

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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COLUMNS

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 8, 2012/Vaisakha 18, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Abdullah Bin Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Al Al-Sheikh, Speaker of Majlis Ash Shura (Consultative Council) and the accompanying Parliamentary Delegation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Monday, the 7th May, 2012. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a fruitful and enjoyable stay in our country. Through them, we also convey our greetings and best wishes to His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the Government and the friendly people of Saudi Arabia.

11.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Tek Lal Mahato.

Shri Tek Lal Mahato was a Member of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha representing the Giridih parliamentary

constituency of Jharkhand. Earlier, he was also a Member of Bihar and Jharkhand Legislative Assemblies.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Mahato served as a Member of various Committees in Lok Sabha. He passed away on 27th September, 2011 at Ranchi at the age of 67.

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

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

11.02¼ hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 441. Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

[*Translation*]

Operation of Delhi Metro

*441. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing projects of the Delhi Metro and the details of its proposed expansion plans for the future;

(b) the number of instances where commuters were inconvenienced due to major technical snags during operation of the Delhi Metro in the recent past;

(c) the time taken in rectification of the said snags; and

(d) the action being taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The ongoing projects of the Delhi Metro are as follows:

(i) Delhi MRTS Phase-III project of length of 103.05 km. with the following corridors:

Sl. No.	Route name	Underground (km.)	Elevated/At Grade (km.)	Total (km.)	No. of stations
1.	Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar	14.386	41.311	55.697	35
2.	Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	17.288	16.206	33.494	22
3.	Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate	9.370	0.000	9.37	7
4.	Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	0.000	4.489	4.489	3
Total		41.044	62.006	103.050	67

(ii) Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad of length of 13.875 km.

The details of its expansion plans are as under:

(i) Extension of Mundka line to Bahadurgarh - 11.181 kms.

(ii) Metro connectivity from Dwarka to Najafgarh - 5.50 kms.

(iii) Extension of metro line from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar - 2.717 kms.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has also identified the following eight routes totalling to a length of 115.94 km. for implementation in Delhi MRTS Phase-IV:

i. Yamuna Bank - Loni Border

ii. Rithala - Bawana

iii. Janakpuri West - Mukundpur

iv. Kirti Nagar - Dwarka Sector 28

v. Badarpur - Delhi Aerocity

vi. Lajpat Nagar - Madangir

vii. Azadpur - R.K. Ashram

viii. Mukundpur - Yamuna Vihar - Dilshad Garden

Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has conveyed in-principle approval for starting survey of the above corridors in Phase-IV for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

(b) DMRC has informed that there have been 5 (five) instances when commuters were inconvenienced due to major technical snags during operation of the Delhi Metro during the last three months (January 2012 to March 2012).

(c) The time taken in rectification of the said snag is given below:

Sl. No.	Date	Type of failure	Time taken in rectification	No. of Trips cancelled	No. of Trips Planned	Percentage of Trip cancellation
1.	11.01.12	Permanent Way (track)	03 hrs 31 min	12	2686	0.446
2.	21.02.12	Signalling	04 hrs 02 min	10	2678	0.373
3.	29.03.12		09 hrs 07 min	20	2678	0.747
4.	05.01.12	Rolling Stock	00 hrs 30 min	11	2686	0.409
5.	01.01.12	Over Head Electrification (OHE)	02 hrs 30 min	18	2261	0.796

(d) In all the above mentioned instances, train services were maintained on the line albeit at restricted speed in particular affected sections only, except in case of OHE and track failures, where trains were operated in both the directions by using the single line available. Feeder bus services / special services from Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) are operated when disruptions occur on both the lines.

The OHE failure was due to extraneous factors like entanglement of stray objects like cloth/ paper with overhead traction wires. These external factors are hard to be controlled. In this type of situation, staff is sent immediately on line for patrolling and to attend to the fault at the earliest. To avoid track failure, regular track patrolling, inspections and ultrasonic testing of rails & welds are carried out. Rolling Stock related failures have been addressed by the DMRC by suitable modification of the door circuit to make it more reliable and by counselling the Train Operators for proper handling of emergency push button. Necessary preventive and corrective procedures have been put in place to avoid signalling failures.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA (Ratlam): Madam, farmers are being killed and lathi charge being used against them under the Government of Madhya Pradesh ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): The Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram should resign. ...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. What is all this going on?

The House stands adjourned to meet again at Twelve of the clock.

11.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Women in CAPFs

*442. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current strength of women personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), force-wise;

(b) whether the Government has raised separate women battalions in various CAPFs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the strength of women personnel in the said forces in the next two years by relaxing the recruitment rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide additional incentives to women to join the para-military forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The current posted strength of women personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), force-wise, is as under:

Name of Force	Current strength
1	2
Assam Rifles	418
Border Security Force	1517
Central Industrial Security Force	4805

1	2
Central Reserve Police Force, including Rapid Action Force	5603
Indo Tibetan Border Police Force	931
Sashastra Seema Bal	1129
National Security Guard	51
Total	14,454

(b) Government of India has sanctioned separate women battalions/companies to CRPF (4 battalions), SSB (7 companies) and ITBP (4 companies). All these battalions/companies have been raised except 1 battalion in CRPF which is scheduled for raising in 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Government, vide Order dated 31.5.2011, has issued instructions to the CAPFs to increase the strength of women personnel to 5% within the next three years.

(e) The details of steps taken by the Government to provide additional incentive to women to join the para-military forces are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government to provide additional incentives to women to join the para-military forces are as under:

- (i) 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees. A new head of Account for 'creche facilities' in CAPFs under Grant N0.54-Police for the year 2011-12 has also been opened in CAPFs, vide MHA letter No. 9/8/2011-bgt-I dated 20.1.2012.
- (ii) Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities.
- (iii) Toilet facilities are made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.
- (iv) Vehicles fitted with mobile toilets for women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties.
- (v) Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, etc. are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.
- (vi) Medical facilities with special care to the pregnant women. Lady Doctors are available to provide medical coverage.
- (vii) Education facilities to their children in Kendriya Vidyalaya have been provided wherever available.
- (viii) Facilities have been provided to women personnel at par with their male counter parts at work place without any gender bias.
- (ix) Pay and allowances are disbursed through core banking.
- (x) In case of married women, generally husband and wife are posted in same station as far as possible.
- (xi) Instructions issued vide Department of Personnel and Training's OM No.35021/2/2009-Estt (C), dated 3.7.2009, regarding concerted effort to increase representation of Women in Central Government jobs are strictly adhered to while conducting recruitment to ensure adequate women candidates are attracted to join CAPFs.
- (xii) One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
- (xiii) The Programme on Gender Sensitization in Govt. Service has been conducted by all CAPFs to educate their personnel. This has also been made part of the Basic Training Programme.
- (xiv) Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to deal with the complaints of women personnel. All CAPFs have included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment.
- (xv) There is proper mechanism established for redressal of grievances of women employees of CAPFs.

- (xvi) Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e. promotion/ seniority at par with male counter parts.
- (xvii) Women personnel are encouraged to be self-dependent by imparting proper training and talks during various courses.
- (xviii) Separate General Pool Accommodation for women employees available to Central Government employees are also applicable to women employees in CAPFs.
- (xix) Women personnel are generally not being posted in units located in very remote areas.

[Translation]

Food Security

*443. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Security System was launched in the country with the objective of proper management of food economy to check scarcity, ensure supply of foodgrains at affordable price and maintain price stability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of foodgrains and instability in its prices continue to be reported from several parts of the country despite the operation of the said system;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken to ensure adequate supply and stability in prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Public Distribution System aims at management of scarcity and distribution of foodgrains at affordable prices. With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997. Under TPDS, foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month are

allocated to States/Union Territories (UTs) for 6.52 crore accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families for distribution through Fair Price Shops. The foodgrains are being allocated to States/UTs at highly subsidized Central Issue Prices of Rs.4.15 per kg. for wheat and Rs.5.65 per kg. for rice for BPL families and Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Rs.3 per kg. for rice for AAY families. These prices have remained unchanged since July, 2000 for BPL families and December, 2000 for AAY families. Depending upon their availability in central pool and past offtake, foodgrains are also being allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families at the Central Issue Price of Rs. 6.10 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 8.30 per kg. for rice. Presently, the allocations for APL category range between 15 kg. and 35 kg. foodgrains per family per month. Central Issue Price of foodgrains for APL category has not been revised since July, 2002.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/UTs and to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates to check open market prices, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains under TPDS from time to time in addition to the normal TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) allocations. Details of normal allocations of foodgrains under TPDS and special ad-hoc additional allocations made in the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

The stock of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool as on 1.4.2012 was 533.02 lakh tons comprising 333.50 lakh tons of rice and 199.52 lakh tons of wheat. The current level of stock of foodgrains is adequate to meet the requirement of foodgrains as per the existing level of allocations during the current year. The surplus stock available in the Central Pool could also be used for keeping foodgrains prices under control.

(c) to (e) In view of the surplus stock position and allocation of foodgrains referred to in parts (a) and (b) above, no shortage of foodgrains or inadequate supply has been reported. As per information received from Department of Consumer Affairs, which monitors the prices of essential commodities, the daily retail prices of foodgrains (rice and wheat) during the last one year have largely remained constant.

Statement-I*Allocation and Offtake of RICE and WHEAT for the Year 2009-2010 to 2011-12 Under TPDS**(In Thousand tons)*

Sl. No. States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1 Andhra Pradesh	3884.250	3526.692	3676.480	3433.137	3738.252	3,065.474
2 Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589
3 Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1673.126	1591.641	1806.756	1,662.751
4 Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3543.192	2969.154	3650.312	2,757.350
5 Chhattisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1168.032	1135.107	1218.752	1,085.194
6 Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295
7 Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421
8 Gujarat	1618.488	1025.464	1885.998	1532.880	2018.738	1,242.799
9 Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431
10 Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663
11 Jammu and Kashmir	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485
12 Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.280	1319.412	1032.747	1339.032	1,022.038
13 Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2260.476	2132.040	2386.646	2,234.612
14 Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1399.646	1373.157	1431.674	1,428.807
15 Madhya Pradesh	3030.870	2953.426	2610.454	2707.860	2680.736	2,653.417
16 Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4490.412	3687.169	4647.114	3,539.245
17 Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884
18 Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690
19 Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233
20 Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094
21 Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2221.788	2052.089	2118.908	2,058.005
22 Punjab	1213.920	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355
23 Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2037.128	1937.843	2115.140	2,078.693
24 Sikkim	44.220	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936
25 Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3722.832	3698.126	3722.832	3,700.634
26 Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381
27 Uttar Pradesh	7039.894	6455.013	6948.948	6555.953	7114.590	6,645.333
28 Uttaranchal	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876
29 West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3601.864	3325.618	3763.754	3,281.205
30 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026
31 Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216
32 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.880	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247
33 Daman and Diu	4.320	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669
34 Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053
35 Puducherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816
Total	47602.697	42402.685	47547.329	43720.667	48876.848	43101.917

Statement-II

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

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Date of Allocation January 2010 @ MSP based/derived prices		Allocation for AAY/ BPL/APL 19.5.2010 @ Rs 8.45/kg. & 11.85/kg.		APL Allocation made on 6.1.2011 @ Rs. 8.45/kg. & 11.85/kg.*		BPL Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL allocation made on 16.5.2011 @ BPL Issue Prices*		BPL/AAY Allocation made to Poorest Districts @	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0
3	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.081	220.794	199.829	15.34	0
4	Bihar	237.580	0	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.882	600.214	472.392	596.511	140.930
5	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	113.454
6	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0	0
7	Goa	6.400	0	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.68	0	0
8	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.869	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	161.914	51.502	30.067
9	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.806	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	2.190
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	10.092
11	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	6.215
12	Jharkhand	87.120	0	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	46.287
13	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	13.055
14	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.870	116.062	179.893	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	118.951	5.068	1.792
15	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963
16	Maharashtra	354.540	0	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.812	4.515

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	12.73	1.235	0.300
18	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.843	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	13.819	1.919	0
19	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8.542	0.159	0.080
20	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.864	9.354	14.510	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.315
21	Odisha	135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.819	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	150.856	143.933	6.044
22	Punjab	79.520	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.888	28.664	35.888	34.235	1.839	1.839
23	Rajasthan	177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	69.849
24	Sikkim	2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	6.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25	Tamilnadu	277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	372.918	378.43	40.948	39.176
26	Tripura	14.440	0	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	0.327
27	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	0	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.880	508.498	818.880	629.003	316.724	14.295
28	Uttarakhand	24.380	0	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.656	2.602	1.934
29	West Bengal	290.460	228.988	246.891	223.416	202.822	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	22.622
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	0	1.377	0	1.150	0	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0	0
31	Chandigarh	4.060	0	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.230	0	0.230	0.230	0	0
35	Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	6.442	8.492	0	0
Grand Total		3607.540	921.860	3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1185.023	5000.004#	3948.951	5000.004#	4268.724	2369.461	639.510

*position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4.2012 by FCI

Source. Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

@ Poorest District Offtake is upto March, 2012 as against the allocation for the whole year

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

**Sustainable use of Water Resources
for Agriculture**

*444. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agricultural production in the country based on ground water;

(b) whether the foodgrains production in the country has adversely been affected due to depletion of ground water;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has assessed the current situation in each State/UT in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for sustainable use of water resources for agricultural purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) As per available estimates (2009-10), out of 192.20 million hectare of gross cropped area, 86.42 million hectare is grown under irrigated condition. Ground water contributes about 62% of the irrigated area and it is estimated that about 37% of total food grain production comes from areas irrigated with ground water.

In the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi, annual ground water draft is beyond replenishable volume. However, overall food grain production has been increasing and food grain production which was about 196.81 million tonnes in 2000-01 has increased to 244.78 million tonnes in 2010-11.

As per assessment of dynamic ground water resources, against net ground water availability of 396 billion cubic meter (bcm), annual ground water draft for

irrigation, domestic and industrial uses is 243 bcm which is about 61% of the available resources. State-wise status of ground water development is enclosed as Statement.

Water being a State subject, measures for sustainable use of ground water are undertaken by State Governments. Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)/Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge through implementation of pilot projects, Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug Wells scheme, publication of Manual on artificial recharge to ground water, mass awareness and training programmes etc. Directions have been issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) is being implemented by MoWR through Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes/Water and Land Management Institutes/Engineering Colleges etc. to create awareness for water conservation including rainwater harvesting and related issues among the farmers.

To ensure effective utilization of available surface and sub-surface water resources in agriculture, National Mission on Micro Irrigation is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture to minimize water requirement and for extending availability of water over longer durations. Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development are also implementing watershed development programmes under which soil and water conservation measures are taken up for ground water recharge and life saving irrigation. Besides, under all major development programmes of Ministry of Agriculture, viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc., construction of farm ponds and other means of water harvesting are encouraged for sustainable use of water resources.

Statement*Status of Ground Water Development*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Net Annual Availability (BCM)	Annual Draft (BCM)			Stage of Development (%)
			Irrigation	Domestic & Industry	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.76	12.61	1.54	14.15	46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.01	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.07
3	Assam	27.81	5.333	0.69	6.026	22
4	Bihar	26.21	9.79	1.56	11.36	43
5	Chhattisgarh	11.58	3.08	0.52	3.60	31
6	Delhi	0.29	0.14	0.26	0.40	138
7	Goa	0.133	0.014	0.030	0.044	33
8	Gujarat	17.35	11.93	1.05	12.99	75
9	Haryana	9.80	11.71	0.72	12.43	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.23	0.08	0.31	58
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3.33	0.15	0.58	0.73	22
12	Jharkhand	5.41	1.17	0.44	1.61	30
13	Karnataka	14.81	9.01	1.00	10.01	68
14	Kerala	6.03	1.30	1.50	2.81	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	32.25	16.66	1.33	17.99	56
16	Maharashtra	33.81	15.91	1.04	16.95	50
17	Manipur	0.40	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040	1
18	Meghalaya	1.1109	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017	0.15
19	Mizoram	0.039	0.000	0.0004	0.0004	1
20	Nagaland	0.38	-	0.008	0.008	2.14
21	Odisha	16.69	3.47	0.89	4.36	26
22	Punjab	20.35	33.97	0.69	34.66	170
23	Rajasthan	10.79	12.86	1.65	14.52	135
24	Sikkim	0.046	0.003	0.007	0.010	21
25	Tamil Nadu	20.65	14.71	1.85	16.56	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Tripura	2.74	0.09	0.07	0.16	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	68.57	46.00	3.49	49.48	72
28	Uttarakhand	2.07	1.01	0.03	1.05	51
29	West Bengal	27.58	10.11	0.79	10.91	40
	Total States	395.52	221.29	21.83	243.14	61
Union Territories						
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.298	0.0006	0.010	0.011	4
2	Chandigarh	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
3	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.001	0.007	0.009	15
4	Daman and Diu	0.011	0.008	0.003	0.011	99
5	Lakshadweep	0.003	0.0000	0.003	0.003	74
6	Puducherry	0.154	0.121	0.029	0.150	98
	Total UTs	0.54	0.13	0.05	0.18	34
Grand Total		396.06	221.42	21.89	243.32	61

*Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India (as on 31 March, 2009), CGWB, November, 2011.

[English]

**Research and Development in
Food Processing**

*445. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various new Research and Development projects under implementation in the Food Processing Sector during the year, 2011-12 and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a "Research and Development Scheme in Food Processing Sector" through the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB);

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(d) the organizations/institutions eligible to submit applications under the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Ministry has approved 14 R&D projects at a cost of Rs. 445.269 lakhs during 2011-12 and the details are enclosed as Statement. No project has been approved in the current year.

(b) Ministry's existing R&D scheme as per 11th Plan Scheme guidelines has been transferred for implementation through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) with effect from 1.04.2012 (2012-13).

(c) Salient features of the R&D Scheme remains the same as that of 11th Five Year Plan Scheme guidelines except that the mode of implementation would be through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB).

(d) The organizations/institutions eligible to submit applications under the schemes are all Universities, IITs, Central/State Government Institutions, Public and Private Funded Organizations.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries conducts workshops/ seminars to boost R&D activities in the sector.

Last year the following events were held:

- (i) A National Workshop organized by the Ministry on "New Perspectives in Research and Development in Food Processing Sector" on 29th June, 2011 at New Delhi and
- (ii) A Conference at Mumbai on "Technology for Value Creation" on 17th November, 2011 was organized by FICCI with the support of the Ministry.

In addition, Ministry resorts to wider publicity at regular intervals in the leading newspapers for inviting applications for R&D projects.

To further encourage R&D across all sectors of the economy in the Union Budget 2011-12, weighted deduction on expenditure incurred on in-house R&D has been enhanced from 150% to 200%. Further, weighted deduction on payments made to National Laboratories, Research Associations, Colleges, Universities and other institutions for scientific research has been enhanced from 125% to 175%. Ministry of Finance has issued an amendment to this effect under section 35 AD of Finance Act 2011. This incentive would give a boost to R&D activities of all sectors.

As a result of all these efforts the expenditure on R&D projects for Food Processing assisted by this Ministry has considerably increased from Rs.259.35 lakhs in the year 2007-08 to Rs.638.055 lakhs for the year 2011-12.

Statement

Details of R & D Projects approved by MFPI during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Topic of Research with Summary	Institution/ University	Approved GIA (Rs. In lakhs)	Assistance Released (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Studies on the preservation of vegetable juices and Non-acidic fruit juices by Microwave Heating and development of prototype model of continous microwave pasteurization/sterilization system	CFTRI - unit . Hyderabad	38, 82,600/-	34,16,300/-
2.	Kerala	DNA barcoding to discriminate traded spices from their adulterants	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut 673012, Kerala	28,46,600/-	18,95,800/-
3.	Punjab	Development of Processing Techniques for Preserving Juvenile Shoots of nutritionally rich and Edible Bamboos of Sub-Himalayan and North Eastern Region of India	Panjab University, Chandigarh	1,06,92,000/-	86,51,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Punjab	Novel bioactive edible films for extending shelf life of meat based products	Department of Live-stock Products Technology, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	56,20,000/-	43,20,000/-
5.	Delhi	Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Natural Antioxidant for Food Preservation	IIT, Delhi	61,00,000/-	51,58,000/-
6.	Delhi	Biotechnology Production of xylitol from zylose rich lignecellulosic materials	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	23,11,600/-	16,30,800/-
7.	Tamil Nadu	Post harvest technology and value addition of cashew apple	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Chennai	13,24,000/-	8,12,000/-
8.	Tamil Nadu	Development of technology for resistant/modified starch substitute Cereals/millet and pulses blended bakery and pasta products	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai	37,96,000/-	32,97,000/-
9.	Meghalaya	Low cost process development and quality evaluation of carbonated beverages made from Aloe Vera Gel Blend with extract of Amla, Sweet Lime and Ginger in Meghalaya- North East Region"	College of Home Science Central Agricultural University, Tura, Meghalaya	27,22,000/-	23,26,000/-
10.	Assam	Development of Ready to Reconstitute Misti Dahi Powder	Tezpur University	15,97,000/-	12,28,000/-
11.	Assam	Development of Enzyme based Extraction Process for Improving quality and recovery of Starch from different varieties of Colocasia esculenta (Arbi)	Tezpur University	27,26,425/-	22,82,425
12.	West Bengal	Design of Novel Functional Food Supplements using Supercritical Carbon dioxide Extraction and Encapsulation Technologies	Jadavpur University	33,01,468/-	30,72,168/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Mysore Karnataka	Value Added and Healthful Texturized Egg Product	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	38,51,000/-	28,25,000/-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Development and quality evaluation of innovative convenience food products from milk	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar, Bareilly	4525000/-	36,12,500/-

Assistance for Drought

*446. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States/UTs are facing drought conditions during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of such districts;

(c) whether these States have submitted any memorandum to the Union Government for drought relief;

(d) if so, the Central assistance provided to these States so far; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help the farmers in these States to tide over the current crisis?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) During 2012-2013, Government of Maharashtra has declared drought in 15 districts seeking central financial assistance. These districts are Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Amaravati and Buldhana. After receipt of Memorandum from the Government of Maharashtra, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed to visit the drought affected areas to assess loss/damage caused due to drought and recommend Central financial assistance. IMCT visited Maharashtra during April 16-17, 2012 and has submitted its Report, which would be placed before the High Level Committee for its consideration.

During 2011-12, two States namely Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were affected by drought. Districts declared as drought affected by the State Governments are as under:-

Karnataka (23 districts):

Ramnagar, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Raichure, Gulburga, Yadgiri, Bidar, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Hasan, Chikkamagalur, Belguam, Davangere and Haveri.

Andhra Pradesh (22 districts):

Mahabubnagar, Ananthapur, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Adilabad, Warangal, YSR Kadapa, Chittoor, Medak, Khammam, Guntur, Rangareddy, Krishna, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Nizamabad and SPSR Nellore.

Government of India approved an assistance of Rs. 186.68 crores to Karnataka and Rs.706.15 crores to Andhra Pradesh from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Sanction of Rs. 8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has also been made to Andhra Pradesh for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

Naxal Activities

*447. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rise in naxal/maoist influence, their presence in new areas

especially in the tribal areas and efforts made by them to create a corridor across the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the number of armed naxal/maoist cadres presently active in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken to tackle the naxal threats and the success achieved in anti-naxal operations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Two States are very badly affected, four States are affected and three States are within the arc of influence of the CPI (Maoist). There is substantial improvement in the situation in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. LWE violence level has remained low in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The CPI(Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Group, is trying to establish organizational bases in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh with a view to forging relations with other insurgent groups in the North-East to meet its military requirements. In southern India, the CPI(Maoist) are making forays in Karnataka under the supervision of their 'South-West Regional Bureau'. The number of districts in the country which witnessed some form of LWE violence during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 91, 95 and 84 respectively. The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the LWE groups in 2011 was relatively less compared to 2010. In the year 2011, 1759 LWE incidents took place causing 609 deaths compared to 2213 incidents with 1005 deaths during 2010.

The level of LWE violence in the current year (up to 15.04.2012) is more or less the same compared to the corresponding period of 2011.

(c) and (d) According to the present estimates, the strength of the armed cadres of Left Wing Extremists in the country is around 8600. In addition, there are around 38,000 'Jan Militia', who carry rudimentary arms and also provide logistic support to the hardcore cadres of Peoples Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) of the CPI(Maoist).

(e) The policy of the Government of India is that a two-pronged strategy of development and security measures is required to address the situation. In addition, emphasis is also laid on ensuring rights of Adivasis under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and improvement in governance in LWE affected areas. In other words, in addition to security measures, development needs are addressed through innovative schemes. Hence, there is an emphasis on schemes like the Integrated Action Plan and close monitoring of implementation of flagship schemes in LWE affected districts. There is a degree of consensus on this two-pronged approach in all the LWE affected States. It is necessary to communicate to the people the consequences of CPI(Maoist) ideology which puts a premium on violence, killing, destruction of infrastructure, indiscriminate use of landmines targeting even civilians, sabotage of passenger trains and kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and such other atrocities. Once the people recognize the futility of the violent path adopted by the CPI(Maoist), a sustained development and security oriented approach will yield the desired results. The state-wise details of anti-naxal operations are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of encounters with police, naxals killed, naxals arrested and naxals surrendered during 2011 and 2012

State	2011				2012 (upto April 15)			
	Encounters with police	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered	Encounters with police	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Naxals surrendered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	6	4	150	242	1	1	58	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	17	14	426	26	1	3	118	2
Chhattisgarh	99	34	504	20	23	3	85	11
Jharkhand	42	16	377	17	12	2	108	2
Maharashtra	20	3	92	15	4	1	25	2
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Odisha	21	23	148	49	6	4	54	7
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	13	9	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	18	5	223	15	3	1	28	11
Others	0	0	33	0	3	0	6	0
Total	223	99	1972	393	54	15	483	126

Post Harvest Wastage

*448. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether there has been a considerable amount of wastage of agriculture and horticulture produce in the country;

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

(c) the details of the estimated post harvest losses of food produce including fruits and vegetables during each of the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce the said wastage including coordination with State Governments and experts in the field; and

(e) the amount of funds allocated for improvement of the supply chain and provision of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Wastage of agricultural and horticulture produce

in the country occur at various stages of post harvest handling mainly due to fragmented farming, poor transportation, lack of cold chain facilities, lack of proper storage and processing facilities etc.

(c) A nation-wise study on quantitative assessment of harvest and post harvest losses for 46 agricultural produces in 106 randomly selected districts was carried out by CIPHET. The study has estimated harvest and post harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level of Rs. 44,000 crore per annum at wholesale prices of May, 2009. The report was finalized in April, 2010. Losses estimated are as below:

Percentage of losses estimated for major produces

Crop	Cumulative wastage (%)
Cereals	3.9 - 6.0%
Pulses	4.3-6.1%
Oil seeds	6.0%
Fruits & Vegetables	5.8-18.0%
Milk	0.8%

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country to reduce the wastage viz. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure

Development with components of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries(FPIs), (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution. The Ministry has engaged the Programme Management Agencies as domain experts for assisting the Ministry in infrastructure development projects.

The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "National Mission on Food Processing" (NMFP) w.e.f. 2012-13. Government has approved a proposal for State Government to start preparatory activities for this scheme and has approved release of Rs. 51 crores for this purpose.

In addition, other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) also provide assistance for cold storages and processing infrastructure under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has been identified as a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Being a thrust area, the Government has also provided various fiscal incentives for setting up of cold chain infrastructure.

(e) The year-wise expenditure incurred during the last three years for the schemes implemented for improvement of the supply chain and provision of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Schemes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Scheme for Infrastructure Development	72.940	118.090	170.17
Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries(FPIs)	82.490	105.670	179.22
Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development	29.07	31.32	40.32
Scheme for Human Resource Development	9.460	11.110	13.68

Press Council of India

*449. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) the present composition and mandate of the Press Council of India (PCI);

(b) whether the Chairman, PCI has sought wider powers and proposed inclusion of the electronic media under the jurisdiction of PCI;

(c) if so, the present status of these proposals; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) The Press Council of India (PCI) is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978. As per Section 5 of the Act, the Council shall consist of a Chairman and twenty eight other members. Out of the twenty eight members of the Council, twenty members are nominated from the press. Besides, five members are nominated from amongst the members of the Parliament, out of which three are from the Lok Sabha, nominated by the Speaker and two from the Rajya Sabha, nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. In addition, one member each is nominated from the University Grants Commission, Bar Council of India and Sahitya Akademi. The present composition of the Press Council of India is given in enclosed Statement-I.

The mandate of the Council is to preserve the freedom of the press and also to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. The objects and functions of the Council are laid down under Section 13 of the Press Council Act are enclosed as Statement-II. In furtherance of its objects the Press Council of India has formulated Norms of Journalistic Conduct. The Council, *suo moto* or on complaints, adjudicates upon the violations of the norms of journalistic conduct and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case

may be.

The Chairman, PCI has proposed to bring electronic media also under the jurisdiction of the PCI. Besides, he has also sought more powers for the Council such as power to impose fine, to stop release of government advertisements to the offending newspaper and, to suspend/cancel registration of newspaper or accreditation of the editor or the journalist.

The proposal of the Chairman, PCI has been referred to the Group of Ministers on Paid News for consideration.

Statement-I

The Gazette of India : Extraordinary

[Part II- Sec. 3 (ii)]

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Notification

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2011

S.O.1401(E).—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Press Council Act, 1978 (37 of 1978), read with rules 3 and 4 of the Press Council (Procedure for Nomination of Members) Rules, 1978, the Central Government hereby notifies the names of the following persons nominated as members to the Press Council of India for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, namely:

Working Journalists - Editors [nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 5]

1	2	3
1.	Shri K. S. Sachidananda Murthy, Editor, Malayala Manorama Malayala Manorama, 2/11, INS Buildings, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001. Res: C-51, IFS Apartments, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I New Delhi-110 091.	Editors of Indian Languages Newspapers.
2.	Shri Shravan Kumar Garg, Editor, Dainik Bhaskar, 402, Rattan Jyoti Building, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Res: B3/25, Safdarjung Enclave, Ground Floor, New Delhi-110 029.	
3.	Shri Jagjit Singh Dardi, Editor, Charhdikala, 593, SST Nagar, Patiala (Punjab) Res: 844, SST Nagar, Patiala (Punjab).	
4.	Shri Sheetla Singh Editor, Janmorcha	

1

2

3

Industrial Estate, Gaddopur, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh-224001.

Res: 9/8/97, Begum Ganj, Makbara, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh-224001.

5. Shri Anil Jugalkishor Agrawal, Editor, Daily Amaravati Mandal,
Kharparde Bagicha, Amaravati.

Res: Macchhisath, Sath Khiradi, Near Yukubkhaband, Amaravati-444601.

6. Shri Bishambhar Newar,

Editor, Chhapte-Chhapte, 26-C, Creek Row, Kolkata-14.

Res: 5BD, Laxmi Towers, 541 Rabindra Sarani, Kolkata-700 003.

Working Journalists - other than Editors [nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 5]

7. Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag
Media House, 275-276, Captain Gaur Marg, Srinivas Puri,
New Delhi-110 065.

Res: 8-D, Skylark Apartments, Gazipur, Delhi-110 096.

Working Journalists not being
editors of Indian Languages
Newspapers.

8. Shri Uppala Lakshman,

Off./Resi.: 1-1-651/A/4, Pent House, Lalitha Krishana Apartments,
Gandhi Nagar, Street No. 2, Hyderabad-500 080 Andhra Pradesh.

9. Shri Arvind S. Tengse

Res: 354, Buticas Navelim, Salcete, Goa- 403 707.

10. Shri Kosuri Amarnath,

News Services Syndicate, 3-5-874/4, First Floor, Street No .5, Hyderguda,
Hyderabad- 500 029.

Res: 6-3-14/101, Sai Residency, Hastinapuri Colony, Sainikpuri,
Hyderabad-500 094.

11. Shri Kalyan Barooah Assam Tribune

3/14, INS Buildings, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

Res: 92, Kala Vihar, Mayur Vihar Phase-I (Extn.), Delhi.

Working Journalists not being
editors of Newspapers other than
Indian Languages Newspapers

12. Shri Sondeep Shankar, (Off./Resi.):

I-3, Jungpura Extension, New Delhi-110 014.

13. Shri Arun Kumar,

1

2

3

The Times of India, Times House, Fraser Road, Patna-800 001.

Res: Abedin House (Top Floor),

Behind Radio Station, Bata Shop, Fraser Road, Patna-800 001.

Persons who own or carry on the business of management of Newspapers [nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 5]

14. Shri Vijay Kumar Chopra, From big Newspapers Category

Punjab Kesari Building, Civil Lines, Jalandhar-144001, Punjab.

Res: ER-129, Pucca Bagh, Jalandhar, Punjab-144001.

15. Shri Sanjay Gupta,
Dainik Jagran, 501, INS Buildings Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001.

Res: C-26, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110 065.

16. Shri Gurinder Singh, From medium Newspapers Category
Indian Observer, F-26, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110 001.

Res: D-253, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110 024.

17. Shri Vijay Kumar Chopra,
Filmi Duniya, B-10, Shiv Apartments,
7, Raj Narain Marg, Civil Lines, Delhi-110 054.

Res: A-7, Sector 33, Noida-201 301(U.P.)

18. Dr. Ramasubba Iyer Lakshmipathy, From small Newspapers Category

"Health", Professional Publications (P) Ltd. "Lakshmi" 21, Sathya Sai Nagar, Madurai-625 003.

Res: 27, "Shri Ram", Sathya Sai Nagar, Madurai-625 003.

Persons who manage news agencies[nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 5]

19. Shri Neeraj Bajpai,
United News of India, 9, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001.

Res: 9/60, Judges' Colony Vaishali, Ghaziabad

Persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Education and Science, Law and Literature and Culture [nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 5]

1	2	3
20.	Shri Rajeev Sabade, Director, Centre for Media & Publications, YASHADA, Rajbhavan Complex, Baner Road, Pune- 411 007.	Nominated by University Grants Commission
21.	Shri Milan Kumar Dey Senior Advocate, Chairman, Executive Committee, Bar Council of India Behind Apsara Hotel, Circular Road, P.O. Lalpur, Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand	Nominated by Bar Council of India
22.	Shri A. Krishna Murthy, Present Address: 208, Amarpali Apartments, I.P. Extension, New Delhi-110 092. Permanent Address: S-4, A-Block, Shanthiniketan Apartments, Arakere, Bengaluru-560 076. Members of Parliament [nominated under clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 5]	Nominated by Sahitya Akademi
23.	Kum. Meenakshi Natarajan, Present Address: 24, Akbar Road, New Delhi. Permanent Address: 23, MIG, Indira Nagar, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh.	Nominated by the Speaker of the House of the People
24.	Shri Harin Pathak, Present Address: 4, South Avenue Lane, New Delhi-110 011. Permanent Address: "Madhuram", Prankunj Society, Pusp kunj, Maninagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380 028.	
25.	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil, Present Address: Maharashtra Sadan, New Delhi. Permanent Address: Sanjay Apartments, Dina Patil Est., Station Road, Bhandup (W) Mumbai-400 078.	
26.	Shri Rajeev Shukla, Present Address: C-1/2, Lodhi Garden, Amrita Sher Gil Marg, New Delhi. Permanent Address: 119/501, Darshan Purwa, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh-208012.	Nominated by the Chairman of the Council of States
27.	Shri Prakash Javadekar	

1

2

3

Present Address: 24, Mahadev Road, New Delhi-110 001.

Permanent Address: 11, Suvan Apartment, Mayur Colony,

Kothrud, Pune-411 038.

[F.No. 4/8/2010-Press]

Khurshid Ahmed Ganai, Jt.Secy.

Statement-II

Powers and Functions of the Council

13. **Objects and functions of the Council.**—(1) The objects of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.
- (2) The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, perform the following functions, namely:—
- (a) to help newspapers and news agencies to maintain their independence;
 - (b) to build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with high professional standards;
 - (c) to ensure on the part of newspapers, news agencies and journalists, the maintenance of high standards of public taste and foster a due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship;
 - (d) to encourage the growth of a sense of responsibility and public service among all those engaged in the profession of journalism;
 - (e) to keep under review any development likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance;
 - (f) to keep under review cases of assistance received by any newspaper or news agency in India from any foreign source including such cases as are referred to it by the Central Government or are brought to its notice by any individual, association of persons or any other organisation:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall preclude the Central Government from dealing with any case of assistance received by a newspaper or news agency in India from any foreign source in any other manner it thinks fit;

- (g) to undertake studies of foreign newspapers, including those brought out by any embassy or other representative in India of a foreign State, their circulation and impact.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the expression "foreign State" has the meaning assigned to it in section 87A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908);

- (h) to promote a proper functional relationship among all classes of persons engaged in the production or publication of newspapers or in news agencies:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to confer on the Council any functions in regard to disputes to which the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), applies;

- (i) to concern itself with developments such as concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the Press;
- (j) to undertake such studies as may be entrusted to the Council and to express its opinion in regard to any matter referred to it by the Central Government;
- (k) to do such other acts as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of the above functions.

Sports Facilities

*450. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the various programmes through which the Government extends sports facilities in the country;

(b) the current facilities available in Delhi for sportspersons of various disciplines;

(c) whether there is a demand to extend such facilities to sportspersons of the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to construct sports infrastructure in the NCR similar to the facilities available in Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) While the primary responsibility for setting up sports facilities is that of States, as 'Sports' is a State subject, however, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments in creation/upgradation of sports facilities under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

The scheme of PYYKA, introduced from 2008-09, aims at creation/development of basic playfields in all Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and providing access to organized sports competitions at Block, District, State and National levels. So far, 53,297 villages and block panchayats have already been covered under the PYKKA scheme during the last four years (2008-09 to 2011-12).

For creation of sports infrastructure in urban areas, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has introduced the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) from 2010-11 on pilot basis, under which State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and Sports Control

Boards are eligible for appropriate assistance for creation of sports infrastructure such as multipurpose halls, gymnasiums, athletic tracks, hockey turfs, football grounds etc, in urban areas.

Further, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has, Regional Centres, Centres of Excellence (CoE), SAI Training Centres (STCs) and Special Area Games (SAG) centres across the country. Details of SAI's Regional Centres, SAI Training Centres (STCs), Centre of Excellence (CoE) and Special Area Games (SAG) centres State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, has the following sports stadia in Delhi, which are available for training and competitions for sportspersons:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Stadium
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium- Athletics
2	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium- Weightlifting
3	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium- Lawn Bowls
4	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex- Gymnastics
5	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex- Wrestling
6	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex- Cycling
7	Major Dhyhan Chand National Stadium (Hockey)
8	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex (Swimming)
9	Kami Singh Shooting Ranges (Shooting)

(c) to (f) As stated in reply to part (a) above, it is the responsibility of the concerned States including those of the National Capital Region (NCR) for creation/development of the sports facilities. As far as the assistance from Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is concerned, the States can avail of the appropriate financial assistance under the schemes of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/development of the sports facilities in rural and urban areas.

Statement*Regional Centres of Sports Authority of India*

Sl. No.	Regional Centres/Sub-Centres
1	2
1.	North Eastern Regional Centre, Imphal.
2.	Sub Centre, Lucknow.
3.	Sub-Centre, Guwahati.
4.	Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre, Kolkata.

1	2
5.	Netaji Subhash Southern Centre, Bangalore.
6.	Udhavdas Mehta Central Centre, Bhopal.
7.	Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Trivandrum.
8.	Norther Regional Centre, Sonapat.
9.	Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala.
10.	Netaji Subhash Western Centre, Gandhinagar.

State-wise Details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres

Sl. No.	State	Centres		
		SAI Training Centre (STC)	Special Area Games (SAG)	Centre of Excellence (COE)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	--	--
		Eluru	--	--
		Kurnool	--	--
		Medak	--	--
		Vishakhapatnam	--	--
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Tinsukia	--
		Golaghat	Kokrajhar	--
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	Naharlagun	--
4.	Bihar	Patna	Muzzaffarpur	--
		--	Kishanganj	--
		--	Giddaur	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	--	--
6.	Goa	Ponda	--	--
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	--	Gandhinagar
8.	Haryana	Sonapat	--	Sonapat

1	2	3	4	5
		Kurukshetra	--	Hissar
		Bhiwani	--	--
		Hissar	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	--	--
		Bilaspur	--	--
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	--	Ranchi	--
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	--	Bangalore
		Dharwad	--	--
		Medikeri	--	--
13.	Kerala	Trichur	Alleppey	Kollam
		Kollam	Tellicherry	Trivandrum
		Calicut	--	--
		Trivendrum	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Dhar	Bhopal
		Dhar	--	--
		Indore	--	--
		Jabalpur	--	--
		Tikamgarh	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	Kandivali	--	Kandivali
		Aurangabad	--	--
16.	Manipur	Imphal	Imphal	Imphal
		--	Utlov	--
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	--	--
18.	Mizoram	--	Aizwal	--
19.	Nagaland	Dimapur	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	Cuttack	Jagatpur	--
		Dhankanal	Sundergarh	--
21.	Punjab	Mustana Sahib	--	--
		Badal	--	--
		Ludhiana	--	--
		Patiala	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	--	--
		Alwar	--	--
23.	Sikkim	--	Namchi	--
24.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	Nagercoil	--
		Salem	Mayiladuthurai	--
25.	Tripura	--	Agartala	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibarielly	--	--
		Jhansi	--	--
		Safai Etawah	--	--
		Lucknow	--	--
		Allahabad	--	--
		Bareilly	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	--	--
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bolpur	--
		Lebong	--	--
		Burdwan	--	--
		Siliguri	--	--
Union Territory				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	--	Port Blair	--
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	--	--
31.	Delhi (NCR)	Delhi	--	--
32.	Puducherry	Puducherry	--	--

Hike in Prices of Vegetables

*451. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the wholesale prices of vegetables have shown a marginal increase but retailers and stockists are driving the rise in vegetable prices;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide storage facilities to farmers producing vegetables at the local level through the Food Corporation of India/Public Private Partnership mode as farmers are not getting appropriate prices for their produce; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The wholesale and retail prices are largely influenced by market forces like different layers in the distribution channels, lack of market integration, transport and handling costs, wholesalers and retailers' margin, packing expenses and various taxes levied by different State Governments. Hence, the transmission mechanism from the wholesale to retail market and vice versa is not efficient and effective.

(c) and (d) Government has launched 'Gramin Bhandaran Yojana' with effect from 1st April 2001 with the objective of creation of scientific storage capacity in rural areas to meet the storage requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs. Since the inception of the scheme and up to 29th February, 2012, 27110 godowns with total capacity of 310.29 lakh tons, involving assistance of Rs.843 crore have been sanctioned by NABARD & NCDC all over the country.

Government provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes establishment of Cold Storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets /

apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of horticulture products including onion to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction / Expansion / Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce".

[*Translation*]

Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports

*452. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of setting up of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS);

(b) the success achieved by this institute in training sportspersons/coaches in various disciplines of sports during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sign agreements with other developed countries in the field of sports to nurture the talent of Indian sportspersons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds proposed to be given to this Institute during the XIth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The primary objectives of setting up of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) were;

(i) Training of Sports Coaches.

(ii) Training of National Teams for International competitions.

(iii) To raise the standard of sports in the Country.

(iv) To identify the sports talent and groom them through Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres and Centre of Excellence at Patiala.

(v) Implementation of Sports Promotional Schemes of the Government.

(vi) To serve as a source of information and counseling in sports.

(vii) To promote scientific research in sports.

(viii) Publication in sports literature.

(b) Coaching Camps/training of elite athletes for many of the sports disciplines for Commonwealth Games-

Commonwealth Games 2010, New Delhi.

Total Medals won by India				Medals won by sportspersons trained at NSNIS			
Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
38	27	36	101	11	07	18	36

Asian Games-2010, Guangzhon (China).

Total Medals won by India				Medals won by sportspersons trained at NSNIS			
Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
14	17	33	64	05	03	03	11

Beijing Olympics 2008.

Total Medals won by India				Medals won by sportspersons trained at NSNIS			
Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
01	02	03	--	--	-02	02	

Number of Coaches trained through its regular programme for the last three years are:

Year(s)	Six weeks Certificate Course in Sports Coaching	One year Diploma in Sports Coaching	M.Sc. in Sports Coaching.
2009-2010	311	399	06 (2009-2011)
2010-2011	358	459	04 (2010-2012)
2011-2012	484	425	06 (2011-2013)

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Signing of agreements with other countries is an ongoing process. So far, India has signed agreement in the filed of Sports Cooperation with countries viz. Argentina, Indonesia, Cuba, Mauritius, Belarus, Chile, Brazil and China. Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs)/agreements signed with other countries provide for, *inter-alia*, exchange of coaches, sportspersons and experts.

(e) An outlay of Rs.150 crore has been proposed for the Institute in the XIIth Five year Plan.

2010 and Asian Games -2010 were held in NSNIS, Patiala. The achievement of Indian athletes in these International events is given below:

[English]

Price of Edible Oil

*453. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the price of edible oil has increased in the domestic market during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto, edible oil-wise;

(c) the details of the demand, supply and import of edible oil in the country during the said period, edible oil-wise and State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on price rise and to ensure adequate availability of edible oil to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The wholesale domestic prices of major edible oils viz. mustard on, groundnut oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and RBD palmolein had increased during 2008. The prices of these oils declined during 2009 and increased during 2010, 2011 and current year. The details of average wholesale domestic prices (oil-wise) during the last three years and current year are as under:

Oil	Rate Rs. per quintal				
	Year (January-December)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan.- March)
Mustard oil	6172	4984	5141	6390	7687
Groundnut oil	6752	6058	7515	8693	10834
Soyabean oil	5746	4526	4697	6253	6825
Sunflower oil	6329	4249	5009	6498	6342
RBD palmolein	4882	3752	4397	5645	5840

Source: The Solvent Extractors' Association of India

The reasons for increase in prices of edible oils have been (i) consumption of edible oils in the country has been increasing steadily whereas the production of oilseeds is not increasing as compared to demand. The production of oilseeds during 2008-09 (November-October) had been 277.19 lakh tons as compared to 297.55 lakh tons during previous year, which further declined to 248.83 lakh tons during 2009-10. However, there has been increase in the production of oilseeds during 2010-11 to 324.79 lakh tons,

but as per the 3rd advance estimates declared by the Ministry of Agriculture, the estimated production of oilseeds during 2011-12 is 300.62 lakh tons, i.e., 24.17 lakh tons lower than 2010-11.(ii) Another reason is increase in prices of edible oils in the international market. There is gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country and about half of the demand of edible oils is met through imports. The domestic prices of edible oils are susceptible to international prices of edible oils. During the last three years, the wholesale international prices (as on 2.5.2012) of major edible oils, viz. crude palm oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and RBD palmolein have increased by 63.12%, 59.09%, 49.38% and 48.03% respectively, (iii) Depreciation of rupee as compared to US \$.

(c) The details of oil-wise demand, production/supply and import of edible oils in the country during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I and II. The detail of State-wise production of oilseeds, including Maharashtra is enclosed as Statement-III. However, data for State-wise demand and import of edible oils is not maintained by the Department.

(d) In order to meet the requirement of edible oils in the country and to keep the prices under control, Government has taken the following steps:

(i) Import duties on crude and refined edible oils have been reduced to nil and 7.5% respectively.

(ii) Export of edible oils has been banned except coconut oil, edible oils from minor forest produce and branded oils in small consumer packs within a quantitative limit.

(iii) State Governments have been authorized to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds.

(iv) In order to provide relief to consumers from rising prices and to augment availability of edible oils, since 2008, Government has introduced a "Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through states/Union Territories" for distribution to ration card holders with a central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg. the scheme has been extended upto September, 2012. The scheme is expected to moderate the prices of edible oils in the domestic market.

Statement-I

Estimated Domestic Production, Import and Total Availability of Edible Oils (Oils-wise) during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 & Current Year (2011-12)

(November to October)
(Quantity in lakh tons)

Name of Oilseed	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12**	
	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed	Oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Primary Source								
Rapeseed/Mustard	72.01	22.32	66.08	20.48	81.79	25.35	69.62	21.58
Soyabean	99.05	15.85	99.65	15.94	127.36	20.38	122.39	19.58
Groundnut	71.68	16.48	54.29	12.49	82.65	19.01	69.49	15.98
Sunflower	11.58	3.82	8.51	2.81	6.51	2.15	5.35	1.77
Sesame	6.40	1.98	5.88	1.82	8.93	2.77	7.31	2.27
Niger Seed	1.17	0.35	1.00	0.30	1.08	0.32	0.96	0.29
Safflower Seed	1.89	0.57	1.79	0.54	1.50	0.45	0.90	0.27
Castor	11.71	4.68	10.09	4.04	13.50	5.40	23.15	9.26
Linseed	1.69	0.51	1.54	0.46	1.47	0.44	1.45	0.44
Sub Total	277.19	66.56	248.83	58.88	324.79	76.27	300.62	71.44
B. Secondary Source								
Coconut		4.50		4.50	-	4.00	-	4.00
Cottonseed		7.60		8.00	-	10.89	-	11.62
Rice Bran		7.70		7.20	-	7.20	-	7.50
Solvent Extracted Oils		4.00		4.20	-	4.20	-	4.10
Tree & Forest Origin		1.20		1.20	-	1.20	-	1.20
Sub Total		25.00		25.10	-	27.49	-	28.42
Total (A+B)		91.56		83.98	-	103.76	-	99.86
C. Less: Export & Industrial Use		7.00		4.52	-	5.94	-	9.36
D. Net Domestic Availability		84.56		79.46	-	97.82	-	90.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. Import Of Edible Oils \$		81.83		88.23	-	83.71	-	37.06 (Nov-Mar.)
F. Total Availability/ Consumption Of Edible Oils From Domestic And Import Sources		166.39		167.69	-	181.53	-	-

* Based on Final Estimate (declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 03.02.2012).

** Based on Third Advance Estimate (declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 23.04.2012)

§ Source: The Solvent Extractor's Association of India, Mumbai.

Statement-II

*Import of Edible Oils from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and Current Year 2011-12
(From November, 2011 to March, 2012)*

(Qty. in Mts)

Year	Refined	Crude oil								
(Nov-Oct) Oil Year	RBD Palmolein	Crude Palm Oil	Crude Olein	Sunflower Oil	Canola Rape Oil	Soyabean Oil (degummed)	Cotton Seed Oil	Coconut Oil	Crude Palm Ker.Oil	Total
2011-12 (Nov., 2011 to March,	821,960	2,079,212	500	477,583	38,731	241,689	--	1000	4 5,064	3,705,739
2010-11	1,081,686	5,374,333	6,501	803,593	11,122	1,006,691	--	2,967	84,566	8,371,459
2009-10	1,213,409	5,169,445	4,428	630,005	13,950	1,666,492	9,438	4,198	111,973	8,823,338
2008-09	1,240,018	5,187,063	745	590,175	46,362	989,613	5,069	16,693	107,622	8,183,360

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India

Statement-III

*State-wise Production of Oilseeds -
(Oil Year, Nov-Oct)*

(Quantity in lakh tons)

State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	21.89	15.0	19.96

	1	2	3	4
Assam		1.38	1.4	1.54
Bihar		1.39	1.4	1.36
Chhattisgarh		1.94	-	2.17
Gujarat		40.16	31.0	48.96
Haryana		9.33	8.8	9.64

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.08
Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	-	0.53
Jharkhand	0.73	-	1.14
Karnataka	12.12	10.1	12.70
Kerala	-	-	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	69.77	76.4	80.35
Maharashtra	34.10	28.1	50.40
Odisha	1.80	1.7	1.80
Punjab	0.76	0.8	0.72
Rajasthan	51.78	44.1	66.05
Tamil Nadu	10.43	9.4	9.33
Uttar Pradesh	11.65	8.2	9.19
Uttarakhand	-	-	0.28
West Bengal	5.83	7.3	7.04
Others	1.65	5.2	1.54
All India	277.20	248.9	324.8

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Dept of Agriculture & Cooperation

Unethical Practices by Media

*454. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the alleged unethical practices and incessant misreporting being resorted to by a section in the print and the electronic media;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year, media-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing guidelines/amend the relevant Acts to improve the functioning of the said media; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the Press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. However, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Council has built Norms of Journalistic Conduct which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. The relevant norm no. 1 of the Norms of Journalistic Conduct on 'Accuracy and Fairness' prescribe that the press shall eschew publication of inaccurate, baseless, graceless, misleading or distorted material and reporting should be backed by irrefutable facts and evidences.

