It is the only connectivity to Arunachal Pradesh, which is neighbouring China. So, it needs wider roads. But this road is a two-lane road. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to convert it in to four-lane road so that the strategic route can serve the Army and other people in the need of the hour.

Sir, we have seen in 1962 that due to lack of communication infrastructure, we lost the war to China. It should not happen. China is a threat to us. This is a strategic route and it should be widened immediately so that people could get the fruit of the development, pace of the development. This is the only connectivity of the North bank of Brahmaputra.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to convert this route into four-lane. Our hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. I would request him to take note of this serious problem.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising a very important issue relating to the student community. On 27th August, 2009, the

Union Government had launched an interest subsidy scheme on Education Loans for various professional courses in approved educational institutions for students with the total family income of less than Rs. 4.5 lakh. Under the scheme, the bank shall waive the interest for the period of course duration plus either one year or earlier if the students get employed. The banks can claim this interest subsidy amount from the Government through Ministry of Human Resource Development every six months or at the end of the academic year. This scheme was effective from the academic year 2009-10.

Subsequently, on 31st August, 2009, one Education Loan Mela was conducted in my Constituency Kancheepuram presided over by the hon. Home Minister, Shri P.Chidambaram. About 32 banks participated in the event and received over 5,000 loan applications. But I have received many complaints from students and their parents that; the banks are not implementing the interest waiver part and are insisting on full interest for sanctioning the loan. I understand that so far the banks have not claimed reimbursement of the interest subsidy through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Hence, no details are available as to how many students had actually benefited from the scheme and how much subsidy is to be reimbursed through the banks.

It appears that there is a delay from the bankers' side in consolidating and submitting their claim to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In turn, there is a delay from the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Finance.

There should be strict instruction to the bankers from the Ministry of Finance to act fast. Timeframe is to be fixed and circulated to all the concerned to follow it strictly.

Another important point I would like to raise in the 'Zero Hour', which I feel is a valuable hour for my constituency, is that the zero involvement of the private banks is a very bad thing for the private banks in this particular scheme. So, suitable instructions may be sent to get them actively involved.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Union Finance Minister, through the hon. Chairman, to direct the banks immediately to implement this very important social scheme effectively for the benefit of the deserving students during this academic year, 2010-11.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today you have given me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue, I thank you for this. I, through you, would like to talk to the Government with regard to Allahabad University. This University is such a University which has been called the Oxford of East not from today but for more than hundred years. I have also got my education from Allahabad University. I have also been charmed out by that University. There is no highest post/office in this country which was not adorned by the people churned out by Allahabad University. The people churning out by Allahabad University have given major contribution to every sector in the entire gamut of affairs of India be it politics, administration, judiciary, literature or science. We had been discussing about foreign educational institutions last week. Minister of Human Resource Development had replied that we were forced to permit the foreign educational institutions in the country. With our mention of providing education to the youth as we had a few number of institutions in the country. But you will be surprised to know that when I attended a programme in Allahabad on 13th, a delegation of teachers, who make once taught me, met me and some of them even went to this extent that it comes to their mind to commit suicide. Whether foreign institutions come here or not, what will they do or what will they not do leaving apart this? We don't want to continue to engage ourselves in such teaching work. This is the situation of Allahabad University today. Allahabad University was under U.P. Government before 2005. All kinds of movements were carried out. As a result of those movements, Allahabad University has been accorded the status of Central University. But after 2005, the people who had struggled and carried out movements had high hopes that some

major change will bring about in Allahabad University but I am forced to say with heavy heart today in the House that I am forced to talk about my alma mater in negative terms.

Situation has come to such a passe after 2005, that teachers of Allahabad University are full agonized today. Allahabad University is not accepting the UGC guidelines and making no provision for providing pay scale from the date of eligibility with designation. Students Union has been made defunct completely so that the administration may become unfettered. Such is the condition of Allahabad University today that 112 posts are lying vacant there as per the norms of Government of India with regard to backward classes, dalits, SCs/STs and these are not being filled up. Today, Allahabad University has no such department where there is no shortage of teachers. You will be surprised to know that the number of students in Allahabad University has fallen manifold in comparison to the number of students it had in the year 2005. Earlier, when I used to be a student there, the students thronged there to seek admission. But it is very sad to note that now-a-days the number of applications received there are less than the number of vacant seats. This is the sad situation there. Therefore, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development and Government of India to first protect our "Oxford of the Orient" and also save other universities like it and then make an advocacy of such foreign educational institutions in this House. I would like to make this appeal to the Government through you and I am hopeful that in your patronage the Government of India will save the dignity of the Allahabad University, which is one of the important institutes.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIES KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, People of Eastern Uttar Pradesh have a pre-eminent place in the field of sports. Sports persons from this region have made this land proud by performing at national and international levels. We have plenty of talent in Hockey, Cricket, Athletics and Wrestling there. Wrestlers of this region have created a

[Shri Bhisma Shankar Alies Kushal Tiwari]

niche for themselves in the country and abroad. But, it is very sad to say that due to lack of adequate facilities, talented players are turning away from the sports. There is no natural level training or coaching facility in the region. The area does not have any stadium, where youth could avail the facilities. Narendra Hirwani in the field of Cricket, Brahm Dev Janardhan in Wrestling, Prem Maya and all women placers have brought laurels to the country. Arrangements are being made for providing huge funds for the national level facilities meant for sports persons and spectators but there are no such arrangements in cities, which have talented sportspersons. It is the talent that makes the sportsperson to go for it. I urge upon the Government and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to urgently make arrangements for promoting talented sportspersons to make a name at national and international level by setting up international level centre and stadium in Sant Kabir Nagar in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I request to the Government to make efforts to set up Sports school at national level by allocating sufficient funds to the State Government as per the National Sports Policy.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to news published in newspapers that 61 trucks loaded with explosive material went missing from Dholpur. Dholpur is part of Rajasthan, it also has Government controlled RECL factory. Two months have elapsed even for 61 trucks went missing loaded with explosive material. According to some newspapers, 61 trucks went missing and according to some 58 trucks went missing but truth is that trucks have gone missing. It has been left to the inquiry by the DM and Divisional Commissioner whereas it has also taken two months time. I am afraid lest the material loaded on the trucks be fallen into the hands of militants. Maoists and anti-social elements. Rajasthan State is a very peaceful and neat and clean State. It has very neat and clean image. If this (explosive material) is stashed somewhere in