The complaints against the contents in print media which violate the Norms of Journalistic Conduct are adjudicated by the PCI. The PCI has adjudicated upon 161 complaints against the print media in the year 2009-10, 183 in the year 2010-11, 84 in the year 2011-12 and 16 in the current year till date.

So far as electronic media is concerned, the programmes aired on private satellite and cable TV channels are governed by the Programme Code contained in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. The Code contains wide range of principles which are required to be followed by the channels and it inter alia prescribes that no programme should be carried in cable service which contains anything defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths.

So far as the telecast of programmes and advertisements by Private satellite/cable TV in violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes contained in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, is concerned, in 94 such cases, advisories, warnings and orders have been issued by the Ministry during the last three years, i.e. from 01.01.2009 onwards.

In addition, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), the association representing major private non-news TV channels, and the News Broadcasters Association (NBA),

the association representing major news TV channels, have both set up self-regulating mechanisms in regard to content broadcast by these TV channels. The self-regulating mechanism set up by the NBA, namely, News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA), is headed by the Justice (Retired) J.S. Verma and that set up by the IBF, namely, Broadcast Content Complaint Council (BCCC), is headed by Justice (Retired) A.P. Shah. As part of their self-regulation mechanism, NBSA and BCCC have both also regulated content on TV in a number of cases. The Norms of Journalistic Conduct are reviewed and updated by the PCI. These Norms were updated in 2010. The Programme Code for electronic media contains adequate provisions. Since above Programme Code contains adequate provisions, there is no proposal, at present, under consideration of the Government, to revise the existing guidelines/amend the Act. In addition, News Broadcaster's Association have also formulated the 'Code of the Ethics and Broadcasting Standards' for the purpose of self-regulation by private news channels. The code prescribes fundamental principle of impartiality and objectivity in reporting.

[*Translation*]

Price Rise due to Commodity Futures

*455. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telecast of multicommodity exchange prices of food items on television channels has led to rise in their prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether telecast of the said information on television channels promotes speculation in forward trading in commodity futures markets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to stop telecasting of multi-commodity exchange prices of food items in order to control price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Multi Commodity Exchange provides the data

on futures prices on commodities that are discovered on its platform, to various news channels including television channels. These prices are discovered through a transparent online mechanism based on anticipated demand and supply conditions. Price dissemination provides valuable information to all the stakeholders and does not promote speculative activity. These price signals also act as robust indicators for the farming community and can be used as valuable inputs in their decision making process.

(e) There is no proposal to ban the broadcasting of futures prices on news channels. Broadcasting of futures prices which have already been discovered on the Exchange platform promotes awareness and helps the various stake holders to take appropriate decisions based on the above information.

[*English*]

Survey for Development of Food Processing Industries

*456. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted surveys/studies to assess the potential for development of food processing industries in the country including West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the outcome of the surveys/studies indicating the estimated requirement of food processing facilities in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the required facilities for development of food processing industries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted any specific survey/studies, in the recent past, to assess the potential for development of food processing industries in the country including West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the development of the food-processing sector, the Government has taken various steps to provide the required facilities for development of the Food Processing Industries viz. creation of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain and Modern Abattoirs under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development and the activities assisted under the Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD), Scheme for Setting up/Up-gradation of Food Testing Laboratories and Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries. The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f 2012-13. The salient features of the NMFP are: (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring. The NMFP would also provide flexibility to States/UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. This initiative of the Ministry would give an impetus to food processing industries in the country. Preparatory activities/advance action to be taken by the States/UTs under proposed NMFP has already been communicated to the states. Govt. of India has also approved placement of Rs. 51.00 crores for utilization by the States/UTs for this purpose.

Smuggling of Drugs

*457. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreigners have been reported to be involved in drug peddling in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported along with the amount of narcotic drugs seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and border-wise;

(c) whether the country has become a transit point for smuggling of drugs;

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

(e) whether the said illicit drug trade is also reported to fund terrorism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the report of Narcotics Control Bureau, the details of the foreigners who have been arrested in the States and on the borders on narcotic drugs related charges and the quantity of drugs seized for the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of foreigners arrested		Total Quantity of drug seized (Kg)
	In the States	On the Borders	
2009	192	79	655.467
2010	204	98	3611.087
2011	222	128	11795.049
2012 (upto March 2012)	28	08	1166.113

(c) and (d) During the period from 2009 to 2011, 259 parcels containing narcotic drugs were intercepted which were destined to various foreign countries.

Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, which among other things include the following:

- (i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces.
- (ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards to informers and officers for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs.

- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- (vii) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (viii) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (ix) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (e) No specific authentic evidence has been reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau about illicit drug trade funding terrorism.
- (f) Does not arise.

Sensitivity and Security Enforcements

*458. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports of individuals mainly from the North-East affected by police racial profiling due to security arrangements made during the visit of a Chinese leader recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons so picked up;
- (c) whether any steps have been proposed by the Government to check such practice and find better means to make the security arrangements in a socially sensitive manner; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Madam, no racial profiling was done for any particular category of persons by Delhi

Police during the BRICS Summit. Four persons from the North-Eastern States were detained briefly and let off immediately after ascertaining their identity.

Agricultural Workers

*459. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of agricultural workers in agriculturally rich States like Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh etc. during the harvest season;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to give additional benefits to the agricultural workers of other States to migrate to these States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) While Government of Andhra Pradesh has conveyed that there is no acute shortage of agricultural workers in the State during the harvest season, Government of Haryana has conveyed that shortage of agricultural workers generally experienced during peak agricultural operations like paddy transplantation, wheat/paddy harvesting/threshing, cotton picking and sugarcane harvesting.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) With a view to increase productivity, improve quality of farm operations and reduce the drudgery associated with various agricultural operations, Government is promoting agricultural mechanization. Towards this end, assistance at the rate of 25 to 50% of cost of equipment/machinery with permissible ceiling limits is made available to farmers for purchase of agricultural equipments including hand tools, bullock-drawn/power-

driven implements, planting, reaping, harvesting and threshing equipments, tractors, power-tillers and other specialized agricultural machines under the centrally sponsored scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana etc. Further, new innovative technologies like Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR), Underground Pipeline System and micro irrigation are being promoted.

Science Centres and Planetariums

*460. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of science centres and planetariums in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Bihar and Gujarat for establishment of more such centres and planetariums;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon, proposal-wise;

(d) the details of the programmes undertaken by the said science centres and planetariums to develop scientific attitude and temper amongst the people during the last one year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to establish such centres and planetariums in every State/UT of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 24 Science Centres have been developed and are run by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture. In addition, 11 Science Centres, developed by NCSM, are run by State/UT authorities. Some of these Science Centres have planetariums. Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Setting up of Science Centres is an ongoing activity, based on proposals received from State Governments from time to time, in accordance with approved norms/guidelines, subject to availability of resources. Year-wise details of proposals received during last 2 years and their current status is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The programmes organized by NCSM during the last one year to develop scientific attitude and temper amongst the people include exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and other science educational programmes through Indoor Science Galleries, and Outdoor Science Parks and travelling exhibitions including Mobile Science Exhibition Programmes.

(e) It is a constant endeavour of Central Government to set up Science Cities in different States of the country. However, the State Governments have to initiate proposals for setting up Science Centres including planetariums, and based on the merits of each case, pro rata financial assistance is considered by the Centre.

Statement-I

A list of Science Museums/Centres set up and running under the administrative control of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Science Centre	State-wise location	Whether a Planetarium exist in the facility
1	2	3	4
1	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal	No
2	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal	No

1	2	3	4
3	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra	No
4	National Science Centre, Delhi	New Delhi	No
5	Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore	Karnataka	No
6	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar	No
7	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	No
8	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	No
9	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra	Yes
10	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	Yes
11	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam	No
12	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	No
13	Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala	Yes
14	Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana	No
15	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal	No
16	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal	No
17	District Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal	No
18	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal	Yes
19	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal	Odisha	No
20	District Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat	Yes
21	Goa Science Centre, Panaji	Goa	Yes
22	District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka	Yes
23	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Yes
24	Science Park & Centre, Kapilas	Odisha	No

2. *A list of Science Museums/Centres set up by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) and handed over to respective State Governments*

Sl. No.	Science Centre/Museums	Name of State/Union Territory	Whether a Planetarium exist in the facility
1	2	3	4
1.	Science Centre, Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Island	No

1	2	3	4
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram	No
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Nagaland	No
4.	Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Manipur	No
5.	Itanagar Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	No
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Meghalaya	No
7.	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Sikkim	No
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centres, Kalimpong	West Bengal	No
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Maharashtra	No
10.	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand	No
11.	Regional Science Centre, Dharwad	Karnataka	No

Statement-II

A detailed list of Proposals Received during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Financial year in which the proposal was received	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Science Centre, Kanpur, UP	2010-11	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.
2.	Science City, Sampla, Haryana	2010-11	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.
3.	Sub Regional Science Centre, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	Details of land selected by the State Govt., not yet received by NCSM, for joint inspection.
4.	Sub Regional Science Centre, Udaipur, Tripura	2010-11	Land was jointly inspected by NCSM & State authorities and not found suitable.
5.	Regional Science Centre, Mysore, Karnataka	2010-11	The State Government is to provide details of location of Science Centre.
6.	Science City, Thrissur, Kerala	2010-11	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.
7.	Regional Science Centre, Chandigarh	2011-12	Land has been found suitable for the science centre. Action for preparation of the Architects brief has been taken up.
8.	Science Centre, Darbhanga	2011-12	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.
9.	Science Centre, Gaya	2011-12	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.

1	2	3	4
10.	Sub Regional Science Centre, Ambala	2011-12	Land details are yet to be received for joint inspection.
11.	Science Centre Jabalpur, MP	2011-12	It is in feasibility/evaluation stage.
12.	Science Centre Kottayam, Kerala	2011-12	The State Govt. was requested to carry out a contour survey of the land.

Restructuring of DDA

5061. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to restructure the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which the restructuring of the DDA will help to address the issues of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No Madam. No such proposal has been finalized so far.

[Translation]

Registration of Pesticides and Weedicides

5062. SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when pesticides/insecticides and weedicides produced by domestic companies have been pending with the Central Insecticides Board (CIB) for sanction and registration alongwith the number and names of the insecticides and the manufacturing companies;

(b) the number of pesticides and weedicides sent to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether ICMR conducts testing of drugs meant for humans only; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to investigate the reasons for the delay and to streamline the system of testing and registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Madam, grant of registration under Section 9 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 is a dynamic process. It involves an elaborate procedure including scrutiny of voluminous technical, scientific data, submitted alongwith the application, as per the guidelines of the Registration Committee, constituted by the Central Government under section 5 of the said Act. Applications without complete technical data or incorrect data on bio-efficacy, chemistry, toxicity, packaging and other relevant technical parameters, as required according to the guidelines of the Registration Committee, remain pending and their number varies from time to time.

(b) There are certain household pesticides which are to be used by human beings and wherein the claims of the applicants are disputed or opinion of subject matter specialists is considered necessary to evaluate safety to human beings, since such pesticides are likely to remain in human surroundings which may result in continuous and excessive exposure to human inhabitants of that household. Such cases are referred to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Also, the data on bio-efficacy is generated by the institutions of ICMR in case of household insecticides. Currently, a case of Metofluthrin, an insecticide, proposed to be used in households, is under reference to ICMR since the application of the respective applicant for the product and its formulations had been earlier rejected by the Registration Committee on chemistry and toxicological grounds in 2009. However, the applicants have made fresh submissions. The Registration Committee in order to be sure about the claims made through fresh submission has referred the matter to ICMR before granting the registration.

(c) As household insecticides are meant for use in households, ICMR is only competent authority to make comments about their efficacy and safety to humans. The data on bio-efficacy of household insecticides is generated at the institutes of ICMR. Therefore, advice of ICMR is considered most appropriate and, thus, obtained in such cases.

(d) As the case was once rejected after due consideration by the Registration Committee, all precautions are to be taken for ensuring safety of such a pesticide to human beings before grant of Certificate of Registration. Online registrations of pesticides are in progress in certain categories of registration which expedites the registration process and brings transparency.

[English]

International Stadium in Kerala

5063. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for construction of an International Stadium at Kochi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for the proposed project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be sanctioned; and

(f) the present status of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

ADB Survey

5064. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the survey published by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) regarding the sanitation, drinking water and infrastructural requirement in the Indian cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the survey;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the basic requirement of Indian cities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Asian Development Bank (ADB) released a book entitled 'Asian Sanitation Data Book 2008: Achieving Sanitation for All' in October 2009. The data book on sanitation for the Asia and Pacific region features raw data and analyses on the sanitation situation in 27 Asian cities. It includes four Indian cities, namely Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur.

The survey has commented upon the situation of sanitation and household wastewater treatment facilities polluting ground and surface waters.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has already formulated a National Urban Sanitation Policy. Ministry also gives funds to the cities under various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JnNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Projects with estimated cost of US\$ 383 million with loan assistance of \$ 252 million are implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh which aim to address citywide deficiencies in basic urban services of four major cities, namely, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur, by supporting investments in urban water supply and environmental improvement and will include enhancing public participation & awareness.

[English]

**Residential Accommodations for
Police Personnel**

5065. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start construction of more office buildings and residential accommodations for police personnel in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the XIIth Five Year Plan period and the funds allocated, State-wise including the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) funds were provided to State Governments in previous years, i.e., upto 2011-12, *inter-alia*, for construction of non-residential buildings such as Police Stations, Outposts, Policelines, Barracks, etc. and for construction of residential accommodation for lower and upper subordinate police personnel.

The Central Government has agreed in principle to fund construction component of the MPF Scheme under a separate Plan scheme during the XIIth Five Year Plan period for which approval of Planning Commission has been sought by Ministry of Home Affairs.

As regards, the National Capital Territory of Delhi, under the Police Modernization Scheme for UTs (PMSUT) an amount of Rs.101.20 crore has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs for construction of police buildings/ staff quarters for the financial year 2012-13.

Contract Labour in FCI

5066. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsequent to the notification No. S.Q. 947(E) dated 23.04.2010 which prohibited employment of contract labour the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directed its General Managers (Region) to prepare seniority list showing the length of service of ex-contract labourers at each notified depot for the preceding three years from the

debate of notification to be used as the basis for selection of ex-contract workers to be inducted in the notified depots;

(b) if so, the status of preparation of such lists and selection of ex-contract workers depot/godown-wise;

(c) whether irregularities have been noticed in preparation of such seniority lists and deployment of ex-contract labourers in various depots/godowns of FCI including Gonda Depot (UP);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the officials/persons found responsible; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure proper compliance of the said directions of the Government and the Courts?

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

(b) The induction process of ex-contract labourers is complete in all notified depots of FCI vide notification dated 23-4-2010 except in Shahajahanpur (Roza) where the induction is delayed due to ongoing Court Case.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has issued necessary order to FCI for ensuring implementation of the notification dated 23-4-2010. Orders of the Hon'ble Courts in the matter have also been complied with Kendriya Bhandar.

Kendriya Bhandar

5067. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to withdraw the benefits given under the Multi State Cooperative Society to Kendriya Bhandars functioning in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government servants with previous sanction off Government were holding elective office position in the management of cooperative society formed substantially for the benefit of Government servants;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has directed its employees to quit taking part in the activities of Kendriya Bhandar;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the final decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken by DOP&T to withdraw the benefits under the MSCS Act, 2002 to Kendriya Bhandar.

(c) and (d) Rule 15(1) (c) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provides that a Government Servant with the previous sanction of the Government, can hold an elective office in the management of a co-operative society formed substantially for the benefit of government servants. However, no Govt. Servants of this Ministry has been holding elective office position in the management of Kedndirya Bhandar.

(e) to (g) No such direction has been issued to the Government employee to quit taking part in the activities of Kendriya Bhandar and provisions contained in Rule 15 of CCA Conduct Rule, 1964 still exist. Government Servant as per provisions of Rule 15 of CCS Conduct Rules 1964 may hold elective office position in the management of cooperative society.

Pisciculture

5068. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of inland pisciculture presently and the strategy adopted by the Government to encourage inland pisciculture in the country;

(b) the number of States engaged in inland fish production; and

(c) the details of production under inland pisciculture 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Inland fisheries including aquaculture is a vital source of food, nutrition and employment contributing nearly 62 percent of the total fish production of India. The Government through its Centrally Sponsored Scheme-"Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" promotes Pisciculture in States, through grant of assistance under various components of the scheme.

(b) Thirty five States/UTs have been reporting production from inland fisheries and aquaculture.

(c) The details of production under inland fisheries and pisciculture during the last three years, Statewise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Inland fish production (including Aquaculture)

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	961618	1012713	1079565
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2880	2650	3035
3	Assam	206150	218822	227242
4	Bihar	300650	297400	299910
5	Goa	3078	3437	3308
6	Gujarat	142847	84071	85972

1	2	3	4	5
7	Haryana	76285	100464	96195
8	Himachal Pradesh	7793	7847	7381
9	Jammu and Kashmir	19270	19300	19700
10	Karnataka	143717	171332	204271
11	Kerala	102842	128844	139475
12	Madhya Pradesh	68466	66119	56451
13	Maharashtra	127138	134595	148546
14	Manipur	18800	19200	20200
15	Meghalaya	3959	4332	4557
16	Mizoram	2891	3246	2901
17	Nagaland	6175	6360	6585
18	Odisha	239335	253216	267284
19	Punjab	86207	122860	97040
20	Rajasthan	24100	26908	23708
21	Sikkim	168	168	180
22	Tamil Nadu	168885	181799	189967
23	Tripura	36000	42285	49231
24	Uttar Pradesh	349274	392926	417479
25	West Bengal	1294710	1338004	1436466
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	157	159	186
27	Chandigarh	244	236	242
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	50	50
29	Daman and Diu	81	0	124
30	Delhi	715	715	820
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32	Puducherry	5750	5849	5849
33	Chhattisgarh	158698	174246	228207
34	Uttaranchal	3163	3488	3818
35	Jharkhand	75800	70500	71886
Total		4637896	4894141	5197831

Industrial Employment Bill

5069. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received 'Industrial Employment (Standing Order Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005' for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for pendency; and

(c) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Karnataka Amendment Bill, 2005 was returned to the State Government with the message dated 12.10.2007 from the President directing the State Legislature to amend sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Bill. The amended Bill was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 8.3.2011. However, the printed copy of the amended Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council indicated that the message of the President was printed on the back page but no amendment was made in the concerned text to the Bill. The Karnataka Government was, therefore, requested to send copies of the Bill containing proper amendment in the text of the Bill. The explanation received from the Government of Karnataka have been referred to the Department of Legal Affairs on 1.2.2012 for advice on the said explanation and whether the Bill in the present form could be placed for the assent of the President. The State Legislations are examined ill consultation with the Central Ministries/ Departments from three angles viz.

- i) Repugnancy with Central Laws
- ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

International Museum Day

5070. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry celebrates International Museum Day across the Country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the programmes/function organized at museums all over the country including Andhra Pradesh to marks the occasion during the last one year; and?

(c) the theme as well as the objective set for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) All the museums under the Ministry of Culture celebrate International Museum Day on 18th May every year including Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad (A.P).

(b) The theme for International Museum Day 2011 set by International Council of Museums (ICOM) was "Museums & Memories". The events and Programmes organized by all the museums like workshops, lectures, story telling competitions, film shows etc were largely oriented to conform to the theme set by ICOM. All museums provided free entry on this day. Wide publicity is given in print media to attract visitors.

(c) The theme for International Museum Day for the Year 2012 set by ICOM is "Museum in a changing world- New challenges, New Interpretations" and the museums have planned to organize special events including workshops and seminars to mark the occasion in a befitting manner.

Livestock Farming

5071. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record of trends in small scale livestock farms in the country over the past two years;

(b) whether there is any scheme undertaken to promote livestock farming amongst small farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) This Department does not have information on trends in small scale livestock farms in the country.

(b) and (c) This Department is implementing the following schemes to promote livestock farming amongst small farmers:

- (i) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (ii) Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme
- (iii) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits and
- (iv) Pig Development.

Capital subsidy is provided to the farmers for establishment of dairy, poultry, sheep, goat, rabbit and pig farms as per the norms of the scheme. These schemes are being implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Funds for Science City Project

5072. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to release Rs. 41 crores for the science city project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such proposal has been received in the last 3 years.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Bio-Diesel Plants

5073. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study to assess the positive and negative impact of bio-diesel plants on food security and agricultural land;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. Ministry of Agriculture has not commissioned any study to assess the positive and negative impact of bio-diesel plants on food security and agriculture land.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Household Amenities and Assets Census

5074. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing, Households Amenities and Assets Census 2011 has recently been released;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the census indicate narrowing of rural and urban divide; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) In the Houselisting and Housing Census 2011, data on housing condition and the various amenities and assets possessed by the households have been collected and released. The details at all India level are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In Census 2011, better quality material has been used for wall, roof and floor as compared to that in Census 2001. An improvement has also been observed in different kinds of amenities and assets possessed by the households. However, the rural-urban difference in terms of household amenities and assets varies from indicator to indicator.

Statement*Census of India 2011**Houses, Household Amenities and Assets*

Item No.	Houselist Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A: Number of census houses							
A.1:	Total number of census houses	330,835,767	220,695,914	110,139,853	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.2:	Total number of vacant census houses	24,672,968	13,579,338	11,093,630	7.5	6.2	10.1
A.3:	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	207,116,576	99,046,223	92.5	93.8	89.9
B Number of occupied census houses							
B.1:	Total number of occupied census houses	306,162,799	207,116,576	99,046,223	100.0	100.0	100.0
B.2:	Occupied Census Houses used as Resid	236,062,866	159,928,652	76,134,214	77.1	77.2	76.9
B.3:	Residence-cum-other use	8,578,716	6,227,951	2,350,765	2.8	3.0	2.4
B.4:	Shop/Office	17,672,786	6,976,051	10,696,735	5.8	3.4	10.8
B.5:	School/College etc.	2,106,530	1,702,048	404,482	0.7	0.8	0.4
B.6:	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	720,806	343,657	377,149	0.2	0.2	0.4
B.7:	Hospital/Dispensary etc.	683,202	360,170	323,032	0.2	0.2	0.3
B.8:	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	2,496,655	999,689	1,496,966	0.8	0.5	1.5
B.9:	Place of worship	3,013,140	2,419,700	593,440	1.0	1.2	0.6
B.10:	Other non-residential use	33,547,747	27,605,772	5,941,975	11.0	13.3	6.0
B.11:	No. of occupied locked census houses	1,280,351	552,886	727,465	0.4	0.3	0.7
C Condition of census House							
C.1:	Total	244,641,582	166,156,603	78,484,979	100.0	100.0	100.0
C.2:	Good	130,124,755	76,364,051	53,760,704	53.2	46.0	68.5
C.3:	Livable	101,441,740	78,974,413	22,467,327	41.5	47.5	28.6
C.4:	Dilapidated	13,075,087	10,818,139	2,256,948	5.3	6.5	2.9
D: Predominant material of roof							
D.1:	Total number of census houses	304,882,448	206,563,690	98,318,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
D.2:	Grass/Thatch/Bamboo/Wood/Mud, etc	46,987,669	42,727,900	4,259,769	15.4	20.7	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D.3:	Plastic/Polythene	2,073,373	1,459,766	613,607	0.7	0.7	0.6
D.4:	Hand made Tiles	40,276,749	34,822,769	5,453,980	13.2	16.9	5.5
D.5:	Machine made Tiles	26,425,060	20,092,484	6,332,576	8.7	9.7	6.4
D.6:	Burnt Brick	20,254,881	14,860,852	5,394,029	6.6	7.2	5.5
D.7:	Stone/Slate	26,981,694	19,119,151	7,862,543	8.8	9.3	8.0
D.8:	G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets	50,336,403	34,381,089	15,955,314	16.5	16.6	16.2
D.9:	Concrete	90,243,883	38,238,079	52,005,804	29.6	18.5	52.9
D.10:	Any other material	1,302,736	861,600	441,136	0.4	0.4	0.4
E	Predominant material of wall						
E.1:	Total number of census houses	304,882,448	206,563,690	98,318,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
E.2:	Grass/Thatch/Bamboo etc.	28,947,594	26,417,331	2,530,263	9.5	12.8	2.6
E.3:	Plastic/Polythene	1,097,831	762,256	335,575	0.4	0.4	0.3
E.4:	Mud/Unburnt brick	66,449,827	58,330,614	8,119,213	21.8	28.2	8.3
E.5:	Wood	2,781,271	2,132,342	648,929	0.9	1.0	0.7
E.6:	Stone not packed with mortar	10,441,142	7,751,666	2,689,476	3.4	3.8	2.7
E.7:	Stone packed with mortar	33,041,790	20,934,124	12,107,666	10.8	10.1	12.3
E.8:	G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets	2,331,869	1,269,359	1,062,510	0.8	0.6	1.1
E.9:	Burnt brick	146,545,805	83,618,436	62,927,369	48.1	40.5	64.0
E.10:	Concrete	10,983,679	3,699,096	7,284,583	3.6	1.8	7.4
E.11:	Any other material	2,261,640	1,648,466	613,174	0.7	0.8	0.6
F	Predominant material of floor						
F.1:	Total number of census houses	304,882,448	206,563,690	98,318,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
F.2:	Mud	138,685,946	127,431,172	11,254,774	45.5	61.7	11.4
F.3:	Wood/Bamboo	2,575,590	2,088,961	486,629	0.8	1.0	0.5
F.4:	Burnt Brick	7,857,147	5,345,565	2,511,582	2.6	2.6	2.6
F.5:	Stone	23,975,772	12,290,562	11,685,210	7.9	6.0	11.9
F.6:	Cement	98,057,206	51,436,407	46,620,799	32.2	24.9	47.4
F.7:	Mosaic/Floor tiles	32,270,627	7,434,415	24,836,212	10.6	3.6	25.3
F.8:	Any other material	1,460,160	536,608	923,552	0.5	0.3	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G	Households by condition of census house						
G.1:	Total households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
G.2:	Good	131,019,820	77,041,343	53,978,477	53.1	45.9	68.4
G.3:	Livable	102,470,426	79,855,814	22,614,612	41.5	47.6	28.7
G.4:	Dilapidated	13,202,421	10,929,573	2,272,848	5.4	6.5	2.9
H	Households by Predominant material of roof						
H.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
H.2:	Grass/Thatch/Bamboo/Wood/Mud, etc	37,123,567	33,484,330	3,639,237	15.0	20.0	4.6
H.3:	Plastic/Polythene	1,557,231	1,054,830	502,401	0.6	0.6	0.6
H.4:	Hand made Tiles	35,675,903	30,778,543	4,897,360	14.5	18.3	6.2
H.5:	Machine made Tiles	22,967,460	17,441,452	5,526,008	9.3	10.4	7.0
H.6:	Burnt Brick	16,381,118	12,111,943	4,269,175	6.6	7.2	5.4
H.7:	Stone/Slate	21,127,976	14,860,863	6,267,113	8.6	8.9	7.9
H.8:	G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets	39,273,252	26,733,862	12,539,390	15.9	15.9	15.9
H.9:	Concrete	71,659,299	30,746,938	40,912,361	29.0	18.3	51.9
H.10:	Any other material	926,861	613,969	312,892	0.4	0.4	0.4
I	Households by Predominant material of wall						
I.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
I.2:	Grass/Thatch/ Bamboo etc.	22,097,211	19,967,301	2,129,910	9.0	11.9	2.7
I.3:	Plastic/Polythene	822,190	558,284	263,906	0.3	0.3	0.3
I.4:	Mud/Unburnt brick	58,443,037	51,124,075	7,318,962	23.7	30.5	9.3
I.5:	Wood	1,678,358	1,264,619	413,739	0.7	0.8	0.5
I.6:	Stone not packed with mortar	8,274,626	6,105,826	2,168,800	3.4	3.6	2.7
I.7:	Stone packed with mortar	26,544,277	16,862,186	9,682,091	10.8	10.0	12.3
I.8:	G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets	1,438,560	766,882	671,678	0.6	0.5	0.9
I.9:	Burnt brick	117,266,592	67,205,643	50,060,949	47.5	40.0	63.5
I.10:	Concrete	8,614,733	2,898,697	5,716,036	3.5	1.7	7.2
I.11:	Any other material	1,513,083	1,073,217	439,866	0.6	0.6	0.6
J:	Households by Predominant material of floor						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
J.2:	Mud	114,770,539	105,127,968	9,642,571	46.5	62.6	12.2
J.3:	Wood/Bamboo	1,533,866	1,250,511	283,355	0.6	0.7	0.4
J.4:	Burnt Brick	5,688,056	3,777,971	1,910,085	2.3	2.3	2.4
J.5:	Stone	19,979,726	10,321,350	9,658,376	8.1	6.2	12.2
J.6:	Cement	76,831,144	40,683,037	36,148,107	31.1	24.2	45.8
J.7:	Mosaic/Floor tiles	26,717,130	6,258,076	20,459,054	10.8	3.7	25.9
J.8:	Any other material	1,172,206	407,817	764,389	0.5	0.2	1.0
K:	Households by ownership status						
K.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
K.2:	Owned	213,526,283	158,983,956	54,542,327	86.6	94.7	69.2
K.3:	Rented	27,368,304	5,644,581	21,723,723	11.1	3.4	27.5
K.4:	Others	5,798,080	3,198,193	2,599,887	2.4	1.9	3.3
L:	Households by number of dwelling rooms						
L.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
L.2:	No exclusive room	9,638,369	7,211,590	2,426,779	3.9	4.3	3.1
L.3:	One room	91,491,894	66,155,450	25,336,444	37.1	39.4	32.1
L.4:	Two rooms	78,124,581	53,987,801	24,136,780	31.7	32.2	30.6
L.5:	Three rooms	35,803,824	21,308,634	14,495,190	14.5	12.7	18.4
L.6:	Four rooms	18,377,481	11,071,009	7,306,472	7.4	6.6	9.3
L.7:	Five rooms	6,395,066	3,842,346	2,552,720	2.6	2.3	3.2
L.8:	Six rooms and above	6,861,452	4,249,900	2,611,552	2.8	2.5	3.3
M:	Households by household size						
M.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
M.2:	1	9,043,243	6,195,096	2,848,147	3.7	3.7	3.6
M.3:	2	23,982,862	16,454,768	7,528,094	9.7	9.8	9.5
M.4:	3	33,661,722	21,108,028	12,553,694	13.6	12.6	15.9
M.5:	4	55,977,592	35,181,591	20,796,001	22.7	21.0	26.4
M.6:	5	46,263,178	31,675,109	14,588,069	18.8	18.9	18.5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M.7:	6-8		61,403,975	45,148,607	16,255,368	24.9	26.9	20.6
	9+		16,360,095	12,063,531	4,296,564	6.6	7.2	5.4
N:	Households by number of married couples							
N.1:	Total number of households		246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.2:	None		28,642,875	18,634,246	10,008,629	11.6	11.1	12.7
N.3:	1		172,964,836	116,852,830	56,112,006	70.1	69.6	71.1
N.4:	2		34,876,105	24,939,825	9,936,280	14.1	14.9	12.6
N.5:	3		7,911,927	5,666,191	2,245,736	3.2	3.4	2.8
N.6:	4		1,727,657	1,285,666	441,991	0.7	0.8	0.6
N.7:	5+		569,267	447,972	121,295	0.2	0.3	0.2
O:	Households by main source of drinking water							
O.1:	Total Number of Households		246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
O.2:	Tap water		107,407,176	51,705,165	55,702,011	43.5	30.8	70.6
O.3:	Tap water from treated source		78,873,488	29,969,145	48,904,343	32.0	17.9	62.0
O.4:	Tap water from un-treated source		28,533,688	21,736,020	6,797,668	11.6	13.0	8.6
O.5:	Well		27,185,276	22,333,658	4,851,618	11.0	13.3	6.2
O.6:	Covered well		3,895,409	2,591,028	1,304,381	1.6	1.5	1.7
O.7:	Un-covered well		23,289,867	19,742,630	3,547,237	9.4	11.8	4.5
O.8:	Hand pump		82,599,531	73,245,349	9,354,182	33.5	43.6	11.9
O.9:	Tubewell/ Borehole		20,916,074	13,898,837	7,017,237	8.5	8.3	8.9
O.10:	Spring		1,314,556	1,184,498	130,058	0.5	0.7	0.2
O.11:	River/ Canal		1,550,549	1,412,565	137,984	0.6	0.8	0.2
O.12:	Tank/ Pond/ Lake		2,075,181	1,771,796	303,385	0.8	1.1	0.4
O.13:	Other sources		3,644,324	2,274,862	1,369,462	1.5	1.4	1.7
P:	Households by main source of lighting							
P.1:	Total number of households		246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
P.2:	Electricity		165,897,294	92,808,038	73,089,256	67.2	55.3	92.7
P.3:	Kerosene		77,545,034	72,435,303	5,109,731	31.4	43.2	6.5
P.4:	Solar		1,086,893	916,203	170,690	0.4	0.5	0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P.5:	Other oil	505,571	407,919	97,652	0.2	0.2	0.1
P.6:	Any other	493,291	361,507	131,784	0.2	0.2	0.2
P.7:	No lighting	1,164,584	897,760	266,824	0.5	0.5	0.3
Q:	Households by type of latrine facility						
Q.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q.2:	Latrine facility within the premises	115,737,458	51,575,339	64,162,119	46.9	30.7	81.4
Q.3:	Water Closet	89,852,052	32,616,824	57,235,228	36.4	19.4	72.6
Q.4:	- Piped sewer system	29,471,391	3,696,144	25,775,247	11.9	2.2	32.7
Q.5:	- Septic tank	54,758,885	24,671,448	30,087,437	22.2	14.7	38.2
Q.6:	- Other system	5,621,776	4,249,232	1,372,544	2.3	2.5	1.7
Q.7:	Pit Latrine	23,279,128	17,681,985	5,597,143	9.4	10.5	7.1
Q.8:	- With slab/ ventilated improved pit	18,813,022	13,746,699	5,066,323	7.6	8.2	6.4
Q.9:	- Without slab/ open pit	4,466,106	3,935,286	530,820	1.8	2.3	0.7
Q.10:	Other Latrine	2,606,278	1,276,530	1,329,748	1.1	0.8	1.7
Q.11:	-Night soil disposed into open drain	1,314,652	372,009	942,643	0.5	0.2	1.2
Q.12:	- Night soil removed by human	794,390	586,067	208,323	0.3	0.3	0.3
Q.13:	- Night soil serviced by animals	497,236	318,454	178,782	0.2	0.2	0.2
Q.14:	No Latrine within the premises	130,955,209	116,251,391	14,703,818	53.1	69.3	18.6
Q.15:	- Public latrine	7,997,699	3,253,892	4,743,807	3.2	1.9	6.0
Q.16:	- Open	122,957,510	112,997,499	9,960,011	49.8	67.3	12.6
R:	Households by bathing facility						
R.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
R.2:	Bathroom	103,679,719	42,545,003	61,134,716	42.0	25.4	77.5
R.3:	Enclosure without roof	40,448,190	32,984,319	7,463,871	16.4	19.7	9.5
R.4:	No	102,564,758	92,297,408	10,267,350	41.6	55.0	13.0
S:	Households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet						
S.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.2:	- Closed drainage	44,743,812	9,645,107	35,098,705	18.1	5.7	44.5
S.3:	- Open drainage	81,423,941	52,035,163	29,388,778	33.0	31.0	37.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S.4:	- No drainage	120,524,914	106,146,460	14,378,454	48.9	63.2	18.2
T:	Households by availability of kitchen facility						
T.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
T.2:	Cooking inside house:	215,412,336	139,853,780	75,558,556	87.3	83.3	95.8
T.3:	Has Kitchen	137,594,123	76,238,077	61,356,046	55.8	45.4	77.8
T.4:	Does not have kitchen	77,818,213	63,615,703	14,202,510	31.5	37.9	18.0
T.5:	Cooking outside house:	30,483,366	27,578,343	2,905,023	12.4	16.4	3.7
T.6:	Has Kitchen	13,597,879	12,302,453	1,295,426	5.5	7.3	1.6
T.7:	Does not have kitchen	16,885,487	15,275,890	1,609,597	6.8	9.1	2.0
T.8:	No cooking	796,965	394,607	402,358	0.3	0.2	0.5
U:	Households by fuel used for cooking						
U.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.2:	Fire-wood	120,834,388	104,963,972	15,870,416	49.0	62.5	20.1
U.3:	Crop residue	21,836,916	20,696,938	1,139,977	8.9	12.3	1.4
U.4:	Cowdung cake	19,609,328	18,252,466	1,356,862	7.9	10.9	1.7
U.5:	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	3,577,035	1,298,968	2,278,067	1.4	0.8	2.9
U.6:	Kerosene	7,164,589	1,229,476	5,935,113	2.9	0.7	7.5
U.7:	LPG/ PNG	70,422,883	19,137,351	51,285,532	28.5	11.4	65.0
U.8:	Electricity	235,527	118,030	117,497	0.1	0.1	0.1
U.9:	Bio-gas	1,018,978	694,384	324,594	0.4	0.4	0.4
U.10:	Any other	1,196,059	1,040,538	155,521	0.5	0.6	0.2
U.11:	No cooking	796,965	394,607	402,358	0.3	0.2	0.5
V:	Households availing banking services	144,814,788	91,369,805	53,444,983	58.7	54.4	67.8
W:	Households by possession of assets						
W.1:	Total number of households	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.2:	Radio/ Transistor	49,016,595	29,057,003	19,959,592	19.9	17.3	25.3
W.3:	Television	116,493,624	56,005,607	60,488,017	47.2	33.4	76.7
W.4:	Computer/Laptop - With Internet	7,708,521	1,189,627	6,518,894	3.1	0.7	8.3
W.5:	Computer/Laptop - Without Internet	15,654,325	7,453,608	8,200,717	6.3	4.4	10.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
W.6:	Telephone/Mobile	155,880,849	91,213,611	64,667,238	63.2	54.3	82.0
W.7:	Landline only	9,919,641	5,245,232	4,674,409	4.0	3.1	5.9
W.8:	Mobile only	131,202,021	80,465,674	50,736,347	53.2	47.9	64.3
W.9:	Both	14,759,187	5,502,705	9,256,482	6.0	3.3	11.7
W.10:	Bicycle	110,567,433	77,487,664	33,079,769	44.8	46.2	41.9
W.11:	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	51,862,242	24,073,045	27,789,197	21.0	14.3	35.2
W.12:	Car/Jeep/Van	11,473,587	3,785,355	7,688,232	4.7	2.3	9.7
W.13:	None of the specified assets	43,950,672	38,411,098	5,539,574	17.8	22.9	7.0

Online Lottery Frauds

5075. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of persons in the country are being duped by fraud lottery offers through the internet;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last one year alongwith the amount involved therein;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to contain and punish such cyber crime fraudsters;

(d) whether the Government has launched any public awareness campaign against such frauds in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Few complaints have been received against the running of Online Lotteries in some States.

(c) to (e) The Govt. of India formulated the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 which laid down the conditions subject to which State Governments shall organize, conduct or promote a lottery. Although the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 does not make specific mention about online lotteries but as per the opinion of the Ministry of Law the definition of lottery under the Act is wide enough to cover all forms including online lotteries in which a lottery is organized. The Govt. of India has also notified the Lotteries

(Regulation) Rules, 2010 on 1.4.2010 for organizing the paper lottery or online lottery or both subject to the conditions specified in the Act and Rules in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Finance and the State Governments. The Govt. of India has also issued Model Agreement to be signed between the State Governments and the Agents to strengthen the States in regulating the lottery business on 28.12.2011 to all the States and UTs. Few individuals have made complaints against the running of online lotteries in some states, but the amount involved therein is not readily available.

Children in Jails

5076. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that children are still being lodged in adult jails across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has mandated the verification of age of minors by the police and judicial authorities;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address this issue and the response received thereon;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the current guidelines on dealing with cases involving children; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In terms of Supreme Court directives in R.D.Upadhyaya case, female convicts are allowed to keep their children with them till the age of six years and after attaining the age of six years the child is sent to a suitable institution run by the Social Welfare Department or handed over to a suitable surrogate as per wishes of the female prisoner. As per NCRB Prison Statistics 2010, 428 women convicts with their 497 children and 1063 women undertrials with their 1166 children were reported to be in prisons in the country at the end of 2010.

(c) The age verification is done by the police and judicial authorities before a prisoner is remanded to the jail custody. No prisoner below the age of 18 years is to be remanded to prison custody.

(d) "Prison" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However all States/UTs are mandated to comply with guidelines for welfare of children of women convicts which include provision of creche facilities for children below three years and nursery school for children between three and six years. Special diet, clothing, recreation and medical facilities are provided to such children. To ensure compliance the Government has issued to all States/UTs a comprehensive advisory dt 15th May 2006 on "Facilities to the children of women prisoners-Guidelines issued by the Supreme court ."

(e) to (f) No Madam, does not arise.

Cultivation of Bio-Fuel Crops

5077. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy guidelines for cultivation of bio-fuel crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government provides any assistance to the State Governments to encourage cultivation of such crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There are no policy guidelines formulated by Ministry of Agriculture for cultivation of bio-fuel crops in the country. However, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board, a statutory body set up by Act of Parliament (29 of 1983), under the administrative control of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, is promoting Jatropha and Karanja as a source of Bio-fuel on Government Institutional Wastelands through various research / implementing agencies such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Forest Research Institute etc.

(c) The Government of India does not provide any assistance to the State Governments to encourage cultivation of such crops.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Multi-Level Marketing Companies

5078. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed multi-level marketing mechanism to operate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Multi Level Marketing (MLM) companies operating in the country;

(c) whether there are reports of fraud cases and irregularities committed by these MLM companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate the workings of MLM companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Direct/Net Work/Multi-Level Marketing companies are operating in the country.

That are required to operate without attracting the extant legal provisions of the Prize, Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. As the Act is being administered by the States, Multi-Level Marketing companies violating the provisions of the Act will be proceeded against by the State Governments concerned. No data is being centrally maintained on the irregularities as the subject matter relates to States/UTs.

(e) The Government is of the view that there are adequate provisions for regulating the sale of goods including their sale by direct method in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 and Indian Contracts Act, 1872. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 further seeks to promote and protect the rights of consumers.

Setting up of Fishing Harbour

5079. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand for setting up of a fishing harbour and provision of cold storage facilities at Uvari in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the present status thereof;

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be taken up; and

(d) the expected time of completion of the project thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) The Government of Tamil Nadu had, in September, 2009, accorded approval to proposal for construction of a fish landing centre at Uvari in Thirunelveli at cost of 404 lakh under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. The fish landing centre project was not taken up due to opposition from the villagers demanding anti-sea erosion works to prevent coastal erosion. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the State Specific Needs Grants recommended by 13th Finance Commission has accordingly accorded approval for construction of Groynes at Uvari at a cost of Rs. 489.20

lakh as a shore protection measure. The construction of fishing harbour facilities at this location has been withheld till completion of the anti-sea erosion works.

Export of Non-Basmati Rice

5080. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the export of non-basmati rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of export on price of rice and consequent food inflation in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase procurement of paddy and other foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government, after taking into consideration the record production, procurement and comfortable stock position of rice in the Central Pool as well as in the country, has allowed export of non-basmati rice on private account under Open General Licence (OGL) w.e.f 09 09-2011. A total of 41.80 lakh tons of Non-basmati rice has been exported from the country as on 24-4-2012. The Government is closely monitoring the trend of exports.

(c) and (d) The prices of non-basmati rice have been stable for over a year. The continued export of non-basmati rice is not likely to have an adverse impact on domestic prices. The wholesale price index for rice for March, 2012 is 174.9 as compared to 173.3 in September, 2011.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve the procurement by Government Agencies:

(i) States are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system to maximize procurement and to ensure better reach of MSP to farmers. So far 5 States have adopted DCP system for wheat and 9 States/UTs have adopted DCP system for rice.

- (ii) Interactions are held with State Food Secretaries from time to time to monitor procurement operations and to speed up the procurement process.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to open procurement centres at the locations convenient to farmers.
- (iv) In order to extend the reach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations to marginal/small farmers, commission at the rate 2.5% of MSP in respect of paddy and 2% of MSP in respect of wheat has been allowed to Cooperative Societies/Self Help Groups.

[Translation]

Martyr Status to CAPF Personnel

5081. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) killed at the border while discharging their duty in any encounter with the terrorists are not treated as martyrs;

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

(c) whether the Government is likely to make any such provision so that the personnel of CAPFs are treated as martyrs;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation/suggestion from various CAPFs and the public in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Shaheed/Martyr is not defined anywhere and presently no order/notification declaring Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel who are killed at the border while

discharging their duty in any encounter with the terrorists declaring them as Shaheeds/Martyrs. However, a demand was received from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for giving status of Martyr to CAPF personnel killed in terrorists encounters or in action. The matter was considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on 14/9/2011 but there was no consensus on the Issue.

As per the prevailing practice, with regard to the Force personnel killed in terrorist encounters, a certificate is issued by the Unit Commander to the next of kin (NOK) of CAPF personnel explaining the circumstances under which personnel died and NOK is given the full family pension under Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) rules i.e. last pay drawn and lump sum ex-gratia compensation of Rs.15 lakh as per rules in addition to any other ex-gratia/benefits admissible.

[Translation]

Research By ICAR

5082. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of various research and development activities in the country by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have not been passed on to the farmers for increasing agricultural production;

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

(c) whether the Prime Minister has urged the agriculture sector to utilise the latest technology and benefits of research, encourage participation of private sector in seeds production and augment growth in sector;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the expenditure on research and development in agriculture sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The benefits of various research and development activities by the ICAR are being passed on to farmers. While

extension is primarily the responsibility of the States, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also created a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in each district of the country as an innovative institutional model for assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products and empowering the farmers, rural youths and extension personnel through training. During the XI Plan, these KVKs conducted 1.16 lakh on-farm trials to identify the location specificity and 4.48 lakh frontline demonstrations to demonstrate the production potential of agricultural technologies of various field/horticultural crops, animal husbandry, fisheries and other allied enterprises; updated the knowledge and skill of 66.75 lakh farmers and 5.01 lakh extension personnel; created awareness on improved agricultural technologies among 522.74 lakh farmers and other stakeholders.

In addition, the technologies developed by various ICAR institutes are regularly demonstrated on farmers' fields in their area of suitability for comparable advantages over farmers' own practices in crop cultivation, animal husbandry and fisheries sectors, through processes such as adopting villages for integrated development, in collaboration with ICAR institutes/State Agricultural Universities in different parts of the country. Also, information on various technologies are disseminated by organizing annual Krishi Vigyan/Kisan Mela at the Institutes' Headquarters, and Field Days at the Regional Stations, and putting up exhibitions in various parts of the country.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Plan allocations are made on the basis

of availability of funds and competing requirements and demands.

Farm Land

5083. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total farm land available in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of irrigated and unirrigated land in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the assistance being provided to the States included Andhra Pradesh to bring more farm land under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest available Report on the Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2009-10, the statement indicating total farm land/ Agricultural Land, Gross irrigated area and Total unirrigated area in the country along with State-wise information during the year 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Water being a State subject, Planning and Implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes such as National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas etc. to improve irrigation facilities in the States.

Statement

Total farm land/Agricultural land, Gross irrigated area and Total unirrigated area in the country along with State-wise details during 2009-10

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	Total farm land/ Agricultural land	Gross irrigated area	Total/Gross un-irrigated area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15921	5764	6797

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	424	56	220
Assam	3211	225	3874
Bihar	6601	4625	2866
Chhattisgarh	5570	1487	4074
Goa	197	38	123
Gujarat	12680	4933	6205
Haryana	3730	5545	806
Himachal Pradesh	824	188	744
Jammu and Kashmir	1058	480	665
Jharkhand	4288	155	1244
Karnataka	12891	4096	8777
Kerala	2303	455	2213
Madhya Pradesh	17298	7162	14249
Maharashtra	21130	4352	18260
Manipur	240	52	181
Meghalaya	1052	74	263
Mizoram	415	10	113
Nagaland	671	85	401
Odisha	7126	3197	5910
Punjab	4206	7714	161
Rajasthan	25569	7309	14436
Sikkim	98	18	126
Tamil Nadu	8131	3238	2333
Tripura	310	106	203
Uttarakhand	1548	567	600
Uttar Pradesh	19148	18896	5868
West Bengal	5684	5525	4005
Andaman and Nicobar Island	28	0	16
Chandigarh	2	1	1

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	7	18
Daman and Diu	4	-	4
Delhi	53	34	12
Lakshadweep	3	1	2
Puducherry	30	27	5
All India	182466	86423	105775

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2009-10, DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

Statement

Waiting List of Government Accommodation

5084. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waiting list of Government employees eligible for various types of accommodation including Type-I quarters in Delhi, is very long despite the adequate availability thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the accommodation in various types including Type-I quarters are vacant owing to their extremely dilapidated and inhabitable condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete measures taken by the Government to renovate such accommodation so as to provide sufficient an habitable accommodation to Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of availability of accommodation and waiting position for various types is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Presently, general renovation is being done on vacation of quarters before handing over to the new allottee.

Waiting List of Government Accommodation

Sl. No.	House Type	Stock in General Pool (G.P.)	Actual Occupied	Vacant Housing Stock	Waiting based on Entitled Type
1.	1	16723	14570	2153	971
2.	2	23717	22549	1168	9642
3.	3	11750	11442	308	6996
4.	4	5344	5047	297	3406
4.	4S	792	763	29	2101
5.	5A	1429	1280	149	694
6.	5B	864	787	77	1297
7.	6A	748	646	102	610
8.	6B	158	142	16	141
9.	7	214	172	42	204
10.	8	158	114	44	158
Total		61897	57512	4385	26220

Note: Some applicants apply for more than one type of accommodation. The waiting list has been prepared on the basis of their entitled type of accommodation only.

*[English]***Price Monitoring Cell**

5085. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) monitors the retail and wholesale prices of essential commodities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of centres and the location from which the PMC receives informations on retail and wholesale prices;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres in rural and backward areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Price Monitoring Cell is entrusted with, *inter-alia*, the task of monitoring prices of select essential commodities and other matters related to price scenario. This monitoring is done in respect of both retail and wholesale prices on a daily basis. The Cell monitors the prices of 22 essential commodities, namely, rice, wheat, atta, gram, tur/arhar, moong, urad, masoor, tea, milk, sugar, gur, vanaspati, mustard oil, groundnut oil, soya oil, sunflower oil, palm oil, potato, onion, tomato and salt. These prices are collected in respect of 49 centres spread all over the country through the Civil Supplies Department of States/UT Governments. The list of centers and their locations are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In addition to the existing 49 centers, it is proposed to add about 10 centres annually bringing the number of reporting centres to 100 by the end of 12th Plan. Priority will be given to unrepresented areas in the first instance; thereafter centers will be added as required on a region-wise basis.

Statement

List of centres from where Retail and Wholesale prices are collected

North Zone	26 Kota
1 Chandigarh	East Zone
2 Delhi	27 Patna
3 Hisar	28 Bhagalpur
4 Karnal	29 Ranchi
5 Shimla	30 Bhubaneswar
6 Mandi	31 Cuttack
7 Srinagar	32 Sambalpur
8 Jammu	33 Kolkata
9 Amritsar	34 Siliguri
10 Ludhiana	North-East Zone
11 Bhatinda	35 Itanagar
12 Lucknow	36 Guwahati
13 Kanpur	37 Shillong
14 Varanasi	38 Aizwal
15 Agra	39 Dimapur
16 Dehradun	40 Agartala
West Zone	South Zone
17 Raipur	41 Hyderabad
18 Ahmedabad	42 Vijaywada
19 Rajkot	43 Bengaluru
20 Bhopal	44 Dharwad
21 Indore	45 Thiruvananthapuram
22 Mumbai	46 Ernakulam
23 Nagpur	47 Chennai
24 Jaipur	48 Dindigul
25 Jodhpur	49 Thiruchirapalli

Condition of Jagannath Temple

5086. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any report from the State Government of Odisha regarding the safety of the structures of the Jagannath Temple at Puri;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of the said temple being in a dilapidated state;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India for proper maintenance of the Jagannath Temple?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A letter was received last year, from State Government of Odisha about fall of a Kalasa stone of western entrance gate of Jagannath Temple at Puri. The fallen stone was restored immediately, other essential repairs attended and State Government was apprised accordingly. The conservation work of Jagannath Temple at Puri is attended to regularly, depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources and the monument is in a good state of preservation.

Use of Mobile Phones inside Government Offices

5087. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to prohibit the use of mobile phones inside the Government offices on the lines of the practice being followed by important offices such as the Pentagon and the White House etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Government buildings under MHA security cover located in Delhi are housing offices of Ministries/ Departments having large scale public dealing.

Foodgrain Management

5088. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a visiting Chinese delegation recently held discussions regarding foodgrain management and distribution with Indian agencies;

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

(c) the assistance sought by the Union Government to avail the Chinese technology in foodgrain management and the response of the Chinese delegation thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A 6-member Chinese delegation led by Mr. Nie Zhenbang, Administrator of State Administration of Grain(SAG), People's Republic of China visited Department of Food & Public Distribution on 18.04.2012 and held delegation level talks during which experiences of the two countries in the area of grain distribution including latest situation of grain production, consumption, storage, quality inspection, processing and trade have been shared.

(c) Although discussions on various issues related with foodgrains management were held between Chinese and Indian delegations, they were restricted to only sharing and exchange of information and no assistance was sought by Indian Government on any of these subjects.

[Translation]

Arrests under Preventive Detention Act

5089. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons have been arrested under the Preventive Detention Act in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of such persons arrested during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Statement is enclosed giving details of persons arrested under National Security Act (NSA) 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

Statement

Total number of persons arrested during the last three years as reported by the State Govts. to the Central Govt. Under NSA 1980

State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto 30th April)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	01	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	01	08	-
Assam	09	03	01	-
Bihar	-	-	01	-
Chhattisgarh	02	01	-	1
Goa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	01	05	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	137	297	331	103
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Manipur	211	271	238	94
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	59	38	131	9
Odisha	10	17	06	2
Punjab	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamilnadu	29	11	12	-
Tripura	01	01	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	907	422	134	36
West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	02	01	-	-
Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	01	06	-	-

[English]

Smuggling of Antiques

5090. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of smuggling of antiques are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether India is turning into a regional hub for organised movement of smuggled antiques;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) The

specific information regarding cases of smuggling of antiques is not maintained. However, the State/UT wise details of case in which cultural property including antiques was stolen during 2008-2010 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India has taken adequate steps to prevent thefts and smuggling of antiquities from the centrally protected monuments, sites and museums. The ward staff, private security guards, State Police armed guards and Central Industrial Police Force are being deployed round the clock. The Archaeological Survey of India is in close liaison with Central Bureau of Investigation, Customs authorities, Department of Revenue Intelligence and Local Police authorities to share information on the smuggling of antiquities. The Union of India is also a signatory to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Trafficking in cultural property.

Statement*Cases Register under Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010
		No. cases Property Stolen	No. cases Property Stolen	No. cases Property Stolen
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	87	107	79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	11	5
3	Assam	370	153	45
4	Bihar	22	20	18
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2
6	Goa	11	24	23
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	26	23	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	29	20	38
10	Jammu and Kashmir	48	2	2
11	Jharkhand	11	34	37
12	Karnataka	260	44	61
13	Kerala	1	6	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	90	415	39
15	Maharashtra	2	3	105
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	21	4	7
21	Punjab	4	0	0
22	Rajasthan	37	55	48
23	Sikkim	1	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	64	38	18

1	2	3	4	5
25 Tripura		2	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh		14	6	18
27 Uttarakhand		0	0	0
28 West Bengal		67	22	89
Total States		1175	988	642
29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	1	0
30 Chandigarh		8	1	1
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	1
32 Daman and Diu		0	0	0
33 Delhi UT		8	2	2
34 Lakshadweep		0	0	0
35 Puducherry		2	0	1
Total UTs		18	4	5
Total All India		1193	992	647

Source: Crime in India

Global Competitiveness in FPI

5091. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is building global competitiveness in food processing in the rural and backward regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the XIth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the response received so far from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is concerned with formulation and implementation of the policies & plans for the food processing industries within the overall National priorities and objectives. The Ministry acts as a catalyst for bringing in greater investment into this sector, guiding and helping the industry, and creating a conducive environment for

healthy growth of the food processing sector and for building global competitiveness including rural and backward region of the country.

(b) Ministry has formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of Food Processing Units, Creation of Infrastructure, Support to R&D, Human Resources Development, Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. Moreover, the Government has taken several steps like 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. All these schemes/ incentives apply to the country as a whole.

(c) The States are actively participating in implementation of these schemes. During 11th Plan period Ministry has approved 15 Mega food Parks, 39 Cold Chain projects and also extended financial assistance to 3227

Food Processing Units in the country which will further help in building global competitiveness in food processing sector of the country.

National Mission on Food Processing

5092. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to launch a National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed NMFP;

(c) the amount of funds approved for the purpose alongwith the details worked out so far;

(d) whether the said Scheme will ensure better outreach and provide more flexibility to suit local needs; and

(e) if so, the response/views of various States including Andhra Pradesh in this regard and action taken on such views/proposals to incorporate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f. 2012-13.

The salient features of the NMFP are: (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring. The NMFP would also provide flexibility to states / UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. This initiative of the Ministry would give an impetus to food processing industries in the country.

(c) Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 250.00 crores for the financial year 2012-13 for the implementation of NMFP. Government of India has approved a proposal for state governments to start preparatory activities /

advance action for this scheme and has approved release of Rs. 51 crores for this purpose and released funds to few states including Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Most of the States / UTs including Andhra Pradesh have supported the implementation of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) as Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 12th Plan.

[Translation]

Allotment of DDA Flats to SCs and STs

5093. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats allotted by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category during the last five years;

(b) the number of allottees who have sold their flats to the persons belonging to other castes, so far;

(c) whether these flats can be transferred to other persons and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose heavy penalty on the allottees belonging to SC/ST category for transfer/resale of the allotted flats; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that 6864 flats were allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category during the last five years i.e. from 2007 to 2011.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no such records are maintained since the allotted flats are on freehold basis and after execution of Conversion Deed in favour of the allottee, DDA exercises no control on subsequent transfer.

(c) Yes, Madam. DDA has informed that these flats can be sold to other persons as well, since these flats being allotted on freehold basis, no such restrictions, on their further sale can be exercised.

(d) and (e) Doesn't arise in view of reply at (b) and (c) above.

[English]

Voluntary Retirement by CAPF Personnel

5094. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of voluntary retirement and resignation cases in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have increased in the recent years;

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

(c) whether the Government is proposing to increase the benefits for the forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been no consistent trend in the Forces with regard to the number of Voluntary retirements and resignation cases. As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs), Force-wise details of personnel who proceeded on voluntary retirements and resignations from 2009 to 2011 are as under:

Force	2009		2010		2011	
	V/R	Resignation	V/R	Resignation	V/R	Resignation
CRPF	3580	266	2790	335	2377	308
BSF	6319	218	5443	182	5877	302
ITBP	653	95	464	148	389	103
SSB	364	229	447	183	313	112
CISF	809	330	997	616	1076	446
ARs	1258	24	734	23	793	27

The CAPFs and Assam Rifles personnel are proceeding on voluntary retirement and resignation from service mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family, social/family obligations and commitments etc.

(c) to (e) The Government takes all suitable measures to contain the resignations/voluntary retirements and various benefits, including the welfare measures, have been extended to the Force personnel from time to time which, interalia, provide for the following:

(i) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel are given allowances, in addition to their admissible pay and allowances applicable to Central Government employees based upon their eligibility and as per the terms and conditions prescribed for such allowances, like:-

(a) Risk/Hardship Allowance/Detachment Allowance;

(b) Ration Money Allowance;

(c) Family Accommodation Allowance; and

(d) Uniform Allowance, renewal, Kit Maintenance Allowance/Washing Allowance etc.

(ii) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;

(iii) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operational efficiency;

(iv) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities are being ensured;

- (v) Provision of recreational facilities and introduction of Regimental and Community activities including Sports/Games, etc. at all levels to ensure maximum participation in order to reduce the stress levels;
- (vi) Provision of better communication/STD telephone facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that the Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (vii) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy and transparency in distribution of duties to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (viii) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the CAPFs personnel;
- (ix) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is being ensured to reduce the stress level;
- (x) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the CAPFs Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns, etc.
- (xi) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;
- (xii) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (xiii) Redressal & Grievances cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (xiv) Under the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme, scholarship @ 1250/- per month to boys and Rs. 15007/- per month to girls are being released to the wards of serving and retired personnel of CAPF every year;
- (xv) Condition of 10 years qualifying service has been removed for award of normal pension plus disability pension, for those, who become disabled while on duty.
- (xvi) Lump sum ex-gratia compensation amounting to Rs.9 lakh for 100% disability has also been extended to the disabled CAPFs personnel w.e.f 01.04.2011, who become disabled in the performance of their bonafide duties and are

boarded out from service. For the cases less than 100% disability, the amount of ex-gratia compensation may be reduced in proportion to the degree of disability. However, a minimum of 20% disability is the condition for grant of ex-gratia compensation;

- (xvii) Welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families have been provided.

Indo-Bangladesh Border

5095. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from political parties for complete sealing of the Indo-Bangladesh Border instead of fencing which has been proved to be ineffective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per records available, no such proposal has been received from political parties to seal the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in Media Sector

5096. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Government for investment in the electronic and the print media after allowing Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) therein;

(b) the details of the said proposals approved/rejected and pending with the Government so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The proposals for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are approved by Foreign

Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). This Ministry gives its recommendations for FDI proposals pertaining to Information and Broadcasting Sectors such as in private satellite TV broadcasting sector (in accordance with the Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines), in print media sector in terms of policy guidelines of MIB for FDI and in private FM Radio broadcasting sector.

(b) and (c) Separate data in respect of proposals received for Foreign Direct Investment in electronic and print media is not maintained centrally. However, on the basis of information available on the website of FIPB, list of proposals approved by FIPB for foreign investment in Indian companies engaged in print media sector is enclosed as Statement-I. A list dealing the proposal received in the Ministry from FIPB seeking comments or recommendations in respect of FDI proposals in FM Sector is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian company
1	2

2011

1. M/s G+J India Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s Lokmat Media Ltd., Mumbai
3. M/s iFast Financial India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
4. M/s Vogal Business Media India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
5. M/s Financial Planning Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s Omnimedia Publications India Pvt. Ltd., India
7. M/s Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
8. M/s IPF online Ltd., Chennai
9. M/s Buda Gesellschaft Mit Beschaukter Haftung, Germany

2010

1. M/s Network 18 Media & Investmnet Ltd.
2. M/s Walt Disney Company (I) Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s Amar Chitra Katha Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
4. M/s Clear Channel Mumbai Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

1	2
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5. M/s Haymarket Media (I) Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd., Patna
7. Ms. Henrietta Julia Marleen Holtz, Germany
8. M/s Interpublic Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius
9. M/s Getit Infoservices Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s D.B. Corps Ltd.
11. M/s Jagran Media Network Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur

2009

1. M/s South Asia Regional Investments Singapore Pvt. Ltd. & M/s South Asia Regional Investment Singapore II Pvt. Ltd., Singapore
2. M/s Dow Jones & Company Inc., USA
3. M/s Reed Infomedia (I) Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s Walt Disney Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s Akar Info-Media Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
6. M/s Media Transasia India Ltd., New Delhi
7. M/s The Financial Times (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
8. M/s Edipressa India Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s G+J India Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s Interpublic Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius
11. M/s S&S Media (India) Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
12. M/s MESA (India) Pvt. Ltd.
13. M/s D.B. Corps Ltd.
14. M/s Images Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.
15. M/s Diversified Communications India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
16. M/s publish-industry India Pvt. Ltd.
17. M/s R. K. Swamy BBDO Pvt. Ltd., Chennai

2008

1. M/s Russel Square Holdings B.V., Netherlands

1	2	1	2
2.	M/s Media Transasia India Pvt. Ltd.	11.	M/s HT Media Ltd.
3.	M/s BVA Publishers Pvt. Ltd. (M/s Conde Nast (I) Pvt. Ltd.	12.	M/s Getit Infoservices Ltd., New Delhi
4.	M/s Hachetta Book Publishing India Pvt. Ltd.	13.	M/s Macmillan India Ltd.
5.	M/s Springer (India) Pvt. Ltd.	14.	M/s ITP Publishing India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
6.	M/s Images Multimedia Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	15.	M/s Nine Dot Nine Mediaworx Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
7.	M/s Thieme Medical & Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	16.	M/s Amar Ujala Publication Ltd.
8.	M/s Dipti Publication Pvt. Ltd.	17.	M/s Connoisseur Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
9.	M/s Strika Entertainment India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	18.	M/s Reed Elsevier Overseas B.V., Netherlands
10.	M/s DVV Media India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	19.	M/s Yellowfin Holdings Ltd., Mauritius
		20.	M/s Omni Editions India Pvt. Ltd., Indore

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Details of the proposal
1	2	3
1	M/s Puran Multimedia Ltd.	A proposal was received from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) regarding foreign investment in M/s Puran Multimedia Ltd. by M/s Independent News and Media Investment Ltd.
2.	M/s Radio Mid Day West (India) Ltd.	A Proposal was received from FIPB regarding removal of freeze on foreign investment in the company.
3.	M/s Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd.	A proposal was received from the company regarding foreign investment in it upto 20% of the paid up share capital of the company.
4.	M/s South Asia FM Ltd.	Proposal received from FIPB for consideration of application seeking approval by M/s South Asia Multi Media Technology Ltd., Mauritius for participation in equity interest of M/s South Asia FM Ltd.
5.	M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd.	A proposal received regarding foreign investment by M/s Delight Investments Pte Ltd. in M/s Bhopal Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Peacock Trading and Investments pvt. Ltd., both of which form part of DB Group, which is promoter of M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd.
6.	M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd.	A proposal received regarding increase in the foreign shareholding from 7.14% to 25.35% of the paid up equity share of D.B. Corporation Ltd.(DBCL), majority shareholder of M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd, pursuance to an initial public offering of equity shares by DBCL.

1	2	3
7.	M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd.	Proposal received regarding foreign direct investment in M/s DBCL, majority shareholder of M/s Synergy Media Entertainment Ltd, through an IPO.
8.	M/s D.B. Corp.	Proposal received regarding dilution of 13.43% of equity by the promoter/promoter group in order to meet the SEBI requirement of minimum 25% public shareholding.
9.	M/s BAG Infotainment Pvt. Ltd.	A proposal was received in the Ministry from FIPB regarding approval for issue of 94,00,000 equity share of M/s BAG Films and Media Ltd., holding company of M/s BAG Infotainment Ltd., on preferential basis to M/s FID Funds (Mauritius) Ltd.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

5097. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category of people entitled for Government accommodation;

(b) the total number of Government accommodation meant in the Central Pool for Government employees, type-wise;

(c) whether there is any discretionary quota for allotment of Government accommodation to non-entitled categories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allotment to the non-entitled persons and the period for the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) All Central Government employees working in eligible offices and the employees working in eligible offices in the Government of NCT of Delhi, National Political Parties and their Presidents, Ex-President of India, Ex-Prime Minister of India, Ministers, Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Members of Parliament are entitled for allotment of accommodation from General Pool.

(b) Total number of Government accommodation in General Pool (type-wise) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Discretionary allotments are made with approval of CCA to non-entitled categories such as private individual/

non-govt. persons of outstanding merit engaged in social works of National Standing or National Award winners in the field of Science, sports or Social Services, freedom fighters and non-Governmental Organisations/ Institutions who are working in National interest or to meet international obligations. Such allotments are also made on Security grounds for a specified period as per the Guidelines for discretionary allotment.

Statement

Allotment of Government Accommodation

Sl. No.	House Type	Stock in General Pool (G.P.)
1.	1	16723
2.	2	23717
3.	3	11750
4.	4	5344
4.	4S	792
5.	5A	1429
6.	5B	864
7.	6A	748
8.	6B	158
9.	7	214
10.	8	158
Total		61897

Development of DD AIR Content Revolution

5098. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to spend more funds on development of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) content in disturbed areas like Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States during the XIIth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to enhance funding for programming of DD Urdu TV Channel during the said Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has proposed an outlay of Rs.424.92 crore and Rs.250 crore in disturbed areas like Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States respectively in 12th Five Year Plan.

Similarly, All India Radio has proposed Rs.100 crore for strengthening of border areas under continuing scheme and Rs.300 crore under new scheme, which takes care of the requirement of J&K and NE in the 12th Five Year Plan. However, the approved outlay for 12th Plan is yet to be received.

(c) and (d) Doordarshan has projected a total outlay of Rs.250 crore at the rate of Rs.50 crore per year for DD Urdu channel during XII plan, which is subject to approval by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Milling of Rice

5099. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate fixed for milling of arva paddy has not been increased during last three years;

(b) if so, whether the rice millers are facing losses due to increase in input cost and stagnant milling rates during the said period;

(c) whether the Tariff Commission constituted by the Government has proposed to increase the milling rate from 15 rupees per quintal to 45 rupees per quintal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) A study for fixation of normative milling charges for raw and par-boiled rice in various States was referred to the Tariff Commission in April, 2009. Tariff Commission has now submitted its Report. However, the Commission has recommended that the existing milling charges may be maintained as it could not reach a final conclusion due to insufficient data/information supplied by rice mills.

(d) Government of India has decided that the present milling charges shall continue to apply pending a fresh study to be taken up by Tariff Commission.

[English]

Price Rise due to Poor Distribution

5100. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor distribution and hoarding is primarily responsible for pushing up food prices;

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

(c) the reasons for such a situation and its impact on the poor people;

(d) the views of each State in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) No Madam. There are number of factors influencing the prices of food items. The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/

Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act, 1955)" and The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBMMSEC Act, 1980), to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

The Central Government in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations is operating the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Reports on irregularities

in the implementation of TPDS have been received from certain regions/States in the country from time to time. The State Governments/UT Administrations concerned have been informed to take appropriate action. The Central Government has requested all States/UTs to take necessary measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Targeted Public Distribution System.

Various steps have been taken which include fiscal measures and administrative measures by the Government to maintain a smooth supply and for containing the price rise of Essential Commodities. Action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for violation of rule and other measures are enclosed as Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

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

(in Rs. Lakh)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November **
18	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21	Odisha	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35	Puducherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
Total		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* - Except - August & September

** - Except August & October

***- Except October

\$ - Except August

Updated as on 7.4.2010

Statement-II

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

Information Received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	Dec.-A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3	Assam	332	29	20	10	Nil	Aug.-B
4	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Oct.-C
5	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	Dec.
7	Goa	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.-E
8	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
9	Harayana	167	49	5	Nil	361.62	Oct.
10	Himachal Pradesh	22353	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	Nov.
11	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	Oct.
14	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	Dec.
15	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16	Maharastra	1820	2717	1543	Nil	1139.46	Nov.
17	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	Dec.
18	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	Nov.
19	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nov. -F
20	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	Sept.
21	Odisha	60155	6	258	Nil	5.29	Nov.- G
22	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
25	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	Dec.
26	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	Oct.
27	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	Sept.
29	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	Dec.
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
31	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	Oct.- H
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	Dec.
33	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July -I
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec- J
35	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	Oct.
Total		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741	

A. - Except Sept., 2010

B. -Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010

C.-Except Mar., 2010

D. - Except Jan., Feb., Jun & July. 2010

E. - Except Nov., 2010

F.- Except July & Aug.,2010

G.- Except Oct., 2010

H. - Except Aug., 2010

I.-Only July, 2010

J. - Except July, Sep.,Oct., Nov., 2010

Updated as on 23.02.2011

Statement-III

Action Taken under The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Relating to offences under E.C. Act - for other than violation of stock control orders/for violation of stock control orders) Information Received from States/UTs for the year 2011 - (Upto 31.12.2011)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	14901	32	21	0	614.51	Dec.
2	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3	Assam	269	4	131	Nil	71.25	June/Not

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Reported
4	Bihar	38	16	-	-	-	May
5	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported
6	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	Dec./April
7	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
8	Gujarat	31463	137	81	-	315.93	Dec.
9	Harayana	120	162	41	-	26.73	Dec./Not Reported
10	Himachal Pradesh	1723	1	-	-	0.60	Jan./Not Reported
11	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13	Karnataka	1506	186	0	0	40.76	Dec./Not Reported
14	Kerala	32472	11	6	0	4.931	Dec.
15	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16	Maharastra	3953	3275	2587	Nil	4461.84	Dec./Aug.
17	Manipur	10	10	4	4	3.64	Dec.
18	Meghalaya	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
19	Mizoram	306	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Reported/ Dep.
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nov.
21	Odisha	61287	6	287	-	25.438	Oct./Not Reported
22	Punjab	515	5	4	2	2.05	Dec./Not Reported
23	Rajasthan	34	4	0	0	4.42	Jan./Not Reported
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	March/Not Reported
25	Tamil Nadu						Not Reported
26	Tripura	203	3	Nil	Nil	6.56	Oct./Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28	Uttar Pradesh	30208	488	1264	-	1124.94	Aug./ Not Reported
29	West Bengal	188	102	23	-	421.58	Dec./ Not Reported
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
31	Chandigarh	14	12	1	-	5.122	Oct.
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	9	-	-	31.04	Sept./ Dec.
33	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep						Not Reported/ Nov.
35	Puducherry	1230	21	31	23	3.3358	Dec.
Total		180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068	

Updated as on 2.03.2012

[Translation]

Coverage under Second Green Revolution

5101. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has selected some districts in the country for increasing agricultural production under the second green revolution;

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

(c) whether the Government is making any special efforts for increasing the agricultural production in these districts under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the amount allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government of India has been implementing a programme of "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)" - a sub scheme

of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in seven eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (East) and West Bengal since 2010-11. The objective of the programme is to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by promotion of recommended agricultural technologies by addressing the underlying key constraints of different agro climatic sub regions. The programme is operationalized in 105 districts of above eastern States, including 96 districts for rice and 29 districts for wheat. The State-wise details of the districts selected are as under:

State	No. of Districts covered
Assam	13
Bihar	23
Chhattisgarh	8
Jharkhand	17
Odisha	15
Uttar Pradesh (East)	13
West Bengal	16
Total	105

A bouquet of activities have been taken up under this scheme such as block demonstration of rice and wheat technologies in cluster mode approach; promoting resource conservation technology (zero tillage under wheat); creation of asset buiding activities for water management (shallow tube wells/dug wells/bore wells, distribution of pump sets); promotion of farm implements and need based site specific activities etc. For implementation of the programme during 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been earmarked. The State-wise allocations proposed for the year 2012-13 is as under:

State	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crore)
Assam	95.50
Bihar	119.25
Chhattisgarh	131.50
Jharkhand	59.00
Odisha	217.25
Uttar Pradesh (East)	105.50
West Bengal	269.00
Total of Seven States	997.00
Monitoring & other	3.00
Administrative expenses at GOI level	
Grand Total	1000.00

[English]

Setting up of Mango Research Centre

5102. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal of Navsari Krishi University for setting up of Mango Research Centre at Pariya for development of various varieties of mangoes;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to constitute separate board for mangoes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) On enquiry with Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat dated 20/04/2012; they have informed that a proposal on "Setting up Mango Research Centre" at Pariya was submitted to Govt. of Gujarat Agriculture and Cooperation Department on 11 January, 2011 for onward transmission to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established a centre for mango research at Pariya, under All India Coordinated Research Centre on Sub-tropical fruits, which is functioning since 1988 and has done work towards conservation of genetic resources, development of cultivars and technologies for the region. The Council has no proposal to establish a new Mango Research Centre at Pariya.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up a separate Board for mangoes.

(d) Does not arise.

Splitting of CISF

5103. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to split the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) into two separate bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to form a separate organization in the CISF to cater exclusively to airports and harbours, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to inappropriate working of CISF personnel posted at the airports and harbours; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there are no such proposals.

(d) to (e) The details of complaints received in CISF during 2011 and 2012 and action taken are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date of incident/Airport	Complainant	Received through	Gist of the incident	Outcome of the enquiry	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	14.01.2011 Bhubaneswar Airport	Sh. Srimoy Kar, Resident Editor, New Indian Express Bhubaneswar	-	Misbehavior of CISF personnel with Sh. Srimoy Kar and his son at Bhubaneswar Airport.	Fault was with CISF.	The two CISF personnel, who were involved in the case have been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings have been initiated against them. Both the Constables have been posted out of the Airport Sector.
2.	29.01.2011	Sh. Kamal Kishore, MP	-	Initially decline to place his coat for x-ray screening but later didso.	No fault of CISF.	Senior officers at the Terminal apprise the MP that they are not exempted from security checks.
3.	23.02.11 Nagpur Airport	Sh. Datta Meghe, Hon'ble M P (Lok Sabha)	MHA	Asked to remove his coat and put it in x-ray machine, he objected to this.	The CISF staff on duty was carrying out pre-embarkation security checks as per existing instructions from BCAS. No misbehaviour as alleged came to light during enquiry.	Senior officers intervened and he went through wearing his coat.
4.	27.02.11 Coimbatore Airport	Sh. N. Jayachander	Direct	He alleged that his mother, who was a senior citizen and wheel chair pax was put in an embarrassing position by screening staff at the airport.	It was ascertained that CISF staff on duty carried out security check as per procedure. No harassment as alleged happened in the incident.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. Yet the point was re-emphasised that the passengers should be treated with dignity and respect. The pax should be politely explained regarding need for going through checks.

5.	06.03.11	Sh. Pankaj Joshi, PS Direct to Hon'ble MOS for (R T&H)	CISF personnel on duty could not recognize Shri Chaudhary and asked him to undergo security check	Problem sorted out instantly.	When the Minister revealed his identity he was allowed entry without being frisked.	
6.	07.03.11 IGI Airport	Sh. S R Sen, Registrar, Guwahati High Court	Direct Alleging that CISF staff selectively targeted the Hon'ble Judge of Guwahati High Court by asking him to remove his coat during pre-embarkation security checks.	CISF staff on duty was carrying out pre-embarkation security checks as per existing procedure and the instructions were being followed uniformly for all passengers.	No fault on the part of CISF staff A reply in this regard was sent to the complainant with copy to MCA.	
7.	13.03.11 Dibrugarh Airport	Ms Ashima Minda	Sh. Anurag Goel, Member, Competition Commission	The pax alleged that Jewellery was found missing from her baggage during pre-embarkation security checks.	CCTV footage was got verified in the presence of representative of the complainant and it was ascertained that the bag was not subjected to physical check.	No fault on the part of CISF staff A reply in this regard was sent to Sh. Anurag Goel.
8.	05.04.11 Trivandrum	Sh. S R Adarsh, SI Immigration	Direct Alleging that CISF staff obstructed him from entering the terminal even after showing his permit.	The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties. The complainant was trying to exhibit a high handed approach.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. CASO ASG Trivandrum was asked to take up the matter with Immigration officials to suitably advise the complainant.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	22.04.11 Varanasi	Sh. Gorakhnath Pandey, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha)	MHA	Mentioned instance of disrespectful behavior with State Minister Sh. Rakesh Dhar Tripathi of UP.	The genesis of the complaint was lack of co-ordination between the state protocol officers who came to receive the Hon'ble MP. The state protocol officers who were already present at the arrival baggage claim area failed to identify the Hon'ble MP and the Hon'ble MP got annoyed for the same	State Ministers not exempted from security checks. Hence no breach of protocol.
10.	27.04.11 Bagdogra	Birendra Sasmal	Direct	Alleging that the CISF staff misbehaved with his wife for asking some simple question.	From the CCTV footage it was ascertained that the pax was in an aggressive mood and indulging in argument with the CISF staff.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. A reply was also sent to the complainant requesting to advise the pax to co-operate with the security staff.
11.	10.06.11 Raipur Airport	Sh. Motilal Vora, Hon'ble MP(Rajya Sabha)	MHA	Misbehavior of CISF personnel with Congress leaders at Mana Airport, Raipur.	No misbehaviour as alleged was noticed during enquiry. However, CISF staff stopped supporters of Sh. Motilal Vora, including Sh. Arun Vora (son of Sh Motilal Vora) and Sh . Rajeev Vora (Grandson of Sh. Motilal Vora), who tried to enter into the check-in area with visitors ticket.	Shri Shanti Swaroop Yadav, AC and Shri Prasant Mishra, Inspector, CISF, got provoked by the supporters which could have been avoided. Therefore, Shri Mishra has been transferred from Mana Airport and Shri Yadav has been issued a written advisory for being careful in public dealing in future. DG/CISF has been advised that enforcement functions can be performed without getting provoked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	12.06.11 Ranchi	Sh. Raju Ranjan	Direct	Alleging misbehaviour and scuffle with CISF QRT personnel at Ranchi Airport	On enquiry, it was revealed that the complaint submitted by Sh. Raju Ranjan was false and baseless.	No fault on the part of CISF personnel.
13.	22.06.11 IGI Airport	Sh. Naparajit Mukherjee, IPS	Direct	Alleging that CISF staff at departure entry gate stopped him due to discrepancy in e-ticket and identification document.	CISF staff on duty was carrying out their bonafide duty as per existing instructions. No misbehaviour as alleged took place.	No fault on the part of CISF personnel.
14.	23.06.11 Kolkata	Sh. Amit Roy	Direct	Alleging rude behaviour by CISF staff at Kolkata Airport	CISF lady staff asked the pax to move back when they rushed towards boarding gate without forming a queue. The slang used by the CISF staff was objectionable to the pax.	The CASO was directed to brief the staff to be polite and courteous. Regular classes on soft skills are being conducted.
15.	25.06.11 Mumbai	Sanjay Saxena	Direct	Alleging that Rs. 10,000/- was found missing from his registered baggage.	The CCTV footage could not be reviewed since, the complaint received after retention period further no significant detection was made during enquiry.	Security of Registered baggage is the airlines' responsibility.
16.	13.07.11 Mumbai	Jasbinder Grover	Direct	Alleging that Rs. 29,000/- found missing from his hand baggage during pre-embarkation security checks.	From the CCTV footage, it was ascertained that the said baggage was not subjected to physical checking at Mumbai Airport.	The outcome of the enquiry was intimated to the complainant.
17.	04.09.11 Kolkata	Tapas Paul, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha)	BCAS	Alleging that CISF staff at Kolkata Airport misbehaved and denied	During enquiry, it was noticed that the CISF staff on duty at departure entry gate	Lady Constable Santosh Kumari Meena was found lacking knowledge

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				his entry into the terminal building even after revealing his identity by showing Identity card issued by Parliament Secretariat.	was not aware of rule position in this regard and asked the Hon'ble MP to show his travel documents.	regarding entitlement of Hon'ble MPs, exhibited an indifferent and apathetic behaviour. She has been posted out from the Airport Sector.	
18.	21.11.11	Mumbai	Ms. Barbara Logan	AAI	Alleging that the recovered spare camera batteries from her hand baggage were kept by security personnel during pre-embarkation security check.	CISF staff on duty was carrying out their bonafide duty as per existing instructions.	No fault on the part of CISF personnel. A reply has been sent to the complainant.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date of incident/Airport	Complainant	Received through	Gist of the incident	Outcome of the enquiry	Action taken	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	23.01.12	Nagpur	Shri Marotrao Kowase, MP (Lok Sabha)	MCA	The Hon'ble MP alleged that the CISF staff misbehaved with him by asking him to show his boarding card and detained him at the departure gate.	The enquiry revealed that the Hon'ble MP had somehow misunderstood the role and intentions of the staff on duty. Neither there was any misbehaviour by CISF staff nor he was detained for 15 minutes at the gate. Rather, the CISF staff on duty carried out their bonafide duty as per procedure laid down by BCAS vide circular No	No fault on the part of CISF staff found. A reply in this regard was sent to MCA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					18/2009 regarding courtesy to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament at Airports.	
2.	12.02.12 Trichy	Mr. R Narayanan, Addl. PS to Prof. K V Thomas, UMOS (Independent Charge) for Consumer Affairs, Food And Public Distribution.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Due courtesy/protocol was not extended to the Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.	The inquiry revealed that the incident happened only because of communication gap between the CISF & the First PA/State protocol officers. There was no information conveyed to any CISF officials about the Hon'ble Minister's movement through the airport. Had the First PA who had arrived the airport in advance, shared the information with the CISF, the Hon'ble Minister would not have been put to any inconvenience.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
3.	02.03.12 Delhi	Dr.Vishvanath Pai Panandiker (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff	It was ascertained that CISF staff on duty carried out security check as per procedure. No offensive behaviour, as alleged, was found.	No fault on the part of CISF staff. A reply in this regard was sent.
4.	09.03.12 Mumbai	Mr. Zakir Sarang (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff	Inquiry revealed that the wife of the complainant had ill-treated CISF staff on duty.	Yet, CISF staff has been advised to show restrict in such charged situations.
5.	20.03.12 Vizag	Shri P. Lakshman Swamy (Pax)	MHA	Offensive behavior by CISF staff.	The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties. No offensive behavior as alleged was reported in the incident.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.
6.	06.04.12 Mumbai	Mr. Ahmed (Pax)	Direct	Offensive behavior by CISF staff.	The CISF staff was carrying out bonafide duties.	No fault on the part of CISF staff.

[Translation]

Parking Lots

5104. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M.YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that various mafia had taken over a number of parking lots under the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in connivance with corrupt officials of the council thereby causing loss of revenue to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such NDMC parking lots and the action taken against the accused;

(c) whether the Government/NDMC have not put up large sign boards at parking lots as per the rules;

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

(e) the details of parking lots which lack such boards and the steps taken to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that the parking lots in its area are allotted on e-tendering basis to the highest bidder.

(c) to (d) The NDMC has also informed that there are 17 parking lots, five each in Connaught Place and Sarojini Nagar and one each at Tilak Marg, K.G. Marg, B.K.S. Marg, Ashoka Hotel, Palika Bhawan, Shanker Market and Bengali Market, where sign boards are either broken or need improvement/replacement. Efforts have been made to put up the sign boards at these parking lots on priority basis.

[English]

CRPF Project 'Rupantaran'

5105. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has introduced a project titled RUPANTARAN for training of tribal girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CRPF trains girls from naxal areas as security guards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total number of persons recruited under the said project;

(f) whether this recruitment is being done at the initiative of some Non- Governmental Organisations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam. CRPF has not introduced project titled RUPANTARAN for training of tribal girls. However, CRPF is imparting vocational training to youths (boys/girls) of Naxal affected areas under Civic Action Programme.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. CRPF has trained girls from Naxal areas as security guards, the details of which are as under:

State	Number of girls trained by CRPF as Security	Number of girls who get jobs with private agencies	Remarks
Jharkhand	60	51	66 girls are undergoing security guard training.
Bihar	83	83	--
Odisha	30	17	Placement of 13 girls under process with Odisha Police Home Guards.
Total	173	151	--

(f) to (g) Vocational training and jobs are being arranged by Non-Government Organisations. The details of Non-Government Organisations engaged are as under:

State	Name of Non-Government Organisations
Jharkhand	1. Miracle Foundation 2. Bharat Kishan Sangh
Bihar	1. Jan Jagran Sansthan
Odisha	2. Maa Ghar Foundation Trust

*[Translation]***Subsidy for OMSS**

5106. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is provided to the States on sale of foodgrains in the open market under the Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have raised objections to the guidelines fixed for allocation of foodgrains under the said scheme;

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

(e) whether the State Governments have sought permission for inter-state procurement to bring down the procurement price of foodgrains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto alongwith the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Subsidy is provided to the States for retail sale of wheat and rice under OMSS. Details of subsidy are as under:

	Economic Cost for year 2011-12 (Budget Estimate) in Rs. per quintal	Pricing Formula under OMSS	OMSS rate in Rs. per quintal	Subsidy in Rs. per quintal
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)-(1)
Wheat	1580.58	Minimum Support Price of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12 + bonus	1170	410.58
Rice	2068.45	Minimum Support Price + bonus derived cost for rice for Kharif Marketing Season 2010-11	1537.31 (for Grade A Rice)	531.14

Under OMSS, 10 lakh tons of wheat and 10 lakh tons of rice have been allocated to States/Union Territories for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

*[English]***Training Infrastructure of BSF**

5107. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Border Security Force (BSF) does not have adequate training infrastructure in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to upgrade the training infrastructure of BSF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such report.

(c) to (d) Government has already sanctioned 1528 posts of various ranks and a sum of Rs. 220.75 crore for infrastructure and vehicles for augmentation of training capacity of 9 Subsidiary Training Centres (STC), upgradation of 2 Basic Training Centres (BTCs) into STCs and augmentation of BSF Academy Tekanpur.

[Translation]

Infrastructure Projects

5108. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of harmony and co-ordination in respect of various projects to be implemented for infrastructural development in Uttar Pradesh including Meerut and Hapur under the regional and the sub-regional Plan prepared by the National Capital Region Planning Board and Uttar Pradesh Government respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard and timely implementation of projects proposed in regional and sub-regional plan as well as the overall development of the various cities of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (c) National Capital Region Planning Board has informed that the Board is following up implementation of the Regional Plan-2021 at various levels. In order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies and proposals of Regional Plan-2021 at the State level, a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the participating State has been constituted. In addition an Empowered Committee and a Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of Secretary,

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India have also been constituted to review the progress and monitor the implementation at the central level. These Committees deliberate on coordination and other issues regarding implementation of the Regional Plan, Sub-Regional Plans and resolve inter-state and inter-ministerial issues.

Atrocities against Prisoners by Police

5109. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report regarding ill treatment and torture of prisoners lodged in the jails by police personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported alongwith the action taken against the accused police personnel during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the human rights of prisoners and also to amend the relevant laws to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A State-wise Statement, indicating the number of complaints registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding alleged violation of human rights in jails during the last 3 years and the current year (upto 30.4.12) is enclosed as Statement. In 7 cases pertaining to the period prior to the year 2009-10, disciplinary action was recommended against the personnel concerned by NHRC during the above period.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in such cases, but only issues advisories, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations.

Statement

Sl. No.	State UT Name	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 (April 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	108	94	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0
3	Assam	17	30	24	2
4	Bihar	189	182	162	31
5	Goa	1	6	3	1
6	Gujarat	84	91	68	8
7	Haryana	98	101	141	16
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	8	13	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4	7	2
10	Karnataka	44	24	613	2
11	Kerala	46	83	47	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	103	100	120	26
13	Maharashtra	150	125	115	13
14	Manipur	0	0	2	0
15	Meghalaya	3	3	4	0
16	Mizoram	0	7	0	1
17	Nagaland	2	5	2	1
18	Odisha	57	77	65	6
19	Punjab	130	112	155	17
20	Rajasthan	124	123	108	15
21	Sikkim	2	1	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	79	76	74	4
23	Tripura	2	1	4	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	668	712	714	88
25	West Bengal	70	90	110	7
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	11	1
27	Chandigarh	3	8	7	0
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
29	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0
30	Delhi	104	108	113	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32	Pondacherry	3	2	0	0
33	Chhattisgarh	45	51	83	25
34	Jharkhand	96	78	92	6
35	Uttarakhand	36	33	36	5
36	All Over India	7	0	2	0
37	Foreign Countries	2	5	6	1
Total		2285	2357	2998	307

[English]

Chargesheet on Crime Against Women

5110. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note that various chargesheets are filed in a most unprofessional manner by the Delhi Police in several cases of crime against women like rape, murder etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken for bringing about a professional approach in the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Delhi Police pays maximum attention to solve the incidents of rape and other crimes against women. Investigations of these cases is carried out in a most professional manner so that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to book and properly linked to the crime.

(c) Standing Orders and circulars have been issued by Delhi Police in this regard. Senior Officers closely supervise the investigation of cases and issue necessary directions from time to time.

Training to Officers and Members of Consumer Fora

5111. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for providing training to the presiding officers and members of various consumer fora across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of personnel trained during each of the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the benefits of such training on the overall performance of the consumer fora; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The training is being imparted to the Presidents and Members of District Consumer Fora through Orientation Training Programme organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.

The details thereof indicating the number of personnel trained during each of the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, statewise is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam.

Overall the programmes have been found to be useful and helpful to the participants in the functioning of fora and has improved their decision making and judgement writing capabilities.

Statement

Number of Personnel Trained during each of the last three years along with expenditure incurred thereon - State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the training programme	Name of State	President	Member	Total	Expenditure Incurred in Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 2009-March 2010						
1.	64th OTP * (June 08-12,2009)	Uttar Pradesh	13	22	35	4,50,000
2.	65th OTP (Sept 07-12, 2009)	Maharashtra	10	24	34	4,40,000
3.	66th OTP (Nov. 23-27, 2009)	Karnataka	1	9	10	# 5,45,000
		Kerala	10	4	14	
4.	67th OTP (Jan. 11-15, 2010)	Chhattisgarh	5	6	11	# 3,65,000
		M.P	4	8	12	
		Maharashtra	5	2	7	
		Rajasthan	-	5	5	
		Total	48	80	128	18,00,000
April 2010-March 2011						
5.	68th OTP (May 10-14, 2010)	Uttar Pradesh	10	17	27	3,20,000
6.	69th OTP (Aug. 23-27, 2010)	Haryana	8	-	8	# 3,50,000
		Punjab	4	4	8	
		Chandigarh	-	2	2	
		HP.	8	-	8	
7.	70th OTP (Feb. 21-25, 2011)	West Bengal	4	7	11	# 3,42,000
		Odisha	3	6	9	
		Total	37	36	73	10,12,000
April 2011 - March 2012						
8.	71st OTP (May 2-6 2011)	Uttar Pradesh	17	21	38	3,22,000
9.	72nd OTP (May 23-27, 2011)	Andhra Pradesh	6	8	14	# 4,64,000
		Tamil Nadu	9	5	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. 73rd OTP (July 4-8, 2011)		Uttar Pradesh	7	25	32	4,05,000
11. 74th OTP (Sept. 12-16, 2011)		Goa	1	1	2	# 3,95,000
		Gujarat	1	4	5	
		Maharashtra	2	7	9	
		Rajasthan	5	4	9	
12. 75th OTP (Feb. 13-17, 2012)		Kerala	2	13	15	# 5,90,000
		Karnataka	13	6	19	
Total			63	94	157	21,76,000
Grand Total			148	210	358	49,88,000

*Orientation Training Programme

#Expenditure for the whole program

Foodgrains for MGNREGA

5112. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to release foodgrains to pay at least 95 per cent wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in kind;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said move is likely to address the problems relating to surplus foodgrains procurement and additional cost of storage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) However, in view of the surplus availability of rice and wheat in the Central Pool, the Department of Food & Public Distribution has made a proposal to Ministry of Rural Development to consider payment of part of the wages under MGNREGA in the form of foodgrains, rice or wheat.

[Translation]

Promotion of Regional Film Industry

5113. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Gujarati and other regional film industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therefrom alongwith mechanism developed so far to promote regional films and music in the country and abroad;

(c) the mechanism adopted/ developed to promote Gujarati films and music in the country and abroad; and

(d) the details of the funds provided and expenditure incurred for this purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has executed its Plan Scheme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan for "Production of Feature Films in various regional languages" through NFDC which aims at promoting new talent and production of films in all Indian languages including Gujarati.

As per the Plan Scheme, NFDC invited film proposals from the outside producers and Directors which are considered by a Script Committee whose recommendations are further looked into by a Screening Committee of NFDC and finally approved by the Board of Directors of NFDC. The approved film proposals are produced/co-produced by NFDC.

"The Good Road" in Gujarati language is currently under production and is likely to be completed soon.

(d) Under the Plan Scheme following funds have been released to and utilized by NFDC for production of films in various regional languages.

These funds are not allocated statewise

Year	Amount (Rs. In crores) Released/Utilized
2009-10	7.84
2010-11	9.99
2011-12	11.67
	29.5

Strengthening of Marketing Systems

5114. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken by the Government to control the wholesale foodgrains related purchases by the multinational companies in the markets of the country including strengthening of the basic facilities linked with agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Agriculture Marketing is a state subject and wholesale marketing including wholesale purchase of food grains by multinationals is regulated by State Governments through State Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts. However, in order to provide the farmers with the choice of alternative marketing channels for sale of their

produce at remunerative prices and to encourage investment in development of market infrastructure and supply chains, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2003 to States/Union Territories for its adoption. Model APMC Act, *inter alia*, provides for registration of market functionaries including traders, contract farming sponsors etc., direct marketing, setting up of private markets, dispute settlement, etc.

In order to promote basic facilities including development of agriculture marketing infrastructure, Government has been implementing various schemes such as Rural Godown Scheme (RGS), Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS), Market Research Information Network (MRIN), Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Small Farmers' AgriBusiness Consortium (SFAC), etc.

SUGAR Production Cost

5115. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production cost of sugar in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the said production cost is very high in some States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the impact thereof on the prices of sugar; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the said production cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The production cost of sugar depends upon various factors like availability of adequate raw material, recovery from sugarcane, duration of the season, plant size, efficiency of plant, up-gradation and diversification, State Advised Price of sugarcane, cost of working capital, managerial efficiency etc. Besides, the factors like State Advised Price of sugarcane, control of molasses etc. which affects cost of

production substantially, are decided by the concerned State Governments. Therefore, the production cost varies from factory to factory as also from state to state. As such, it is not possible to indicate the state-wise production cost of sugar and the Central Government does not maintain the data in this regard.

(d) It is the responsibility of the entrepreneur concerned to take necessary steps to reduce production cost in respect of private sector sugar mills and that of the State Governments/UT Administration in the case of the public and cooperative sugar mills. The Central Government extends concessional loans from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for (i) modernization/rehabilitation of plant and machinery (ii) sugarcane development (iii) production of ethanol from molasses and (iv) Bagasse-based cogeneration projects.

[English]

Cost of Cultivation

5116. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Agricultural Universities which are presently engaged in the process of collecting data on the costs of production of various crops under the Comprehensive Scheme for the Study of Cost of Cultivation;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to bring more agricultural universities under this scheme;

(c) if so, whether the Government is running another scheme for the study of cost of cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Twelve State Agricultural Universities in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; one Agricultural College in Uttar Pradesh and three General Universities in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala are engaged in collection of data under Comprehensive scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principle Crops in India implemented by the Government.

Besides, the Directorate of Tobacco Development, Chennai undertakes a special study on VFC tobacco in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Data collection from selected villages in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand is done by the implementing agencies located in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

(c) No. Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Groundnut Oil

5117. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the prices of groundnut oil during the last one year due to various reasons including hoarding and black-marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases reported regarding hoarding and black-marketing of groundnut oil during the said period alongwith the number of persons arrested and the quantum and value of oil recovered; and

(d) the steps taken to check hoarding and black-marketing of groundnut oil to control its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been increase in the prices of groundnut oil during the last one year. The wholesale prices of groundnut oil in the domestic (as on 2.5.2012) have increased by 50% during the last one year. This is due to decline in production of groundnut (in shell) which is lower by 13.16 lakh tons in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11 and increase in international prices of edible oils which also affects the domestic prices, as about 50% of domestic demand is met through imports. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly

requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

(c) No information is maintained for a specific item by the Central Government. However, the details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during 2011 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are as under:

No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. In lakhs)
180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068

(d) In order to check price rise including hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities including groundnut oil, the Government of India has taken the following steps:

(1) A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter alia* setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long term goals. Chief Minister, Gujarat, has submitted the Report of the Working Group to the Prime Minister on 2nd March, 2011.

(2) In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held by Cabinet Secretary/Secretary with Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of EC Act and PBM Act to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.

(3) Minister (I/C), (Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution) wrote to Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on this issue vide letter dt.04.02.2011.

(4) Minister (I/C), (CAF&PD) had convened meetings of the Ministers of Food/PD/ Consumer Affairs of States/UTs on Zonal basis in February, 2011 *inter-alia*, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.

(5) To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of edible oils and edible oilseeds. At present stock limits are permitted for edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.09.2012.

(6) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2011 are given below:

Name of the State	2011
Tamil Nadu	198
Gujarat	67
Maharashtra	05
Total	270

National Police Mission

5118. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established a National Police Mission (NPM) for empowering and equipping the police forces to meet future law and order requirements and internal security challenges;

(b) if so, whether the NPM has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) During his address to the DGsP/ IGsP conference (October 6, 2005) the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission. The Mission seeks to transform the Police Forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face the challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

In order to achieve the objective of the NPM, the following six Micro Missions (MMs) have been established:

MM:01 Human Resource Development

MM:02 Community Policing

MM:03 Communication and Technology MM:04 Infrastructure

MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)

MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges

The Micro Missions have recommended 14 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The following projects of Micro Missions have been approved for implementation:

- (i) Community Counselling Centres (CCCs)
- (ii) Soft Skill Training module for police personnel
- (iii) Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP)

(iv) Dial 100 Effective Incidence Response

(v) National Police Information and Convergence Network Remaining projects are at various stages for examination/approval.

[Translation]

Allocation for Ows

5119. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates foodgrains for Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) including welfare organisations, hostels, ashrams, Nari Niketans, orphanages etc.;

(b) if so, whether the said allocation is adequate for the States including Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the demand and allocation of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System and OWS during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of foodgrains to the States including Chhattisgarh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure that there are adequate stocks of foodgrains in the country to meet the requirement of welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government of India allocates foodgrains under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) for Midday Meal scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-(Sabla), Annapurna scheme & SC/ST/Hostels scheme. Allocations are also made for Welfare Institutions to meet the requirements of beggar homes, orphanages, homes for nari-niketans etc. sponsored by State Governments & concerned administrative Ministries of Government of India. The allocations for the above schemes are based on requirements projected by concerned administrative Ministries based on assessed requirements. The allocations under these schemes are considered adequate as the offtake by the States/Union Territory (UT) Administrations

against these schemes are less than the allocation made. However, any request from States/UTs for additional allocations are considered on merits and higher allocations are made where required.