Rajasthan and naxalism crops up there, one more State will add to the list of naxal affected States. Stashing of explosive material is a major incident. Therefore, action should be taken immediately in this regard. Ganesh Explosive Factory is located in Madhya Pradesh. When it was closed down as to why this material was supplied. Surprisingly, the material has not been received so far. The licence of Ganesh Explosive Factory expired in March. The Licence is issued by Government to make use of explosive items, but its Licence had expired. Despite that material was supplied to it by RECL. It is a serious matter to be inquired into. I through you would like to draw the attention of the Government to the internal security.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on this serious issue and draw the attention of the Government in this regard. Lamps of martyrdom stand for national identity. Every drop of their blood is worship and meditation of Mother India and a message to inspiration. But when sacrifice and meditation begins to get stored, every pore of Mother India gets drowned in the ocean of tears. Shri Abhishek Kumar S/o Late Sh. Dayanand Sa R/o village and post office Nawada, district Nawada, Bihar, was posted in 130 CRPF battalion. On 8.8.2010, it was reported in all the media channels of the country that Shri Abhishek has fallen prey to the bullets by terrorists. When the entire Bihar and the country was mourning over his glorious martyrdom, his family had also received a letter of the Commandant alongwith his dead body on 10.8.2010. In that letter, the Commandant term it as a case of suicide. In his letter, he mentioned that discord between husband and wife was the main case of suicide. This letter of Commandant was the embodiment of lie to bring slur to Abhishek's martyrdom. When Abhishek was not married, where does the question regarding rift between husband and wife. If he had committed suicide, as to why the copy of FIR or postmortem report was not

handed over to his family. In Abhishek's family, there is a widow mother, four unmarried sisters and two unmarried brothers. Abhishek's number was second among his brothers. All the three brothers were unmarried.

Sir, I have met the family members of Abhishek. There are no tiles on the shanty of Abhishek. His sisters have not been married. He was the sole bread earner of his family. My demand is that the Government should conduct an inquiry in this regard and honour the martyrdom of Shri Abhishek and also provide relief package to his family so as to save the lamp of his martyrdom from getting extinguished. His name should be included in the list of martyrs. His martyrdom should be included in the list of martyrs otherwise the national identity will adversely affect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associates himself with this issue.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during zero hour I would like to draw the attention of the House to the problems of Bundelkhand. Water crisis has been getting more and more acute due to deficient rain in Bundelkhand during the last 5-6 years. Historically, Bundelkhand has been battling with the furies of nature. That is why, people and rulers of Bundelkhand gave priority to the construction of ponds and adopted such crops which require less quantity of water. The land of this area being uneven, the ponds were constructed there that ponds situated on the upper side were connected with the ponds situated on the lower side in such a way through drains so that water can flow down to the lower side flow upper side through that drainage system.

Sir, Bundelkhand is spread over thirty lakh hectare area. Out of it, 24-lakh hectare land is cultivable. But, only 4 lakh hectare land is under irrigation there. No wonder that India witnesses drought every five years. But, there have been terrible droughts in Bundelkhand eight times

during the last nine years. There has been a terrible land erosion here during the last twenty years. One lakh five thousand acres of land near Dhasan Ken River in and around Chhattarpur in Bundelkhand is converting into ravine. Fifty thousand acres of land is converting into ravine in Panna district. Twelve thousand acres of land is converting into ravine in Tikamgarh. Seventy thousand acres of land in Datia and sixty two thousand acres of land in Damoh district is likely to convert into ravine. In Bundelkhand, existence of 471 villages is in danger due to this problem. The farmers of this area are economically backward due to lack of irrigation facilities. Ken-Betva link scheme most important and mega irrigation project of Bundelkhand were formulated during NDA regime under inter linking campaign of rivers. But, the Union Government has not been taking it seriously due to political reasons. This project was conceived to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. They are being deprived of the likely benefits of this project. It is a matter of regret that no mention has been made in this regard even in Bundelkhand package. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should speed up the work relating to interlinking of Ken-Betva rivers on priority basis under the interlinking of rivers project so that the farmers of Bundelkhand could become self reliant.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Virendra Kumar during zero hour.

DR. SUSHANT RAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has celebrated its 63 Independence day on 15th August, 2010. However, out of the 120 crore population of India, 100 crore people have not yet attained economic freedom. Programmes like MNREGA, BPL being run in the country are its examples. It is a coincidence that when growth rate increases, price rise and starvation also increase. Perhaps, its main reason is that centralization of economic resources is restricted to the handful of

[Dr. Sushant Rajan]

industrialists, politicians, bureaucrats and illegal traders. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should release a list of billionaires and millionaires of the country along with the details of their property located within or outside the country irrespective of whether such properties are registered directly in the owner's name or benami so that the Parliament, Legislative Assemblies, Executive

and Judiciary could take revolutionary steps through concerted efforts to abridge the gap of economic disparity.

21.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the
clock on Wednesday, August 18, 2010/
Shravana 27, 1932 (Saka)*

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