In the case of Chhattisgarh, the allocation and offtake of foodgrains during the last three years under Welfare Institutions scheme have been as follows:

(Fig. in tons)

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2009-10*	6,000	369
2010-11	24,000	23,716
2011-12**	34,809	23,574

*Lower allocation due to non-submission of Utilization Certificate.

**2011-12 allocations include 12,266 tons of foodgrains made for SC/ST/OBC/Hostels based on the request from the State Government and adjustment of unspent balance of 1457 tons with the State Government. Offtake for 2011-12 is up to February 2012. (Source: FCI)

Thus, the offtake by Chhattisgarh is less than allocations made by the Government of India.

(c) to (f) The Allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is being made as per allocation norms. State-wise allocation of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including ad hoc additional allocation and allocations made under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

The current level of stock of foodgrains available in the central pool is adequate to meet the requirement of foodgrains as per existing level of allocations under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

Statement

State-wise Details Of The Allocation Of Food Grains Made Under TpdS During The Last Three Years- 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(In thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,884.25	3,676.48	3,738.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101.56	101.56	101.56
3	Assam	1,485.97	1,673.13	1,806.76
4	Bihar	3,437.48	3,543.19	3,650.31
5	Chhattisgarh	1,091.95	1,168.03	1,218.75
6	Delhi	592.55	595.73	597.86
7	Goa	46.71	68.75	60.32
8	Gujarat	1,618.49	1,886.00	2,018.74
9	Haryana	980.47	685.24	732.42

1	2	3	4	5
10	Himachal Pradesh	497.47	508.99	519.15
11	Jammu and Kashmir	756.80	757.10	756.80
12	Jharkhand	1,311.79	1,319.41	1,339.03
13	Karnataka	2,167.49	2,260.48	2,386.65
14	Kerala	1,301.60	1,399.65	1,431.67
15	Madhya Pradesh	3,030.87	2,610.45	2,680.74
16	Maharashtra	4,509.36	4,490.41	4,647.11
17	Manipur	117.15	141.84	160.45
18	Meghalaya	147.28	182.93	181.70
19	Mizoram	82.91	70.14	70.14
20	Nagaland	129.55	126.88	126.88
21	Odisha	2,115.85	2,221.79	2,118.91
22	Punjab	1,213.92	786.35	814.10
23	Rajasthan	1,945.46	2,037.13	2,115.14
24	Sikkim	44.22	44.25	44.27
25	Tamilnadu	3,767.83	3,722.83	3,722.83
26	Tripura	302.00	302.62	308.03
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,039.89	6,948.95	7,114.59
28	Uttarakhand	436.00	474.12	501.70
29	West Bengal	3,316.54	3,601.86	3,763.75
30	Andaman and Nicbar Islands	31.96	34.02	34.02
31	Chandigarh	25.80	31.38	34.98
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.88	9.92	10.28
33	Daman and Diu	4.32	4.98	5.43
34	Lakshadweep	4.61	4.62	4.62
35	Puducherry	53.71	56.11	58.91
Total		47,602.70	47,547.33	48,876.85

**Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 50.00 lakhs made on 30.6.2011

Statement

Statewise details of Adhoc Additional Allocations made under TPDS during the last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(In thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/APL on 20.1.2010	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/APL on 19.5.2010	Allocation made for BPL on 7.9.2010 & 6.1.2011	Allocation made for APL on 6.1.2011	Allocation made for BPL on 16.5.2011	Allocation made for APL on 30.6.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	268.957	511.570	255.220	311.570	422.820
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	4.114	12.592	3.104	7.592	—
3	Assam	89.860	196.381	290.794	282.673	220.794	400.500
4	Bihar	237.580	201.943	500.214	116.258	600.214	267.800
5	Chhattisgarh	88.220	149.974	143.784	205.047	143.784	126.800
6	Delhi	55.640	47.294	31.364	51.509	31.364	5.310
7	Goa	6.400	5.440	3.680	5.904	3.680	13.600
8	Gujarat	175.140	148.869	162.572	144.063	162.572	331.850
9	Haryana	62.960	53.516	60.504	51.205	60.504	117.950
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	21.369	39.416	16.128	39.416	43.970
11	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	30.634	56.440	63.139	56.440	—
12	Jharkhand	87.120	74.052	183.584	42.587	183.584	98.100
13	Karnataka	188.740	160.429	239.946	136.922	239.946	315.410
14	Kerala	122.200	153.870	125.653	179.893	119.168	205.070
15	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	164.951	516.324	121.077	316.324	278.900
16	Maharashtra	354.540	301.359	501.060	242.956	501.060	559.650
17	Manipur	8.140	6.919	17.730	5.231	12.730	52.530
18	Meghalaya	8.980	7.633	19.034	5.773	14.033	34.420
19	Mizoram	3.340	5.678	10.214	18.149	10.214	—
20	Nagaland	6.040	10.268	14.510	13.864	19.510	—
21	Odisha	135.820	115.447	252.906	75.819	252.906	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Punjab	79.520	67.592	35.888	276.145	35.888	69.380
23	Rajasthan	177.340	301.478	236.420	239.700	186.420	321.800
24	Sikkim	2.100	2.285	4.498	1.646	10.778	0.050
25	Tamilnadu	277.640	235.994	372.918	195.767	377.918	—
26	Tripura	14.440	12.274	22.622	9.269	22.622	1.030
27	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	444.406	818.880	335.641	818.880	773.150
28	Uttarakhand	24.380	20.723	38.188	165.650	38.188	81.450
29	West Bengal	290.460	246.891	397.152	202.822	397.152	467.210
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	1.377	2.146	1.150	2.146	—
31	Chandigarh	4.060	3.451	1.764	3.907	1.764	9.000
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.612	1.382	0.391	1.382	0.900
33	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.000	0.268	0.478	0.268	1.110
34	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.187	0.230	0.174	0.230	--
35	Puducherry	4.480	3.808	6.442	3.039	10.711	7.000

Note:

- 1) Includes reallocations made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons under May 2010.
- 2) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 25.00 lakh tons under January 2011 allocation.
- 3) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 50 lakh tons under May 2011 allocation.

Statement

Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made in 174 Districts in 27 States as per the recommendation of Wadhwa Committee during the year 2011-12

(In thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States	BPL Allocation	AAY Allocation	Total Allocation BPL+AAY
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.869	44.928	116.797
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.454	0.283	0.737
3	Assam	9.458	5.882	15.340
4	Bihar	437.307	159.204	596.511
5	Chhattisgarh	98.523	33.429	131.952
6	Gujrat	31.754	19.748	51.502

1	2	3	4	5
7	Haryana	7.459	2.280	9.739
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.457	1.080	11.537
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.705	2.052	11.757
10	Jharkhand	92.355	39.874	132.229
11	Karnataka	19.357	12.038	31.395
12	Kerala	3.648	1.420	5.068
13	Madhya Pradesh	203.514	74.530	278.044
14	Maharashtra	65.240	40.572	105.812
15	Manipur	0.864	0.351	1.215
16	Meghalaya	1.060	0.659	1.719
17	Mizoram	0.098	0.061	0.159
18	Nagaland	0.194	0.121	0.315
19	Odisha	88.744	55.189	143.933
20	Punjab	1.134	0.705	1.839
21	Rajasthan	70.762	28.292	99.054
22	Sikkim	0.241	0.023	0.264
23	Tamil Nadu	25.247	15.701	40.948
24	Tripura	1.811	0.923	2.734
25	Uttar Pradesh	195.281	121.443	316.724
26	Uttarakhand	2.109	0.493	2.602
27	West Bengal	159.884	99.431	259.315
Total		1608.529	760.712	2369.241

Statement

Statewise Allocation of Foodgrains under Various Welfare Schemes during last three years 2009-2010, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(Fig. In Thousand Tons)

Sl. No.	Name Of The States/Uts.	Allocation		
		2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	439.134	409.703	356.852

1	2	3	4	5
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	17.431	4.831	6.677
3	Assam	80.244	109.999	136.855
4	Bihar	287.447	251.465	265.267
5	Chhattisgarh	180.719	165.348	204.272
6	Delhi	42.927	37.392	35.250
7	Goa	5.799	5.608	9.019
8	Gujarat	176.499	185.024	188.993
9	Haryana	56.927	79.265	95.890
10	Himachal Pradesh	32.684	29.251	32.019
11	Jammu and Kashmir	32.034	28.586	39.451
12	Jharkhand	97.622	115.150	185.790
13	Karnataka	272.466	271.651	255.561
14	Kerala	98.195	100.374	101.184
15	Madhya Pradesh	370.545	478.278	475.932
16	Maharashtra	427.230	687.835	427.481
17	Manipur	19.379	26.903	17.456
18	Meghalaya	14.258	12.395	34.705
19	Mizoram	5.940	7.268	8.257
20	Nagaland	30.486	26.106	28.025
21	Odisha	307.031	321.290	322.395
22	Punjab	51.176	58.716	77.224
23	Rajasthan	151.415	209.792	210.681
24	Sikkim	2.925	3.148	3.514
25	Tamil Nadu	152.875	198.921	218.416
26	Tripura	19.695	27.054	32.070
27	Uttar Pradesh	508.149	610.365	510.560
28	Uttarkhand	39.966	34.378	42.699
29	West Bengal	280.730	346.605	268.526
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.228	0.980	1.491

1	2	3	4	5
31	Chandigarh	2.071	1.622	1.429
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.509	1.213	1.277
33	Daman and Diu	0.448	0.450	0.365
34	Lakshdweep	0.269	0.269	0.245
35	Puducherry	2.675	2.350	2.476
Total		4211.127	4849.585	4598.304

*The total allocation of foodgrains under OWS during 2010-11 is 50.10 lakhs tons. However sub-allocation of 1.61 lakh tons foodgrains have not yet been received from concerned Ministries/Deptt./FCI

Note: 7650.86 MT of Maize in 2009-10 was allocated to Gujarat under NPAG.

**The total allocation of foodgrains under OWS during 2011-12 is 49.56 lakh tons. However State-wise break-up of allocations under WBNP scheme 1.55 lakh tons against allocation of 15.17 lakh tons, under SABLA allocation for 1.40 lakh tons against 2.73 lakh tons & under Welfare Institutions 0.62 lakh tons against allocation of 3.34 lakh tons made so far not been received from Ministry of WCD/FCI.

Note: In addition, a quantity of 14.584 tons coarsegrains, comprising 9185 tons of maize and 5399 tons of jowar has also been allotted during 2011-12.

[English]

will be laid on the table of the House.

Multi-State Societies

5120. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for registering multi-State society and the number of multi-State-societies registered so far;

(b) whether the Government releases funds to the multi-State societies; and

(c) if so, the details of funds released during the last three years, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Relevant provisions for the registration of Multi-State Co-operative Societies are contained in sections 5,6,7,8,22 and 103 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002. 691 Multi-State Co-operative Societies have been registered up to 30.04.2012.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and

Feeder Bus Services by DMRC

5121. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commuters of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) are facing a lot of difficulties due to inadequate feeder bus services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DMRC has any fresh proposal to introduce large number of feeder buses to meet the shortfall;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The feeder bus services to metro stations need improvement. At present, it is provided by Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)/RTV operators. In addition, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) also provides feeder buses at 17 stations with 117 buses and catering to 17 routes. DTC has been requested to increase/rationalize routes so

as to further improve feeder bus connectivity to metro stations.

(c) to (e) DMRC has planned for expansion of feeder bus services by adding 300 more Non AC Mini buses to provide last mile connectivity to metro commuters by December, 2012.

Bt. Cotton Acreage

5122. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bt. cotton acreage has expanded significantly during the last few years;

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

(c) the details of Bt. cotton hybrids available in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the Bt. cotton yields in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Due to rapid adoption and acceptance of usefulness of the Bt. Hybrids, the productivity and net income of the farmers has increased. The details of Bt. Cotton acreage expansion during the last five years is as under:

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Area in Lakh Hectares	54.72	66.69	85.52	93.36	111.39*

*Provisional

Sources: Director, DOCD, Mumbai

(c) The year wise Bt. Cotton hybrids approved by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee are as under:

Year	Number of Bt. Hybrids approved
1	2
2002	3

1	2
2003	Nil
2004	1
2005	16
2006	42
2007	76
2008	145
2009	281
2010	245
2011	106
2012	46
Total	961

*Source MoEF, (CS Division). This is an indicative list of the approvals only and does not reflect on the total number of the Bt. Cotton hybrids available in the Indian market.

(d) Steps being taken to improve the Bt. Cotton yield are given below:

- Standardization, validation and dissemination of fertilizer (including secondary and micronutrients) and water management strategies.
- Standardization and dissemination of location specific water scheduling through drip irrigation system.
- Optimization of crop geometry and plant population of Bt. cotton hybrids under different agro climatic situations.
- Monitoring of sucking pest incidence/intensity and issue of farm advisories for their management.
- Refinement of IPM technology for Bt. Cotton, its validation and dissemination.
- Backstopping provided through the commercialization of BT detection kits to maintain trait purity of Bt. Seeds.

Equipment of DD/AIR

5123. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the equipment installed in Doordarshan Kendras/AIR stations have become outdated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to replace them with modern equipment;
- (d) if so, the achievements made so far; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to devolve financial powers to the Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that modernization of All India Radio Stations and Dorarshan Kendras which includes induction of new technologies, replacement of old ageing equipment and augmentation/upgradation of facilities is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time.

Out of 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) in Doordarshan's network, 23 Studio Centres are fully digital and 31 Studio Centres are partially digital. Projects of full digitalization of 40 Studio Centres are under implementation as part of 11th Plan. As part of 11th Plan there are also projects of modernization of 20 Doordarshan Kendras by providing additional equipment which are also under implementation.

Regarding All India Radio, presently 432 Transmitters (148 MW + 236 FM + 48 SW) and 216 Studios are functional in the country. Out of this, 79 Transmitters (40 MW + 34FM + 5 SW) and 98 Studio equipment had become outdated earlier and the scheme for replacing these old equipment by latest state of art technology was approved under 11th Plan which is under implementation and likely to be completed by 2013.

Apart from this as on date 150 more Transmitters (37

MW + 75 FM + 38 SW) and 116 more Studio equipment have become outdated. These Transmitters and equipments have served their prescribed life period and are due for replacement. The scheme for replacement of these old equipment by latest state of art modern equipment has been proposed in the 12th Plan.

(e) Financial powers has been delegated to Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) to sanction expenditure of less than Rs.300.00 crore in respect of Indents, contracts and Purchases.

[Translation]

Tax from Owners

5124. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has suggested the States to charge 10% extra tax from the owners of houses and shops located along both the sides of metro line at a distance of 500 meters for the development of the metro services;
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give any special exemption to the owners of such houses and shops;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government also proposes to direct the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to regularise such properties and to give them legal status; and
- (e) if so, the extent to which the MCD is likely to be benefited from this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Urban Development has only issued an advisory to the State Governments and Metro Rail Corporations vide letter No. K- 14011/8/2012-MRTS (Coord) dated 16th April, 2012 (also hosted on the Ministry's web site www.urbanindia.nic.in) stating therein the decision of the Government of Karnataka to follow innovative financing methods for resource mobilization while proposing Phase II of Bangalore Metro Rail Project. The

State Governments have been advised to take appropriate action on similar lines.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal contained in the advisory issued by the Ministry referred to in (a) above.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Amendments in Law

5125. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make amendments in the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011 in order to bring changes in the various provisions relating to dowry, rape and other atrocities on women and to make the law gender neutral;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other important changes proposed including making the said crimes non-bailable for repeated offences;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any recommendations from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A High-Powered Committee (HPC) was constituted under the chairmanship of former Union Home Secretary to examine the issue relating to the

review of rape law. On the basis of the recommendations of 172nd Report of the Law Commission of India and the suggestion received in the form of a Bill from the National Commission for Women (NCW), the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was formulate by the HPC. The draft Bill of 2010 was referred to the State Governments for their comments/views. The draft Bill was also posted on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs for comments of general public and NGOs. Keeping in view the comments received from the State Governments, individuals and NGOs on the draft Bill of 2010, the HPC finalized its Report along with the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011, *inter-alia*, contains the proposal for amendment to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 relating to rape, outraging the modesty of women etc.

Construction of Cycle Tracks

5126. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Urban Transport Policy states that the Union Government would give priority to the construction of Cycle Tracks and pedestrian paths under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any Central assistance has been sanctioned/released and utilize for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; city/town-wise?

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

(b) to (d) All Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) projects have provisions for dedicated pedestrian paths and cycle tracks. Details of BRTS Projects sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Amount in Crore Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	Distance (in Kms.)	Total sanctioned Project Cost	Total sanctioned ACA	ACA released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	15.50	151.00	75.5	49.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	42.80	452.93	226.47	147.20
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	88.50	981.45	343.51	198.10
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot	10.70	110.00	55.00	49.50
5.	Gujarat	Surat	29.90	469.02	234.51	117.26
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	42.19	247.12	118.88	77.27
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	25.95	278.45	139.23	32.00
8.	Maharashtra	Pune	156.95	1787.17	851.99	711.73
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	39.45	479.55	239.78	84.38
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	15.50	252.91	88.52	22.13

*[Translation]***Employees in Prasar Bharati**

5127. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of new Doordarshan Kendras (DDK) and Akashwani Kendras set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of recruitment made in the Prasar Bharati during the said period, Doordarshan/Akashwani-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularize the services of casual and contractual employees including floor assistants working in the Prasar Bharati;

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

(e) the number of casual floor assistant and contractual employees working in the Prasar Bharati till date, DD/Akashwani-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the remuneration/salary of the said employees; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, separately and the time by which such proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that during the last three years only one new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio Centre) at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned.

As regards All India Radio, 62 nos. of new Akashwani Kendras have been setup during the last three years and the current year. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Statement*Details of new AIR stations opened during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of new Stations/Units	State	Capacity
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Oras	Maharashtra	5 KW FM
2010-11			
2.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM (Int. setup)
3.	Bharmour	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
4.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
5.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	100 W FM
6.	Gharchiroli	Maharashtra	100 W FM
7.	Churachandpur	Manipur	6kW FM
8.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	100 W FM
9.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
10.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
2011-12			
11.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	100 W FM
12.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	100 W FM
13.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
14.	Suryapet	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
15.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W FM
16.	Daporizo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
17.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W FM
18.	Seppa	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W FM
19.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W FM
20.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W FM
21.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
22.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
23.	Gaya	Bihar	100 W FM

1	2	3	4
24.	Kishan Ganj	Bihar	100 W FM
25.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	100 W FM
26.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
27.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
28.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
29.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
30.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
31.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM
32.	Gurej	J&K	100 W FM
33.	Khetikhan	J&K	100 W FM
34.	Tanakpur	J&K	100 W FM
35.	Tithwal	J&K	100 W FM
36.	Udhampur	J&K	100 W FM
37.	Ukhimath	J&K	100 W FM
38.	Uri	J&K	100 W FM
39.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 kW FM
40.	Sringeri	Karnataka	100 W FM
41.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh	100 W FM
42.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
43.	Senapati	Manipur	100 W FM
44.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya	100 W FM
45.	Chemphai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
46.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
47.	Laisawrai	Mizoram	100 W FM
48.	Rengdil	Mizoram	100 W FM
49.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
50.	Samtore	Nagaland	100 W FM
51.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM
52.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW

1	2	3	4
53.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW
54.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
55.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
56.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
57.	Bacher	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
587	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
59.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
60.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
61.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand	100 W FM
2012-13			
62.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh	100 W FM

[English]

Upgradation of DD/AIR Stations

5128. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives, in response to several representations to upgrade the existing LPT TV Station/AIR Station in Kokrajhar, Assam to a full-fledged Doordarshan Kendra and Radio Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up the required number of full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras and AIR Stations in different tribal dominated areas of the North-Eastern Region including Bodoland Territory to promote traditional art and cultures, customs and traditions, languages and literature, way of life of the civilizations of the indigenous tribal people of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S.

JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan LPT at Kokrajhar has already been upgraded to a 10 kW HPT w.e.f. 24.06.2010. There is no scheme to set up a Studio centre at Kokrajhar.

AIR Kokrajhar is already a full fledged Radio Station with programme production facilities and a 20 kW MW Transmitter. This Transmitter covers areas around Kokrajhar having a radius of 70 Km approximately. The replacement of existing analogue Studio equipment with modern digital equipment is under implementation. The upgradation of existing 20 kW MW Transmitter by new digital transmitter at Kokrajhar and a new 10 kW FM Transmitter at Kokrajhar have been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan, however, finalization of schemes under 12th Plan would be subject to allocation of funds.

(d) and (e) There are 12 Doordarshan Studio Centres functioning in North Eastern Region and these cater to the programme requirements of different areas of North-Eastern Region including the tribal areas.

As regards Radio, in order to promote traditional art and culture, customs and traditions, languages and literature, way of life of the civilizations of the indigenous tribal people of the country, the power of four existing MW Transmitters of AIR is being upgraded. 105 additional FM Transmitters of various capacities are being installed and

full-fledged FM stations at following 6 places are being set up in the North-Eastern Region:

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of Transmitter
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM
2.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
3.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM
4.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
5.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM
6.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM

The schemes for setting up of full-fledged FM stations at 8 more places in North-Eastern Region have been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan, which would however be subject to allocation of funds.

Missing Children from Juvenile Homes

5129. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children reported to have gone missing from juvenile homes in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any investigation/inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the investigation/inquiry;

(d) whether the Government has taken any corrective measures to check such incidents and ensure the working efficiency of such juvenile homes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it does not centrally maintain any data on children gone missing from Juvenile Homes in the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs has not carried out any investigation/inquiry in this regard during the last three years.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 lays the primary responsibility of monitoring and maintaining the minimum standards of care in the Homes, as prescribed in the rules of the said act, with the State Governments/UT Administrations. To ensure that these standards are met, the State Governments/UT Administrations are urged from time to time to monitor and improve the functioning of such Homes through Inspection Committees and Management Committees set up under the Act and Rules.

Recruitment of IPS Officers

5130. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI R. THAMARAI SELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of IPS officers appointed during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to induct officers from the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces into the IPS through departmental competitive examinations to make up for the shortage of officers in IPS cadre;

(d) if so, whether such move has been opposed/ challenged in the court;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Armed Forces have shown reluctance in permitting its officers to appear for limited departmental examination in view of the acute shortage of officers in the Armed Forces; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As

on 01.01.2012, there is a shortage of 1255 Indian Police Service officers. 303 IPS officers were appointed during the year 2011.

(c) Yes, Madam. A scheme for Limited Competitive Examination has been approved and Rules for the said examination have been notified.

(d) and (e) A number of cases have been filed by different organisations/individuals in various courts challenging the examination and various provisions of the rules related to age relaxation to the special category candidates. Government is contesting these cases.

(f) and (g) Ministry of Defence has issued an internal circular/guidelines specifying the category of officers who can apply for the examination.

[Translation]

Audits of Delhi Metro Rail

5131. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of audits of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation have been conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) after its inception;

(b) whether the C&AG pointed out several lapses in the DMRC in the report;

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

(d) whether the Government has laid these reports of C&AG on the table of the House so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that sixteen Annual Accounts Audits and one Performance Audit have been conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) after its inception. These audits include proprietary audit conducted by the Resident Audit Party (RAP) throughout the year and secondly, Annual Audit of the Accounts of the company by the C&AG. C&AG has also conducted Performance Audit of Delhi MRTS Phase-I project.

(b) and (c) No major observations have been brought out by the C & AG in its Annual Audits of DMRC. The C&AG in its Performance Audit Report No. PA 17 OF 2008 regarding implementation of Delhi MRTS Phase-I project has appreciated some of the practices adopted by the DMRC like speedy decision, minimum inconvenience to the public and international standards for fire, safety and environment. The report has also made certain recommendations for improving the system, such as development of a suitable mechanism at the national level so that projects of this nature are not placed at unreasonable risk, appointment of independent directors on the Board of Directors of the company, preparation of a formal corporate plan, measures to generate and sustain ridership, analyse reasons for and effects of non-achievement of the objectives of adopting the broad gauge, installation of Automatic Train Operation system, etc.

Action taken report of DMRC on the observations of C&AG in the Performance Audit report of Phase-I has been sent to the C&AG with the comments of the Government.

(d) The Annual Audit forms part of the Annual Report of DMRC, which is laid on the Table of both the Sabhas of Parliament annually. The Performance Audit Report of Delhi MRTS Phase-I was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 16.7.2009 and 17.7.2009 respectively.

(e) Does not arise.

Crime against Migrant Labourers

5132. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether violent incidents against migrant labourers, particularly Hindi speaking labourers have been reported in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instructions have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments to check such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether notices have been issued by the National Human Rights Commission to the States in this regard; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Specific data on violent incidents against migrant labourers, particularly Hindi speaking labourers are not maintained.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies and also for protecting the life and property of the citizens including labourers.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The details of notices issued by National Human Rights Commission is enclosed as Statement.

The National Human Rights Commission has received some complaints alleging violent incidents against migrant labour in various part of the country as given below:

- (i) The Commission received a complaint about ethnic violence in upper Assam during January 2007 in which migrant Bihar Labourers were targeted. Many children were orphaned. The complaint was registered as Case No. 27/3/0/07-08. The National Foundation of National Harmony had launched a scheme under the name of "Project Assist" to provide financial help to the orphan children. The Commission has sought compliance report in respect of payment made to the eligible children under the project.
- (ii) The Commission received a complaint about exploitation of Adivasis migrant labourers from Waynad, Kerala in Coorg District of Tamil Nadu. The complainant was registered as Case No. 374/10/8/09-10.
- (iii) The Commission received a complaint in respect of atrocities by Sikh youth upon the migrant labourers and police in action in Ludhiana, Punjab during December 2009. The complaint was registered as Case No. 40/19/10/2010.
- (iv) The Commission received a complaint about atrocities on tribals of Kerala working in the ginger fields of Karnataka. The complaints were

registered as Case No. 171/10/12/2011. The allegations made in the complaint were not proved during the enquiry.

[English]

Relaxation in Visa Rules

5133. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has partially relaxed the visa rules for tourists;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government has not relaxed the visa rules for tourists recently. However, it has been provided that Tourist Visa-on-Arrival can be granted to nationals of 11 countries i.e. Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Indonesia and Myanmar valid up to 30 days.

[Translation]

Conservation of Vikramshila

5134. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the state of preservation of the ancient site of the Vikramshila Mahavihara in Bihar;
- (b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken steps to restore and develop the said site;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken for the upkeep and maintenance of the site;
- (d) whether the Government has nominated the said site for declaration as UNESCO World Heritage Site; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The ancient site of Vikramshila Mahavihara in Bihar is a protected monument of

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and is in a good state of preservation. The conservation and maintenance work of the monuments is a continuous process and it is attended at this site also on regular basis depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources.

(d) and (e) Vikramshila Mahavihara is one of the prominent Silk Road Sites in India and it is currently on UNESCO's Tentative List.

Visit of Pakistani Judicial Commission

5135. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a judicial commission of Pakistan visited India recently in connection with the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26th November, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of observations made by the said commission; and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Judicial Commission from Pakistan visited India on 14-21 March, 2012 in connection with the Terrorist Attack in Mumbai on 26th November, 2011. The witnesses appeared before the Judicial Commission and their statements/evidences were recorded. The Record and Proceedings of the Judicial Commission have been forwarded to the Government of Pakistan.

[Translation]

Vivekananda Faculty Chair in Indian Studies

5136. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created a faculty chair in the name of Swami Vivekananda in Indian studies at the University of Chicago;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the endowment funds provided for the same;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be established/made functional;

(d) whether the Government supports similar faculty chairs at various Indian Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Culture has entered into an agreement with the University of Chicago, USA for establishing "The Indian Ministry of Culture Vivekananda Chair."

(b) and (c) The Chair will commemorate the legacy of the spiritual leader Swami Vivekananda, who helped to raise awareness about Indian culture in the USA. The professorship includes a teaching commitment as well as an annual public lecture, thereby enriching the University of Chicago's programme for the study of the Indian subcontinent. The Chair would honour the life and legacy of Swami Vivekananda by promoting the fields of study most relevant to his teachings and philosophies such as human values, Indian philosophy and movement for social change to further the study of Indian culture in the United States, to advance the understanding of the history, culture and people of India, to create more knowledge about Indian Society and to instruct new generations of students.

As per the Agreement an amount of US\$ 1.5 million will be provided to the University of Chicago by Ministry of Culture, Government of India on or before 1st July, 2012. Of this, one third of the amount i.e. US\$ 500,000 has already been transferred to India's Consul General in Chicago for onward transmission of funds to the University of Chicago. The Chair will be established after the full amount has been transferred to University of Chicago.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry.

[English]

Pesticides Residues

5137. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any programme to monitor the pesticides residues presence in food, crops, soil, water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such information is being provided in the public domain through websites to warn public not to consume such food or to warn farmers not to use such pesticides;

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

(e) whether the Government has any plan to implement any such warning system in the public domain so that consumers are aware and they can avoid such foods; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities including rice, wheat, vegetables, fruits and water are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During the period April, 2010 to March, 2011, 15321 samples of food commodities were analyzed, of which 188 samples (1.23%) had pesticide residues above Maximum Residue Limit prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954.

(c) and (d) The pesticide residue data generated under the scheme are shared with State Governments and concerned Ministries/Organizations to initiate the corrective action for judicious and proper use of pesticides on crops with an integrated Pest Management approach and to generate awareness amongst farmers. Government of India is also promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers Field Schools focusing on safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

(e) and (f) The implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 rests with States/Union Territory Governments whose functionaries draw random samples of food articles regularly and take penal action in cases where the samples are found not conforming to the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Revival of Sick Cooperative Societies

5138. PROF. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for revival of sick cooperative societies in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Government has introduced the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in Lok Sabha, which *Inter-alia* includes provision for establishment of Cooperative Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Fund (CRRF) for rehabilitation and strengthening of cooperative societies. The above Fund is proposed to be constituted with the contributions from multi-State cooperative societies, grants and donations given to the Fund and interest or other income received out of the investment made from the Fund.

The National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC), a statutory organization under the Ministry of Agriculture also provides assistance for modernization/expansion of cooperative spinning mills, in case the concerned State Government works out a package to bring back its net worth to positive.

Assistance is also available to potentially viable sick sugar undertakings both in cooperative and private sectors under Sugar Development Fund (SDF) by way of loans for their rehabilitation/modernization, cane development and restructuring of outstanding SDF dues.

A "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" has also been approved to open the chocked credit lines of Weavers Cooperative Societies by waiving off the overdues of such sick cooperative societies and refinance them at low rate of interest with interest subsidy.

[Translation]

Drought Hit Areas

5139. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas/places identified as drought prone in the country;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned or considering any proposal for ascertaining the reasons of drought and scientific analysis to prevent it with regard to such drought prone areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A Technical Committee chaired by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex-Member Planning Commission identified areas for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) during 1994-95. Details of States, Districts and Blocks covered under DPAP are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) These areas have been identified based on soil moisture index. A total number of 27439 projects have been sanctioned during 1995-96 to 2005-06. No new projects are sanctioned under DPAP as the scheme has been subsumed under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Statement

Sl. No.	States	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	Identified Area (in million hectare)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218
2	Bihar	6	30	0.9533
3	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.181
4	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	0.3319
6	Jammu and Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
7	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843
8	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
9	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
10	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
11	Odisha	8	47	2.6178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968
13	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
14	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
15	Uttaranchal	7	30	1.5796
16	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
Total		195	972	74.5913

Source: Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

Protected Monuments in Karnataka

5140. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments and sites in Karnataka including Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada regions;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for conservation and maintenance of these monuments and sites during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government/ Archaeological Survey of India for preservation and upkeep of the said monuments and sites in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of centrally protected

monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Karnataka are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilised for conservation & preservation of protected monuments in Karnataka during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated and utilised (in Rs. Lakh)
1.	2009-10	1819.46
2.	2010-11	2227.83
3.	2011-12	1984.98
4.	2012-13	1755.00 (Allocation)

(c) The conservation work of protected monuments in the State is attended to regularly, depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement*List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Western Chalukyan inscription (Saka 1015) in the temple of Banashankari	Asundi	Belgaum
2.	Two Ratha inscriptions of Chieftains one of which is dated Saka 1086 in ancient Siva temple	Bailhongal	Belgaum
3.	Kadamba inscription dated Kaliyuga 4282	Bailur	Belgaum
4.	Western Chalukyan inscription (Saka 992, Fragmentry) in the Virabhadradev temple	Belavadi	Belgaum
5.	Old Jaina temple in the corner of the commissariat storryard (Kamala Basti)	Belgaum fort	Belgaum
6.	Old Jain temple outside the Commissariat storeyard	Belgaum fort	Belgaum
7.	Remains of an old Hindu temple near the barracks	Belgaum fort	Belgaum
8.	Safa Masjid	Belgaum fort	Belgaum
9.	Kannada (15th cent. AD.) inscription in the ancient Isvara temple	Degalavalli	Belgaum
10.	Temple known as Bastigudi with 4 Kadamba inscription, two of which	Degaon	Belgaum

1	2	3	4
	are dated Kaliyuga 4275 (1174 A.D.)		
11.	Two Kadamba inscriptions dated Kaliyuga 4270 & 4272 in the temple of Narasimha	Halshi	Belgaum
12.	Ratta tablet dated Saka 1130 and 1178 in Brahmadeva temple	Hannikeri	Belgaum
13.	Panchalingesvara temple	Huli	Belgaum
14.	Inscriptions on two Pilars of Panchalingesvara temple	Huli	Belgaum
15.	Western Chalukya inscription of Somesvaradevall (Saka 997) in Shankaradeva temple	Kadroli	Belgaum
16.	Ratta inscription (Saka 1127) in ancient Jaina Basti	Kadroli	Belgaum
17.	Kadamba inscription (Kaliyuga 4289) in Basava temple	Kittur	Belgaum
18.	Three groups of Dolmens	Konnur	Belgaum
19.	Ratta inscription (Saka 1075) in Mahalingesvara temple	Konnur	Belgaum
20.	Ratta inscription (Saka 1009 & 1043) in a Jaina temple	Konnur	Belgaum
21.	Ruined 11th century temple	Konnur	Belgaum
22.	Inscription against the wall of the Panchalingdev temple of the Yadav king Singhana of Devgiri (Saka 1145)	Manoli	Belgaum
23.	Inscription in the temple of Udachavva of Khandahara in Krishna (Saka 1174)	Manoli Fort	Belgaum
24.	Inscription of Sadashivadevaraya of Vijayanagar in Mallikarjuna temple	Murgod	Belgaum
25.	Ancient Jaina temple in the Jungle	Nandgad	Belgaum
26.	Inscription dated Saka 1141 of Ratta Chieftain Kantavirya IV in ancient Basava temple	Nesargi	Belgaum
27.	Ratta inscription (Saka 1168, fragmentary) in Narayandev temple	Padli	Belgaum
28.	Ratta inscription dated Saka 971 & 1010 and a fragment of another dated Saka 970 in the temple of Ankusesvara.	Saundatti	Belgaum
29.	Two inscriptions in the ancient Jain temple (Saka 797 & 902)	Saundatti	Belgaum
30.	Jumma Masjid	Sampagaon	Belgaum
31.	Silahara inscriptions (Saka 1078) in Basavesvara temple	Shedbal	Belgaum
32.	Ratta inscriptier at the water fall near Somesvara temple (Saka 902)	Sogal	Belgaum
33.	Vijayanagara inscription of Krishnadevara (Saka 1436) in Yellamma temple	Ugargol	Belgaum
34.	Jaina temple of Muktesvara	Wakkund	Belgaum
35.	Kadamba inscription (Saka 1082) in Kalmesvara temple	Golihalli	Belgaum

1	2	3	4
36.	Group of temples at Halshi, (Suvarneshvara Temple, Rameshwar Temple, Kalameshvara Temple and Bhu-Varaha Temple)	Khanpur, Halsi	Belgaum
37.	Bahamani tombs	Asthur	Bidar
38.	Barid Shahi Tombs	Bidar	Bidar
39.	Bidar Fort	Bidar	Bidar
40.	Madarsa Mahmud Gawan	Bidar	Bidar
41.	Ambigergudi (1)	Aihole	Bijapur
42.	Ambigergudi (2)	Aihole	Bijapur
43.	A temple of Galaganatha group (1)	Aihole	Bijapur
44.	A temple of Galaganatha group (2)	Aihole	Bijapur
45.	A temple of Galaganatha group (3)	Aihole	Bijapur
46.	A temple of Galaganatha group (4)	Aihole	Bijapur
47.	A temple of Galaganatha group (5)	Aihole	Bijapur
48.	Badigergudi	Aihole	Bijapur
49.	Basavanna	Aihole	Bijapur
50.	Boyargudi	Aihole	Bijapur
51.	Bilegudi	Aihole	Bijapur
52.	Chrantimath (Murphadryavargudi)	Aihole	Bijapur
53.	Chrantimath (Murphadryavargudi)	Aihole	Bijapur
54.	Desayargudi	Aihole	Bijapur
55.	Dolmens	Aihole	Bijapur
56.	Galaganath temple	Aihole	Bijapur
57.	Gardigudi	Aihole	Bijapur
58.	Gaudergudi (1)	Aihole	Bijapur
59.	Gaudergudi (2)	Aihole	Bijapur
60.	Gauder Ishvargudi	Aihole	Bijapur
61.	Great Durga temple	Aihole	Bijapur
62.	Huchimalligudi in Sy. No. 64	Aihole	Bijapur
63.	Ishvara	Aihole	Bijapur
64.	Ishavarlinga (1) Ishavarlinga Complex	Aihole	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
65.	Ishavarlinga (2) Ishavarlinga Complex	Aihole	Bijapur
66.	Ishavarlinga (3) Ishavarlinga Complex	Aihole	Bijapur
67.	Ishavarlinga (no local name)	Aihole	Bijapur
68.	Meguti Jaina temple	Aihole	Bijapur
69.	Jyotirlinga temple	Aihole	Bijapur
70.	Karegudi	Aihole	Bijapur
71.	Kontigudi	Aihole	Bijapur
72.	Maddingudi (Basavanna 1)	Aihole	Bijapur
73.	Maddingudi (Basavanna 2)	Aihole	Bijapur
74.	Yoginarayan temple	Aihole	Bijapur
75.	Matha without a shrine (large hall)	Aihole	Bijapur
76.	Jaina cave (Mena Basti)	Aihole	Bijapur
77.	No name but forms part of Veniyargudi	Aihole	Bijapur
78.	No name close to Virabhadra temple	Aihole	Bijapur
79.	Rachigudi	Aihole	Bijapur
80.	Ramalinga temple	Aihole	Bijapur
81.	Raval Phadi (Brahmanical Cave)	Aihole	Bijapur
82.	Small temple to southwest of the Great Durga temple	Aihole	Bijapur
83.	Temple adjoining Kontigudi on west side & inscription tablet within the temple	Aihole	Bijapur
84.	Surangagudi temple adjoining Konti gudi	Aihole	Bijapur
85.	Jyotirlinga complex in Sy. No. 66	Aihole	Bijapur
86.	Temple close to Kontigudi Sy. No. 47	Aihole	Bijapur
87.	Temple close to Ladkhan temple	Aihole	Bijapur
88.	Temple in the fields at north-west corner of the village	Aihole	Bijapur
89.	Huchchappayya matha in S. No. 270	Aihole	Bijapur
90.	Ladkhan temple	Aihole	Bijapur
91.	Temple on the north of Durga temple	Aihole	Bijapur
92.	Siva temple with a large Nandimandapa	Aihole	Bijapur
93.	Trayambakesvara temple (black marble Isvarlinga)	Aihole	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
94.	Two storeyed Jaina temple and cave at Meguti hill	Aihole	Bijapur
95.	Veerabhadra temple	Aihole	Bijapur
96.	Veniyargudi (1)	Aihole	Bijapur
97.	Veniyargudi (2)	Aihole	Bijapur
98.	Veniyargudi (3)	Aihole	Bijapur
99.	Veniyargudi	Aihole	Bijapur
100.	Mahal (Idgah near the Ain Ulmul Kha's tomb)	Ainapur	Bijapur
101.	Old Gate	Aminagarh	Bijapur
102.	Stone bearing Inscriptions	Arshibidi (Gudur)	Bijapur
103.	Stone bearing Inscriptions	Arshibidi (Gudur)	Bijapur
104.	Stone bearing Inscriptions	Arshibidi (Gudur)	Bijapur
105.	Bhutanatha group of temple on the east margin of the tank	Badami	Bijapur
106.	Group of temples on the north side of the Lake towards east end	Badami	Bijapur
107.	Lakulisha temple behind Bhutanatha group containing a nude seated image in the shrine	Badami	Bijapur
108.	Jaina & Vaishnava caves	Badami	Bijapur
109.	Large seated remains in a natural cavern under the cliff to the south-east of the Bhutanatha temples (Kostharaya cave)	Badami	Bijapur
110.	Rock shelter (Shidlapadi cave)	Badami	Bijapur
111.	Relief sculptures behind the Bhutanatha group of temples	Badami	Bijapur
112.	Southern fort & the old gun	Badami	Bijapur
113.	Temple on the knoll under the bastion of the northern fort	Badami	Bijapur
114.	Northern fort and temple	Badami	Bijapur
115.	Hermitage in the natural cavern to the east of the lake	Badami	Bijapur
116.	Remains of the ancient Chalukyan fortification walls including moat. Walls, gates and dam forming the western boundary of Bhutanatha tank	Badami	Bijapur
117.	Inscription	Bellur	Bijapur
118.	Kalika Bhavani temple	Bevoor	Bijapur
119.	Narayanadeva temple	Bevoor	Bijapur
120.	Ramesvara temple	Bevoor	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
121. Inscriptions		Bhairamatti	Bijapur
122. Afzulkhan's wives tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
123. Afzulkhan's Cenetaph		Bijapur	Bijapur
124. Ain-ul-mulk's tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
125. Ali I Rouza		Bijapur	Bijapur
126. Ali II Rouza		Bijapur	Bijapur
127. Ali-shahid Pir's masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
128. All old guns on ramparts and in trophy		Bijapur	Bijapur
129. Ambar Khanna		Bijapur	Bijapur
130. Andu Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
131. Asar mahal		Bijapur	Bijapur
132. Batulla Khan's Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
133. Bukhari Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
134. Chand Bavdi		Bijapur	Bijapur
135. Chot Asar Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
136. Chinch Didi Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
137. Dakhni Idgah		Bijapur	Bijapur
138. Dam of Ramalinga temple with two outlet (masonry water) channels running at right angles to the north and adjoining gateway at the extreme east end.		Bijapur	Bijapur
139. Gagan Mahal		Bijapur	Bijapur
140. Dhawadi masjid near Allapur gate		Bijapur	Bijapur
141. Gates & walls of the city & citadels		Bijapur	Bijapur
142. Gol Gumbaz		Bijapur	Bijapur
143. Grave of Aurangzaeb's wife in Navbagh		Bijapur	Bijapur
144. Green Stone tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
145. Gumat Bavdi		Bijapur	Bijapur
146. Haji Hasan Saheb's tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
147. Hasan Guljar's tomb with marble tomb stone near Ramalinga tank		Bijapur	Bijapur
148. Hyder (Ujpli) Buruj		Bijapur	Bijapur
149. Hyder Khan's tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
150. Ibrahim I Jami Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
151. Ikhalas Khan's Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
152. Jahan Begum's Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
153. Jalmandir		Bijapur	Bijapur
154. Jod Gumbaj		Bijapur	Bijapur
155. Jumma Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
156. Kamarkhi gumbaz		Bijapur	Bijapur
157. Ibrahim Rouza		Bijapur	Bijapur
158. Karimuddin's Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
159. Makka Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
160. Mehtar Mahal		Bijapur	Bijapur
161. Moats of the Fort wall		Bijapur	Bijapur
162. Mosque at Golgumbaz		Bijapur	Bijapur
163. Mosque No. 21 (behind Chandbavdi)		Bijapur	Bijapur
164. Mosque No. 213		Bijapur	Bijapur
165. Mosque No. 366		Bijapur	Bijapur
166. Moti dargah		Bijapur	Bijapur
167. Mubarak Khan's Mahal		Bijapur	Bijapur
168. Mulla Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
169. Mustafa Khan's Mosque		Bijapur	Bijapur
170. Nav Gumbaz		Bijapur	Bijapur
171. Nitya Navari tomb and masjid near Moti dargahs		Bijapur	Bijapur
172. Old Mosque No. 294		Bijapur	Bijapur
173. Ruined gateway with inscriptions slab No. 217		Bijapur	Bijapur
174. Sat Mahal (Sat manjil)		Bijapur	Bijapur
175. Shah Navaz Khan's tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
176. Sikandar Shah's tomb		Bijapur	Bijapur
177. Small pavilion in front of Arash Mahal		Bijapur	Bijapur
178. Small tomb No. 47		Bijapur	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
179. Sonheri masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
180. Tomb of Pir Shaik Hamid Khadir		Bijapur	Bijapur
181. Tomb No. 22 on the western bank of Chand Bavdi		Bijapur	Bijapur
182. Tomb No. 48		Bijapur	Bijapur
183. Two different moats of citadel locally known as Arquilla		Bijapur	Bijapur
184. Water pavilions		Bijapur	Bijapur
185. Water pavilions to the south of the church in the Arquilla		Bijapur	Bijapur
186. Water towers Nos. 61, 67, 91, 114, 115, 142, 147, 281, 282, 286 and 289		Bijapur	Bijapur
187. Well at Ibrahimpur		Bijapur	Bijapur
188. Yakub Dabuli's mosque & tomb No. 204		Bijapur	Bijapur
189. Yusuf s old Jami Masjid		Bijapur	Bijapur
190. Zanziri or Malik Jahan Begum's mosque.		Bijapur	Bijapur
191. Ancient Hindu temple of Dattatreya.		Chattarki	Bijapur
192. Old Temple (partly buried) to the right side of the main entrance to the modern Banashankari temple		Chelachgud	Bijapur
193. Old Temple with adjacent ancient structures, gateway to the left side of the entrance to the modern Banashankari temple		Chelachgud	Bijapur
194. Tank with colonades at Banashankari temple		Chelachgud	Bijapur
195. Old Jaina temple on top of a hill locally known as Melgudi		Hallur	Bijapur
196. Visvesvara temple with two big Dwarapalas & main entrance to the courtyard.		Hallur	Bijapur
197. Inscriptions		Hippangi	Bijapur
198. Inscriptions		Katgeri	Bijapur
199. Masjid		Katijapur	Bijapur
200. All four water pavilions		Kumatigi	Bijapur
201. Water pavilions in S.No. 318		Kumatigi	Bijapur
202. Badi Kaman & related arcades		Mahal bagayat	Bijapur
203. Small masjid over rectangular dam to the south of (Afsal Khan's tomb)		Mahal bagayat	Bijapur
204. Naganatha temple near Shivayogamandir		Nagaralsamat	Bijapur
205. Inscriptions		Nandikesvara	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
206.	Inscriptions	Nandwadi	Bijapur
207.	Fortwalls	Navaraspur	Bijapur
208.	Sankaralinga temple including inscriptions	Nimbal	Bijapur
209.	Chandrashekara temple near Sangamesvara temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
210.	Dolmen on the south side of the road leading from the village to Badami about a mile to west	Pattadkal	Bijapur
211.	Galaganatha temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
212.	Virupaksha temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
213.	Jaina temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
214.	Jambulinga temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
215.	Kadasiddesvara temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
216.	Kashivisvesvara temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
217.	Monolithic stone pillar bearing inscriptions	Pattadkal	Bijapur
218.	Mallikarjuna temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
219.	Papanatha temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
220.	Sangamesvara temple	Pattadkal	Bijapur
221.	Sri Ramadeva temple	Talikote	Bijapur
222.	Aqueduct running from Bhat Bavdi southwest of Tervi village to Taj Bavdi, Bijapur	Tervi	Bijapur
223.	Sangeeth and Nari Mahals	Tervi	Bijapur
224.	Banashankaridevi temple	Amargel	Dharwad
225.	Sankaralinga temple	Amargel	Dharwad
226.	Amritesvara temple	Annigeri	Dharwad
227.	Kalamesvara temple	Balambid	Dharwad
228.	Nagaresvara temple or Aravattu Kambadagudi	Bankapur	Dharwad
229.	Inscribed memorial stones in a walled enclosure	Betgiri	Dharwad
230.	Muktesvara temple	Chudadanpur	Dharwad
231.	Doddabasappa temple	Dambal	Dharwad
232.	Somesvara temple	Dambal	Dharwad
233.	Two forts gates (inner & outer)	Dharwad	Dharwad

1	2	3	4
234.	Saraswati temple	Gadag	Dharwad
235.	Somesvara temple	Gadag	Dharwad
236.	Galagesvara temple	Galaganatha	Dharwad
237.	Old ruined temple between the fort & tank with two dies of a finely sculptured doorway partly buried in accumulated earth	Hangal	Dharwad
238.	Tarakesvara temple	Hangal	Dharwad
239.	Veerabhadra temple in Hangal Fort	Hangal	Dharwad
240.	Somesvara temple	Haralahalli	Dharwad
241.	Kallesvara temple	Haralahalli	Dharwad
242.	Siddesvara temple	Haveri	Dharwad
243.	Two inscribed stones leaning against Shankaralinga temple to the left of the main Entrance.	Hombal	Dharwad
244.	Jaina Basti	Lakkundi	Dharwad
245.	Kasivisvesvara temple	Lakkundi	Dharwad
246.	Kumbaresvara temple	Lakkundi	Dharwad
247.	Manikesvara temple at Muskinbhavi	Lakkundi	Dharwad
248.	Muskin Bhavi	Lakkundi	Dharwad
249.	Naganatha near Jaina temple	Lakkundi	Dharwad
250.	Nanesvara temple	Lakkundi	Dharwad
251.	Sarvesvara temple	Naregal	Dharwad
252.	Stone inscription inside the Shankaralinga temple	Nargund	Dharwad
253.	Kadambesvara temple	Rattihalli	Dharwad
254.	Basavannadevi temple	Tambur	Dharwad
255.	Chandramoulesvara temple	Unkal	Dharwad
256.	Pre-historic site	Evathalli	Gulbarga
257.	Gulbarga fort and great mosque in it	Gulbarga	Gulbarga
258.	Haft Gumbad (Tombs of Firozshah)	Gulbarga	Gulbarga
259.	Pre-historic site	Rajankullur	Gulbarga
260.	Ancient site	Udchan	Gulbarga
261.	Ancient excavated site remains of Buddhist Stupa	Kanganhalli	Gulbarga

1	2	3	4
262.	Inscriptions in Markandesvara temple	Ballur	North Kanara
263.	Carved bed-stoad of stone existing in a small chamber in the south side of compound of Madhukesvara temple	Banavasi	North Kanara
264.	Madhukesvara temple	Banavasi	North Kanara
265.	Incriptions in Madhukesvara temple	Banavasi	North Kanara
266.	Stones (Veeragals)	Bedakani	North Kanara
267.	Adike Narayana Devasthan including Virupaksha devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
268.	Jettappa Naikana Chandranathesvara Basti	Bhatkal	North Kanara
269.	Joshi Shankaranarayana Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
270.	Ketpai Narayana Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
271.	Lakar Kamati Narayana Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
272.	Narasimha Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
273.	Parsvanatha Basti	Bhatkal	North Kanara
274.	Raghunatha Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
275.	Shantappa Naik Tirumala Devasthanana	Bhatkal	North Kanara
276.	Three European graves	Bhatkal	North Kanara
277.	Inscriptions	Bilagi	North Kanara
278.	Ratnatraya Basti	Bilagi	North Kanara
279.	Siva temple on the east of the river	Bilagi	North Kanara
280.	Virupaksha temple	Bilagi	North Kanara
281.	Virbhadra temple, inscriptions and ancient site	Gudhapur	North Kanara
282.	Chandranatha Basti	Hadavalli	North Kanara
283.	Carved stones near the temple of the Gramadeva	Hosur	North Kanara
284.	Figure of a Tiger opposite English school	Kumta	North Kanara
285.	Tombs on the right side of the Manku-Kumta road	Kumta	North Kanara
286.	Fort	Mirjan	North Kanara
287.	Chaturmukha basti	Nagarbasti Kere or Gersoppa	North Kanara
288.	Inscriptions	Nagarbasti Kere or Gersoppa	North Kanara

1	2	3	4
289.	Varhamanaswamy temple	Nagarbasti Kere or Gersoppa	North Kanara
290.	Virabhadra temple	Nagarbasti Kere or Gersoppa	North Kanara
291.	Temple of Shiva	Somasagar	North Kanara
292.	King's seat	Sonda	North Kanara
293.	Temple close to King's seat	Sonda	North Kanara
294.	Pre-historic site	Herebankal	Raichur
295.	Mahadev temple	Ittagi	Raichur
296.	Ancient mound	Koppal	Raichur
297.	Rock edicts of Asokha on the hillock known as Gavinath and Palkigundu	Koppal	Raichur
298.	Ancient mound	Maski	Raichur
299.	Rock edicts of Asokha Bangalore Circle	Maski	Raichur
300.	Old Dungeon Fort and Gates	Bangalore	Bangalore
301.	Tipu Sultan's Palace	Bangalore	Bangalore
302.	Pre-Historic Site	Chikajal	Bangalore
303.	Fort	Devanahalli	Bangalore
304.	Tipu Sultan's Birth Palace	Devanahalli	Bangalore
305.	Pre-Historic Site	Hejjala	Bangalore
306.	Pre-Historic Site	Managondanahalli	Bangalore
307.	Pre-Historic Site	Sevanadurga	Bangalore
308.	Kalleswara Swami Temple	Ambali	Bellary
309.	Hampi Ruins and Ananthasayana Temple	Ananthasayanagudi	Bellary
310.	Kalleswara Swami Temple	Anguru	Bellary
311.	Tipu Sultan's Upper Fort and Citadel and Nagalacheruva	Bellary	Bellary
312.	Group of Jain Temples on the Hemakuta hill	Hampi	Bellary
313.	Kadalekalu Ganesa Temple	Hampi	Bellary

1	2	3	4
314.	Monolithic Bull	Hampi	Bellary
315.	Sasvikal Ganesa Temple	Hampi	Bellary
316.	Vishnupad Temple	Hampi	Bellary
317.	Kalleswara Swami Temple	Hire-Hyadagalli	Bellary
318.	Kalleswara Swami Temple	Huvina Hadagalli	Bellary
319.	Group of Sati Memorials and Isnidikeswara Temple	Kederampura	Bellary
320.	Saraswati Temple	Kederampura	Bellary
321.	Band tower in Danniak's enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
322.	Basement of a Large Ruined building opposite to Muhammadan Mosque and also the Platform Northeast of Danniak's enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
323.	Basement of a Palace near small underground shrine chamber	Kamalapuram	Bellary
324.	Basement of a Palace in Dannaika's enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
325.	Basement of Queen's Palace in Zanana enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
326.	Bhima's Gateway to East of Ganigiti Jain Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
327.	Bhojansala of Pilgrims Feeding Place near the Octagonal Pavilion on the Hampiroad	Kamalapuram	Bellary
328.	Chanderasekara Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
329.	Domed Gateway to the East of the Citadel	Kamalapuram	Bellary
330.	i) Elephant's Stable	Kamalapuram	Bellary
	ii) Guards House close to Elephant's Stable		
331.	i) Hazara Ramachandra Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
	ii) Basement of King's Audience Hall		
	iii) Throne Platform		
332.	Jain temple with inscriptions North East of Elephant's Stable	Kamalapuram	Bellary
333.	Gnanagitte Jaina Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
334.	Large Public Bath or Tank	Kamalapuram	Bellary
335.	i) Large Stone Trough,		
	ii) Large Stone Door	Kamalapuram	Bellary
	iii) Stone Aqueduct and Small Underground Shrine Chamber		
336.	Large Underground Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary

1	2	3	4
337.	Lotus Mahal Pavilion	Kamalapuram	Bellary
338.	Mosque in Dannaik's enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
339.	Muhammadan tomb & Dargah on the Road to Hospet from Kamalapuram	Kamalapuram	Bellary
340.	Muhammadan Watch tower in Dannaik's Enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
341.	North Watch Tower in the Zenana Enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
342.	Octagonal Bath	Kamalapuram	Bellary
343.	Octagonal Water Pavilion	Kamalapuram	Bellary
344.	Old Water Supply Scheme	Kamalapuram	Bellary
345.	Pattabhirama Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
346.	Queen's Bath	Kamalapuram	Bellary
347.	Ruined Bulidings of Minor Importance	Kamalapuram	Bellary
348.	Ruined Car Street in Front of Hasara Rama Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
349.	Ruined Tank to Northeast of Pattabhirama Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
350.	Southeast Watch tower in Zenana Enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
351.	Two Pillars and Group of Mortar Wheels Outside Zenana Enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
352.	Two small Siva Temples with inscriptions to the east of Pattabhirama Temple	Kamalapuram	Bellary
353.	(i) Water Pavilion in Zenana Enclosure	Kamalapuram	Bellary
	(ii) Guards House in Zenana Enclosure		
	(iii) Walls and Gateways of the Zenana Enclosure		
	(iv) Ranga Temple		
354.	Water Tower of the city of Vijayanagar	Kamalapuram	Bellary
355.	Krishna Temple	Krishnapuram	Bellary
356.	Linga Temple near Narsimha Statue Badavilinga Temple	Krishnapuram	Bellary
357.	Narasimha Statue	Krishnapuram	Bellary
358.	Parvati and Kartikeya Temples	Sandur	Bellary
359.	Suryanarayana Temple	Magala	Bellary
360.	Kalleswarswamy Temple	Mailara	Bellary
361.	Soolai Well	Malapannana gudi	Bellary
362.	Inscriptions of Ashoka (Rock Edicts)	Nittur	Bellary

1	2	3	4
363.	Narasimha Swami Temple	Rangapuram	Bellary
364.	Saraswathy Temple	Singanathana Halli	Bellary
365.	Gopala Krishnaswami Temple	Thimmalapur	Bellary
366.	Siva's Temple	Thimmalapur	Bellary
367.	Ashokan Inscriptions (Rock Edicts)	Udeogolam	Bellary
368.	Achyutaraya (Triuvengalantha) Temple	Venkatapuram	Bellary
369.	Fort Gateway on the Talarigattu Road	Venkatapuram	Bellary
370.	Inscribed Vishnu Temple near Vitthala Temple	Venkatapuram	Bellary
371.	Jain Temple on the Hillside close to Vishnu Temple	Venkatapuram	Bellary
372.	Mandapa in a Field close to Talarigattu Road	Venkatapuram	Bellary
373.	Raghunatha Swami Temple	Venkatapuram	Bellary
374.	Ruined Tank Adjoining the Soolai Bazaar	Venkatapuram	Bellary
375.	Two Storeyed Mandapa	Venkatapuram	Bellary
376.	Vishnu Temple No.I close to north end of Soolai Bazaar	Venkatapuram	Bellary
377.	Vishnu Temple No.II close to the last	Venkatapuram	Bellary
378.	Vishnu Temple No.III facing South Gateway of Vittala Temple	Venkatapuram	Bellary
379.	(i) Vittala Temple		
	(ii) King's Balance	Venkatapuram	Bellary
	(iii) Old Siva Temple on the North-East side of Vittala Temple		
	(iv) Ruined Gateway with Lofty Pillars to the West of Vittala Temple		
380.	Sri Vijayanarayana Temple	Gundlupet	Chamarajanagar
381.	Sri Arkesvara Temple	Hale Alur	Chamarajanagar
382.	Ramesvara Temple	Narasa- mangala	Chamarajanagar
383.	Gaurisvara Temple	Yelandur	Chamarajanagar
384.	Amristesvara Temple	Amrithapura	Chikmagalur
385.	Viranarayana Temple	Belavadi	Chikmagalur
386.	Vidyasankara Temple	Sringeri	Chikmagalur
387.	Ashokan Inscription	Brahmgiri	Chitradurga

1	2	3	4
388. Pre-Historic Site		Brahmgiri	Chitradurga
389. Pre-Historic Site		Chandravalli	Chitradurga
390. Fortress 8s Temples on the hill		Chitradurga	Chitradurga
391. Inscripton and Jatingi Ramesvara Temple		Ramesvara Hill	Chitradurga
392. Akka Tangi Temple & Ashokan Inscription Emmethamma Gundu		Siddapura	Chitradurga
393. Dolmen Circle		Doddamolathe Coorg (Kodagu)	
394. Fort and Large Masonry Elephants		Mercara	Coorg (Kodagu)
395. Raja's Seat		Mercara	Coorg (Kodagu)
396. Three stone built Jaina Temples standing in a Courtyard with an inscription		Mullur	Coorg (Kodagu)
397. Dolmen Circle		Sulimolthe	Coorg (Kodagu)
398. Kalleswara Swami Temple		Bagali	Davangere
399. Fort		Chennagiri	Davangere
400. Kalleswara Temple		Halavagalu	Davangere
401. Harihareswara Temple		Harihar	Davangere
402. Shahji's Tomb		Hodigere	Davangere
403. Malikarjuna Temple		Kuruvatti	Davangere
404. Bhimesvara Temple		Nilagunda	Davangere
405. Musafirkhana and Honda		Santhebennur	Davangere
406. Hill, Fort and Ruined Palace		Uchchangidurg	Davangere
407. Channakesva Temple		Arakere	Hassan
408. Isvara Temple		Arsikere	Hassan
409. Kesava Temple and Inscriptions		Belur	Hassan
410. Lakshmi Devi Temple		Doddagadda Vall	Hassan
411. Adinatha Basti		Halebid	Hassan
412. Hoysalesvara Temple		Halebid	Hassan
413. Kedaresvara Temple		Halebid	Hassan
414. Parsvanatha Basti		Halebid	Hassan
415. Santhinatha Basti		Halebid	Hassan

1	2	3	4
416.	Kalyani Tank	Hulikere	Hassan
417.	Buchesvara Temple	Koravangala	Hassan
418.	Fort and Dungeons	Manjarabad	Hassan
419.	Nagesvara and Chennakesava Temple	Mosale	Hassan
420.	Lakshminarasimha Temple	Nuggehalli	Hassan
421.	Sadasiva Temple	Nuggehalli	Hassan
422.	Akkana Basti	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
423.	Chandragupta Basti	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
424.	Chavundaraya Basti	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
425.	Gomatesvara Statue	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
426.	Inscriptions	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
427.	Parsvanatha Basti	Sravanabelgola	Hassan
428.	Ramalingesvara Temples and Inscriptions	Avani	Kolar
429.	Haider Ali's Birth Place	Budikote	Kolar
430.	Prehistoric Site	Hunkunda	Kolar
431.	Kolaramma Temple	Kolar	Kolar
432.	Somesvara Temple	Kolar	Kolar
433.	Maqbara (Mausoleum of Haider Ali's Father)	Kolar	Kolar
434.	Bhoganandishwara Temple	Nandi Hills	Kolar
435.	Tipu's Palace	Nandi Hills	Kolar
436.	Ancient Jaina Vestiges	Artipura	Mandya
437.	Mallikarjuna Temple	Basaral	Mandya
438.	Panchlingesvara Temple	Govindanahalli	Mandya
439.	Lakshminarayana Temple	Hosahalalu	Mandya
440.	Panchakuta Basti	Karnbadahalli	Mandya
441.	Lakshminarasihmaswamy Temple	Marehalli	Mandya
442.	Narayanaswamy Temple	Melkote	Mandya
443.	Saumyakeshava Temple	Nagamangala	Mandya
444.	Lakshminarayana Temple	Sindhaghatta	Mandya

1	2	3	4
445.	Ancient Palace site and Remains	Srirangapatna	Mandya
446.	Colonel Bailey's Dungeon	Srirangapatna	Mandya
447.	Daria Daulat Bagh	Srirangapatna	Mandya
448.	Gumbaj containing tomb of Tipu Sultan	Srirangapatna	Mandya
449.	Juma Masjid (Masjid-E-Ala)	Srirangapatna	Mandya
450.	Obelisk Monuments and Fort walls near the Breach	Srirangapatna	Mandya
451.	Spot where Tipu's Body was found	Srirangapatna	Mandya
452.	Sri Kanthirava Statue in Narasimha Temple	Srirangapatna	Mandya
453.	Sri Ranganatha Svami Temple	Srirangapatna	Mandya
454.	Thomas Inman's Dungeon	Srirangapatna	Mandya
455.	Nambi Narayana Temple	Tonnur	Mandya
456.	Sidlu Mallikarjuna Temple	Bettadapur	Mysore
457.	Pre-Historic Site	Kittur	Mysore
458.	Lakshmikanta Temple	Mullur	Mysore
459.	Sri Srikanteshvara Temple	Nanjangud	Mysore
460.	Keshava Temple	Somanathapur	Mysore
461.	Kirtinarayana Temple	Talkad	Mysore
462.	Vaidyeshwara Temple	Talkad	Mysore
463.	Jaina Temple (Shanthinatha Basadi)	Bandalike	Shimoga
464.	Someshvara Temple	Bandalike	Shimoga
465.	Trimurthinarayana Temple	Bandalike	Shimoga
466.	Devaganga Ponds at Basavanabayane	Nagar	Shimoga
467.	Bherundeshvara Temple	Bellgavi	Shimoga
468.	Kedaresvara Temple	Bellgavi	Shimoga
469.	Tripurantesvara Temple	Bellgavi	Shimoga
470.	Somanathaswamy Temple	Bellgavi	Shimoga
471.	Fortress and Renuka Temple	Chandragutti	Shimoga
472.	Basati's and Inscriptions	Humcha	Shimoga
473.	Aghoreshvara Temple	Ikkeri	Shimoga

1	2	3	4
474.	Fort	Kavaledurga	Shimoga
475.	Rameswara Temple	Keladi	Shimoga
476.	Kaitabhesvara Temple	Kubattur	Shimoga
477.	Parshwanatha Basadi	Kubattur	Shimoga
478.	Rameshwara Temple	Kubattur	Shimoga
479.	Rameshwara Temple	Kudli	Shimoga
480.	Temples and Inscriptions	Kuppagadde	Shimoga
481.	Inscribed Pillar	Malavalli	Shimoga
482.	Jaina Basti with Brahmadeva Pillar	Melagi	Shimoga
483.	Mallikarjuna & Ramesvara Temple	Nadkalsi	Shimoga
484.	Palace site Outside the Fort	Nagar	Shimoga
485.	Shivappa Naik's Fort	Nagar	Shimoga
486.	Inscibed Pillar	Talagunda	Shimoga
487.	Pranavesvara Temple	Talagunda	Shimoga
488.	Temples and Inscriptions	Udri	South Kanara
489.	Stambha in Front of the Kotakeri Jaina Basti	Bappanad	South Kanara
490.	Sultan Battery	Bolloor	South Kanara
491.	Mangaladevi Temple	Mangalore	South Kanara
492.	Jamalabad Fort	Nada & Laila	South Kanara
493.	Channigaraya Temple	Aralaguppe	Tumkur
494.	Fort	Madhugiri	Tumkur
495.	Onnakesava Temple	Nagalapura	Tumkur
496.	Juma Masjid	Sira	Tumkur
497.	Malik Rihan Darga	Sira	Tumkur
498.	Kathale Basti consisting of two small ruined stone built Jaina Mandapas, a little Siva Temple containing a linga and a small Oblong Stone-built Temple	Hosal	Udupi
499.	Ananthapadmanabha temple with ancient 'Dalans' in ruins around	Karkal	Tumkur
500.	Chaturmukha Temple	Karkal	Udupi
501.	Jaina statue of Gomateswara	Karkal	Udupi

1	2	3	4
502.	Great Manastambha at Hariyangadi (otherwise called Haliyangadi)	Karkal	Udupi
503.	Inner Courtyard of Chowtar's Palace at Mudabidri	Marpadi	Udupi
504.	Seventeen Jaina tombs at Mudabidri	Prantya	Udupi
505.	Virupaksha Temple and Bazar, Karnataka	Hampi	Bellary
506.	Prehistoric Anthropomorphic Figure	Kumati	Bellary
507.	Kedaresvara temple	Nagalapuram	Tumkur

[Translation]

Promotion of Mithila Paintings

5141. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the plight of the artists of the Mithila form of paintings;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to promote and popularise the said art including providing platform for its artists to showcase their talent and find buyers for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an art gallery in New Delhi specifically for Mithila paintings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Government has taken steps to promote and popularize the said art including providing platform for its artists to showcase their talent and find buyers for them through the attached subordinate offices and autonomous institutions under the Ministry.

(c) The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) organises various exhibitions, workshops, seminars etc. to popularize art and craft forms, including Mithila form of painting. Moreover, Craft Museum,

under the Ministry of Textiles, invites two craft persons working in the area of Mithila art under the Craft Demonstration programme every month.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

MNCs in Edible Oil Production

5142. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed/proposes to allow the multinational companies to set up their business in edible oil production sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per information received from Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry in the extant policy, FDI, upto 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted in manufacture of edible oils, subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions.

Cultural Heritages in Jammu and Kashmir

5143. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of historical/heritage monuments and sites in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether there are reports of several art collections including miniature paintings, sculptures and manuscripts lying in a poor state of preservation in museums and libraries across the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to preserve and conserve the said valuable art collections?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 69 centrally protected monuments/sites, declared as of national importance in Jammu and Kashmir. The details are enclosed as Statement-I. There are 41 monuments declared as State protected in J&K as per the information received from

Department of Archives, Archaeology & Museums, Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) As per the information received from Department of Archives, Archaeology & Museums, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the art collection including miniature painting sculptures and manuscripts housed in SPS Museum, Srinagar and Dogra Art Gallery Jammu are in good condition. Some of the important manuscripts namely *Shahnama* and *Sikandernama* have been conserved by the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is taking utmost care of the monuments/sites and antiquities which are under their jurisdiction and these are in a good state of preservation.

Statement-I

Detailed List of Centrally Protected Monuments under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1	Ancient site of Chakradhar/Semthan	Semthan	Anantnag
2	Mughal Arcade and Spiring at Verinag	Verinag	Anantnag
3	Kartanda (Sun Temple)	Ranbirpura	Anantnag
4	Bumzuva Cave and Temple	Bumzuva	Anantnag
5	Detah Mandir	Bandi	Baramulla
6	Ancient Temple	Buniyar	Baramulla
7	Ancient Temple	Fatehgarh	Baramulla
8	Ancient Stupa (Excavated Remains)	Ushkur	Baramulla
9	Partapswami Temple	Tapparwaripor	Baramulla
10	Sankaragaurisvara Temple	Pattan	Baramulla
11	Sugandhesa Temple	Pattan	Baramulla
12	Ancient Stupa, Chaitya & Monastery	Dever Yakhamanpior/Parihaspiora	Baramulla

1	2	3	4
13	Ancient Site	Sumbal	Baramulla
14	Mosque and other ancient remains on the island	Nular Lake	Baramulla
15	Khanpur Sarai	Khanpur	Budgam
16	Fort at Akhnoor	Akhnoor	Jammu
17	Remains of Ancient sites (Pambaran)	Ambaran	Jammu
18	Ancient Temple (Harihara)	Billawar	Kathua
19	Rock carving of Devi riding a lion	Basohli	Kathua
20	Rock carving of Sitala, Narada, Brahma and Radha Krishna	Basohli	Kathua
21	Vishesvara and other cave Temple	Basohli	Kathua
22	Trilochannanath Temple	Mahadera	Kathua
23	Sculpture at Drass	Drass	Kargil
24	Rock cut sculptures	Mulbag	Kargil
25	Buddhist Monastery	Lamayuru	Leh
26	Buddhist Monastery	Lakir	Leh
27	Buddhist Monasteries	Alchi	Leh
28	Buddhist Gonpa	Phyang	Leh
29	Ancient Palace	Leh	Leh
30	Old Castle (Tsemo Hill)	Leh	Leh
31	Stupa	Tisserru	Leh
32	Ancient Palace & Shrine	Shey	Leh
33	Hamis Gonpa	Hamis	Leh
34	Ancient Gonpa	Thiksey	Leh
35	Shrine of four Lords Gon-Khang (Tsemo Hill)	Leh	Leh
36	Aliabad Sarai	Aliabad	Pulwama
37	Avantiswami Temple	Avantipura	Pulwama
38	Avantisvara Temple	Avantipura	Pulwama
39	Hirpur Sarai	Hirpur	Pulwama
40	Ancient Temple	Kakapora	Pulwama
41	Monolithic Shrine	Khrew	Pulwama

1	2	3	4
42	Remains of Ancient Temple	Khrew	Pulwama
43	Ancient Temple	Loduv	Pulwama
44	Remains of Ancient Stupa	Malangpora	Pulwama
45	Remains of Ancient Temple	Pampur	Pulwama
46	Ancient Siva Temple	Payar	Pulwama
47	Pathar Masjid	Zaina Kadal	Srinagar
48	Ancient Temple	Bohri Kadal	Srinagar
49	Tomb of Zain-ul-Abudin's mother	Zaina Kadal	Srinagar
50	Khan Qah of Shah Handan	Shah Handan	Srinagar
51	Akhund Mulla Shah's Mosque	Kathi Darwaza	Srinagar
52	Gates in the Rampart of the fort (a) Kathi Darwaza (b) Sangen Darwaza	Kathi Darwaza Sangen Darwaza	Srinagar
53	Ancient Temple	Hari Parvat	Srinagar
54	Group of Ancient Temples	Naranag	Srinagar
55	Ancient sites & Remains	Burzahom	Srinagar
56	Ancient Monastery & Stupa	Harwan	Srinagar
57	Group of arched terraces/structural complex	Pari Mahal	Srinagar
58	Shankaracharya Temple	Kothi Bagh/Durganag	Srinagar
59	Ancient Site	Pandrethan	Srinagar
60	Excavated Remains	Pandrethan	Srinagar
61	Pandrethan Temple	Pandrethan	Srinagar
62	Ancient Site, Babour	Thalora	Udhampur
63	Devi Bhagwati Temple, Babour	Thalora	Udhampur
64	Ancient Temple Dera, Babour	Thalora	Udhampur
65	Ancient Temples Kala Dera I and II	Manwal	Udhampur
66	Ancient Temple, Babour	Manwal	Udhampur
67	Group of Temples	Kirmachi	Udhampur
68	Ancient Fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar	Jammu
69	Ancient Palaces attributed to Raja Suceht Singh	Ramnagar	Jammu

Statement-II*Detailed List of State Protected Monuments in Jammu and Kashmir*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/locality
1	2
Jammu Division	
1.	Ancient temple complex at Saki Maidan Poonch
2.	Shahi Mughal Masjid, Nowshera, Raouri
3.	Chairans Devta temple Salal, Udhampur
4.	Temple Samadhi Charai, Udhampur
5.	Buddhist Site at Ghora Gali Gool Gulabgarh
6.	Jalandara Devi Temple Laddan Kotli, Udhampur
7.	Chingus Sarai, Rajouri
8.	Assar Temple at Assar Doda
9.	Bahu Fort, Jammu
10.	Pirmitha Tomb at Pirmitha Jammu
11.	Mast Garh Shahi Masjid at Jammu
12.	Bhim Garh Fort, Reasi, Udhampur
13.	Salal Fort Batal Gale, Udhampur
14.	Fort Complex at Jasrota
15.	Mubarak Mandi Complex, Jammu
16.	Ladden Fort, Chenani
17.	Mansar Haveli Fort, Udhampur
18.	Jaganoo Fort, Udhampur
19.	Royal Bowli Nandni
20.	Rajouri Fort
21.	Jaffer Chak masjid, Jammu
22.	Mohar Garh Fort, Samba
23.	Dehar Garh Fort, Samba
24.	Bupnare Garh Fort, Samba
Kashmir Division	

1	2
25.	Ancient Temple at Narastan Tral
26.	Ruins of ancient temple and spring at Kotheir, Anantnag
27.	Mosque and Tomb of Madin Sahib, Hawal Srinagar
28.	Mamleshwar Temple at Mamal Phalgam
29.	Ruins of Temple at Ferozpur Drung Tangmarg
30.	Hari Parbat Fort, Srinagar
31.	Ancient Buddhist Site situated in compartment No.30 at Hoinar Phalgam
32.	Ancient Temple at village Patarmulla Mansbal, Sonawari
33.	Ruins of Mughal Hamam at Achabal, Anantnag
34.	Chatur Mukha Linga at Sheeri, Baramulla
35.	Ancient temple at Parihaspora Diver Baramulla
36.	Ancient site at Mattan Anantnag
37.	Ancient site at Ashratnar Yarikhah Gurwait, Budgam
38.	Old Ceremonial at Old Sectt. Srinagar
39.	Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim alias (Thagbab Sahib)
40.	Historical tomb at Soura
41.	Hari Parbat Wall (Qalie), Srinagar

Caste Based Census

5144. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted caste based census in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total population of Scheduled Castes in the country, as on date including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam; In pursuance to Government decision, a Socio-

Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is being carried out throughout the country by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in rural and urban areas respectively with technical and logistic support of the office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner in Ministry of Home Affairs.

The SECC field work already been completed in the UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry and in the States of Tripura, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim. It is in progress in another 23 States/UTs, barring the State of Uttar Pradesh, where it is scheduled to start in June 2012. The SECC exercise will give socio-economic profile of each caste including Scheduled Caste.

Besides, the data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is collected at the decennial Population Census, being a Constitutional requirement. As per 2001 Census, the total SC population of the country including that of Punjab is 166,635,700. Data in respect of Census 2011 has been released only provisionally which does not include data on Scheduled Castes.

Extradition of Headly

5145. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for extradition of David Headly as the special trial court has sought his presence in connection with the Mumbai terror attack; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the American Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) The Special Court of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), Patiala House New Delhi has not sought the presence of Pakistani-American David Coleman Headley in the Mumbai terror attack case. However, NIA Special Court has sought the presence of David Coleman Headley in NIA Case No.04/2009 for his prosecution. This case relates to a

criminal conspiracy hatched by David Coleman Headley in 2006 with members of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) and Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami (HuJI) to commit terrorist acts in New Delhi and other places in India.

Nexus Between ISI and Naxals

5146. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of nexus between ISI and naxals being active in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No madam. There is no direct evidence of nexus between ISI and Naxals in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Violations of Ceasefire Agreement

5147. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether violations of ceasefire on the Indo-Pak border has become a common phenomena;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) During the current year 8 (eight) ceasefire violations have been reported along Line of Control in J&K.

(c) All incidents of ceasefire violations are investigated and protests are lodged with Pakistan Military Authorities at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings and meetings between the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMO) of the two countries. The issue of ceasefire violations was taken up with the Pakistan side during the

Foreign Secretary Level talks between India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011 and further raised during the Fifth Round of the India-Pakistan Expert Level Dialogue on Conventional Confidence Building Measures held on Islamabad on December 26, 2011.

Raw Material from Sugar Mills

5148. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the ethanol users including chemical industries are not getting raw materials from the sugar mills as per their requirement on account of extra neutral alcohol being taken away by the alcohol manufacturers at higher prices in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has considered any measures for regulating the quantum of sale of by-products of sugar industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such instance has come to notice of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Molasses Control Order was rescinded on 10th June, 1993. As such, there is no control of the Central Government on sale of molasses. However, State Excise authorities monitor the sale of molasses. Sugarcane Press-mud (Control) Order has also been rescinded on 7th September, 2006. There has been no control on bagasse.

Setting up of National Crop Forecast Centre

5149. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a state-of-the-art National Crop Forecast Centre with the help of the Indian Space Research Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the centre is likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre, New Delhi has been set up as an Attached Office under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and was inaugurated on 23.04.2012. The Centre has been set up to *inter alia* provide satellite imagery based inputs for assessing crop area and yield. These inputs will be used along with econometric & agro-meteorological parameters and ground observations to make crop forecasts in respect of selected crops. The Centre will also use remote sensing techniques to monitor and assess the drought situation in the country.

Research on Earthquake Resistant Buildings

5150. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies/researches pertaining to build earthquake resistant buildings have been made by various research laboratories/institutions;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the basis of these findings;

(d) whether the Government has used anti seismic technology in Government buildings in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The following research laboratories / institutions undertake studies/researches pertaining to build earthquake resistant buildings:

- Department of Earthquake Engineering in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee.
- IITs at Kanpur, Mumbai, Madras.
- Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee.
- Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai.
- Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun.
- National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.
- Geological Survey of Indian (GSI), Kolkata.
- Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(b) This Ministry does not have latest information about the progress by various institutions in this regard.

(c) Findings of R&D work related to Earthquake Resistant Buildings is reflected in various National Building Codes/ Indian Standard Codes brought out by Bureau of Indian Standards. Indian codes, developed by Bureau of India Standards (BIS) however are not mandatory.

'Land' and 'colonisation', being state subjects, mandatory adoption of anti seismic technology in buildings is governed by Town & County Planning Act, Development Control Rules and Building Byelaws of respective states.

However, Ministry of Home Affairs had setup in 2004, an expert Group to prepare model Building Byelaws and Zoning regulations for safety against natural hazard with special emphasis to earthquake hazard. These amendments, *inter-alia*, suggested mandatory use of codes related to earthquake resistant construction for design and construction of buildings. It was advocated that States bring in necessary amendments in their Acts, Rules and Byelaws to make these mandatory.

Subsequently Workshops were organized by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) on the behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs, in States/UTs to disseminate the information contained in the above recommendations.

With the enactment of Disaster Management Act in 2005, National Disaster Management authority headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister was set up by Government to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India. The National

Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued Earthquake Guidelines envisaging State Governments to review and revise the Town & country Planning Act, land use zoning regulations, Building Bye-laws and Development Control Rules.

(d) and (e) Generally the Government buildings are designed and constructed by government agencies like Central Public Works Department/State Public Works Departments etc., It is expected that these agencies follow relevant Indian Standard Codes including Codes related to earthquake resistant construction for design and construction of buildings.

Children in Smuggling of Narcotics

5151. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that poor and orphan children are being used for smuggling of narcotics;

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

(c) whether children used for smuggling of narcotics are also addicted to these drugs; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to protect these children from becoming addicts and being used for smuggling of narcotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No seizure cases have been reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau regarding poor and orphan children being used for smuggling of narcotics.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Legal provisions in the NDPS Act, 1985 provides for:

(i) Imposing higher than the minimum punishment and fine if minors are affected by the offence or the minors are used for the commission of an offence by the drug traffickers.

(ii) The Act also provides for imposing higher than the minimum punishment and fine if offence is committed in an educational institution or social

service facility or in their immediate vicinity of such institution or faculty or in other place to which school children and students resort for educational, sports and social activities.

- (iii) Apart from the legal provisions stated above, National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in Para 55 (a) directs local police to pay special attention to areas surrounding schools and colleges in their efforts to tackle drug peddlers engaged in sale of drugs to school and college children.

Women in Agriculture Sector

5152. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the status of women farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of women farmers, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate programmes for empowerment and upliftment of women farmers and to support them by way of self-help groups;

(d) so, the details thereof alongwith the proposals received from the State Governments for their empowerment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Gender Resource Centre for Women in Agriculture of Department of Agriculture and

Cooperation has got few studies conducted in the area of 'Women in Agriculture'. The important findings of these studies are as under:

- Most important strategy for dissemination of information to women farmers is through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- Use of Agriculture Machinery and Micro Irrigation scheme has reduced the drudgery of women farmers and improved the work efficiency.
- Horticulture schemes have made women more self reliant by creating self-employment.
- Women learn best through exposure visits and demonstrations.
- Land owned by women is utilized for cultivation of food crops thereby ensuring food security for the household.

The State-wise details of female cultivators and agricultural labour is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is not implementing any specific programmes for women farmers. However, as per the directives of Planning Commission, 2007-08 onwards, under all the beneficiary oriented schemes, the states have been directed to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers.

Interventions under different programmes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Department of Rural Development is implementing a programme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP), which was announced in the budget of 2010-11 as a sub - component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.

The organization mobilization of women in agriculture into groups (SHGs/Federations/Women Farmers Organizations) is an important element under MKSP. Ministry of Rural Development provides funding support of 75% (90% for North-East Hill states) to the project submitted by the State Governments/PIAs under MKSP. Balance is contributed by the respective state government or any other Donor agencies, national and International in the form of grants to the Project Implementing Agencies. Since 2010-11, 105 projects have been received.

(e) The proposal/project submitted under MKSP have been appraised comprehensively and 33 out of the 105 project have been sanctioned.

Statement-I

State-wise classification of Female Cultivators and Female Agricultural Labour 2000-01

States/UTs	Female Cultivators (Main and Marginal)	Female Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)
1	2	3
Assam	1096705	431024
West Bengal	998712	2282721
Jharkhand	1484135	1365975
Odisha	899970	2411908
Chhattisgarh	1844654	1828799
Madhya Pradesh	4155130	3882302
Gujarat	1895984	2652007
Daman and Diu	2026	976
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21398	9286
Maharashtra	5132579	5891228
Andhra Pradesh	2657970	7378411
Karnataka	2051016	3606015
Goa	24687	19836

	1	2	3
Lakshdweep		0	0
Kerala		122117	542497
Tamil Nadu		1853550	4381270
Puducherry		1263	30134
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		6524	1126
Jammu and Kashmir		586979	56082
Himachal Pradesh		1120558	38513
Punjab		302198	385721
Chandigarh		454	102
Uttarakhand		885694	69189
Haryana		1162467	561688
Delhi		10591	4549
Rajasthan		6077340	1468387
Uttar Pradesh		4687675	5155312
Bihar		1736356	4687493
Sikkim		61151	8238
Arunanchal Pradesh		142964	8511
Nagaland		277918	14922
Manipur		165423	63702
Mizoram		125835	14008
Tripura		92338	113492
Meghalaya		211992	80806

Statement-II

- (i) Under the National Horticulture Mission, women are being organized into Self Help Groups and input, technological and extension support etc. is being provided to make them self reliant.
- (ii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms' which is being implemented in 604 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs, latest agricultural technologies are imparted to the farmers including women farmers

through exposure visits, demonstration, Kisan melas, mobilization of farmer groups and setting up of Farm Schools. 30% beneficiaries have to be women farmers.

- (iii) Under the Central Sector Scheme "Establishment of Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business" (ACABC), women graduates in agriculture and allied areas are being provided higher credit linked subsidy @44% for setting-up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas.
- (iv) Under the Revised Scheme 'Macro Management for Agriculture' (MMA), at least 33% of the allocation has to be made for small, marginal and women farmers.
- (v) Under the 'National Programme for Organic Farming' (NPOF), 25% seats have been reserved for training of women farmers in organic farming.
- (vi) Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Women living in the watershed area are mobilized into Self Help Groups and User Groups of Women to ensure all the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan.
- (vii) Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton and Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology components like seeds, agricultural inputs are being provided to women farmers who own land, whereas, training is being provided to women farmers including landless women farmers.
- (viii) Under National Food Security Mission, assistance is being provided to women farmers for purchasing equipment.
- (ix) Under the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns, women farmers are provided subsidy @ 33.33% of the capital cost of the project.
- (x) Under the Central Sector Scheme 'Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration' training is being provided to women farmers and gender friendly equipment are also being distributed.
- (xi) Under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in

India", subsidy on total cost of equipments to the tune of 50% is being provided to women organizations for opening mass production units of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, and purchase of laboratory equipments for setting up bio-control laboratories.

Expenditure on Tours

5153. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers are incurring heavy expenditure on domestic and foreign tours even as the country is passing through a critical phase;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated in this regard and the funds actually spent by the Ministers during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Actual expenditure incurred on domestic and foreign tours of Cabinet Ministers and Minister of State in the Financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is less than the fund allocated. However the tour expenses under the head 2013 has been increased from Rs. 46.95 crore at BE 2011-12 stage to Rs. 499.89 crore at RE 2011-12 stage due to payment of dues to Air India for VVIP travels and maintenance of Aircraft etc. The details of the funds are given below:-

Years	Fund allocated	Actual exp. (Rs. in thousands)
2009-10	1607600	815434
2010-11	1025000	561600
2011-12	4998900	6785260

Construction of Roads under BADP

5154. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of roads constructed/being constructed under the Border Area Development

Programme (BADP) especially in Eastern Champaran district, Bihar is not up to the standards;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is the primary responsibility of State Governments. Complaints received regarding shortcomings in execution of schemes are sent to the State Governments for appropriate action at their end. Government of Bihar has intimated that in East Champaran district inspection team constituted by District Administration has found some technical defects in four road construction schemes in Bhelwa Gram Panhayat of Chauradano block, which have been rectified by the concerned agencies.

Subsidy on Meat Exports

1515. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes under implementation for encouraging and promoting meat and poultry industry in the country;

(b) the assistance provided to the States during each of the last two years for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is providing subsidy on exports of meat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries, mfpi extends financial assistance to food processing units including fruit and vegetable processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil

works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

The Ministry under the Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @50% of the total plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry products etc.

(b) The assistance provided to the States during each of the last two years for the purpose, State-wise is as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In addition to the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides Financial Assistance under its following schemes for encouraging and promoting its scheduled products including meat and poultry products:

- i. Schemes for Infrastructure development.
- ii. Schemes for Marketing development.
- iii. Schemes for Quality development.
- iv. Schemes for Transport development.

(d) APEDA does not provide direct export subsidy on export of meat. However, APEDA provides financial assistance to its registered member exporters including meat exporters for export of meat under the following financial assistance schemes:

- i. **Scheme for Infrastructure Development:** Assistance to meat exporters is provided for purchase of reefer trucks for transportation of meat.

- ii. **Scheme for Market Development:** Assistance is provided for publicity and promotion.
- iii. **Scheme for Quality Development:** Assistance is provided for implementing Quality assurance systems such as ISO, HACCP, etc. setting up of Quality Control Lab etc.
- iv. **Transport Assistance Scheme:** to mitigate high transportation cost to West African market, assistance is provided to the meat exporters under the Scheme.

Statement

Disbursement of Grants-in-Aid in Meat and Poultry Sector during last two years

Disbursement of Grant-in-aid

Sl. No.State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Units	Expenditure In, 2011-12	Units	Expenditure In, 2010-11
1. Goa	1	25		
2. Jammu and Kashmir	1	37.55		
3. Kerala			1	10
4. Maharashtra	2	43.45		
5. Punjab			1	7.25
6. Uttar Pradesh			2	50
7. Tamil Nadu			1	25
	4	106	5	92.25

[English]

Production of Chilli

5156. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and demand of chilli in each State/UT during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allow export of chillies to other countries due to the bumper production in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A Statement showing production of chilli in each State/UT during each of the last three years is enclosed. No data is maintained for demand of chillies in the country.

(b) and (c) Chilli is a major item in the export basket of spices. The export of chillies to other countries during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Lakh)
2008-09	1,88,000	108095.00
2009-10	2,04,000	129172.80
2010-11	2,40,000	153554.00
2011-12 (April to Jan)	1,69,500	160408.00

Source: Spices Board, Cochin.

Statement

(in 000' tones)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	773.44	830.99	546.60
Arunachal Pradesh	3.96	3.50	5.50
Assam	10.86	11.73	13.07
Bihar	3.00	3.00	3.00
Chhattisgarh	3.19	4.25	2.76
Gujarat	36.13	42.31	48.05
Haryana	14.50	6.50	10.60
Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.84	0.84
Jammu and Kashmir	0.60	0.60	0.60

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	135.04	138.15	128.81
Kerala	2.04	4.09	3.10
Madhya Pradesh	58.52	90.57	90.57
Maharashtra	45.40	45.40	45.60
Manipur	4.37	6.79	3.90
Meghalaya	1.42	1.39	1.41
Mizoram	24.43	47.85	48.48
Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00
Odisha	63.90	63.90	64.70
Punjab	2.50	17.26	17.70
Rajasthan	22.49	14.25	14.43
Tamil Nadu	32.92	31.23	28.29
Tripura	2.80	3.04	3.74
Uttar Pradesh	12.65	11.45	11.96
West Bengal	94.79	94.79	96.20
Puducherry	0.02	0.02	0.02
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.56	0.57	0.58
All India	1350.73	1475.47	1191.51

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development

Fish Production

5157. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and the actual fish production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of fish production in the country alongwith its ranking in the global market;

(c) the additional incentives provided to fishermen in the country to increase the fish production; and

(d) the funds allocated to the States/UTs during the said period to increase fish production under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of fisheries sector and for setting up of Institutes of Fisheries Training, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No target is fixed for State-wise fish production. The fish production State-wise during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) As per FAO Year Book 2009, the country ranks 2nd in world fish production with 5.43% of the global share.

(c) and (d) Assistance is provided to fishermen through the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes for increasing fish production. No specific fund allocation is made to the States. However, funds are released to the State/UT Governments for development of fisheries under various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes in accordance with their demand and their capacity to utilize the funds. The fund released to the States/UTs for the last four years State-wise is enclosed as Statement-II (a) to (e).

Statement-I

Fish Production during 2008-09 to 2010-11

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1252777	1305864	1368202
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2880	2650	3035

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	206150	218822	227242
4	Bihar	300650	297400	299910
5	Goa	86214	85364	93270
6	Gujarat	765902	771516	774902
7	Haryana	76285	100464	96195
8	Himachal Pradesh	7793	7847	7381
9	Jammu and Kashmir	19270	19300	19700
10	Karnataka	361854	420061	499841
11	Kerala	685992	698857	699873
12	Madhya Pradesh	68466	66119	56451
13	Maharashtra	523101	550362	595249
14	Manipur	18800	19200	20200
15	Meghalaya	3959	4332	4557
16	Mizoram	2891	3246	2901
17	Nagaland	6175	6360	6585
18	Odisha	374822	382548	400765
19	Punjab	86207	122860	97040
20	Rajasthan	24100	26908	23708
21	Sikkim	168	168	180
22	Tamil Nadu	534165	582927	614809
23	Tripura	36000	42285	49231
24	Uttar Pradesh	349274	392926	417479
25	West Bengal	1484000	1517008	1633574
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32492	33159	33921
27	Chandigarh	244	236	242
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	50	50
29	Daman and Diu	14141	15880	16975
30	Delhi	715	715	820
31	Lakshadweep	12592	12372	12372

1	2	3	4	5
32	Puducherry	40300	41949	41949
33	Chhattisgarh	158698	174246	228207
34	Uttaranchal	3163	3488	3818
35	Jharkhand	75800	70500	71886
Total		7616090	7997989	8422520

P = Provisional

Statement-II (a)

Details of funds released under CSS on Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	24.00	93.00	100.0
3.	Assam	75.02	75.00	0.00	75.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	20.00	101.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	77.50	131.25	81.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	25.00	75.00	66.50	60.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	112.50	112.50	153.00
11.	Jharkhand	62.50	50.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	70.00	100.00	150.00	145.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	250.00	210.00	89.00
15.	Maharashtra	20.00	39.35	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	40.00	75.00	75.00	106.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		40.00	100.00	342.00	250.00
19. Nagaland		90.00	200.00	195.50	355.00
20. Odisha		190.00	236.25	130.00	336.73
21. Puducherry		5.00	6.95	0.00	0.00
22. Punjab		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Rajasthan		24.05	0.00	8.60	8.60
24. Sikkim		34.98	0.00	0.00	10.00
25. Tamil Nadu		0.00	178.75	225.00	350.00
26. Tripura		24.00	24.00	37.81	100.00
27. Uttar Pradesh		88.00	150.00	273.15	400.00
28. Uttaranchal		33.45	67.65	24.00	33.80
29. West Bengal		100.00	200.00	200.00	180.00

Statement-II (b)

Details of funds released under CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	95.000	191.000	100.00	0.000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	Goa	105.000	175.630	60.00	217.38
6	Gujarat	326.600	0.000	500.000	1224.30
7	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Karnataka	274.700	622.195	1090.280	1072.27
11	Kerala	700.000	1716.800	1420.78	590.425
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	Maharashtra	203.480	115.523	700.000	0.000
14	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.525
17	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.000
18	Odisha	150.000	300.000	65.210	430.000
19	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22	Tamil Nadu	550.000	650.000	1700.000	1965.000
23	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	West Bengal	1095.220	1575.000	912.735	0.000
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	15.000	64.455
27	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	Daman and Diu	97.500	80.055	6.000	0.000
30	Delhi	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.000
31	Lakshadweep	0.000	6.000	0.000	0.000
32	Puducherry	907.500	200.000	400.00	900.000
33	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36	Cochin Port Trust			0.000	505.000
37	Others	0.000	0.000	841.42	590.541

Statement-II (c)

Details of funds released under CSS on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	140.34	57.12	200.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.62	100.00	100.00	68.72
3	Assam	15.80	0.00	10.00	42.07
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	293.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	3.38	36.19	15.00	59.83
6	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	11.57	6.00	24.00	23.47
8	Gujarat	86.03	0.00	0.00	45.32
9	Haryana	0.00	6.40	0.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.50	6.26	12.15	14.12
11	Jammu and Kashmir	29.58	60.00	125.00	75.00
12	Jharkhand	123.60	248.21	256.33	251.50
13	Karnataka	312.06	93.54	133.86	154.33
14	Kerala	232.21	652.57	526.00	795.07
15	Maharashtra	20.00	20.00	0.00	1.40
16	Madhya Pradesh	33.03	60.93	35.85	229.32
17	Manipur	37.88	25.00	56.44	29.60
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	17.66	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	29.45	11.22	14.69
20	Nagaland	124.50	190.00	104.08	202.24
21	Odisha	89.65	0.00	20.98	253.47
22	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Puducherry	150.00	340.00	299.00	505.13
24	Rajasthan	5.40	27.00	0.00	16.53
25	Sikkim	0.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
26	Tamil Nadu	240.00	737.94	683.43	886.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Tripura	36.00	63.55	74.13	69.41
28	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	150.00	249.25	100.00
29	Uttarakhand	6.45	19.65	7.95	0.00
30	West Bengal	361.20	71.20	299.20	22.40
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.68	0.95	4.15	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
33	Others	6.61	16.51	0.00	0.00

Statement-II (d)

Details of funds released under Central Sector Scheme on Strengthening of Data Base and Geographical Information System for the Fisheries Sector during 2008-99 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.30	27.86	14.50	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	14.68	10.00	20.12
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	5.62	0.00
4	Bihar	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Goa	0.00	5.00	14.68	19.09
6	Gujarat	11.30	0.00	0.00	18.00
7	Haryana	9.20	0.00	0.00	21.10
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	9.05	10.50	12.90
9	Karnataka	7.65	11.50	15.57	13.00
10	Kerala	0.00	11.66	13.81	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00
12	Maharashtra	0.00	19.37	17.63	15.00
13	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Mizoram	9.72	11.80	12.70	16.36
15	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	2.34	0.00	3.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Tripura	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
19	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	9.96	13.88	18.49	16.69
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.26	15.00
24	West Bengal	9.30	92.32	370.55	110.00
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	4.15	0.00
26	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Chhattisgarh	0.00	6.04	9.02	3.00
28	Puducherry	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-II (c)

Details of funds released under Central Sector Scheme on National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1653.22	928.91	986.60	1228.18
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	223.43	612.66	446.89	12.19
4	Assam	14.39	87.14	14.16	426.02
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	36.95	964.91
6	Chhattisgarh	198.82	397.71	133.85	197.81
7	New Delhi	206.93	2.53	196.26	180.00
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.45	776.00
9	Goa	0.00	9.46	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Haryana	10.29	0.00	3.53	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	162.68	20.80	0.00
12	Jharkhand	67.40	172.86	77.92	186.12
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	328.46	32.55	226.12
14	Karnataka	752.40	1174.19	541.62	638.86
15	Kerala	348.88	1585.68	1547.70	2048.06
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.98	266.13	396.15
17	Maharashtra	207.78	362.38	240.98	1826.04
18	Manipur	11.49	388.64	6.61	0.00
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	454.46	52.04	50.22	92.23
21	Nagaland	13.59	185.03	34.05	131.25
22	Odisha	966.05	46.49	215.93	418.53
23	Puducherry	1.05	22.50	39.92	107.42
24	Punjab	40.37	4.47	20.56	19.07
25	Rajasthan	1.38	0.00	112.50	0.41
26	Sikkim	4.94	33.34	113.28	125.09
27	Tamil Nadu	503.43	737.52	205.75	1627.16
28	Tripura	84.33	21.00	4.15	100.74
29	Uttar Pradesh	10.47	77.31	116.30	9.28
30	Uttarakhand	1.60	0.00	0.50	4.13
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.25
32	West Bengal	227.29	518.91	438.63	147.71

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Insurance Schemes

5158. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land covered under the Agricultural Crop Insurance Schemes, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers being benefited from the said schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether all the cultivable land has not been covered under the said schemes, so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) All the cultivable lands have not been covered under the crop insurance schemes, as the area coverage depends on the decision of the States in this regard and the choice of non-loanee farmers.

(e) To improve the coverage of area and better terms to the farmers, a Pilot MNAIS has been approved by Gol for implementation in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.

Besides, continued efforts are made to create awareness about ongoing Crop Insurance Schemes by the implementing agencies in coordination with implementing States. The main activities for campaigning include the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti and organization of workshops / training etc.

Statement

State-wise details of Area covered and farmers insured (benefited) under crop insurance schemes during 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Area Insured (ha.)	Farmers Insured (no.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4179218.78	2834555
2	Andaman and Nicobar	488.78	284
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	29305.97	38205
5	Bihar	2964083.06	2604792
6	Chandigarh	0	0

	1	2	3	4
7	Chhattisgarh		1826651.79	915130
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0	0
9	Daman and Diu		0	0
10	Delhi		0	0
11	Goa		771.6	360
12	Gujarat		2203590.34	1099141
13	Haryana		51214.21	21292
14	Himachal Pradesh		34403.29	48149
15	Jammu and Kashmir		3890.65	2446
16	Jharkhand		349250.46	412164
17	Karnataka		1144450.45	784689
18	Kerala		40441.61	44369
19	Lakshdweep		0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh		7445007.63	3607888
21	Maharashtra		1443559.34	2230414
22	Manipur		477.37	341
23	Meghalaya		1637.33	1748
24	Mizoram		0	0
25	Nagaland		0	0
26	Odisha		1197312.38	1257554
27	Puducherry		3214.89	2777
28	Punjab		0	0
29	Rajasthan		9521182.92	6247668
30	Sikkim		0	0
31	Tamil Nadu		1197728.79	994847
32	Tripura		872.07	1488
33	Uttar Pradesh		3138127.56	2704764
34	Uttarakhand		75454.79	87233
35	West Bengal		687166.23	1289167
	Total		37539502.29	27231465

NB. Zero stands for not implementing.

*[English]***Diesel Subsidy to Fishermen**

5159. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that fishermen of the country including Maharashtra are not getting subsidised High Speed Diesel (HSD) for their fishing vessels;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to remove the Below Poverty Line condition for fishermen;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide subsidised diesel to fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides a rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the tune of 50% of the sales tax exempted by the States with a ceiling of Rs.3 per liter for use of mechanized fishing vessels. This rebate is restricted to (i) vessels of less than 20 meter length, registered before 10th plan, (ii) owned by fishermen belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category and (iii) 500 liters of HSD per boat per active fishing month. The State of Maharashtra has not accessed funds under this scheme during the past three years.

(c) to (e) Restoration of rebate on HSD to all categories has not been supported due to limited availability of funds.

Pricing of Ethanol

5160. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Pricing of Ethanol has submitted its Final Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features and recommendations made in the said Report;

(d) the details of the decision taken by the Government thereon; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Expert Committee, chaired by Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, in its report submitted in March 2011, has recommended a formula for pricing of bio-ethanol which is derived broadly from the price of motor spirit as against adopting the cost-based approach. The formula is based on, among other factors, the price of petrol, tax breaks, energy adjustment price and impact on retail prices of 5% Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP). The formula gives an ex-factory price of ethanol as Rs. 26.67 per liter for the quarter ending December, 2010, and this price is applicable for all supplies of ethanol till the quarter ending March, 2011.

(d) and (e) The report is presently under examination.

*[Translation]***Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

5161. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the deficiencies identified in their functioning;
- and
- (d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken for the effective functioning of KVKs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is reviewed every year by holding of Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings, Annual State and Zonal Workshops, Activity Specific Training-cum-Workshops, site visits by the Officers of Zonal Project Directorates, Directorates of Extension of Agricultural Universities and ICAR Headquarters; Annual National Conference, linkage and convergence meetings/discussions, besides review by Quinquennial Review Team (QRT).

(b) The outcome based on Review of activities undertaken during the last one year includes development and execution of 606 improved and need based annual action plans; compilation of 553 technology inventories, preparation of 39931 technology manuals, books, bulletins and extension literature in print and electronic form; development and organization of 529 programmes for capacity building and technology backstopping; 951 human resource development and knowledge empowerment; and sharing of innovative models and experiences during 128 workshop and conferences. Based on the outcome of last QRT report on KVKs, the ICAR has made provision for additional infrastructure facilities in selected KVKs and upgraded its eight Zonal Coordinating Units to the level of Zonal Project Directorates during the XI Plan.

(c) and (d) Shortage of staff, lesser allocation of funds, overloading of KVKs with many activities without any concomitant increase in resources (both financial and manpower), inadequate amount of allocations to the KVKs under the heads 'Contingencies' and 'Infrastructural facilities', are some of the deficiencies reported. The need for creation of 11 Zones, against the existing 8 Zones, for effective monitoring has also been pointed out in one of the recent reviews.

Allocations are made based on availability of funds, and competing demands and requirements.

Free to Air TV/Paid Channels

5162. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

- (a) the criteria followed by Doordarshan/private cable operators in allocation of channels to the consumers for free to air TV/paid channels;
- (b) whether a cutthroat competition is prevailing amongst the private cable operators in offering free to air TV/paid channels to the consumers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the monitoring mechanism in place to create a level playing field for all the private cable operators; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the consumers are not charged hidden cost while offering these channels for viewing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) Doordarshan is not operating any cable distribution system. Doordarshan's all channels are free-to-air and are being carried by Private Cable Operators and DTH Operators as well.

The tariff payable by cable subscribers to cable operators in non CAS areas has been prescribed, by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Second) Tariff Order, 2004 dated 1.10.2004 as amended from time to time, in the form of ceilings. These prescribed ceilings (excluding taxes) are based on the number of pay channels and Free to Air (FTA) channels being transmitted or retransmitted for different categories of cities, towns and other habitations. Further, a 7% increase has been allowed towards inflation linked hike as per the "Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Second) Tariff (Ninth Amendment) Order, 2008 dated 26.12.2008. The ceilings on charges payable by a subscriber to the cable operator or multi system operator in Non-CAS areas are enclosed here as Statement. As on date, the enclosed ceilings are still in force in the non CAS areas.

The tariff for CAS areas has been prescribed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Third) (CAS Areas) Tariff order, 2006 dated 31.8.2006 as amended from time to time. In CAS areas, the ceiling in respect of maximum retail prices (MRP) payable by a subscriber to multi system operator/cable operator was prescribed five rupees per pay channel per month (exclusive of taxes) and Rs. 77- (excluding taxes) for the Basis Service Tier consisting of a minimum of 30 Free-to-Air (FTA) channels. Further, a 7% increase has been allowed towards inflation linked hike as per the "Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Third) CAS Areas) Tariff (Third Amendment) Order, 2008 dated 26.12.2008 for CAS notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. As on date, the ceiling for CAS notified areas is Rs. 5.35/- (excluding taxes) per pay channel per subscriber per month and Rs. 82/- (excluding taxes) for Basic Service Tier (BST) consisting of a minimum of 30 Free to Air (FTA) channels.

The tariff for Addressable Systems has been prescribed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Forth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order 2010 dated 21.7.2010 as amended from time to time. In all addressable platforms, the retail tariff is under forbearance. For Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems, if a subscriber opts only for FTA channels, then he may choose BST (of minimum of 100 FTA channels) or 100 FTA channels available on the operator's platform. For this the operator can charge a maximum of Rs. 100/-per month. In case, the subscriber opts for one or more pay channels, with or without BST or other FTA channels, the operator can charge a minimum monthly subscription not exceeding Rs. 150/- per month. In DTH platform, in case the service provider is fixing minimum monthly subscription amount, the same cannot exceed Rs. 150/- per month per subscriber.

However, if the total value of the pay channels/ bouquet opted with or without FTA channels, exceeds Rs. 150/-, then actual subscription charges has to be paid.

Statement

Ceiling on charges payable by a subscriber to the cable operator or multi-systemoperator of Non-CAS areas.

Sl. No.	Number of pay channels and Free to Air channels to be transmitted or re-transmitted through the cable television network.	Maximum amount of charges payable by a subscriber per month for first television connection (exclusive of all taxes) for Pay channels and Free to Air channels mentioned under column (2)			
1	2	3			
Pay Channels	Free to Air channels	X class cities and erstwhile A class cities*	Y Class cities excluding erstwhile A class cities*	Z class cities, towns and other habitations	
2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)		
1.	No Pay channel	Minimum 30 Free to Air channels	Not exceeding Rs. 82/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 82/- only	Not exceeding Rs.82/- only
2.	Upto 20 Pay channels	Minimum 30 Free to Air channels	Not exceeding Rs. 171/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 150/- only	Not exceeding Rs.139/- only
3.	More than 20 and upto 30 pay channels	Minimum 30 Free to Air channels	Not exceeding Rs. 214/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 182/- only	Not exceeding Rs.171/- only

2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	
4. More than 30 and upto 45 pay channels	Minimum 30 Free to Air channels	Not exceeding Rs. 251/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 214/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 198/- only
5. More than 45 pay channels	Minimum 30 Free to Air channels	Not exceeding Rs. 278/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 235/- only	Not exceeding Rs. 214/- only

5 *Erstwhile A class cities as per Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) O.M. No. 2(21)/E.II(B)/2004 dated 18.11.2004".

Sowing of Crops

5163. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a significant reduction in the sowing of different crops has been registered in most parts of the country during the last few years;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Depending upon the rainfall situation, weather aberrations, risk factors, profitability of crops, farmers perception, comparative profitability and marketing facilities etc., the State-wise area coverage under different crops in the country during the last few years has been varying. However, as indicated in the table below, the overall area coverage under major crops viz. rice, wheat, pulses, foodgrains and cotton during 2011-12 has been higher than the area under these crops during 2006-07.

(Lakh hectares)

Crop	2006-07	2011-12*	Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in area
1	2	3	4
Rice	438.14	440.74	2.60

	1	2	3	4
Wheat		279.95	298.22	18.27
Coarse Cereals		287.08	266.22	-20.86
Pulses		231.92	262.24	30.32
Foodgrains		1237.08	1267.42	30.34
Oilseeds		265.13	264.83	-0.30
Sugarcane		51.51	50.99	-0.52
Cotton		91.45	121.78	30.33

*3rd advance estimates released on 23.04.2012

(c) To increase production of major crops in the country through area expansion and enhancement in productivity, Government of India has been implementing several crop development schemes/programmers such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems (SUBCAS), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Technology Mission on Cotton etc. During bad monsoon years, the States are also advised to implement contingency Plans to minimize the impact of drought on area coverage and production.

In order to encourage farmers to increase area coverage and production, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of major agricultural crops have also been increased significantly.

[*Translation*]

Popularity of DTH Services

5164. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) the methodology adopted by the Government to assess the popularity of Direct to Home (DTH) services;

(b) whether the need to maintain a record of viewers was not felt in Direct to Home (DTH) system;

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

(d) the extent to which it is beneficial to both consumers, operators and the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) In so far as Doordarshan's DTH service "DD Direct Plus" is concerned, this is free to air and at present does not have Conditional Access System (CAS) to maintain record of viewers. It was started primarily for providing TV coverage to the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters. Doordarshan's DTH platform at present has capacity of transmission of 59 TV channels. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide its order dated 30.7.2008, had asked the private Direct to Home (DTH) operators to submit the quarterly Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) in accordance with the proforma annexed with the order. As a part of this PMR, the operators are required to submit their subscriber base at the end of every quarter, to the Authority. The aggregate registered subscriber base of all the private DTH operators is also published by TRAI on its website on quarterly basis as a part of the report titled "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators".

(d) The data of the subscriber base of all the private DTH operators has an inherent benefit to the operators in terms of better management of businesses and transparency in competitive positioning, to the Government in terms of increased tax revenue and greater transparency in business transactions helping in reducing litigation among service providers and the need for regulatory interventions and better business management ultimately

benefits the consumer in providing them better quality of services at competitive prices.

Accident on Delhi Metro

5165. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel deployed for security on all the lines of Delhi Metro;

(b) whether the number of accidents on metro-routes are increasing day by day due to shortage of security personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide foolproof security on metro- routes and check recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The security of Delhi Metro has been entrusted to the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the Delhi Police. As per the Information received from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC). and CISF, 4869 CISF personnel are deployed for security of all lines of Delhi Metro. DMRC has also reported that there are seven designated police stations for Delhi Metro for looking after law and order, prevention and detection of crime and investigation.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Proposals for Metro Train

5166. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has finalised the action plan for the third phase of Metro Rail;

(b) if so, the lines proposed to be included in the said phase alongwith the status of various works undertaken so far for the purpose;

(c) the number of requests received from public representatives and various State Governments including Delhi to link and connect the various cities and colonies alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government and the State Governments including Delhi Government have allocated their share of funds for the above project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total funds earmarked, released and spent for the purposes so far, line/route-wise?

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

(b) The following lines have been sanctioned by the Government for inclusion in Delhi MRTS Phase-III at present:

- Jahangirpuri - Badli (4.489 km.)
- Central Secretariat - Kashmere Gate (9.37 km.)
- Mukundpur - Yamuna Vihar (55.697 km.)
- Janakpuri West - Kalindi Kunj (33.494 km.)

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that overall 6% physical progress of civil & design works has been achieved for the Phase-III project as on 31.3.2012. Besides this, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on the following additional lines to be included as part of Phase-III have been prepared and submitted by DMRC as per directions of the Government:

- (i) Extension of Mundka line to Bahadurgarh
- (ii) Metro connectivity from Dwarka to Najafgarh
- (iii) Extension of metro line from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar

(c) Representations have been received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana, Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assembly (Delhi) for sanctioning of extension of Delhi Metro to the following areas of Delhi/National capital region:

- i. Metro connection from Dwarka to Najafgarh.
- ii. Metro connection from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar.

- iii. Metro connection from Mukundpur to Shiv Vihar.
- iv. Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar line upto Jahangirpuri.
- v. Extension of Delhi Metro to Bawana and Narela.
- vi. Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh.
- vii. Metro connection from Andheria Mor to Airport.
- viii. Metro connectivity from Nand Nagri to New Ashok Nagar.
- ix. Metro extension upto Ghaziabad New Bus Adda and Loni (Ghaziabad).
- x. Extension of Delhi Metro Rail Line from Lado Sarai to Badarpur and Khanpur to Mool Chand Hospital, Lajpat Nagar.
- xi. Extension of Delhi Metro to Manesar.
- xii. Extension of Delhi Metro from YMCA Chowk to Ballabgarh.

Expansion of metro services is an ongoing process with reference to urbanization. Metro rail projects are considered in Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Governments. However, the consideration of the proposals and their sanction depend upon a number of parameters viz. the project justification, availability of resources and relative prioritization, etc. Government of India supports development of public transport in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) subject to availability of resources.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) The funds allocated and released by the Union Government, National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to DMRC for Phase-III during 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Authority	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds spent by DMRC
Gol	1022.915	1022.915	61.41
GNCTD	1259.70	1259.70	61.41
DDA	300.00	300.00	21.80

The funds are spent by the DMRC for the project as a whole.

*[English]***Modernisation of National Archives**

5167. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient documents under the holdings of the National Archives of India (NAI) are in a poor state of preservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) the extent to which documents/manuscripts under the NAI have been digitalised along with the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to modernise the NAI and improve its functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including providing adequate training to the staff and employing historians and professionals for better maintenance and preservation of documents?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Only the post independence records of permanent nature recently received from various Ministries/Departments etc. need immediate attention for their preservation. National Archives of India (NAI) has employed 45 preservation professionals for preservation of such records.

(c) Approximately 15 lakh pages of documents/manuscripts have been digitized. The expenditure involved for the same is Rs.18 lakh, from the allocated funds of Rs.20 lakh for the financial year 2011-12.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) NAI has modernized its conservation research laboratory with latest equipments for carrying out the preventive and curative conservations of records. Training in the fields of conservation of archival heritage for both professional and sub-professional level are conducted by School of Archival Studies and staff of NAI are also deputed to national and international organizations to update their knowledge under various exchange programmes and

agreements. Many historians and Archivists are engaged by NAI from time to time for preservation and other works. Professor Mushirul Hasan, Director General of Archives, an internationally acclaimed Historian/scholar, heads NAI at present.

Facilities to NGOs through NYKs

5168. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the services and facilities being provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) working for youth through the Nehru Yuva Kendras(NYKs) in the country, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more NYKs in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

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

(d) the details of the financial and other assistance provided to NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) do not provide services and facilities to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

(b) and (c) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is at present functioning in 501 districts of the country. A proposal to open a Kendra of NYKS in 122 districts of the country has recently been approved and are in process of opening. The State-wise details of these Kendras are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of 122 Districts where new Kendras of NYKs are to be opened

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	Name of Districts without NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	5	1. Nawanshahr

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			2. Moga				31. Balrampur
			3. Muktsar				32. Sant Kabir Nagar
			4. Barnala				33. Kushinagar
			5. SAS Nagar				34. Chandauli
2. Uttaranchal	4	6. Rudraprayag					35. Sant Ravidas Nagar
		7. Bageshwar					36. Auraiya
		8. Champawat	7. Bihar	4			37. Sheohar
		9. Udham Singh Nagar					38. Lakhisarai
3. Haryana	3	10. Panchkula					39. Sheikhpur
		11. Fatehabad					40. Arwal
		12. Jhajjar	8. Arunachal Pradesh	10			41. Tawang
4. Delhi	6	13. North					42. West Kameng
		14. North East					43. East Kameng
		15. New Delhi					44. Papum Pare
		16. Central					45. East Siang
		17. South West					46. Upper Siang
		18. East					47. Dibang Valley
5. Rajasthan	2	19. Hanumangarh					48. Changlang
		20. Karauli					49. Tirap
6. Uttar Pradesh	16	21. Jyotiba Phule Nagar					50. Karung Kaise
		22. Baghpat	9. Nagaland	4			51. Dimapur
		23. Gautam Budh Nagar					52. Peren
		24. Hathras					53. Kiphire
		25. Kannauj					54. Longling
		26. Mahoba	10. Manipur	1			55. Imphal East
		27. Chitrakoot	11. Mizoram	5			56. Mamit
		28. Kaushambi					57. Kolasib
		29. Ambedkar Nagar					58. Champhai
		30. Shravasti					59. Serchhip

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			60. Lawngtlai				88. Dantewada
12. Tripura		1	61. Dhalai				89. Korba
13. Meghalaya		2	62. South Garo Hills (Baghmara)				90. Jashpur Nagar
			63. Ri Bhoi				91. Mahasamund
14. West Bengal		1	64. Dakshin Dinajpur	18. Madhya Pradesh	8		92. Jagdalpur
15. Jharkhand		6	65. Kodarma				93. Umaria
			66. Pakaur				94. Neemuch
			67. Jantara				95. Sheopur
			68. Lathar				96. Barwani
			69. Sarai Kela				97. Dindori
			70. Sindega				98. Ashoka Nagar
16. Odisha		14	71. Bargarh				99. Anoop Pur
			72. Jharsuguda				100. Burhanpur
			73. Debagarh	19. Gujarat	6		101. Patan
			74. Bhadrak				102. Porbandar
			75. Jajapur				103. Anand
			76. Angul				104. Dahod
			77. Nayagarh				105. Narmada
			78. Gajapati				106. Navsari
			79. Boudha	20. Maharashtra	4		107. Nandurbar
			80. Sonapur				108. Gondiya
			81. Rayagada				109. Hingoli
			82. Nabarangapur				110. Washim
			83. Malkangiri	21. Karnataka	7		111. Bagalkot
			84. Jagatsinghpur				112. Koppal
17. Chhattisgarh		8	85. Koriya				113. Gadag
			86. Kawardha				114. Haveri
			87. Dhamtari				115. Dakshina Kannada (Devengere)

1	2	3	4
		116. Chamarajanagar	
		117. Udipi	
22. Tamil Nadu	1	118. Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	
23. Assam	4	119. Chirang	
		120. Udalgiri	
		121. Baksha	
		122. Kamrup Metropolis	

Housing Census

5169. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on Data Dissemination on the Houselisting and Housing Census 2011 was organised in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues discussed during the said workshop; and

(c) the objectives of the Houselisting and Housing Census 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) A Data Dissemination Workshop to disseminate results of the Houselisting and Housing Census 2011 was organized by the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India on 22nd March, 2012, at the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India presented the Data Highlights of Housing Data, Availability of amenities and assets to Households at India and State/UT level as per Census 2011. The participants sought information based on the results which RGI clarified to their satisfaction.

(c) The objective of Houselisting and Housing Census is to systematically list out all the structures, houses and households throughout the country, number them and collect data on housing characteristics and

availability of certain amenities and possession of certain assets by the households.

[Translation]

Ration Cards To Illegal Immigrants

5170. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many Bangladeshi immigrants have been illegally issued ration cards in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against the officers found to be involved therein; and

(c) the outcome of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Construction of New Fishing Harbours

5171. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 1455 dated 9.8.2011 and state the present status of the proposals received from State Government of Maharashtra for construction of new fishing harbour at Karanja District, Raigad and at Arnala District, Thane and also the proposal for renovation and modernization of Sasoon Dock, Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): The Ministry of Agriculture had, in March, 2011, accorded approval to the proposals of the Government of Maharashtra for construction of new fishing harbours at Karanja and Arnala as per the details given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the fishing harbour	District	Date of approval	Project cost	Central Government Share	Amount released
1.	Karanja	Raigad	24.03.2011	6802.00	5101.50	400.00
2.	Arnala	Thane	25.03.2011	6156.00	4617.00	300.00

The Government of Maharashtra has commenced the construction of Karanja Fishing Harbour, while tendering process in respect of the fishing harbour project at Arnala has been completed.

The major fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, Mumbai has been developed with 100 percent funding from the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture has so far provided an amount of Rs.1301.51 lakh to the Mumbai Port Trust for development of the fishing harbour. Management, maintenance and operation of the fishing harbour have been entrusted to the Port Trust. The Ministry of Agriculture through the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore has also formulated a report for renovation and modernization of Sassoon Dock Fishing Harbour and advised the Mumbai Port Trust to (i) frame the cost estimate and (ii) set up an institutional system to manage the fishing harbour in a professional manner.

[*Translation*]

Rise in Milk Price

5172. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of milk are likely to be increased as the rate of commission being given to Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) milk sellers has been increased considerably; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to change price of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme at present.

[*English*]

Conversion of Crop Waste into Biochar

5173. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to initiate programmes to educate farmers to turn their crop waste into biochar, as a fertiliser and to boost soil fertility;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. At present the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has no proposal to educate farmers on conversion of crop waste into biochar and its use in agriculture.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) The research on biochar is being carried out by ICAR for its use in agriculture is in preliminary stage.

Charges for Procurement

5174. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidentals of rice procurement have indicated that there are variations in the statutory charges fixed by the States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government/Food Corporation of India (FCI) to rationalise statutory taxes in consultation with the States longwith the success achieved therein;

(d) whether steps have been taken to ensure that demand of procurement incidentals by the State agencies are supported by proper evidence; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Statutory charges on procurement of foodgrains including Rice are levied by the concerned State Governments and, therefore,

vary from State to State. A Statement showing the charges levied by different States on procurement of rice is enclosed.

(c) The Government of India has taken up with State Governments which have higher incidence of taxes on foodgrain procurement such as Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh for rationalizing such taxes from time to time. Positive response from these States is awaited.

(d) and (e) The claims of the State Governments for procurement incidentals are finalised after detailed examination on the basis of the audited accounts of State procurement agencies and other supporting documents in consultation with the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments concerned. Only the expenditure supported by the documents and reflected in the audited accounts is finally allowed to the States.

Statement

Taxes in different States on procurement of Rice in KMS 2011-12

(In per cent of MSP)

State/UT	Purchase/Sales Tax/Trade Tax/VAT	Market Fee	Arththia Commission/Dami	Other Charges	Total Taxes
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	1.0	-	5.0 (R D Cess)	10.00
Bihar	4.0	-	-	-	4.0
Chhattisgarh	5.0	2.0	-	0.2 (Nirashrit Shulk)	7.2
Gujarat	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Haryana	5.0	2.0	2.5	2.0 (R D Cess)	11.5
Jharkhand	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Karnataka	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	-	2.0	-	0.2 (Nirashrit Shulk)	2.2
Maharashtra	-	1.05	-	Mapari Charges (Re.0.40)	1.00
Odisha	4.0	2.0	-	-	6.0
Punjab	5.0	2.0	2.5	5.0 (R D Cess + ID Fee)#	14.5
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
Uttrakhand	4.0	2.5	-	-	6.5
West Bengal	-	0.5	-	-	0.5

#Punjab Government notified ID Fee @ 3% from RMS 2009-10, but Government of India is allowing only 2% at present on account of the matter being subjudice. VAT is being allowed at 4% of MSP to Punjab.

Consumption and Production of Pulses

5175. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has indicated a consistently increasing gap between the consumption and production of pulses in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to fill the gap;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Pulses Production Report 2008 of ASSOCHAM has mentioned that there has been declining per capita availability and consumption of pulses because of its stagnant production. Pulse production has increased in the last two years with production at 14.66 million tonnes in 2009-10 and 18.24 million tonnes in 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several fiscal and administrative measures for enhancing availability of pulses which include *inter-alia* the following:

1. Government has been actively promoting the production of pulses through various crop development schemes such as National Food Security Mission on Pulses, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize (ISOPOM), Macro-Management of Agriculture (MMA), and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses villages in Rainfed areas under RKVY in major pulses growing States in the country.
2. Customs duty on import of pulses has been reduced to zero w.e.f. June 8, 2006;
3. Export of pulses has been banned since June 27, 2006, except the export of kabuli chana, and 10,000 tonnes of organic pulses and lentils;

4. Stock limit on pulses have been imposed since August 29, 2006;

5. Futures trade in urad and tur have been banned since January 23, 2007;

6. A subsidy scheme for imported pulses was operationalized during December, 2006 to March, 2011 whereby 5 designated public sector agencies undertook import of pulses and supplied it in the domestic market for which the Government reimbursed losses upto 15% of the landed cost;

7. Another subsidy scheme for pulses has been operationalized since November, 2008 for supply of imported pulses to the State Government/UTs with a subsidy of Rs.10/- per kg. for distribution under the PDS @ 1 kg. per family per month.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Repairing of Fencing

5176. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the barbed wire fencing have been damaged at some places in the border areas;

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

(c) whether the repair work has been started; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Whenever damage to the barbed wire fencing along border areas is reported, Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Border Security Force (BSF), who are entrusted with the work of maintenance/repairs, take up the repair works.

[*English*]

Deployment in Naxal Areas

5177. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal regarding deployment of additional para-military force for naxal affected areas in Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the families of the deceased para-military personnel killed during the operations against naxalism in the State had received the compensation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India keeps the situation in all the Left Wing Extremism affected States, including Jharkhand, under constant review and as per the requirement projected by the affected States and the availability of force, the Central Armed Police Force Battalions are inducted in these States to assist state police forces in anti-naxal operations. At present, 16 battalions of CAPFs have been deployed in Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) An ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Force killed in action. Besides, the Central Government, under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3 lakhs to the family of security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. The State Governments also have their own policies for payment of ex-gratia to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

Online Trading in Banned Drugs

5178. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of online pharmacies trading in banned drugs of psychotropic substances within and across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formed an expert panel under the Narcotics Control Bureau to suggest measures to check the ongoing illegal trade;

(d) if so, whether the panel has given its recommendation to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) Only two illicit internet/online pharmacies have been detected on 31.09.2009 and 21.09.2011 respectively by the Narcotics Control Bureau in the last three years.

(c) to (f) The internal committee of Narcotics Control Bureau has recommended that a Committee involving the following stakeholders for establishing control mechanisms with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of controlled substances be formed at the Government level:

- Internet service providers
- Providers of financial services (e.g. banking, credit card and electronic payment services)
- Pharmaceutical associations
- Ministry of Health
- Law enforcement agencies (Police and Customs) and postal services.
- Commercial entities providing access to the internet such as internet cafes and wireless local area network providers.
- Office of the Drug Controller.

[Translation]

Activities under NYKs

5179. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) the details of the works and activities initiated by the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in various parts of the

country including Bihar and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the allocated funds have been appropriately utilised by these Kendras during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As on date, 501 Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) are functioning in different districts and States including 34 Kendras in the State of Bihar given and 23 Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the details in the enclosed Statement-I. These Kendras established in the States undertake multifarious activities through a huge network of Youth Clubs/Manila Mandals and volunteers who work at the grassroots level. The programmes and activities of NYKs during the 11th Plan period include National Programme for Youth and Adolescents Development, Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project, Publicity of message of Development and Peace in Manipur for awareness among youth about different development schemes of the Government and Entrepreneurship activities and to sensitize youth about the critical linkages between development and peace, Capacity Building of Youth Club members, Youth Leadership and Development Programme, Skill Upgradation Training Programme for

Women, Work Camps, Sports Promotion Activities at grassroots level, provision of Sports Material for Youth Clubs, Awareness campaigns for control of HIV/AIDS through exhibitions, interactions, sharing knowledge and information, Inter School Sports Competitions under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan(PYKKA) for promotion of sports and games at school level and to harness available and potential sporting talent.

NYKS is also implementing projects of other Ministries / Departments like prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism in Punjab and Manipur, Impact Assessment of - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 10 States; Tribal Youth Exchange Programme; Jammu and Kashmir Youth Exchange Programme; Voter Awareness Programme through Election Commission; Adolescents Development and Empowerment; Nirmal Bihar Total sanitation Awareness Campaign for creating sanitation awareness and building strategy for total sanitation in 250 villages of 5 blocks in each of the 9 districts of Bihar.

(b) to (d) The State-wise details of funds allocated/ released during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Each Kendra is granted funds to the tune of about Rs.5-7 lakh annually for conduct of programmes/activities based on the number of blocks in the district. The funds allocated/released to the Kendras during the 11th Plan period have been fully utilized for the purpose for which they were granted and the targets met.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of NYKs State-wise and location-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (N C Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia.	23
3.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jami, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah)	34
4.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot	19
5.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat	16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
8.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural, Bangalore) (Urban)	20
9.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitta, Trivandrum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
10	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandsoor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha	40
11	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane,	30

1	2	3	4
		Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli	
12	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati-II	09
13	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin)	05
14	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek	07
15	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara	16
16	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran	15
17	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dholpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa	30
18	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
19	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamraj (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur	29
20	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura)	03
21	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijjnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi,	55

1	2	3	4
		Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar nagar, Partap garh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi	
22	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), Tamluk Midnapore-II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia)	22
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu)	04
24	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
25	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
26	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi	3
27	Goa	North Goa, Panji, South Goa (Margaon)	3
28	Lakshdweep	Kavarati	1
29	Puducherry	Karaikal, Puducherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
30	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutuiपुरi (Saiha)	3
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
32	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja	8
33	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	16
34	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwa, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi	9
35	Daman and Diu	Daman	2
	Total	NYKs	501

Statement-II*Details of NYKs, State-wise and Location-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Proposed allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	153	145	132	124	178	173	130
2	Andhra Pradesh	715	727	836	795	844	793	497
3	Arunachal Pradesh	155	187	141	141	152	139	302
4	Assam	731	691	691	692	806	759	583
5	Bihar	1,119	1,111	1,189	1,154	1,274	1,209	820
6	Chandigarh	60	50	39	35	33	29	22
7	Chhattisgarh	268	254	311	312	315	295	345
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	27	25	22	33	29	22
9	Daman and Diu	48	44	48	42	62	57	43
10	Delhi	94	99	96	86	104	91	194
11	Goa	62	58	53	52	64	60	43
12	Gujarat	588	555	580	521	645	601	540
13	Haryana	492	489	498	457	538	500	410
14	Himachal Pradesh	371	401	390	335	400	371	259
15	Jammu and Kashmir	413	545	479	418	490	456	302
16	Jharkhand	519	482	531	502	582	546	475
17	Karnataka	560	560	617	560	678	630	583
18	Kerala	416	403	469	423	492	458	302
19	Lakshadweep	30	29	25	24	30	29	22
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,172	1,131	1,162	1,138	1,337	1,255	1,036
21	Maharashtra	944	922	1,007	998	1,038	966	734
22	Manipur	280	278	259	258	302	279	216
23	Meghalaya	161	189	153	151	170	156	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Mizoram	103	99	102	102	107	97	173
25	Nagaland	255	249	209	209	238	223	237
26	Odisha	508	498	539	534	608	570	648
27	Puducherry	87	85	89	83	125	118	86
28	Punjab	451	435	524	477	534	503	432
29	Rajasthan	894	876	943	842	1,011	939	691
30	Sikkim	141	121	128	129	134	124	86
31	Tamil Nadu	902	885	977	927	1,049	987	669
32	Tripura	117	107	108	108	1 10	100	56
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,731	1,763	1,834	1,862	1,982	1,865	1,533
34	Uttarakhand	280	280	283	293	304	284	281
35	West Bengal	766	756	817	812	870	814	497
Total		15,616	15,533	16,285	15,617	17,638	16,506	13,450

Bio-Technology Companies

5180. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of agricultural bio-technology companies and pharma-bio-tech companies in the country which are conducting commercial research on agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): There are 64 agri-based companies and 97 pharma based companies involved in bio-tech commercial research on agriculture in the country, based on the registration for bio-safety.

Security Agreement with Bangladesh

5181. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA: .
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists and insurgents still continue to operate from Bangladesh, and Bhutan despite the Government's efforts to contain them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of security related agreement signed between India and Bangladesh during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether cross border criminal activities including illegal trade in arms and explosives, counterfeit currency, trafficking in narcotics and women and children have increased during the recent past;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) As per report, Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) active in the North Eastern India have been using Bangladesh territory for shelter, training, networking for subversive activities in India. In the Directors General

Level Border Coordination conference of Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) held at New Delhi from 15th- 20th March 2012, BSF handed over a list of 51 camps of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly based in Bangladesh to BGB for taking action against them. Government has also taken up the security related issues including IIGs camps in Bangladesh at various levels including Home Minister Level Talks between Indian and Bangladesh regularly. The Government of Bangladesh at the highest level has assured that their territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India. There is no specific report to suggest IIGs camps in Bhutan. However, Shashtra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed effectively for guarding of Indo Bhutan Border. Bilateral talks Between India and Bhutan on security and border management issues are being held periodically.

In January 2010, Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), Transfer of Sentenced Persons (TSP) and Agreement on Combating Organized Crime, Illegal Drug Trafficking were signed and operationalized between the two countries. Both countries have also agreed that Extradition Treaty, under consideration by both the Governments, may be finalized at an early date. Signing of Agreements between the two Countries have helped in containing cross border terrorism and other organized crimes and also repatriation of Bangladeshi nationals who are in Indian Jails. Effective domination of the India-Bangladesh border by the security forces, erection of fencing and installation of flood lights along Indo-Bangladesh border has also helped in controlling cross border terrorism, smuggling of arms, fake currency notes, drugs and other illegal cross border activities.

As far as human trafficking is concerned, second meeting of the Task Force of India and Bangladesh on Human Trafficking was held on 9-10th April, 2012 at Kolkata. Both sides reviewed the progress on decision taken in the First Task Force meeting held in October, 2010 in New Delhi and expressed their satisfaction at the pace of bilateral cooperation in addressing the issue of human trafficking. The two sides held comprehensive discussions and deliberations on prevention, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of the victims of human trafficking.

Funds for Modernisation of Police

5182. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces is very low vis-a-vis the previous years; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government for providing adequate funds for modernisation of police to Maharashtra and Gujarat in view of their strategic location on the western coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of Central funds released to Maharashtra and Gujarat under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	
	Maharashtra	Gujarat
2009-10	72.48	52.18
2010-11	42.26	55.27
2011-12	64.72	33.23

The Central assistance to States, including Maharashtra and Gujarat, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, *inter-alia*, demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance.

Urbanisation

5183. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present criterion for identification of urban areas;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the said criterion in view of the increase in population and spread of urbanization to new areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating setting up of Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Areas Committees in such areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to improve infrastructure in the urban areas and streamline migration during the XIIth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The definition of an urban area in Census of India 2011 is as follows:

- i) All places with a Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc.
- ii) All other places that satisfy the following criteria:
 - A minimum population of 5000;
 - At least 75% of male working population should be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and
 - A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile)

The State Government is responsible for notifying an area as urban.

(b) Ministry of Urban Development has not proposed any such review.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) Setting up of Municipal Corporations etc. is not in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

(f) XIIth Five Year Plan is not finalised.

[English]

Incentives for FM Radio Operations

5184. DR. N. SIVA PRASAD:
SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH RAMA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government provides any incentive for operating FM Radio services across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present policy of the FM Radio services, both in the private and public sectors to cover the cities across the country;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made so far for the coverage of FM radio services, State-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the time by which Bhavanagar FM radio station in Gujarat is likely to be functional/commence operations and the modernisation work of Sambalpur FM radio station in Odisha will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011, has approved the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III)'. For promotion of private FM radio, policy proposes to enhance FDI+FII from 20% to 26%, news bulletins of All India Radio (AIR) in an unaltered form has been permitted, networking of channels within a broadcaster's channel has been allowed and multiple channels in a city has also been permitted. Policy also proposes special incentives for North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories.

Salient features of the approved policy for Phase-III as against Phase-II are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Private Sector:

Presently, 245 FM channels are operational under existing Phase-II Policy guidelines on expansion of FM

radio broadcasting services through private agencies. Further, as per approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies in Phase-III, Government proposes to extend FM radio service to about 227 new cities, in addition to the present 86 cities, with a total of 839 new private FM radio channels in 294 cities. Phase-III policy will result in coverage of all cities with a population of one lakh and above except private FM radio channels in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Island territories, which are having a population of less than 1 lakh.

Public Sector:

Presently, All India Radio (AIR) FM services is provided from 218 places across the country and the coverage in FM mode is by 41.43% of population of the country. For covering the entire country by FM channels, huge funds are required. Therefore, FM expansion in the

country is being taken up in the phased manner depending upon availability of funds, and inter-se priority.

(d) Private Sector:

As per time schedule for implementation of Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting through private agencies, (Phase-III), ascending e-auction process is to be initiated for issuing permissions for FM radio channels in batches over a period of 3 years with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. State-wise and location/city - wise list of private channels of Phase II and Phase III are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

Public Sector:

As regards AIR, during the 11th Plan, the target for setting up of 311 new FM Transmitters of various capacities in the country was made and their current status is as below:

Sl. No.	11th Plan Scheme	No. of New FM Transmitters approved	Transmitters installed till March'2012	Transmitters in Progress	Pending due to non-allotment of Site from State Govts.
1.	Continuing Scheme	173	126	41	6
2.	New Scheme	138	3	135 (Transmitters, ordered for 115 places)	-

The state-wise and location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

(e) Private Sector:

As per the Policy Guidelines for expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III), 4 private FM radio channels are proposed in Bhavanagar (Gujarat). As per the policy, all the channels in Phase-III in the country, including those of Bhavanagar would be auctioned through ascending e-auction process in batches over a period of 3 years, with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

Public Sector:

The 100 watt FM (relay) at Bhavanagar in Gujarat is likely to be made functional by August 2012 and the 5 Kw FM Transmitter at Sambalpur in Odisha is likely to be

completed by 2013.

Statement-I

Salient features of the approved policy for Phase-III as against Phase-II are:

- (i) Radio operators have been permitted carriage of news bulletins of All India Radio only in an unaltered form.
- (ii) Broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like information pertaining to sporting events, traffic and weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counseling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as

provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.

- (iii) Private operators have been allowed to own more than one channel but not more than 40% of the total channels in a city subject to a minimum of three different operators in the city.
- (iv) License fee will be determined as 4% of Gross Revenue (GR) or 2.5% of bid price whichever is higher.
- (v) FDI+FII limit in a private FM radio broadcasting company has been increased from 20% to 26%.
- (vi) Networking of channels will be permissible within a private FM broadcaster's own network across the country instead of in 'C' and 'D' category cities only of a region allowed at present.
- (vii) A choice is proposed to be given to the private FM broadcasters to choose any agency other than BECIL for construction of Common Transmission Infrastructure (CTI) within a period of 3 months of issuance of Letter of Intent (LOI) failing which BECIL will automatically become the system integrator and set up co-location facilities and CTI.
- (viii) A license period of 15 years has been specified for licenses proposed to be granted under FM Phase-III policy.
- (ix) Special Incentives for North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Island territories:
- Private FM Radio broadcasters in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Island territories will be required to pay half the rate of annual license fee for an initial period of three years from the date from which the annual license fee becomes payable and the permission period of fifteen (15) years begins.
 - The revised fee structure has also been made applicable for a period of three years, from the date of issuance of Guidelines, to the existing operators in these States to enable them to effectively compete with the new operators.

- Apart from the fee relaxation, it is further proposed that Prasar Bharati infrastructure would be made available at half the lease rentals for similar category cities in such areas.
- The limit on the ownership of Channels, at the national level, allocated to an entity has been retained at 15%. However channels allotted in Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories will be allowed over and above the 15% national limit to incentivise the bidding for channels in such areas.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Operational Channels of Phase-II
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
2		Rajahmundry	1
3		Tirupati	2
4		Vijaywada	2
5		Vishakapatnam	4
6		Warangal	1
		Total	14
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		Total	1
8	Assam	Guwahati	4
		Total	4
9		Muzaffarpur	1
10	Bihar	Patna	1
		Total	2
11		Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh
		Total	2
12	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13		Raipur	4	33	Kerala	Kozikode	2
		Total	5	34		Thiruvananthapuram	4
14	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8	35		Thrissur	4
		Total	8			Total	17
15	Goa	Panaji	3	36	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Total	3	37		Gwalior	4
16		Ahmedabad	5	38		Indore	4
17	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	39		Jabalpur	4
18		Surat	4			Total	16
19		Vadodara	4	40	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
		Total	16	41		Akola	1
20	Haryana	Hissar	3	42		Aurangabad	2
21		Karnal	2	43		Dhule	1
		Total	5	44		Jalgaon	2
22	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3	45		Kolhapur	2
		Total	3	46		Mumbai	7
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	47		Nagpur	4
24		Sri-Nagar	1	48		Nanded	1
		Total	2	49		Nasik	2
25	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	50		Pune	4
26		Ranchi	4	51		Sangli	2
		Total	7	52		Sholapur	2
27	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7			Total	32
28		Gulberga	1	53	Meghalaya	Shilong	2
29		Mangalore	3			Total	2
30		Mysore	2	54	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttak	3
		Total	13	55		Rourkela	2
31	Kerala	Cochin	3			Total	5
32		Kannur	4	56	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Total	3	80		Kanpur	3
57	Punjab	Amritsar	3	81		Lucknow	3
58		Jalandhar	4	82		Varanasi	3
59		Patiala	3			Total	18
		Total	10	83	West Bengal	Asansol	2
60	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	84		Kolkata	9
61		Bikaner	1	85		Siliguri	4
62		Jaipur	5			Total	15
63		Jodhpur	3			Grand Total	245
64		Kota	3			Statement-III	
65		Udaipur	3				
		Total	17	Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Channels available for Phase III
66	Sikkim	Gangtok	3				
		Total	3				
67	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8	1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	3
68		Coimbatore	4	2		Adoni	3
69		Madurai	3	3		Alwal	3
70		Tiruchi	2	4		Anantpur	3
71		Tirunelveli	2	5		Bheemavaram	3
72		Tuticorin	2	6		Chirala	3
		Total	21	7		Chittoor	3
73	Tripura	Agartala	1	8		Cuddapah	3
		Total	1	9		Dharamavaram	3
74	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	10		Eluru	3
75		Aligarh	1	11		Guntakal	3
76		Allahabad	2	12		Hindupur	3
77		Bareilly	2	13		Hyderabad	4
78		Gorakhpur	1				
79		Jhansi	1				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
14		Kakinada	4	40		Silchar	3
15		Karimnagar	3	41		Tinsukia	3
16		Khammam	3			Total	15
17		Kothagudem	3	42	Bihar	Arrah	3
18		Kurnool	4	43		Begusarai	3
19		Machillpatnam	3	44		Bettiah	3
20		Madanapalle	3	45		Bhagalpur	4
21		Mahbubnagar	3	46		Bihar Shareef	3
22		Mancherial	3	47		Chapra	3
23		Nalgonda	3	48		Darbhanga	3
24		Nandyal	3	49		Gaya	4
25		Nellore	4	50		Motihari	3
26		Nizamabad	3	51		Munger	3
27		Ongole	3	52		Muzzaffarpur	3
28		Proddatur	3	53		Patna	3
29		Rajamundry	3	54		Purnia	3
30		Ramagundan	3	55		Saharsa	3
31		Tirupati	2	56		Sasaram	3
32		Vijayawada	2	57		Siwan	3
33		Vizianagaram	3			Total	50
34		Warangal	3	58	Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
		Total	104			Total	2
35	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	3	59	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
		Total	3	60		Durg-Bhillainagar	3
36	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2	61		Jagdalpur	3
		Total	2	62		Korba	3
37	Assam	Dibrugarh	3	63		Rajgarh	3
38		Jorhat	3			Total	15
39		Nagaon (Nowgang)	3	64	Daman and Diu	Daman	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Total	3	91		Panipat	3
65	Delhi	Delhi	1	92		Rewari	3
		Total	1	93		Rohtak	3
66	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	94		Sirsa	3
67		Bharuch	3	95		Thanesar	3
68		Bhavnagar	4			Total	32
69		Botad	3	96	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
70		Dohad	3	97		Jammu	3
71		Godhra	3			Total	6
72		Jamnagar	4	98	Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
73		Jetpur Navagadh	3	99		Deoghar	3
74		Junagadh	3	100		Dhanbad	4
75		Mahesana	3	101		Giridih	3
76		Palanpur	3	102		Hazaribag	3
77		Patan	3	103		Jamshedpur	1
78		Porbandar	3			Total	17
79		Rajkot	4	104	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
80		Surat	2	105		Belgaum	4
81		Surendranagar Dudhrej	3	106		Bellary	4
82		Veraval	3	107		Bidar	3
83		Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3	108		Bijapur	3
		Total	51	109		Chikmagalur	3
84	Haryana	Ambala	3	110		Chitradurga	3
85		Bhadurgarh	3	111		Devengeri	4
86		Bhiwani	3	112		Gadag Betigeri	3
87		Hissar	1	113		Gulbarga	3
88		Jind	3	114		Hassan	3
89		Kaithai	3	115		Hospet	3
90		Karnal	1	116		Hubli-Dharwad	4

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
117		Kolar	3	143		Sagar	4
118		Mangalor	1	144		Satna	3
119		Mysore	2	145		Shivpuri	3
120		Raichur	3	146		Singrauli	3
121		Shimoga	3	147		Ujjain	4
122		Tumkur	3	148		Vidisha	3
123		Udupi	3			Total	59
		Total	59	149	Maharashtra	Akola	3
124	Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4	150		Jalgaon	2
125		Cochin	1	151		Mumbai	2
126		Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3	152		Nagpur	2
127		Kozhikod	2	153		Nanded	3
128		Palakkad	3	154		Achalpur	3
		Total	13	155		Ahmednagar	2
129	Lakshadweep	Kavaralli	3	156		Amravati	4
		Total	3	157		Aurangabad	2
130	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3	158		Barshi	3
131		Chhattarpur	3	159		Dhule	3
132		Chhindwara	3	160		Gondiya	3
133		Damoh	3	161		Kolhapur	2
134		Guna	3	162		Latur	3
135		Itarsi	3	163		Malegaon	4
136		Khandwa	3	164		Nasik	2
137		Khargone	3	165		Pune	2
138		Mandsaur	3	166		Sangli	2
139		Murwara (Katni)	3	167		Sholapur	2
140		Neemuch	3	168		Wardha	3
141		Ratlam	3	169		Yavatmal	3
142		Rewa	3			Total	55

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
170	Manipur	Imphal	3	192		Alwar	3
		Total	3	193		Beawar	3
171	Meghalaya	Shilong	1	194		Bharatpur	3
		Total	1	195		Bhilwara	3
172	Mizoram	Aizwal	2	196		Bikaner	3
		Total	2	197		Churu	3
173	Nagaland	Dimapur	3	198		Ganganagar	3
174		Kohima	3	199		Hanumangarh	3
		Total	6	200		Jaipur	1
175	Odisha	Baleshwar	3	201		Jodhpur	1
176		Baripada	3	202		Jhunjhunun	3
177		Bhubaneswar	1	203		Kota	1
178		Brahmapur	3	204		Pali	3
179		Puri	3	205		Sawai Madhopur	3
180		Rourkela	2	206		Sikar	3
181		Sambalpur	3	207		Tonk	3
		Total	18	208		Udaipur	1
182	Puducherry	Puducherry	1			Total	45
		Total	1	209	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
183	Punjab	Abohar	3	210		Coonoor	3
184		Amristar	1	211		Dindigul	3
185		Bhatinda	3	212		Erode	4
186		Hoshiarpur	3	213		Karaikkudi	3
187		Ludhiana	4	214		Karur	3
188		Moga	3	215		Madurai	1
189		Pathankot	3	216		Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
190		Patiala	1	217		Neyveli	3
		Total	21	218		Pudukkottai	3
191	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	219		Rajapalayam	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
220		Salem	4	247		Gorakhpur	3
221		Thanjavur	3	248		Hardoi	3
222		Tiruchy	2	249		Jaunpur	3
223		Tirunelveli	2	250		Jhansi	3
224		Tiruvannamalai	3	251		Kanpur	3
225		Tuticorin	2	252		Lakhimpur	3
226		Vaniyambadi	3	253		Lalitpur	3
227		Vellore	4	254		Lucknow	3
228	Tripura	Agartala	2	255		Mainpuri	3
		Total	2	256		Mathura	3
229	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	257		Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
230		Aligarh	3	258		Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	3
231		Allahabad	2	259		Moradabad	4
232		Azamgarh	3	260		Muzaffarnagar	4
233		Bahraich	3	261		Orai	3
234		Ballia	3	262		Rae Bareilly	3
235		Banda	3	263		Saharanpur	4
236		Bareilly	2	264		Shahjahanpur	4
237		Basti	3	265		Sitapur	3
238		Budaun	3	266		Sultanpur	3
239		Deoria	3	267		Varanasi	1
240		Etah	3			Total	116
241		Etawah	3	268	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
242		Faizabad/Ayodhya	3	269		Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3
243		Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	3	270		Haridwar	3
244		Fatehpur	3			Total	10
245		Ghazipur	3	271	West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
246		Gonda	3				

1	2	3	4	<i>Cities in Border Areas of J&K and NE States</i>		
272		Asansol	2	1.	Jammu and Kashmir Kargil	3
273		Baharampur	3	2	Jammu and Kashmir Leh	3
274		Balurghat	3	3	Jammu and Kashmir Katua	3
275		Bangaon	3	4	Jammu and Kashmir Poonch	3
276		Bankura	3	5	Jammu and Kashmir Bhaderwah	3
277		Bardhaman	3	6	Assam Dubhari	3
278		Darjiling	3	7	Assam Haflong	3
279		English Bazar (Maldah)	3	8	Meghalaya Jowai	3
280		Kharagpur	3	9	Mizoram Lung-iei	3
281		Krishnanagar	3	10	Nagaland Mokukchung	3
282		Purulia	3	11	Tripura Belonia	3
283		Raoganj	3			
		Total	38		Total	33
		Total	806		Grand Total	839

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
2.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5 kW FM	Completed
3.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
4.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM	Completed
5.	Suryapet*	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
6.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
7.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
8.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
9.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
10.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
12.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM	Completed
13.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW FM	In progress
14.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM	Completed
15.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW FM	In progress
16.	Patna	Bihar	10 kW FM	Completed
17.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 kW FM	In Progress
18.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	10 kW FM	Completed
19.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM	Completed
20.	Rohtak	Haryana	10 kW FM	Completed
21.	Shimla	Himachal Pr.	10 kW FM	Completed
22.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	Completed
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM	In progress
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 kW FM	Completed
25.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 kW FM	Completed
26.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	10 kW FM	Completed
27.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
28.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM	Completed
29.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	10 kW FM	Completed
30.	Oras	Maharashtra	5 kW FM	Completed
31.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	10 kW FM	Completed
32.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
33.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
34.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM	In progress
35.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM	In progress
36.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM	Completed
37.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM	In progress
38.	Kohima*	Magaland	1 kW FM	Completed
39.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress
41.	Zuheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM	In progress
42.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM	Completed
43.	Puducherry	Puducherry (UT)	10 kW FM	Completed
44.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM	In progress
45.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM	In progress
46.	Jalandhar	Punjab	10 kW FM	Completed
47.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 kW FM	Completed
48.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM	In progress
49.	Udaipur*	Rajasthan	10 kW FM	Completed
50.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM.	Completed
51.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM	Completed
52.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	10 kW FM	Completed
53.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM	Completed
54.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM	Completed
55.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM	Completed
56.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
57.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
58.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
59.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
60.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
61.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	in progress
62.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM	Site not allotted
63.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM	Completed
64.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM	In progress
65.	Champavvat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	Site not allotted
66.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM	In progress
67.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	In progress
68.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM	Site not allotted

1	2	3	4	5
69.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM	In progress
70.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
71.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
72.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
73.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
74- 173	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 Nos.)		100 Watt	89 completed 11 in progress

* Commissioned on Interim setup

Statement-V

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the Proposed Transmitters	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM	In progress
2.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
3.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW FM	In progress
4.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM	Completed
5.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM	In progress
6.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM	In progress
7.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
8.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
9.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
10.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
11.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
12.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	In progress
13.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
14.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM	In progress
15.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10 kW FM	In progress
16.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	1 kW FM	In progress
17.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM	In progress
18.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
20.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kW FM	In progress
21.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
22.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
23.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM	In progress
24.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM	In progress
25.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kW FM	In progress
26.	Cuttack	Odisha	10 kW FM	In progress
27.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW FM	In progress
28.	Keonjhar	Odisha	10 kW FM	In progress
29.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kW FM	In progress
30.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM	In progress
31.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	10 kW FM	In progress
32.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM	In progress
33.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM	In progress
34.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM	In progress
35.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM	In progress
36.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM	In progress
37.	Kurseong	West Bengal	5 kW FM	Completed
38.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 kW FM	In progress
39- 138.	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (100 Nos.)		100 Watt	1 Commissioned & 99 in progress

Allocation for MSP

5185. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation of funds for Minimum Support Price (MSP) have been made regularly to various States;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has fully met the requirements of the States during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details of such allocations during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether any requests by the State Governments for allocation of funds are pending with the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Procurement of foodgrains is done by the States from the farmers on MSP by making arrangement of funds on cash credit banks or other-wise. States are reimbursed the cost of foodgrains including MSP, taxes and procurement expenditure, on delivery of foodgrains to Food Corporation of India (FCI). Decentralized Procurement States are released subsidy in respect of foodgrains distributed by them under various welfare schemes including Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS). A Statement indicating Subsidy released to FCI and State Governments is enclosed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Subsidy Released to FCI and State Governments

(Rs. in Crore)

State/FCI	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Madhya Pradesh	1434.32	2013.76	2964.83
Uttar Pradesh	5368.60	2485.34	1219.62
West Bengal	1103.17	1241.07	1481.73
Chhattisgarh	1007.51	1923.48	1670.36
Uttarakhand	229.88	299.36	217.97
Tamil Nadu	672.43	1501.03	1897.72
Odisha	1281.96	2243.97	2934.71
Gujarat	40.26	20.15	59.62
Kerala	237.18	471.84	398.44
FCI	46867.14	50729.56	59525.90
Total	58242.45	62929.56	72370.90

National Dairy Plan

5186. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a National Dairy Plan to increase the milk production in the country;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided under the scheme to various States including Bihar and Haryana during the current year;

(d) whether the Government has a proposal to increase the allocation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP I) for implementation with a total outlay of about Rs.2,242 crore from 2011-12 to 2016-17. The scheme will be implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through end implementing agencies. The objective of NDP I is as follows:

(i) To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.

(ii) To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector.

The scheme is demand driven and hence there is no State-wise breakup for financial outlay under NDP-I.

(c), (d) (e) No project proposal seeking financial assistance under the scheme has been received from any End Implementing Agencies in any participating States including Bihar and Haryana till 02.05.2012. Hence, question of providing financial assistance under the scheme to States does not arise.

Modernisation of Tagore Theatre

5187. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for modernisation of Tagore Theatre in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to Tagore Theatre, Thiruvananthapuram under Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for renovation of Tagore Theatre, Thiruvananthapuram with a total project cost of Rs. 47.30 crore, and sought financial assistance of Rs. 34.85 crore from the Union Government. The State Government presented the Detailed Project Report (DPR) before the National Appraisal Committee (NAC) under the Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes in its meeting held on 28.02.2012. The Committee approved the DPR (excepting for the mini cinema theatre block proposed therein) to the extent of Rs. 41.05 crore and recommended a grant of Rs. 24.60 crore by the Central Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Seeds Village Scheme

5188. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by the Union Government from the State Governments

including Gujarat and Rajasthan relating to Seeds Village Scheme (Gram Beej Yojana) for the development of agricultural infrastructure under Central agriculture sector scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise;

(c) whether the said proposals have been granted approval by the Government;

(d) if so, the amount of funds released to various State Governments including Gujarat and Rajasthan; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government of India has received proposals for seed village scheme and development of infrastructure under the scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds". An amount of Rs.21631.394 lakhs for seed village programme and RsA047.965 for creation of seed infrastructure facilities have been approved and released during 2011-12 including the State of Gujarat. However, Rajasthan State was not released any fund during 2011-12 due to unspent balance of Rs.115.74 lakhs in seed village programme and RS.868.87 lakhs in creation of seed infrastructure facilities as on 01.04.2011. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released under Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Grants-in-aid released (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Seed Village Programme	Creation of Seed Infrastructure Facilities
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation	3198.616	-

1	2	3	4
2	Government of Assam	216.100	-
3	Assam Seeds Corporation, Guwahati	637.570	137.950
4	Assam State Seeds Certification Agency, Guwahati	135.400	-
5	Government of Bihar	1998.932	-
6	Government of Himachal Pradesh	342.150	10.000
7	Government of Madhya Pradesh	2869.303	-
8	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Beej Evam Krishi Vikas Nigam	-	547.500
9	Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation	-	181.250
10	Punjab State Seeds Corporation Ltd.	774.264	-
11	Government of Jammu and Kashmir	160.979	25.000
12	Shere-e Kashmir University of Agriculture and Technology	22.080	
13	Government of Tamil Nadu	2922.260	637.400
14	Government of Chhattisgarh	200.000	17.250
15	Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Corporation	-	101.500
16	Government of Gujarat	1500.000	-
17	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agriculture University	761.591	-
18	Anand Agricultural University	11.650	89.000
19	Junagadh Agriculture University, Junagadh	118.534	-
20	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	24.292	-
21	Gujarat State Seeds Corporation	3200.000	100.000
22	Government of Jharkhand	-	750.000
23	Government of Uttar Pradesh	814.174	-
24	Directorate of Seed Research, Mau	29.140	-
25	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad	-	25".000
26	Banaras Hindu University	76.504	70.875
27	Government of Haryana	961.050	-
28	Government of Manipur	276.720	-
29	Government of Mizoram	-	41.000
30	Government of Odisha	-	230.000

1	2	3	4
31	Karnataka State Seeds Corporation	312.638	-
32	University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad	28.000	75.000
33	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	-	108.750
34	University of Agricultural Science, Raichur	-	123.990
35	Birds Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tukkanati	38.688	-
36	Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Karnal	0.759	-
37	State Farms Corporation of India	-	652.650
38	National Seeds Corporation	-	123.850
Total		21631.394	4047.965

Maharashtra Slum Area Amendment Bill

5189. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received comments from the respective Ministries on the 'Maharashtra Slum Area (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011';

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

(c) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been examined in consultation with the Ministries of Housing and Poverty Alleviation; Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Justice; Rural Development; Urban Development and Judicial Cell of Ministry of Home Affairs. The comments/ observations of all Ministries/Departments concerned on the Bill have been received. The Bill has been referred to the Department of Legal Affairs for examination from the legal and Constitutional angles.

The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws, (ii) deviation

from National or Central Policy and (iii) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Hence, no time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

[Translation]

Excavations in Ballia Region

5190. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain precious objects dating back to the Mauryan period have been found during an excavation in the Ballia region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the objects found; and

(c) the details of conclusions drawn by the Archaeological Survey of India regarding the period and civilisation in the area from the excavated objects?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not conducted archaeological excavation in Ballia region, Uttar Pradesh. However, Department of Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi has carried out excavation at

Pakkakot, District Ballia, Uttar Pradesh during the field session 2010-2011 and 2011-2012. The Pakkakot excavation have yielded many varieties of antiquities belonging to Mauryan Period which includes beads, pendants of semi precious stones, bone points, coins, metal objects and miscellaneous terracotta objects. The most precious object recovered from pre-Mauryan level is a silver figurine of mother Goddess. The objects of Mauryan period include tiny pendants of parrot and tortoise of crystal and agate respectively; several semi-precious beads of carnelian, agate, quartz, crystal etc; and one copper punch-marked coin etc.

(c) ASI is in agreement with the observation of the excavator on the chronological cultural sequence of the region established through the excavation.

[English]

Chakma and Hajong Issue

5191. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has constituted a Quadripartite Committee Comprising of Government of India, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union and Chakma organisations to resolve the decade long pending issue of Chakma and Hajong; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam, An Official Committee under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (NE), MHA was constituted on the 10th August, 2010 with the objectives to examine various issues relating to settlement of Chakmas & Hajongs including the possibility of grant of Indian Citizenship to eligible Chakmas / Hajongs and to recommend measures to be taken by Central Govt. / State Govt. in the matter.

(b) The first meeting of the Committee on Chakma-Hajongs was held on 9th January, 2012. It was decided in the meeting that the State Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh would consider grant of citizenship to eligible Chakmas and Hajongs who were settled in the State between 1964-

69 after a joint field verification by All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union (AAPSU) and Committee for Citizenship Rights on Chakma and Hajongs of Arunachal Pradesh (CCRCHAP).

Ceiling on BPL

5192. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed some ceiling on the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries for individual States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have serious differences with the Union Government and have raised objections over the poverty figures and the number of BPL card-holders;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to avoid confrontation with the States over fixing the norms for identification of BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Planning Commission is the nodal agency of the Government of India for estimating poverty at National and State levels. For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food & Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. However, as reported upto 31.3.2012, the State/UT Governments have issued 10.76 crore BPL ration cards which includes 2.43 crore AAY ration cards. A statement

showing State/UT - wise number of estimated BPL families including AAY families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 poverty estimates and the BPL and AAY ration cards issued upto 31.3.2012 by States/UTs is enclosed.

Requests have been received from some State/UT Governments for increasing the accepted number of BPL families under TPDS. However, as Government of India has been adopting uniform criteria across all States/UTs, the requests from these States/UTs for increasing the accepted number of BPL families could not be agreed to.

However, in addition to normal allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat), Government is also making additional allocation of foodgrains from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requests received from States/UTs.

(e) Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below Poverty

Line in rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes. Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group in August, 2008 to suggest methodology for conducting the BPL census in rural areas. The Expert Group submitted its Report in August, 2009. Government has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011) in June 2011.

Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on data collected in SECC - 2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes after the SECC - 2011 survey results are available and analyzed. Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission will consult with States, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology which would seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household is excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes.

Statement

State-wise Number of BPL Families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 Poverty Estimates and BPL/AAY Ration Cards issued by States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Estimated BPL Families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 Poverty Estimates (In Lakhs)	BPL/AAY Ration Cards issued by States/UTs as on 31.3.2012 (In Lakhs)		
			BPL	AAY	Total BPL+AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	161.91	15.58	177.49
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	1.67	1.50	3.17
7	Goa	0.48	0.14	0.14	0.28
8	Gujarat	21.20	23.81	8.10	31.91
9	Haryana	7.89	9.61	2.92	12.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	3.17	1.97	5.14
11	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	4.80	2.56	7.36
12	Jharkand	23.94	14.76	9.18	23.94
13	Karnataka	31.29	88.06	11.38	99.44
14	Kerala	15.54	14.64	5.96	20.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	52.48	15.82	68.30
16	Maharashtra	65.34	45.88	24.64	70.52
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	36.92	12.65	49.57
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	178.25	18.65	196.90
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	3.07	1.91	4.98
29	West Bengal	51.79	37.99	14.80	52.79
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	Lakshdweep	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
35	Puducherry	0.84	1.17	0.32	1.49
Total		652.03	832.82	243.25	1076.07

*Separate figures of APL/BPL cards in Tamil Nadu are not available as there is no categorisation on the basis of APL/BPL in the State.

Sugarcane Farming

5193. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any special schemes or plans to promote sugarcane farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to increase the output of sugarcane; and

(d) if so, the major findings thereof and the Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing centrally sponsored scheme known as Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) for development of Sugarcane in various sugarcane growing states of the country under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA).

Under the SUBACS scheme, assistance is provided on field demonstrations, farmers' trainings, seed multiplication, farm implements, integrated nutrients management, integrated pest management (IPM), micronutrients and drip irrigation system.

Similarly, Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for formulation of the projects including Sugarcane development.

(c) and (d) This Department has not recently conducted any study related to increase the output of sugarcane. However, evaluation studies of the SUBACS conducted in the past have laid stress on the promotion of bio-pesticides, IPM, tissue culture, heat treatment plant, drip irrigation, trainings and soil ameliorants for effective implementation of the scheme so as to increase the sugarcane output.

Modernisation Plans Under MPF

5194. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the modernisation plans conceived and implemented under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) in various States during the XIth Five year Plan including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised during the said Plan period, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme was extended only for one year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the utilisation of the funds under the said scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces has been a flagship Non-Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the XIth Plan period. Through this scheme the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces. Some of the major items covered under the scheme are Vehicles, Modern weapons, Communication systems, Forensic Science Facilities, Security equipments, Construction of Police Stations/Out-Posts, construction of residential buildings, etc. A Statement indicating details of funds released to States, including Andhra Pradesh, under the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and utilization position, as on 31.03.2012, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), ended in the year, 2009-10. The Scheme was further extended twice, i.e., for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 with the approval of the competent authority. A proposal for further continuation of the Scheme for 5 years w.e.f. 2012-13, with funding both under Plan and Non-Plan, is presently under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) The C&AG conducted audit of implementation of Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in 16 States, including some of the States affected by naxalism. The report titled "Audit evaluation of Modernization of Police Force in India, Volume

1, was published by C&AG in January, 2009. The audit gave State specific findings. The Audit findings, *inter-alia*, pointed out that due to delay in the approval of the Annual Action Plans, utilization of Scheme funds during the same year was very low. The percentage of utilization of total funds released for Modernization of Police Force during the five/six year period covered in Audit was between 69 and 100 percent in the General Category States. In the Category 'A' States, i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur,

Meghalaya, Mizoram, it ranged from 46 to 100 percent. The extracts of C&AG reports were sent to respective States for taking appropriate remedial action.

In order to monitor timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the MPF Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced a system of quarterly concurrent audit of the Scheme since last quarter of 2008-09.

Statement

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central Funds Released during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and Utilization Position as on 31.03.2012

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	2011-12
	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	81.01	2.82	115.54	56.94	58.60	89.96	6.35
Arunachal Pradesh	10.70	10.70	0.00	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20	10.75	7.08
Assam	87.82	84.30	3.52	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86	48.51	48.02
Bihar	16.24	16.24	0.00	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00	63.67	28.50
Chhattisgarh	41.72	40.36	1.36	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00	29.08	12.48
Goa	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.06	6.02	2.30	0.08
Gujarat	51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44	55.27	33.23
Haryana	35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00	30.41	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00	6.36	5.91
Jammu and Kashmir	115.34	114.94	0.40	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00	148.25	109.73
Jharkhand	50.95	50.95	0.00	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19	36.90	6.58
Karnataka	78.13	78.12	0.01	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	60.10	3.86	83.01	53.37
Kerala	40.01	40.01	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00	42.68	27.05
Madhya Pradesh	57.68	57.68	0.00	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59	72.41	37.54
Maharashtra	78.87	74.71	4.16	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00	42.26	64.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur	32.07	31.97	0.10	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36	26.63	38.76
Meghalaya	15.44	15.09	0.35	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14	8.48	6.69
Mizoram	11.00	11.00	0.00	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20	19.55	13.18
Nagaland	30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	33.77	30.08
Odisha	45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.84	0.03	54.24	20.28
Punjab	34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05	26.08	32.12
Rajasthan	49.60	49.27	0.33	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18	47.88	33.17
Sikkim	4.42	4.42	0.00	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60	2.17	5.02
Tamil Nadu	75.74	75.74	0.00	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23	92.52	43.19
Tripura	14.47	14.47	0.00	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92	23.08	16.35
Uttar Pradesh	115.44	115.44	0.00	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24	77.61	61.76
Uttarakhand	9.89	9.89	0.00	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	44.45	44.45	0.00	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05	43.73	47.78
Total	1248.70	1238.47	10.23	1157.64	1116.29	41.35	1230.00	1035.24	194.76	(*)1224.63	(**)800.00

(*)Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2010-11 has become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2012.

(**)Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2011-12 is not yet due.

[Translation]

**World Bank Assistance for
Agriculture Sector**

5195. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received any assistance from the World Bank for development of the agriculture sector during the last Five Year Plan Period;

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

(c) the details of the utilisation of funds during the

said period, year-wise; and

(d) the sectors where the funds had been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The details of assistance received for agriculture sector and utilization of Loans Grants during the last five year i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The funds have been utilized in Agriculture and Watershed and Agricultural Research and Extension sectors.

Statement

Amount of World Bank assistance in the agriculture sector received & utilized during the last five years w.e.f. 2007-08 to 3011-12

(Amount in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Loan Currency	Loan Agreement date	Loan Amount	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	3152-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation Project-II	XDR	04.02.1999	Not Available	39 7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	3528-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project	XDR	26.07.2001	58,770.97	11,371.94	101,45.83	1,424.82	-186.30	0.00
3.	3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Development Project	XDR	30.07.2004	47,400.00	7,677.77	7,807.99	9,676.96	10,206.38	4,231.43
4.	4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	14.01.2005	105,000.00	10,191.11	17,584.99	29,232.81	12,705.37	2,286.14
5.	4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project	XDR	19.01.2006	41,400.00	5,893.02	5,794.29	5,457.40	7,376.94	4,414.28
6.	4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24.07.2006	41,100.00	303.00	4,501.48	17,778.29	14,323.45	0.00
7.	4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24.07.2006	97,000.00	644.62	1,790.46	1,861.93	21,795.63	17,679.79
8.	4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation Project-III	XDR	20.07.2009	127,300.00	0.00	0.00	2,063.85	8,953.85	11,967.51
9.	4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	02.11.2010	65,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,217.21	1,267.66
10.	TF094442 National Agricultural Innovation Project	us\$	26.08.2009	7,340.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	246.38	1,644.16
11.	4850-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	XDR	17.03.2011	5,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,514.98

Data Source: Controller of Aid, Accounts & Audit (CAA&A) Division of Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India

Note: 1. XDRs is Special Drawing Rights, a Currency of International Development Agency (IDA) of the World Bank

2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan disbursed in US\$.

[English]

More Power to NSG

5196. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give more powers to the National Security Guards (NSGs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring NSG operations under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The NSG is governed and regulated under the NSG Act 1986. There is no proposal at present for amendment/change in the said Act.

Criminal Tracing System

5197. SHRI NITYANANTDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch criminal tracing system in all the police stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the project;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial in scientific investigations of crimes and its prevention, law and order maintenance, traffic management and emergency response in the country;

(d) whether a similar process was adopted earlier; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effective

policing at all levels and especially at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system.

Currently, the project is at the implementation stage. The following major milestones have been achieved so far:

- The first version of the Core Application Software has been released to the States/UTs for their study purpose.
 - 17 States/UTs have signed their contracts with their selected System Integrators.
 - Agreement with BSNL for providing pan-India connectivity has been signed.
 - Service Level Agreement for connectivity has been signed by 17 States/UTs while 6 already have connectivity and do not need to sign the SLA.
 - STQC has certified the Data Migration utility for CAS.
 - Total funds release to States/UTs till date is Rs. 418.87 Cr.
 - Infrastructure development for Capacity Building is 95.5% completed.
 - Total 4.54 lacs personnel trained under various types of training.
- (c) (a) The CCTNS Scheme is proposed to be implemented in a Mission Mode to make the Police functioning citizen friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the processes and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels. Its objectives include: Improve the Police functioning in various other areas such as Law & Order, Traffic Management, curbing organized crimes, resource management etc.
- (b) Provide the Investigating Officers with the tools, technologies and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- (c) Keep track of the progress of the crime and

criminal investigation and prosecution Cases, including progress of cases in the Courts.

- (d) Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of data and Information among Police Stations, Districts, State headquarters and other organizations/agencies, including those at Government of India level.

(d) A Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme had been initiated in the year 2004-05 as a component of the "Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)" scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) Over a period of time, at one level, with the slow pace of the scheme it was felt that, it would take many years before all police station could be covered and, at another level, the stand-alone system of this nature would have very limited utility. CIPA did not facilitate information aggregation across the country as police station level connectivity was not envisaged in the same.

Later, CCTNS scheme was conceived with the need for expanding the functional applications, widening the territorial spread, and building in networking capabilities in the system, both from the angle of Management Information Systems (MIS) requirements and storage, collation, analysis and transmission/sharing of crime and criminals related information at the police station, District, State and Central levels.

It was also decided that, with the launching of the CCTNS Scheme, the erstwhile CIPA will get subsumed into it in a manner that the work already done there under is not disrupted.

Preparedness Against CBR Attacks

5198. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government consider that there is a possibility that non-state actors may carry out a terrorist strike using chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) weapons in urban Metropolises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there exist an agency with the requisite capacity to analyse CBR weapons threats emanating from non-state actors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any emergency/contingency/mitigation plan for Metropolises or an appropriate security response structure where the impact of such an unfortunate terrorist outrage could be devastating;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there exists a manual for civilian training in CBR security and also protocols under that manual which has ever been activated; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment In BSF Act, 1968

5199. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Border Security Force (BSF) Act, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers of some States have opposed the proposed amendments;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the said opposition;

(e) whether the Government is making efforts to address the issues/concerns raised by the said Chief Ministers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, there is a proposal to amend the Border security Force Act, 1968. For this purpose, a Bill, namely, the Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.08.2011. The

said Bill was further referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for report. The Committee had adopted the said Bill without any changes and recommended for being passed in its 154th Report presented to the Hon'ble chairman, Rajya Sabha on 03.11.2011. The said Bill now been renamed as 'The Border security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and is presently pending in Rajya Sabha.

The following amendments in the BSF Act, 1968 are proposed vide the said Bill to make an enabling provision to ensure correction of the legal position for proper performance of duties by BSF personnel when deployed for law order duties, counter insurgency duties, election duties, disaster management duties, etc. in the hinterland when requisitioned by the State Governments:

- (i) In the Border security Force act, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, after the words, after the words "borders of India", the words "or of any part of the territory thereof" shall be inserted.

(amendment of long title)

- (ii) In section 2 of the principal act, in sub-section (I), in clause (a), in sub-clause (ii), after the words "borders of India", the words "or in any part of the territory thereof shall be inserted.

(amendment of section 2)

- (iii) In section 4 of the principal act, in sub-section(I), after the words "Borders of India", the words "or of such part of the territory thereof, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify" shall be inserted.

(amendment of section 4)

- (iv) In section 139 of the principal Act, in sub-section (I);,

- (a) In the opening portion, the words "adjoining the borders of India," shall be omitted.
- (b) In clause (i) for the words and figures "the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947", the

words and figures "the Central Excise Act, 1944, the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999" shall be substituted.

(amendment of section 139)

(c) and (d) So far, the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi have concurred with the proposal. However, the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra have raised certain objections to this proposal. Main objections raised by these Chief Ministers are that

- (a) Conferring of powers of arrest, search and seizure to BSF, when deployed in the hinterland, is likely to conflict with functions of the local police.
- (b) It shall weaken the federal structure by the Central Government as it would be violative of the rights conferred upon the States.
- (c) The proposal may be further discussed with the State Governments.

(e) and (f) To address the objections raised by certain Chief Ministers, the matter was discussed during the Chief Minister Conference on Internal Security held on 16.04.2012. Home Minister has also written on 20.04.2012 to the Chief Ministers of the States who had expressed reservations against the said amendment, appraising them that there is no proposal to confer any additional powers upon the BSF. Such powers are already available in section 139 of the BSF Act, 1968 when deployed in the local limits of such area adjoining the border. However, as per the present legal position, BSF can be deployed only along or adjoining the borders of India. However, since in recent times, the BSF has been deployed in the hinterland, especially in the interior districts of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the said deployments have been questioned. Besides, in their current deployment in the interior districts, a question has arisen whether they can exercise the now available powers under section 139 of the act. Therefore, to correct the legal position, it has been proposed to amend the relevant provisions of the BSF Act to permit

deployment of BSF in other parts of the territory of India also. It was further clarified to the State Governments that BSF or any other Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) can be deployed in a State only at the request of the State concerned. This a constitutional limitation in view of Entry 2A of List 2A of the seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Besides, detailed guidelines/instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs have made it clear that a CAPF may be deployed in a State only on the specific request of the State Government concerned.

[*Translation*]

Padma Awards to Farmers

5200. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any farmer has ever been conferred national honours like Padmashree, Padma Vibhushan, Bharat Ratna etc.;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In terms of regulations governing Padma Awards, the Padma Awards are given for exceptional/distinguished service in any discipline/field of activities. As per extant practice, these disciplines/fields of activities have been broadly classified as Art, Social Works, Public Affairs, Science & Engineering, Trade & Industry, Medicine, Literature & Education, Civil Service, Sports and Others. Farmers are covered under the aforesaid disciplines. However, it is not the practice to maintain record of any sub-discipline or sub-field.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Hit-and-Run Cases

5201. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in fatal hit-and-run accident cases involving luxury vehicles in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) the total number of persons who lost their lives in these mishaps, the accused arrested and the action taken against them in 2011 and 2012 till date;

(c) whether the Government has given any financial help to the bereaved families;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken to check such accidents and drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No separate data regarding fatal hit-and-run accident cases involving luxury vehicles, in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, is being maintained by Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has given financial help of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 12,500/- in respect of death case and injury case respectively to the affected families.

(e) The details of the steps being taken by Delhi Police to check accidents and drunken driving in the NCT of Delhi are as under:

- i. Increased presence of Traffic Police Personnel in accident prone areas.
- ii. Arrest of drivers found indulging in reckless driving.
- iii. Suspension of permits of commercial vehicles found involved in fatal road accidents cases.
- iv. Introduction of conflict free traffic circulation plans in important parts of Delhi.
- v. Segregation of fast moving traffic from slow moving traffic.
- vi. Closure of gaps in the central verges on accident-prone roads.
- vii. Provision of bus bays, yellow boxes, bus boxes etc. on city roads.

- viii. Installation of traffic signals/blinkers in accident-prone areas.
- ix. Mobile patrolling and group checking by Traffic Police Personnel at vulnerable accident locations.
- x. Special night checking drives for over-speeding, drunken driving etc.
- xi. Review of speed limits on Delhi roads and issue of notifications accordingly with strict enforcement of speed limit restrictions.
- xii. Distribution of Road Safety Literature among various categories of road users with an object of inculcating better road disciplines among them. Special emphasis laid on defensive driving, lane driving, driving at roundabouts and general traffic rules to be observed on Delhi roads.

Security to Ports

5202. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the security set up for the ports in Gujarat is inadequate and lacks institutional mechanism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLAY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Intensive Dairy Development Programme

5203. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received same proposals from various State Governments including Chhattisgarh for the intensive Dairy Development Programme in the country;

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

(c) the details of projects undertaken under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the amount sanctioned and released for each of the above projects during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the details of targets set and achieved in each of the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has received 127 proposals including 4 proposals from the state of Chhattisgarh, under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) since inception. Out of 127 proposals, 104 project proposals, including 4 proposals of Chhattisgarh, have been approved by the Department up to 31.03.2012. A Statement indicating state-wise and project-wise details of projects undertaken, since inception including during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As regards remaining 23 proposals details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The details of targets set and achieved in each of the above projects are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise, projects undertaken with total outlay & fund released since inception including during last three years i.e. during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Intensive Dairy Development programme Scheme upto 31.03.2012

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Year of sanction	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Approved outlays upto 31.03.2012	Total Released upto 31.03.2012
			No.	Approved Outlay	Amount released	No.	Approved Outlay	Amount released	No.	Approved Outlay	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.41	221.91
2	Andhra Pradesh-I	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447.32	447.32
	Andhra Pradesh-II	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934.28	934.28
	Andhra Pradesh-II	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557.96	519.16
	Andhra Pradesh (Suicide Prone)	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218.00
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1939.56	2116.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472.70	472.70
	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	1	749.03	148.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	749.03	148.30
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1221.73	621.00
4	Assam-I	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1260.76	909.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Assam-II	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588.35	185.87
	Assam-III	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	598.69	160.00	598.69	160.00
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2447.80	1255.38
5	Bihar-I	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.61	158.60
	Bihar-II	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344.50	344.50
	Bihar-III (Kaimur)	1997-93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.25	67.25
	Bihar-IV (Madhubani)	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.30	66.30
	Bjhar-V (Nalnanda)	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333.33	333.33
	Bihar-VI	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279.78	228.67
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1249.77	1198.65
6	Jharkhand	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364.50	364.50
	Jharkhand-II	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.29	294.29
	Jharkhand-III	2010-11	-	-	-	1	279.91	25.00	-	-	-	279.91	25.00
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938.70	683.79
7	Gujarat	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	600.00
8	Goa	2009-10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.46	170.78
9	Haryana	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.75	203.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Harvana-II	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1453.83	1257.67
	Haryana-III	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823.22	823.22
	Haryana-IV	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.38	222.03
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2768.18	2506.67
10	Himachal Pradesh-	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	805.95	805.95
	Himachal Pradesh	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899.12	899.12
	Himachal Pradesh-	2010-11	-	-	-	1	867.72	267.88	-	-	-	867.72	287.88
	Himachal Pradesh-	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	295.14	90.94	295.14	90.94
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2867.93	2063.89
11	Jammu and Kashmir-Jammu	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.12	664.69
	Jammu and Kashmir-Kashmir	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	608.17	575.57
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1243.29	1240.26
12	Kerala	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.15	288.15
	Kerala-II	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.07	287.07
	Kerala-III	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1390.48	1390.48
	Kerala-IV	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1550.93	477.53	1550.93	477.53
	Kerala, (Suicide Pron)	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3516.63	2483.23
13	Karnataka-I	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	236.50	124.30	236.50	124.30
	Karnataka	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	(Suicide Prone)												
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236.50	196.30
14	Madhya Pradesh-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494.06	494.06
	Madhya Pradesh-I	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475.28	475.28
	Madhya Pradesh-V	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228.89	152.44
	Madhya Pradesh-V	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420.58	361.77
	Madhya Pradesh-V	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1422.09	743.27
	Madhya Pradesh-V	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	765.72	356.34	765.72	356.34
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3806.62	2623.16
15	Chhattisgarh-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.00	287.00
	Chhattisgarh-II	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700.63	264.20
	Chhattisgarh-III	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	849.16	305.00
	Chhattisgarh-IV	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1031.61	267.25	1031.61	267.25
16	Maharashtra-I	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.24	1985.23
	Maharashtra-II	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1941.55	1941.55
	Maharashtra-III	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000.30	929.30
	Maharashtra (Suicide Prone)	2005-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.00
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4927.09	4928.08
17	Manipur	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224.10	224.10
	Manipur-II	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1023.23	1086.09
	Manipur-III	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	553.36	43.58	553.16	43.58
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800.69	1356.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Meghalaya-I	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.29	141.29
	Meghalaya-II	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472.52	438.92
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613.81	580.21
19	Mizoram-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367.99	367.99
	Mizoram-II	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.19	349.19
	Mizoram-III	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.41	199.41
	Mizoram-IV	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254.98	254.98
	Mizoram-V	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264.34	264.34
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1435.91	1435.91
20	Nagaland-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	668.22	668.22
	Nagaland-II	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347.49	347.49
	Nagaland-III	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597.30	597.30
	Nagaland-IV	2010-11	-	-	-	1	479.10	269.80	-	-	-	179.10	269.80
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2092.11	1832.81
21	Odisha-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631.00	631.00
	Odisha-II	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443.21	443.21
	Odisha-III	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621.84	621.84
	Odisha-IV	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784.53	784.53
	Odisha-V	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556.16	556.16
	Odisha-VI	2005-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563.97	563.97
	Odisha-VII	2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702.13	364.33
	Odisha-VIII	2009-10	1	730.00	380.58							730.00	380.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Odisha-IX	2010-11				1	599.71	120.00				599.71	120.00
	Odisha-X	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1056.24	332.74	1056.24	332.74
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6688.79	4798.36
22	Rajasthan	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590.50	590.50
	Rajasthan-II	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290.00	112.02
	Rajasthan-III	2005-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864.10	794.41
	Rajasthan-IV	2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	862.74	500.64
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2607.34	1997.57
23	Sikkim-I & II	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678.47	678.47
	Sikkim-III	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368.16	368.16
	Sikkim-IV	2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1007.43	1007.43
	Sikkim-V	2003-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274.45	231.56
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2328.51	2285.62
24	Tamil Nadu-I	1995-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536.63	336.63
	Tamilnadu-II	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312.15	287.59
	Tamilnadu-III	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554.06	554.06
	Tamilnadu-IV	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.77	291.77
	Tamilnadu-V	2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867.62	725.00
	Tamilnadu-VI	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	599.65	189.88	599.65	189.88
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2961.88	2384.93
35	Tripura-I	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304.90	304.90
	Tripura-II	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319.51	319.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Tripura-III	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.14	295.14
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919.55	919.55
26	U.P.-I, II & III	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1242.89	1242.89
	U.P. - IV (Revised outlay as on 22.02.11)	2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703.61	679.46
	U.P.-V	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1231-32	665.35
	U.P.- VI	2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290.54	231.69
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3468.36	2819.39
27	Uttranchal-I	2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1911.18	1911.18
	Uttranchal-II	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532.75	532.75
	Uttranchal-III	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1502.69	223-82	1502.69	223.62
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3946.62	2667.75
28	West Bengal-I	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498.88	498.88
	West Bengal-II	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140.83	140.83
	West Bengal-III	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126.04	97.87
	West Bengal-IV	2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	879,02	145.66	879.02	145.66
	Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1644.77	883.24
	Grand Total		3	1479.03	528.88	4	2226.44	682.68	11	9069.55	2412.04	61639.41	48045.42

Statement-II

*Proposals in pipeline under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)
as on 03-05-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Dt. of receipt proposal	Present Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	26.04.2012	Karnataka Milk Federation has submitted revised proposal vide letter dated 17.03.2012 (received in this Department on 26.04.2012).	District : Bagalkot Total cost- Rs. 300.00 lakh
		07.07.2011	Karnataka Milk Federation has been requested to submit revised project proposal vide this Department letter dated 27.12.2011. Revised Proposal is awaited.	Districts: Chikmagalore Total cost:441.549 lakh
		09.04.2012	State Government has submitted a project proposal vide letter dated 08.03.2012 (received in the Department on 09.04.2012).	Districts: Gulbarga, Dharwad & Gadag Total cost: Rs. 899.54 lakh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.11.2010	State Government has submitted revised project proposal vide letter dated 01.03.2012, which has been received on 15.03.2012 in this Department.	Districts: Anantapur, Khamam, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar Total: Rs. 988.64 lakh
3.	Jharkhand	28.01.2011	State Government has been requested to submit revised proposal as per the guidelines of scheme vide letter dated 27.05.2011. State Government vide letter dated 29.02.2012 has furnished information regarding investment made under Operation Flood programme in Dhanbad.	District - Dhanbad Total Cost- Rs. 297.37 lakh
4.	Uttar Pradesh	21.07.2011	State Government has been requested to submit revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 29.07.2011. Reply is awaited.	District: Gonda Total cost:372.123+299.00 lakh
		21.07.2011	The state Government has submitted revised project proposal along with the benchmark mark survey report vide letter dated 11.01.2012.	District: Lakhimpur Kheri Total Cost: 299.103 lakh
		21.07.2010	State Government has been requested to submit revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 29.07.2011. Revised project is awaited	District: Basti Total Cost: 380.20 lakh
		21.07.2011	State Government has been requested to submit revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 19.08.2011. Revised proposal is awaited.	District: Devaria Total Cost: 300.624 lakh
		21.07.2011	State Government has been submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 01.12.2011.	District: Bahraich Total Cost: 299.3092 lakh
5.	Odisha	25.08.2011	Milk Federation has been asked to provide the information on the amount of investment	District: Keonjhar Total cost: Rs. 499.44 lakh

1	2	3	4	5
			made under Operation Flood Programme vide letter dated 21/11/2011.	
		25.08.2011	Milk Federation has been asked to provide the information on the amount of investment made under Operation Flood Programme vide letter dated 21/11/2011.	Districts: Cuttak & Dhenkanat Total cost: Rs. 599.62 lakh
		29.8.2011	Milk Federation has been asked to provide the information on the amount of investment made under Operation Flood Programme vide letter dated 21/11/2011.	Districts: Puri & Boudh Total cost: Rs. 503.78 lakh
6.	Bihar	07.09.2011	State Government has submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 14.02.2012.	District: Khagaria Total cost: Rs. 300.398 lakh
		01.09.2011	State Government has submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 14.02.2012.	Districts: Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas & Kaimur. Total- Rs. 1190.20 lakh
		07.09.2011	State Government has submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 14.02.2012.	District : Saran & Shekपुरa Total Cost: Rs. 580.217 lakh
		07.09.2011	State Government has submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 15.11.2011.	District: Sitamarhi, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sheohar, Gopalganj & Siwan Total cost: Rs. 1726.013 lakh
		24.02.2012	State Government has submitted revised proposal along with benchmark survey report vide letter dated 14.02.2012.	District: Darbhanga Total cost: Rs. 298.78 lakh
7.	Tamil Nadu	30.09.2011	State Government has been requested to submit revised project proposal vide this Department letter dated 13.01.2012. Reply is awaited.	Districts: Dharamपुरi & Krishnagiri Total cost: Rs. 600.03 lakh
		04.10.2011	State Government has submitted revised proposal vide letter dated 21.03.2012 (received in the Department on 04.04.2012).	District: Kancheepuram Total cost: Rs. 299.77 lakh
		04.10.2011	State Government has been requested to submit revised project proposal vide this Department letter dated 20.10.2011. Reply is awaited.	District: Nilgiri Total cost: Rs. 300.00 lakh
		02.5.2012	Observations of the Department has been sent vide letter dated 03.05.2012.	District: Villapuram-& Cuddalore Total cost: Rs. 600.54 lakh
8.	Kerala	01.03.2012	State Government has submitted a project proposal vide letter dated 07.02.2012.	District: Pathanamthitta Total cost: Rs. 299.94 lakh

Note: Project proposals complete in all respect as per guidelines are considered by project Sanctioning Committee of the Department.

Statement-III

Project/State-wise consolidate targets and achievements as per the quarterly monitoring reports under intensive Dairy Development Programme Scheme up to 31.03.2012

(All figures are cumulative)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of Sanction	Dairy Coop-Society Organised (Nos.)		Farmer Members (000')		Milk Procurement (TLPD)		Milk Marketing (TLPD)		Chilling Capacity (TLPD)		Processing Capacity (TLPD)	
			EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.12	EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.2012	EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.12	EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.2012	EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.2012	EOP Target	Achievements 31.03.11
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andaman and Nicodar Islands	1995-96	15.00	12.00	1.30	0.47	3.50	1.02	5.00	3.77	2.00	2.20	5.00	5.00
2	Andhra Pradesh-I	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Andhra Pradesh (Cumulative)	2000-01	1175.00	1175.00	63,18	62,03	17655	129.68	48.25	65.46	252.00	244.00	137.00	137
	Andhra Pradesh-III	2006-07	700.00	618.00	45.81	28.36	76.70	50.35	76.70	19.60	137.00	152.00	24.00	48.00
	Sub Total		1875.00	1793.00		90.39		180.03		55.06		396.00		185.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh-I	1993-94	50.00	38.00	1.55	0.85	2.66	1.90	4.59	1.90	4.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
	Arunachal Pradesh-II	2009-10	90.00		3.20		12.00		11.00		8.50		15.00	
	Sub Total		140.00	35.00	4.75	0.85	14.66	1.90	16.59	1.90	12.50	2.00	20.00	5.00
4	Assam-I	1994-95	414.00	450.00	29.79	24.50	34.00	25.09	36.00	20.00	32.00	26.00	35.00	1.50
	Assam-II	2004-05	240.00	25.00	9.60	0.80	13.92	0.82	13.12		2.00		20.00	
	Assam-III	2011-12												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Sub Total		654.00	475.00	39.39	25.30	47.92	25.82	49.22	20.00	34.00	26.00	55.00	1.50
5	Bihar-I	1994-95	100.00	125.00	3.48	6.03	5.35	2.00	5.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
	Bihar-II	1995-96	400.00	584.00	14.00	12.92	16.00	7.52	15.68	7.52	16.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
	Bihar-III (Kaimur)	1997-98	98.00	134.00	5.60	3.29	10.50	6.30	10.50	6.30	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
	Bihar-IV (Madhubani)	1997-98	80.00	85.00	3.50	2.77	6.00	0.19	6.00	8.63	0.00	2.00	0.00	7.00
	Bihar-V (Nalanda)	2000-01	400.00	416.00	19.58	16.65	37.20	38.53	10.00	6.38	52.00	42.00	0.00	0.00
	Bihar-VI	2001-02	225.00	219.00	10.13	6.45	15.70	6.83	10.00	-	24.00	17.00	0.00	17
	Sub Total		1303.00	1563.00	56.29	48.11	90.78	61.37	57.51	31.03	104.00	81.00	0.00	44.00
6	Jharkhand	1995-96	400.00	525.00	14.00	12.09	16.00	12.30	15.68	12.30	16.00	13.00	0.00	10.00
	Jharkhand-II	2005-06	150.00	140.00	9.00	8.12	20.00	16.57	20.00	18.07	0.00	-	20.00	20.00
	Jharkhand-III	2010-11	100.00		6.00		10.90		10.90		0.00		10.00	
	Sub Total		650.00	665.00	29.00	20.21	46.90	28.87	46.58	30.37	16.00	13.00	30.00	30.00
7	Goa	2009-10	111.00	91.00	10.84	10.08	35.00	24.00	62.00	45.00	31.00	28.00	75.00	75.00
8	Gujarat	1993-94	240.00	235.00	19.20	19.56	40.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	30.00	-	60.00	60.00
9	Haryana	1995-96	75.00		3.00	7.76	40.00	26.92	40.00	26.92	40.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
	Haryana-II	2005-06	1255.00	1215.00	51.00	40.20	190.30	122.20	47.68	36.70	152.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
	Haryana-III	2006-07	840.00	773.00	23.07	12.93	83.00	33.90	35.50	17.50	70.50	70.50	5.00	0.00
	Hasvana-IV	2006-07	155.00	121.00	4.35	1.75	15.33	8.71	15.33	8.71	14.50	4.50	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total		2325.00	2109.00	81.41	57.64	325.63	191.73	138.51	89.83	277.00	209.00	5.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh-I	1997-98	200.00	217.00	13.40	10.80	18.30	18.33	32.10	18.33	31.00	36.75	50.00	40.00
	Himachal													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Pradesh-VI	2005-06	29500	255.00	16.49	8.51	29.00	19.92	29.00	12.79	10.00	12.80	10.00	12.80
	Madiiya Pradesh-VII	2006-07	489-00	454.00	15.00	10.64	43.94	33.85	43.48	36.55	-	17.61	45.00	18.00
	Madhya Pradesh-VIII	2011-12	830.00		33.82		139.83		29.35		93.00		50.00	
	Sub Total		2271.00	1388.00	59.49	37.56	123.25	97.04	124.02	94.42	48.00	66.61	92.00	55.30
15	Chhattisgarh-I	1993-94	100.00	60.00	2.50	2.02	6.93	2.17	6.86	2.19	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh-II	2001-02	200.00	102.00	10.00	4.41	20.00	2.15	8.00	2.09	8.00	7.00	20.00	6.00
	Chhattisgarh-III	2001-02	180.00	104.00	9.00	3.31	15.00	1.11	9.00	1.12	8.00	8.00	12.00	12.00
	Chhattisgarh-IV	2011-12	392.00		11.32		33.21		28.00		25.50		20.00	
	Sub Total		872.00	266.00	21.50	9.74	41.93	5.43	23.86	5.40	20.00	19.00	3200	18.00
16	Maharashtra-I	1995-96	714.00	658.60	89.50	67.00	120.00	43.00	96.00	43.00	60.00	60.00	180.00	180.00
	Maharashtra-II	1998-99	901.00	892.00	79.10	84.00	135.60	50.30	93.60	61.00	101.00	96.00	240.00	240.00
	Maharashtra-III	2005-06	1227.00	2396.00	52.60	124.82	77.90	53.46	60.00	29.17	158.00	148.00	600.00	370.00
	Sub Total		2842.00	3946.00	221.20	275.82	333.50	146.76	249.60	133.17	319.00	304.00	1020.00	790.00
17	Manipur-I	1993-94	60.00	60.00	3.25	2.85	5.22	1.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00
	Manipur-II	2006-07	100.00	110.00	6.50	4.60	8.00	3.50	8.00	3.50	16.00	14.00	10.00	10.00
	Manipur-III	2011-12	150.00	40.00	4.50	1.20	5.50	0.40	5.50	0.40	3.00	-	0.00	-
	Sub Total		310.00	210.00	14.25	8.65	18.72	4.90	21.50	4.90	20.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
18	Meghalaya-I	1994-95	36.00	36.011	2.01	1.66	7.56		7.22	3.71	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
	Meghalaya-II	2000-01	61.00	30.00	5.34	2.08	15.55	1.70	15.06	1.70	0.00	1.70	16.00	8.00
	Sub Total		97.00	66.00	7.35	3.74	23.11	1.70	22.28	5.41	0.00	1.70	26.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	Mizoram-I	1993-94												
	Mizoram-I & IV – Repeat	2004-05	38.00	38.00	1.90	1.71	13.90	9.38	13.50	8.80	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Mizoram-II	1995-96	20.00	20.00	1.39	1.38	2.02	2.80	2.29	2.80	0.00	-	5.00	-
	Mizoram-III	2001-02	25.00	24.00	1.80	1.67	4.12	2.60	4.00	2.60	0.00	-	5.00	
	Mizoram-V	2006-07	15.00	17.00	0.67	0.76	4.12	2.00	4.12	1.80	0.00	-	5.00	-
	Sub Total		98.00	99.00	5.76	5.52	24.16	16.78	23.91	16.00	0.00	15.00	30.00	15.00
20	Nagaland-I	1993-94												
	Nagaland-II	1998-99												
	Nagaland-III (Cum)	2004-05	300.00	200.00	10.50	7.00	16.00	9.50	17.00	11.50	6.00	4.00	14.00	14
	Nagaland-IV	2010-11	320.00	203.00	11.20	7.10	18.20	10.50	19.00	11.60	6.00	5.00	14.00	14
	Sub Total		620.00	403.00	21.70	14.10	34.20	20.00	36.00	23.10	12.00	9.00	28.00	28.00
21	Odisha-I	1993-94												
	Odisha-II	1994-95												
	Odisha-III (Cumulative)	1998-99	750.00	749.00	44.25	47.59	55.00	43.73	55.00	48.83	44.00	81.00	42.00	38.00
	Odisha-IV	2000-01	289.00	325.00	16.66	15.34	33.92	29.93	31.40	48.37	24.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
	Odisha-V	2005-06	376.00	376.00	24.28	20.57	60.70	40.47	57.40	40.47	47.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	Odisha-VI	1005-06	268.00	262.00	15.95	9.55	34.60	19.08	34.60	19.08	28.50	30.50	30.00	30.00
	Odisha-VII	2008-09	692.00	608.00	47.60	43.04	166.10	118.60	167.00	121.06	123.50	96.00	30.00	
	Odisha-VIII	2009-10	440.00	385.00	15.02	11.76	31.43	20.15	31.43	20.15	42.00	14.00	20.00	
	Odisha-IX	2010-11	234.00	167.00	13.86	10.09	22.10	10.90	34.60	10.90	24.00	16.00	20.00	
	Odisha-X	2011-12	504.00		33.40		54.08		65.20		100.00		70.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Sub Total		3553.00	2872.00	211.02	157.94	457.93	282.86	476.63	308.86	433.00	353.50	280.00	136.00
22	Rajasthan	2004-05	849.00	824.00	33.44	35.57	100.00	52.25	77.00	46.90	0.00	45.00	40.00	0.00
	Rajasthan-II	2005-06	279.00	95.00	9.67	3.43	30.00	2.12	0.00	2.23	15.00	15.00	20.00	0.00
	Rajasthan-III	2005-06	1413.00	836.00	49.50	46.15	174.00	85.40	44.70	46.52	20.00	50.00	90.00	40.00
	Rajasthan-IV	2007-08	642.00	426.00	42.76	22.26	86.00	50.27	48.37	23.13	0.00	30.00	60.00	20.00
	Sub Total		1183.00	2181.00	135.37	107.41	390.00	190.04	170.07	118.78	35.00	140.00	210.00	60.00
23	Sikkim-I & III (cum.)	2001-01	50.00	37.00	2.25	1.20	3.37	1.95	3.37	1.80	3.00	2.00	10.00	200
	Sikkim-II & IV (Cum.)	2003-04	207.00	256.00	11.59	8.12	22.77	14.30	19.10	14.80	19.50	15.50	20.00	20.00
	Sikkim-V	2008-09	90.00	73.00	3.50	2.31	6.30	2.97	6.30	2.83	2.50	0.50	15.00	
	Sub Total		347.00	366.00	17.34	11.63	32.44	19.22	28.77	19.43	25.00	18.00	45.00	22.00
24	Tamil Nadu-I	1995-96	489.00	422.00	138.10	133.00	43.54	37.00	37.00	36.00	30.00	20.00	80.00	80.00
	Tamil Nadu-II	2004-05	290.00	428.00	60.70	74.35	50.00	30.00	33.00	26.00	20.00	13.50	50.00	31.50
	Tamil Nadu-III	2006-07	489.00	440.00	82.19	78.61	100.00	61.84	60.00	58.42	100.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
	Tamil Nadu-IV	2006-07	105.00	85.00	43.26	42.44	14.50	8.37	25.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu-V	2007-08	235.00	211.00	45.36	30.14	52.00	40.50	30.00	20.03	35.00	20.00	46.00	26.00
	Tamil Nadu-VI	2011-12	315.00		18.11		55.79		33.00		10.00		70.00	
	Sub Total		1923.00	1586.00	387.72	358.54	315.83	177.71	218.00	152.15	195.00	143.50	376.00	237.50
25	Tripura-I	1993-94	100.00	51.00	8.11	3.07	7.66	3.50	12.05	9.50	1.00	2.00	15.00	15.09
	Tripura-II	1994-95	30.00	30.00	4.48	0.75	3.14		3.08	-	0.00	-	4.00	4.00
	Tripura-III	2006-07	100.00	70.00	8.11	5.74	13.82	232	17.00	15.78	2.00	2.00	19.00	19.00
	Sub Total		230.00	151.00	20.70	9.56	24.62	5.82	32.13	25.28	3.00	4.00	38.00	38.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Uttar Pradesh - I, II & III	1993-94	1000.00	1705.00	33.90	96.02	31.00	61.89	34.75	13.98	0.00	-	10.00	10
	Uttar Pradesh-IV	2000-01	720.00	1099.00	28.69	15.60	30.42	6.89	13.50	2.62	75.00	45.00	0.00	-
	Uttar Pradesh-V	2001-02	1230.00	1489.00	80.64	17.08	88.89	9.08	50.12	4.11	73.00	26.00	60.00	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh-VI	2003-04	140.00	177.00	9.81	4.26	14.10	3.91	14.10	1.66	10.00	14.00	-	
	Sub Total		3090.00	4470.00	153.04	132.96	161.41	81.76	112.47	22.37	158.00	85.00	70.00	60.00
27	Uttranchal-I	2002-03	1278.00	1194.00	70.39	67.54	157.90	114.31	120.00	88.83	150.00	25.00	120.00	150.00
	Uttranchal-II	2004-05	486.00	471.00	22.00	24.75	20.00	15.70	33.00	17.56	11.00	11.00	25.00	25.00
	Uttranchal-III	2011-12	1120.00	691.00	31.30	9.42	35.50	19.39	35.60	13.63	20.00	0.00	40.00	30.00
	Sub Total		2884.00	2356.00	123.69	101.71	213.40	149.40	188.60	120.02	181.00	36.00	185.00	205.00
28	West Bengal-I	1994-95	240.00	327.00	18.00	20.49	25.00	6.29	25.00	-	50.00	5.00	0.00	-
	West Bengal-II	1998-99	60.00	60.00	4.50	3.04	6.25	1.10	6.25	-	10.00	1.00	0.00	-
	West Bengal-III	2004-05	60.00	54.00	4.50	2.74	7.25	4.40	7.25	-	10.00	-	0.00	-
	West Bengal-IV	2011-12	1127.00		66.93		78.06		80.21		124.50		45.00	
	Sub Total		1487.00	441.00	93.93	26.27	116.56	11.79	118.71	0.00	194.50	6.00	45.00	0.00
	Grand Total		350.94	304.18	2313.24	1970.90	4209.86	2243.41	3354.87	1869.34	2500.00	2250.26	3857.00	2763.30

*[English]***Special Court on Public Property**

5204. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish special courts to try cases relating to damage of public property;

(b) if so the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to recover the cost of property damaged by various groups;

(c) whether the Government is going to bring in a legislation to prevent rail and road blockade by any group;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Armed Police Forces would be deployed in case of sympathy of the local police with the agitators; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no such proposal to set up special courts for this purpose.

(c) and (d) As per available information, there is no such proposal to bring in a legislation to prevent rail and road blockade by any group.

(e) to (f) The Central Armed Police forces are made available to the State Governments on their request to assist them in discharging this responsibility. The level of deployment of Forces in various states embattling internal security threats depends upon the specific requirements/needs of the States, sensitivity of the situation, overall security scenario and the availability of Central Armed Police Forces.

Waste Water Treatment Plants

5205. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total waste water that is being treated in urban areas;

(b) the number of waste water treatment plants in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for increasing the percentage of waste water treatment and for technological upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Central Pollution Control Board, Class-I Cities & Class-II Towns in the country together generates 38254 million liters per day (MLD) of sewage, out of which treatment facilities have been provided for a total capacity of 11787 MLD which constitute 31% of total sewage generation. As per the information furnished by CPCB for another Parliament Question No. 5252, the total number of sewage treatment plants in India are 269.

(c) In regard to steps taken by the Government for increasing the percentage of wastewater treatment, the Ministry has launched JNNURM in December 2005 to promote infrastructure facilities in all the urban areas of the country including sanitation with a reform-oriented agenda. Under UIG component of JNNURM, 112 no. of sewerage and sewage treatment projects with a total estimated cost of Rs. 14992.96 Crores and under UIDSSMT component of JNNURM, 161 no. of sewerage projects with a total estimated cost of Rs. 6148.56 Crores have been approved so far by the Ministry with a view to increase the sewage treatment capacity in the urban areas of the country.

In regard to technological upgradation, the Ministry is in the process of revision and updating of the existing Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment, published in 1993 and advanced technologies in sewerage & sewage treatment is being included in the Manual, which will be used as a guideline for planning, design and implementation of the sewerage projects by the State Govt. Departments/Urban Local Bodies.

*[Translation]***Requirement of Pesticides**

5206. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of pesticides of various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has provided pesticides as per the demand of various States including Madhya Pradesh during the said period; and

(c) if so, the percentage of pesticides provided to these States against their demand during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise requirement (demand) of pesticides including that of Madhya Pradesh during last three years and projected

demand of the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) State-wise consumption of pesticides including that of Madhya Pradesh is enclosed as Statement-II Department of Agriculture takes care of the supply of pesticides based on the demand of its farmers. Also, National Conferences on Agriculture for Rabi and Kharif and pre-seasonal Zonal Input Conferences are important forums on which demands of various agricultural inputs including pesticides in different parts of the country are assessed alongwith a focused strategy to fulfill such demands. However, no State Government representative has informed about shortages of pesticides during the Zonal Conferences on Agricultural Inputs for Rabi 2011-12 and for Kharif-2012.

Statement-I

State-wise Estimated Demand of Pesticides during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and Projected 2012-13

M.T. (Tech. Grade)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Projected)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	• 24	18			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1400	1350	10000	9000	9000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	10	17	19
4.	Assam	183	170	180	190	201
5.	Bihar	950	1045	851	870	930
6.	Chandigarh		1			
7.	Chhattisgarh	610	620	570	600	800
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
9.	Daman and Diu					
10.	Delhi	60	55	50	50	55
11.	Goa	7	10	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	2730	2850	2700	2850	2600
13.	Haryana	4405	4185	4120	4085	4200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	298	335	335	320	315

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1281	2468	3408	4693	1739
16.	Jharkhand	82	89	99	128	170
17.	Karnataka	1900	1700	1700	1750	1750
18.	Kerala	549	466	633	555	425
19.	Lakshadweep					
20.	Madhya Pradesh	731	729	723	906	879
21.	Maharashtra	3000	2700	4315	8554	7855
22.	Manipur	30	34	34	34	34
23.	Meghalaya		6	10	10	10
24.	Mizoram	56	34	3	0.3	0.42
25.	Nagaland		15		19	20
26.	Odisha	1156	810	811	532	706
27.	Puducherry	47	47	47	47	45
28.	Punjab	6500	6500	6500	6500	6300
29.	Rajasthan	3575	2925	2875	2775	2725
30.	Sikkim	3	4			
31.	Tamil Nadu	3984	3313	2472	2089	1970
32.	Tripura	23	40	36	45	30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7100	9500	8372	8571	8510
34.	Uttarakhand	236	235	226	296	292
35.	West Bengal	4250		3550	3550	4000
Total		45180	42264	54637	59046	55590

e: State/UTs [Zonal Conference on Inputs (PP)]

Statement-II

State-wise Consumption of Pesticides during 2008-09 to 2011-12 M.T.

(Tech. Grade)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	14		
2	Andhra Pradesh	1381	1015	8869	8529

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	10	17
4	Assam	150	19	150	160
5	Bihar	915	828	675	655
6	Chandigarh				
7	Chhattisgarh	270	205	570	510
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
9	Daman and Diu				
10	Delhi	57	49	48	46
11	Goa	9	10	9	8
12	Gujarat	2650	2750	2600	2540
13	Haryana	4288	4070	4060	4050
14	Himachal Pradesh	322	328	328	315
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2679	1640	1818	1711
16	Jharkhand	85	89	84	151
17	Karnataka	1675	1647	1858	1272
18	Kerala	273	631	657	629
19	Lakshadweep				
20	Madhya Pradesh	663	645	633	850
21	Maharashtra	2400	4639	8317	6723
22	Manipur	30	30	30	30
23	Meghalaya		6	10	9
24	Mizoram	44	39	4	0.39
25	Nagaland	18	14		15
26	Odisha	1156	1588	871	491
27	Puducherry	39	39	39	40
28	Punjab	5760	5810	5730	5690
29	Rajasthan	3333	3527	3623	1652
30	Sikkim	3	4		
31	Tamil Nadu	2317	2335	2361	1968

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Tripura	38	55	12	30
33	Uttar Pradesh	8968	9563	8460	8527
34	Uttaranchal	221	222	199	233
35	West Bengal	4100		3515	3730
Grand Total		43860	41821	55540	50583

Source: States/UTs [Zonal Conferences on Inputs (PP)]

Regularisation of CPWD Labourers

5207. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of casual/adhoc contract labourers of the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) have been working in various establishments such as Sena Bhawan, Vigyan Bhawan, Mausam Bhawan etc. for the last 21-29 years and have not been regularised;

(b) if so, whether said employees are getting the benefit of provident fund, bonus, medical facilities etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of these casual/adhoc contract employees of CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. No casual/adhoc contract labourers are working in Sena Bhawan, Vigyan Bhawan, Mausam Bhawan.

(b) to (d) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

[English]

BSUP and IHSDP

5208. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY

ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in various towns/cities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the budgetary provision made under the said schemes and the number of projects approved, city/town-wise since 2009-10 onwards, year-wise and city/town-wise;

(c) the Central assistance committed and the percentage of the Central assistance released so far to cities/towns during the above period, State-wise and city-wise; and

(d) the number of houses sanctioned, presently under construction, the percentage of sanctioned houses completed and houses occupied in various cities/towns in the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of projects sanctioned under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) No city-wise budgetary provisions are made. Year-wise budgetary provisions made under BSUP and IHSDP since 2009-10 are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	BSUP		IHSDP	
	BE	RE	BE	RE
2009-10	2524.65	1344.36	1117.58	786.74
2010-11	2357.60	1629.75	1015.43	587.43
2011-12	2928.60	1721.00	1000.20	700.00
2012-13	2447.00	-	900.50	-

Year-wise and city/town-wise details of projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP since 2009-10 onwards are enclosed as Statement-III and IV.

(c) State-wise and city-wise Central assistance committed and the percentage of the Central assistance released so far to cities/towns under BSUP and IHSDP are

enclosed as Statement-V and VI respectively.

(d) The details of number of houses sanctioned, presently under construction, the percentage of sanctioned houses completed and houses occupied under BSUP and IHSDP schemes during this period in various cities/towns in the country are as under:

	BSUP	IHSDP
No. of houses sanctioned	147168	150595
Houses under construction	209827	136079
Houses completed	399794	160112
% of sanctioned houses completed	43%	31%
% of Houses occupied vs. houses completed	54%	74%

Statement-I

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II) Total Projects Approved (Provisional)

Status as on 30.04.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Mission the State/ UT	Cities	Pro- jects Appr- oved	Total Project Cost Appr- oved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Appr- oved	1st installment Sanctioned	2nd insta- lment sanc- tioned	3rd insta- lment sanc- tioned	4rd insta- lment sanc- tioned	Total ACA Rele- ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	3559.51	139854	1607.99	1949.03	402.27	389.09	304.29	228.09	1287.61
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	4	66.81	1092	59.60	7.21	14.90	0.84	0.84	0.00	12.67
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	4	1033.03	25728	446.13	586.90	111.53	99.03	99.03	75.03	374.28
5	Chhattisgarh	1	10	680.65	35088	536.42	144.22	134.11	156.09	0.00	0.00	169.29
6	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Delhi	1	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	1772.26	368.18	50.19	35.78	21.78	473.24
8	Gujarat	5	27	2067.09	113488	1015.47	1051.62	253.83	167.18	167.18	146.99	680.09
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11	Hirnachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	2.80	0.00	0.00	7.37
12	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	10.35	3.19	0.00	47.15
13	Jharkhand	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18
14	Karnataka	2	19	854.43	28288	412.64	441.79	103.16	89.78	76.35	48.62	316.75
15	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	23.84	0.00	132.83
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	705.08	41446	344.26	360.91	86.07	70.41	53.60	16.40	226.47
17	Maharashtra	5	62	6240.41	152223	3019.96	3220.45	754.99	532.63	248.87	156.02	1749.47
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	10.98	10.98	0.00	32.93
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	10.09	5.94	0.00	26.12
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	40.06
21	Nagaland	1	1	133.08	3504	105.60	27.47	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	79.20
22	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	11.64	6.01	0.00	31.20
23	Punjab	2	4	168.86	7376	84.37	84.49	21.09	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	8.08	1.06	0.00	29.94
25	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	43.17	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.70	21.79
27	TamiLNadu	3	52	2339.08	91418	1047.68	1291.40	261.92	198.23	114.68	76.00	649.36
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	287.22	265.18	196.61	78.19	823.49
30	Uttrakhand	3	11	75.54	1658	58.37	17.17	14.59	1.57	1.00	0.72	18.90
31	West Bengal	2	114	4200.81	158796	2057.60	2127.59	514.76	284.40	167.68	68.45	1000.46
Total		65 Cities	529	30420.87	1031856	15096.43	15306.42	3774.66	2528.71	1570.18	954.68	8597.99

Statement-II*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

status as on 30.04.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	74	989.68	39945	677.30	312.38	338.85	296.06	579.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	6.17	35.11
5	Bihar	28	32	757.89	28623	380.79	377.10	190.39	31.08	105.35
6	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	55.68	118.31
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
10	Gujurat	43	44	425.71	26002	254.65	153.55	130.48	33.32	145.75
11	Haryana	15	26	321.59	16803	247.43	74.16	123.71	49.01	153.86
12	Himachal Pradesh	8	9	75.11	2043	50.09	25.02	25.04	5.82	24.39
13	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	71.66
14	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66	0.00	65.66
15	Karnataka	32	34	410.30	17237	222.56	187.74	111.28	107.26	218.60
16	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.80	48.71	143.83
17	Madhya Pradesh	53	56	376.28	22998	257.43	118.85	128.77	12.48	133.96
18	Mizoram	9	11	56.07	2550	41.05	15.03	20.52	14.89	29.78
19	Rajasthan	59	67	1046.61	46465	639.20	407.41	319.60	52.66	317.65

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21	Manipur	7	7	70.21	4214	52.20	17.07	26.26	16.02	32.35
22	Maharashtra	92	129	2698.98	118108	1703.92	995.06	851.67	107.27	726.61
23	Nagaland	4	4	101.86	1655	60.99	39.09	30.79	7.25	29.92
24	Odisha	35	38	289.50	13097	194.53	94.96	97.28	35.00	115.70
25	Punjab	11	16	340.12	10605	145.64	194.48	72.82	4.11	66.77
26	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
28	Tamil Nadu	93	94	566.11	37715	400.45	149.00	201.94	148.78	328.14
29	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	19.03	34.55
30	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	267.83	683.22
31	Uttrakhand	19	22	177.55	5410	97.92	79.63	48.96	24.32	62.75
32	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	354.58	294.72	646.36
Total		928	1086	12080.18	570531	7769.32	4268.61	3887.24	1658.44	4905.10

Statement-III*BSUP Projects Approved during-year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Cities	Number of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
Sub-total		1	1
2	Gujarat	Surat	1
3	Gujarat	Vadodara	1
Sub-total		2	2
4	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	3
5	Maharashtra	Nanded	2
Sub-total		2	5
6	Puducherry	Puducherry	1

1	2	3	4
Sub-total		1	1
7	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3
Sub-total			3
Total		7-Cities	12

BSUP Projects Approved during-year-2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Cities	Number of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	Delhi	7
Sub-total		1	7
2	Gujarat	Surat	2
Sub-total		1	2

1	2	3	4
3	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	2
4	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1
	Sub-total	2	3
5	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2
	Sub-total	1	2
6	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1
	Sub-total	1	1
7	West Bengal	Kolkata	11
8	West Bengal	Asansol	1
	Sub-total	2	12
	Total	8 Cities	27

BSUP Projects Approved during-year-2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Cities	Number of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2
	Sub-Total	1	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
	Sub-Total	1	2
3	Chandigarh	Dhanas, Chandigarh	1
	Sub-Total	1	1
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4
	Sub-Total	1	4
5	Delhi	Delhi	3
	Sub-Total	1	3
6	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	2
7	Gujarat	Rajkot	1
8	Gujarat	Porbandar	1

1	2	3	4
9	Gujarat	Vadodara	3
	Sub-Total	4	7
10	Karnataka	Bangalore	1
	Sub-Total	1	1
11	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	6
12	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3
13	Maharashtra	Nashik	1
14	Maharashtra	Nanded	1
	Sub-Total	4	11
15	Punjab	Ludhiana	1
16	Punjab	Amritsar	1
	Sub-Total	2	2
17	TamilNadu	Chennai	1
	Sub-Total	1	1
18	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1
	Sub-Total	1	1
19	West Bengal	Kolkata	17
	Sub-Total	1	17
	Total	19	52

Statement-IV*Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	Kokrajhar	1
	Total	1	1
1	Bihar	Araria City	1
2	Bihar	Madhepura Phase-II	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	Mungar	1	5	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam (Phase-II)	1
4	Bihar	Saharsa	1	6	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam (Phase-II)	1
	Total	4	4	7	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan (Phase-II)	1
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Phase-II	1	8	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	1
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	9	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi (Phase-II)	1
	Project Cancelled	Bhavnagar		10	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian (Phase-II)	1
2	Gujarat	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY	1	11	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore (Phase-II)	1
				12	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY	1
3	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY	1		Total	12	12
				1	Kerala	Aluva	
				2	Kerala	Cherthala	
4	Gujarat	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) under VAMBAY	1	3	Kerala	Changanassery Phase-II	
				4	Kerala	Chalakydy	
5	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY	1	5	Kerala	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	
				6	Kerala	Kodungalloor	
6	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY	1	7	Kerala	Kottayam	
				8	Kerala	Kanhangad Phase-II	
	Total	4	5	9	Kerala	Kalpetta	
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Phase-II)	1	10	Kerala	Mattanur Phase-II	
2	Jammu and Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY	1	11	Kerala	North Paravur Phase-II	
				12	Kerala	Ottapalam Phase-II	1
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajln (Phase-II)	1	13	Kerala	Payyannur	1
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara (Phase-II)	1	14	Kerala	Thrissur	1
				15	Kerala	Varkala	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
16	Kerala	Vatakara	1	Total	1		1
	Total	16	16	1	Sikkim	Singtam	1
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1	Total	1		1
2	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	1	1	TamilNadu	Arupukkottai	1
3	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1	2	TamilNadu	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY	1
4	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	Total	2		2
5	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	1	Tripura	Sonamura	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	2	Tripura	Udaipur	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	Total	2		2
	Total	7	7	1	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1
1	Manipur	Kakching	1	2	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1
2	Manipur	Bishnupr	1	3	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1
3	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY	1	4	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1
	Total	3	3	5	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Phase-II	1
1	Rajasthan	Bhinmal	1	6	Uttar Pradesh	Kisni	1
2	Rajasthan	Phalodi	1	7	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajanj	1
3	Rajasthan	Pokran	1	8	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur City	1
4	Rajasthan	Sanchor	1	9	Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Ditt. Pilibhit	1
5	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	10	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1
	Total	5	5	Total	10		10
1	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1	1	Uttrakhand	Almora	1
	Total	1	1	2	Uttrakhand	Champavat	1
1	Nagaland	SUDA (Scheme no. 18885) under VAMBAY	1				
	Total	1	1				
1	Odisha	Cuttack, Phase-II	1				

1	2	3	4
3	Uttrakhand	Dineshpur	1
4	Uttrakhand	Haldwani, Indira Nagar	1
5	Uttrakhand	Haldwani, Kathgodam	1
6	Uttrakhand	Jaspur Phase-I	1
7	Uttrakhand	Jaspur Phase-II	1
8	Uttrakhand	Kichcha	1
9	Uttrakhand	Kashipur	1
10	Uttrakhand	Kaladungi	1
11	Uttrakhand	Lalkuan	1
12	Uttrakhand	Landaura Phase-I	1
13	Uttrakhand	Landaura Phase-II	1
14	Uttrakhand	Mahuakhera Gary	1
15	Uttrakhand	Mussorie	1
16	Uttrakhand	Mahudabra	1
17	Uttrakhand	Manglaur	1
18	Uttrakhand	Pithaugarh Nagar	1
19	Uttrakhand	Vikas Nagar	1
	Total	16	19
1	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme no. 18665)	1
	Total	1	1
	Grand Total	88	92
1	Bihar	Kishanganj (Ph.-II)	1
2	Bihar	Gaya	1
3	Bihar	Farbesganj	1
4	Bihar	Jamui	1
5	Bihar	Barh	1
	Total	5	5

1	2	3	4
1	Himachal Pradesh	Sundernagar	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	1
	Total	2	2
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	1
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia	1
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Chak Malal	1
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Doom Verinag	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Kokernag	1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1
	Total	13	13
1	Jharkhand	Chatra Ph-I	1
2	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1
3	Jharkhand	Saraikela	1
	Total	3	3
1	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1
2	Rajasthan	Bilara	1
3	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1
4	Rajasthan	Banswara	1
5	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1
6	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1

1	2	3	4
7	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer Phase-II	1
8	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1
9	Rajasthan	Kekri	1
10	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-II	1
11	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1
12	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1
13	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1
14	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1
15	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1
16	Rajasthan	Sangod	1
17	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1
18	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase-II	1
	Total	18	18
1	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-I	1
2	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-II	1
3	Punjab	Budlada	1
4	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1
5	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1
6	Punjab	Bareta Phase-I	1
7	Punjab	Bareta Phase-II	1
8	Punjab	Mansa	1
9	Punjab	Mour	1
10	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1
11	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1
	Total	11	11
1	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1
2	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwada	1
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jeerapur	1
4	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1

1	2	3	4
5	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1
	Total	5	5
1	Odisha	Patnagarh	1
2	Odisha	Phulbani	1
	Total	2	2
1	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1
2	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1
3	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1
4	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1
5	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiror	1
6	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1
7	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1
8	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1
9	Uttar Pradesh	Musafir Khana	1
10	Uttar Pradesh	P.P. Ganj	1
11	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1
12	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1
13	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli (07 slum)	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1
15	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1
	Total	15	15
Grand Total		74	74

Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	Barn Phase-II	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	Bihar	Belsand	1	5	Haryana	Jagadhri Phase-II	1
3	Bihar	Mokama	1	6	Haryana	Kalka Phase-II	1
4	Bihar	Naubatpur	1	7	Haryana	Pinjore Phase-II	1
5	Bihar	Nabi Nagar	1	8	Haryana	Yamunanagar Phase-II	1
6	Bihar	Purnea Phase-II	1	Total		8	8
7	Bihar	Thakurganj	1	1	Madhya Pradesh	Chaurai	1
Total			7	2	Madhya Pradesh	Jeeran	1
1	Gujarat	Anand	1	3	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1
2	Gujarat	Chorwad	1	4	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	1
3	Gujarat	Chotila	1	5	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	1
4	Gujarat	Dehgam	1	6	Madhya Pradesh	Pipliyamandi	1
5	Gujarat	Idar	1	7	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1
6	Gujarat	Kodinar	1	Total		7	
7	Gujarat	Kutiana		1	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	1
8	Gujarat	Karjan	1	2	Mizoram	Saitual	1
9	Gujarat	Morbi	1	3	Mizoram	Saiha	1
10	Gujarat	Padra		Total		3	
11	Gujarat	Santrampur	1	1	Manipur	Thoubal-II	1
12	Gujarat	Veraval-patan	1	Total		1	1
Total		12	12	1	Rajasthan	Anta	1
1	Goa	Cuncolim	1	2	Rajasthan	Begun	1
Total		1	1	3	Rajasthan	Deshnok	1
1	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat Phase-II	1	4	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Phase-III	1
Total		1	1	5	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-III	1
1	Haryana	Ambala city Phase-II	1	6	Rajasthan	Mangrol	1
2	Haryana	Ambala Sadar Phase-II	1	7	Rajasthan	Pipar	1
3	Haryana	Naraingarh Phase-II	1	8	Rajasthan	Phalodi Phase-II	1
4	Haryana	Hissar Phase-II	1	9	Rajasthan	Ramganj Mandi	1

1	2	3	4
10	Rajasthan	Sardarsahar	1
11	Rajasthan	Shahpura	1
12	Rajasthan	Sheoganj	1
	Total	12	12
1	Maharashtra	Achalptir Phase-II	1
2	Maharashtra	Ashta Phase-II	1
3	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	1
4	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar Phase-I	1
5	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar Phase-II	1
6	Maharashtra	Bhandara Phase-II	1
7	Maharashtra	Buldrana Phase-II	1
8	Maharashtra	Balapur	1
9	Maharashtra	Chopda Phase-II	1
10	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	1
11	Maharashtra	Chikhali	1
12	Maharashtra	Digras	1
13	Maharashtra	Dhule Phase-II	1
14	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1
15	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1
16	Maharashtra	Erandol	1
17	Maharashtra	Jalgaon City	1
18	Maharashtra	Kagal	1
19	Maharashtra	Khamgaon Phase-II	1
20	Maharashtra	Lonar Phase-II	1

1	2	3	4
21	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-16)	1
22	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-17)	1
23	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-18)	1
24	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-19)	1
25	Maharashtra	Mehkar	1
26	Maharashtra	Murtizapur Phase-II	1
27	Maharashtra	Mowad	1
28	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1
29	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-II	1
30	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-III	1
31	Maharashtra	Patur	1
32	Maharashtra	Panchgani	1
33	Maharashtra	Rahata	1
34	Maharashtra	Satara	1
35	Maharashtra	Shirdi	1
36	Maharashtra	Shahada	1
37	Maharashtra	Telhara	1
38	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-III)	1
39	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1
40	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	1
41	Maharashtra	Umri	1
42	Maharashtra	Vita	1
43	Maharashtra	Washim Phase-II	1
	Total	36	43
1	Nagaland	Tseminyu	1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	Nagaland	Medziphema	1	6	TamilNadu	Paramakudi	1
	Total	2	2	7	TamilNadu	Rasipuram	1
1	Odisha	Boudhgarh	1	8	TamiNadu	Sattur	1
2	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	1	g	TamilNadu	Usilampatti	1
3	Odisha	Joda	1	10	TamilNadu	Vellore	1
4	Odisha	Kuchinda NAC/ Sambalpur	1	Total		10	10
	Total	4	4	1	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariya Ganj	1
1	Punjab	Batala	1	2	Uttar Pradesh	Begrasi Phase-II	1
2	Punjab	Jalalabad	1	3	Uttar Pradesh	Duddhi	1
	Total	2	2	4	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur Phase-II	1
1	TamilNadu	Chinnamanur	1	5	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1
2	TamiNadu	Hosur	1	6	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1
3	TamilNadu	Kulithalai	1	Total		6	
4	TamilNadu	Paiani	1	1	Uttrakhand	Rudrapur	1
5	TamilNadu	Periyakulam	1	Total		1	1
				Grand Total		113	120

Statement-V**JNNURM-BSUP**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Total Central Share Approved	Total ACA Released Vs ACA Committed (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	806.78	80.73%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	366.64	77.48%
3	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	115.75	31.35%
4	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	318.81	99.11%
	Sub-total	4	1607.99	80.08%

1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	Guwahati	97.60	50.00%
	Sub-total	1	97.60	50.00%
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	59.60	21.25%
	Sub-total	1	59.60	21.25%
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	446.13	83.90%
	Sub-total	1	446.13	83.90%
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	536.42	31.56%
	Sub-total	1	536.42	31.56%
1	Bihar	Patna	274.05	25.00%
2	Bihar	Bodhgaya	38.71	25.00%
	Sub-total	2	312.76	25.00%
1	Delhi	Delhi	1472.72	32.13%
	Sub-total	1	1472.72	32.13%
1	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	276.21	92.08%
2	Gujarat	Rajkot	93.77	38.32%
3	Gujarat	Porbandar	62.49	0.00%
4	Gujarat	Surat	332.48	84.64%
5	Gujarat	Vadodara	250.51	43.27%
	Sub-total	5	1015.47	66.97%
1	Goa	Panaji	4.60	25.00%
	Sub-total	1	4.60	25.00%
1	Haryana	Faridabad	31.18	100.00%
	Sub-total	1	31.18	100.00%
1	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	18.27	40.35%
	Sub-total	1	18.27	40.35%
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	41.40	57.70%
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	93.05	25.00%
	Sub-total	2	134.44	35.07%
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi	200.60	25.00%

1	2	3	4	5
2	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	71.98	25.00%
3	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	56.16	25.00%
	Sub-total	3	328.74	25.00%
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	241.27	71.75%
2	Karnataka	Mysore	171.36	83.82%
	Sub-total	2	412.64	76.76%
1	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	165.73	49.80%
2	Kerala	Kochi	67.83	74.15%
	Sub-total	2	233.56	56.87%
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	212.28	67.43%
2	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	75.03	72.93%
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	43.69	42.75%
4	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	13.26	75.00%
	Sub-total	4	344.26	65.78%
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	1213.36	61.03%
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	319.61	34.77%
3	Maharashtra	Nashik	128.71	64.30%
4	Maharashtra	Nanded	775.07	51.75%
5	Maharashtra	Pune	583.20	70.97%
	Sub-total	5	3019.96	57.93%
1	Manipur	Imphal	43.91	75.00%
	Sub-total	1	43.91	75.00%
1	Meghalaya	Shillong	40.35	64.73%
	Sub-total	1	40.35	64.73%
1	Mizoram	Aizwal	80.11	50.00%
	Sub-total	1	80.11	50.00%
1	Nagaland	Kohima	105.60	75.00%
	Sub-total	1	105.60	75.00%
1	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	46.16	63.24%

1	2	3	4	5
2	Odisha	Puri	8.02	25.00%
	Sub-total	2	54.18	57.59%
1	Punjab	Ludhiana	52.38	47.64%
2	Punjab	Amritsar	31.98	4.51%
	Sub-total	2	84.37	31.29%
1	Puducherry	Puducherry	83.20	35.99%
	Sub-total	1	83.20	35.99%
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	84.57	50.00%
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur	88.11	49.01%
	Sub-total	2	172.67	49.50%
1	TamiLNadu	Chennai	600.41	60.70%
2	TamilNadu	Coimbatore	265.62	51.86%
3	TamilNadu	Madurai	181.64	81.00%
	Sub-total	3	1047.68	61.98%
1	Sikkim	Gangtok	29.06	75.00%
	Sub-total	1	29.06	75.00%
1	Tripura	Agartala	13.96	100.00%
	Sub-total	1	13.96	100.00%
1	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	31.66	65.61%
2	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	280.46	67.58%
3	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	172.57	54.21%
4	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	158.49	72.79%
5	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	180.49	98.01%
6	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	211.51	73.45%
7	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	113.86	63.25%
	Sub-total	7	1149.04	71.67%
1	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	48.04	27.33%
2	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2.90	75.00%
3	Uttarakhand	Nainital	7.43	48.45%

1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-total	3	58.37	32.38%
1	West Bengal	Kolkata	1770.68	46.81%
2	West Bengal	Asansol	286.92	59.82%
	Sub-Total	2	2057.60	48.62%
	Total	65	15096.43	56.95%

Statement-VI

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ULBs	Total Central Share Committed	% ACA released Vs ACA Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Adoni (Revised)	3.80	78%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1.23	75%
3	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	2.80	100%
4	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla-infrastructure (Revised)	6.10	100%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam	2.72	100%
6	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	4.60	82%
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri-Infrastructure (Revised)	8.64	103%
8	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	12.00	100%
9	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala	2.82	100%
10	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor	3.38	100%
11	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Dhone, (Revised)	0.89	200%
12	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal (Phase-II) (Revised)	5.00	78%
13	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	2.84	50%
14	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Gudur (Revised)	9.53	101%
15	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase-I)	15.86	75%
16	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-II) (Revised)	24.47	66%
17	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira priyadarshinin colony, Rajampet (Revised)	4.50	33%
18	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon (Revised)	11.29	113%

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa- Bugga Vanka (Phase-I) (Revised)	5.55	51%
20	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II) (Revised)	6.54	47%
21	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa -Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	7.51	119%
22	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa -Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV) (Revised)	1.78	104%
23	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa -Mamilapalli housing Colony (Phase-V) (Revised)	4.67	107%
24	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I) (Revised)	6.32	106%
25	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) Revised	8.51	75%
26	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City (Phase-II) (Revised)	28.59	42%
27	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar (Revised)	21.69	80%
28	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavall (Phase-I)	1.22	100%
29	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavall (Phase-II)	3.46	100%
30	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Khammam (Polepally) (Revised)	9.17	47%
31	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem (Revised)	7.50	100%
32	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I) (Revised)	16.99	100%
33	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kornool (Phase-II) (Revised)	14.84	53%
34	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macherla (Revised)	11.99	100%
35	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam (Revised)	7.34	53%
36	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle (Revised)	3.43	111%
37	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I) (Revised)	7.48	52%
38	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar-infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	9.78	111%
39	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherial-Infrastructure (Revised)	11.82	106%
40	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I) (Revised)	6.20	51%
41	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	11.60	100%
42	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I) (Revised)	2.71	50%
43	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) Revised	9.82	111%
44	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure Revised	15.68	100%
45	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet Revised	10.07	100%
46	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal (Revised)	8.21	54%

1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad (Revised)	7.55	75%
48	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole	2.27	100%
49	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	3.60	69%
50	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram (Revised)	15.41	104%
51	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur (Revised)	10.62	52%
52	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula (Revised)	11.75	75%
53	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa (Revised)	12.84	100%
54	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I) (Revised)	24.52	78%
55	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajhmundry City (Phase-II) (Revised)	29.40	42%
56	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandra puram (Revised)	5.84	79%
57	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti (Revised)	9.57	59%
58	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	4.65	107%
59	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I) (Revised)	8.30	78%
60	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II) (Revised)	9.58	97%
61	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak (Revised)	3.96	86%
62	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli (Revised)	11.14	100%
63	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet	3.18	100%
64	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sricilla (Revised)	10.57	41%
65	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	SuryaPeta (Phase-I) (Revised)	9.82	51%
66	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	16.94	110%
67	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru (Revised)	10.20	108%
68	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, distt. Guntur (Revised)	4.13	78%
69	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)		
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)	37.75	100%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)		
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta & Avilala) (Phase-IV)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.01.12					
72	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vinukonda (Revised)	11.75	100%
73	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthi (Phase-I) (Revised)	2.79	102%
74	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy -infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	9.39	100%
75	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	2.29	50%
76	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak (Revised)	4.57	84%
Total			56	677.30	86%
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Andamans	Port Blair	8.90	36%
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Andamans	Port Blair	4.74	50%
	Andaman and Nicobar Island		1	13.64	41%
1	Arunanchal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Roing town	8.96	50%
	Arunanchal Pradesh		1	8.96	50%
1	Assam	Karimganj	Badarpur	1.11	50%
2	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Bokajan	8.61	50%
3	Assam	Nagaon	Dhing	2.57	50%
4	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri	4.68	50%
5	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat	3.08	50%
6	Assam	Nagaon	Kampur town	1.55	50%
7	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	13.73	50%
8	Assam	Karimganj	Karimganj	4.99	50%
9	Assam	Nagaon	Lanka	2.28	50%
10	Assam	Darrang	Mangaldoi	3.30	50%
11	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	11.48	50%
12	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari	2.52	50%
13	Assam	Kamrup	Palashbari	1.76	50%
14	Assam	Barpeta	Sarthebari town	1.39	50%
15	Assam	Nalbari	Thiu	3.29	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Assam	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	3.88	50%
	Total		16	70.22	50%
1	Bihar	Bhojpur	Ara	15.06	50%
2	Bihar	Araria	Araria City	11.13	50%
3	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	2.43	50%
4	Bihar	Barh	Barh Phase-I	15.42	50%
5	Bihar	Barh	Barh Phase-II	10.69	0%
6	Bihar	Kishanganj	Bahadur-ganj	3.63	50%
7	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Belsand	20.87	0%
8	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	15.86	50%
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	11.72	50%
10	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	16.08	50%
11	Bihar	Gaya	Gaya	19.18	0%
12	Bihar	Araria	Farbesganj	9.02	50%
13	Bihar	Jamui	Jamui	11.17	50%
14	Bihar	Araria	Jogbani	6.64	50%
15	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	2.56	50%
16	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Ph.-I)	8.74	50%
17	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kishanganj (Ph.-n)	12.62	50%
18	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura (Phase-I)	6.44	50%
19	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura (Phase-II)	9.99	50%
20	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Motipur	4.29	50%
21	Bihar	Patna	Mokama	34.25	0%
22	Bihar	Munger	Munger	8.55	50%
23	Bihar	Patna	Naubatpur	22.21	0%
24	Bihar	Aurangabad	Nabi Nagar	21.70	0%
25	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Narkatiaganj	2.93	50%
26	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea (Phase-I)	10.83	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Bihar	Purnia	Purnea (Phase-II)	22.65	0%
28	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera	10.76	50%
29	Bihar	Saharsa	Saharsa	8.84	50%
30	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura	1.87	50%
31	Bihar	Supaul	Supual	4.12	50%
32	Bihar	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	18.54	0%
	Total		28	380.79	28%
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Abhanpur	1.92	100%
2	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Balod	1.91	100%
3	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bemetara	1.91	100%
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bhatapara	3.62	100%
5	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Bhillai	8.79	100%
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-I)	12.13	75%
7	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Phase-II)	53.08	75%
8	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargaon	6.01	50%
9	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	1.91	75%
10	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg	13.20	100%
11	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur	6.51	100%
12	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Jamul	2.18	100%
13	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Kawardha	11.68	50%
14	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Khairagarh	5.62	50%
15	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Kumhari	2.46	100%
16	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud	1.74	100%
17	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh	10.65	50%
18	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Rajandgaon	13.52	50%
	Total		17	158.83	74%
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa (Phase-I)	0.45	50%
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa (Phase-II)	2.89	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	3.34	50%
1	Daman and Diu	Daman	Daman	0.58	50%
	Daman and Diu		1	0.58	50%
1	Gujarat	Amreli	Amreli (Revised)	2.40	152%
2	Gujarat	Anand	Anklav (Revised)	4.31	90%
3	Gujarat		Anand	6.16	0%
4	Gujarat	Amreli	Bagasara (Revised)	3.62	102%
5	Gujarat	Anand	Boriavi	4.40	100%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar		
7	Gujarat	Junagadh	Chorwad	15.78	0%
8	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Chotila	3.17	0%
9	Gujarat		Dehgam	4.45	0%
10	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod	8.01	50%
11	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	Dhanduka (Revised)	0.72	440%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Valsad	Dharampur		
13	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	4.85	100%
14	Gujarat	Rajkot	Gondal	14.46	100%
15	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Halol	4.87	50%
16	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Halvad	9.82	50%
17	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Himmatnagar	9.82	50%
18	Gujarat		Idar	13.99	0%
19	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	7.33	75%
20	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar MC (Scheme no. 18631) under VAMBAY	0.51	100%
21	Gujarat	Rajkot	Jetpur (Revised)	9.41	86%
22	Gujarat		Kodinar	7.92	0%
23	Gujarat	Porbandar	Kutiana	6.73	0%
24	Gujarat	Vadodara	Karjan	6.52	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kaalol	4.03	50%
26	Gujarat	Mahesana	Kadi	8.62	50%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Anand	Khambat		
28	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Limdi	2.95	50%
29	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	3.65	50%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Kachchh	Mandvi		
31	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Modasa (Revised)	2.09	234%
32	Gujarat	Rajkot	Morbi	15.53	0%
33	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari (Revised)	3.71	134%
34	Gujarat	Navsari	Navsari NP (Scheme no. 18794) under VAMBAY	0.77	100%
35	Gujarat		Padra	2.25	0%
36	Gujarat	Patan	Patan (Revised)	2.31	197%
37	Gujarat	Anand	Petlad (Revised)	3.28	125%
38	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Prantij	3.45	50%
39	Gujarat	Rajkot	Rajkot MC (Scheme no. 18881) under VAMBAY	2.90	100%
40	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Santrampur	3.05	0%
41	Gujarat	Surat	Songadh	7.16	50%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Anand	Umreth		
43	Gujarat	Junagadh	Una (Revised)	7.75	62%
44	Gujarat	Mahesana	Uncha	5.55	100%
45	Gujarat	Rajkot	Upleta	3.47	50%
46	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18020) under VAMBAY	0.22	100%
47	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vadodara MC (Scheme no. 18021) under VAMBAY	1.92	100%
48	Gujarat	Junagadh	Veraval-patan	13.28	0%
49	Gujarat	Valsad	Valsad	7.47	50%
	Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Valsad	Vapi		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Total	43	254.65	57%
1	Goa	South Goa	Cuncohm	1.40	0%
	Total		1	1.40	0%
1	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Baddi	8.91	50%
2	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Dharamshala	6.62	50%
3	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	3.41	50%
4	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Nalagarh	3.75	50%
5	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Parwanoo	8.22	50%
6	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sundemagar	6.63	50%
7	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkaghat Phase-I	5.08	50%
8	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkaghat Phase-II	1.30	0%
9	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Solan	6.16	50%
		Total	8	50.09	49%
1	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city Phase-I	12.32	100%
2	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala city Phase-II	4.70	0%
3	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar Phase-I	9.13	100%
4	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala Sadar Phase-II	4.87	0%
5	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala -Bandhu nagar	2.53	50%
6	Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh (Ambala) Phase-I	5.76	100%
7	Haryana	Ambala	Naraingarh Phase-II	4.11	0%
8	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	23.14	100%
9	Haryana	Bhiwani	Dadri	9.69	100%
10	Haryana	Hisar	Hissar Phase-I	18.95	50%
11	Haryana	Hisar	Hissar Phase-II	12.88	0%
12	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri Phase-I	18.80	100%
13	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Jagadhri Phase-II	4.76	0%
14	Haryana	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	5.73	50%
15	Haryana	Jind	Jind	14.93	50%
16	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka Phase-I	2.07	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Haryana	Panchkula	Kalka Phase-II	0.71	0%
18	Haryana	Kimikshetra	Ladwa	2.85	50%
19	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-I)	17.22	50%
20	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	17.67	50%
21	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula (Phase-II)	17.73	50%
22	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore Phase-I	3.03	50%
23	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore Phase-II	0.60	0%
24	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari	19.20	100%
25	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar Phase-I	8.96	50%
26	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar Phase-II	5.10	0%
		Total	15	247.43	62%
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantanag	3.08	100%
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Bandipora	4.18	80%
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Banihal	3.11	75%
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-I)	6.80	40%
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Baramulla (Phase-II)	3.12	50%
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Basholl	3.34	75%
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Batote	3.02	75%
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Budgam (Housing)	0.86	80%
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam (Infrastructure)	0.67	50%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Chenani	1.77	50%
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Uri	1.21	50%
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Arnia	2.08	50%
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Bhaderwah	1.83	50%
14	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	2.54	50%
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Chak Malal	1.57	50%
16	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Dooru Verinag	1.94	50%
17	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	Kalakote	2.49	50%
18	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kokernag	2.07	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Leh	8.86	50%
20	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	DLB, Kashmir (Scheme no. 18064) under VAMBAY	0.66	100%
21	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Housing)	1.11	80%
22	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1.20	50%
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-I)	0.72	80%
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Hajin (Phase-II)	0.68	50%
25	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-I)	1.98	80%
26	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Handwara (Phase-II)	1.59	50%
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Khour	3.43	75%
28	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-I)	2.59	80%
29	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Kulgam (Phase-II)	2.01	50%
30	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Kupwara	2.29	80%
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-I)	1.42	80%
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	Magam (Phase-II)	0.76	50%
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Mattan (Phase-I)	0.45	80%
34	Jammu and Kashmir	Ananmag	Mattan (Phase-II)	0.57	50%
35	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Nowshera	2.24	75%
36	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Parole	4.84	75%
37	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	Poonch	5.06	75%
38	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Ramgarh	1.05	75%
39	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-I)	1.89	60%
40	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar (Phase-II)	2.02	50%
41	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-I)	2.26	60%
42	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Reasi (Phase-II)	1.39	50%
43	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-I)	1.34	80%
44	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shopian (Phase-II)	1.29	50%
45	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-I)	4.52	40%
46	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sopore (Phase-II)	3.07	50%
47	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar DA (Scheme no. 18632) under VAMBAY	0.71	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
48	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Housing)	2.10	80%
49	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1.49	50%
50	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Thana Mandi	3.07	75%
		Total	37	114.32	63%
1	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa	7.51	50%
2	Jharkhand	Chatra	Chatra Ph-I	11.72	50%
3	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih	12.24	50%
4	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla	15.58	50%
5	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Hazaribagh	11.38	50%
6	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardanga	19.54	50%
7	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Mihijam	15.48	50%
8	Jharkhand	Palamu	Medininagar	12.39	50%
9	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phushro	9.34	50%
10	Jharkhand	Sarikela-kharsawan	Saraikela	16.15	50%
		Total	10	131.33	50%
1	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	8.03	50%
2	Kerala	Ernakulam	Angamaly	2.24	100%
3	Kerala	Thinivananthapuram	Attingal	1.25	100%
4	Kerala	Ernakulam	Aluva	0.43	100%
5	Kerala	Alappuzha	Cherthala	3.45	50%
6	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery Phase-I	2.69	100%
7	Kerala	Kottayam	Changanassery Phase-II	6.44	50%
8	Kerala	Thrissur	Chavakkad	1.27	100%
9	Kerala	Thrissur	Chalakydy	2.65	50%
10	Kerala	Palakkad	Chitur-Tattamangalam	9.77	100%
11	Kerala	Thrissur	Guruvayoor	1.35	50%
12	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda Phase-I	0.87	100%
13	Kerala	Thrissur	Irinjalakuda Phase-II	2.52	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodungalloor	3.48	50%
15	Kerala	Kottayam	Kottayam	5.34	50%
16	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-I	1.65	100%
17	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kanhangad Phase-II	4.13	50%
18	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta	1.18	50%
19	Kerala	Kannur	Kannur	1.56	50%
20	Kerala	Kasaragod	Kasargode	1.02	100%
21	Kerala	Ernakulam	Kothamangalam	1.47	50%
22	Kerala	Kozhikode	Koyilandi	2.46	100%
23	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kozhikodde	5.47	50%
24	Kerala	Thrissur	Kunnamkulam	1.43	100%
25	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	0.66	100%
26	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-I)	8.36	100%
27	Kerala	Malappuram	Malappuram (Phase-II)	5.37	50%
28	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur Phase-I	1.05	100%
29	Kerala	Kannur	Mattanur Phase-II	4.74	50%
30	Kerala	Ernakulam	Moovattupuzha	4.78	100%
31	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	4.32	50%
32	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyatinkara	5.95	50%
33	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravoor Phase-I	2.29	100%
34	Kerala	Kollam	North Paravur Phase-II	4.06	100%
35	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam Phase-I	7.17	100%
36	Kerala	Palakkad	Ottapalam Phase-II	4.64	50%
37	Kerala	Kannur	Payyannur	2.30	50%
38	Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad	16.10	50%
39	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	5.24	50%
40	Kerala	Malappuram	Perintalamanna (Phase-I)	4.46	100%
41	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna (Phase-II)	6.36	100%
42	Kerala	Ernakulam	perumabavoor	2.45	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
43	Kerala	Malappuram	Ponnani	3.52	100%
44	Kerala	Kollam	Punalur	7.14	100%
45	Kerala	Palakkad	Shoranur	7.09	100%
46	Kerala	Kollam	South paravoor	2.11	100%
47	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba	1.95	100%
48	Kerala	Thrissur	Thrissur	3.14	50%
49	Kerala	Kannur	Thalassery (Revised)	1.61	50%
50	Kerala	Idukki	Thodupuzha	3.12	50%
51	Kerala	Malappuram	Tirur City	2.65	50%
52	Kerala	Thimvananthapuram	Varkala	6.19	50%
53	Kerala	Kozhikode	Vatakara	0.61	50%
		Total	45	201.60	71%
1	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Bagaklakote (Revised)	4.78	100%
2	Karnataka	Bidar	Basavakalya	1.68	100%
3	Karnataka	Belgaum	Belgaum (Revised)	1.67	100%
4	Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary	5.37	100%
5	Karnataka	Gadag	Betagiri (Revised)	13.13	100%
6	Karnataka	Bidar	Bhalki (Revised)	2.03	100%
7	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Chincholi (Revised)	2.33	100%
8	Karnataka	Kolar	Chinthamam (Revised)	10.58	100%
9	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Doddaballapura (Revised)	6.37	100%
10	Karnataka	Gadag	Gajendragada (Revised)	4.54	100%
11	Karnataka	Kolar	Gowribidanur (Revised)	1.44	100%
12	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Gulbarga (Revised)	9.12	100%
13	Karnataka	Hassan	Hassan (Revised)	9.17	100%
14	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur town	2.16	100%
15	Karnataka	Hassan	Holenarsipura (Revised)	9.17	100%
16	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli- Ph-I	7.41	100%
17	Karnataka	Dharwad	hubli- Ph-II	1.84	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Karnataka	Dharwad	Hubli- Ph-III	7.81	100%
19	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Kadur (Revised)	6.65	100%
20	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Kanakapura	11.23	100%
21	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal	2.68	100%
22	Karnataka	Mandya	Mandya	7.92	50%
23	Karnataka	Kolar	Mulubagilu (Revised)	6.36	100%
24	Karnataka	Mandya	Nagamangala (Revised)	3.92	100%
25	Karnataka	Mysore	Nanjangud (Revised)	4.90	100%
26	Karnataka	Tumkur	pavagada	11.62	100%
27	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara (Revised)	16.54	100%
28	Karnataka	Belgaum	Saundatti	1.59	100%
29	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Shahapur	2.44	100%
30	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shikaripura	7.22	100%
31	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shimoga	13.17	100%
32	Karnataka	Kolar	Sidlagatta (Revised)	2.37	100%
33	Karnataka	Raichur	Sindhnaur	12.04	100%
34	Karnataka	Tumkur	Sira	11.32	100%
		Total	32	222.56	98%
1	Meghalaya	RiBhoi	Nongpoh	7.10	50%
2	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tura	8.97	50%
3	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar	6.36	50%
		Total	3	22.43	50%
1	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat	8.30	50%
2	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela	1.80	100%
3	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Berasia	1.35	50%
4	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Betma	2.44	75%
5	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Burhanpur	9.65	50%
6	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Amarwada	3.82	50%
7	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chaurai	3.98	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chandameta	4.29	50%
9	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	5.88	50%
10	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	1.69	50%
11	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur	3.11	100%
12	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-I)	11.07	50%
13	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Dewas (Project-II)	12.44	50%
14	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Diken	2.36	50%
15	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	1.31	100%
16	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Gautampura	3.07	75%
17	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior	36.66	50%
18	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Harrai	1.98	50%
19	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	3.74	100%
20	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	2.77	50%
21	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Jeeran	2.31	50%
22	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Ratangarh	2.59	50%
23	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Jeerapur	2.39	0%
24	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Jaora	1.74	75%
25	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone	2.85	50%
26	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Katangi	1.99	50%
27	Madhya Pradesh	Katn	Katn	22.91	50%
28	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-I)	11.08	50%
29	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Khandwa (Project-II)	6.82	50%
30	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khujner	1.88	100%
31	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Kurwai	0.73	50%
32	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Lateri	0.35	100%
33	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	7.28	50%
34	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Majholi	1.72	50%
35	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Mandideep	2.37	50%
36	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Mohgaon	4.50	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
37	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Mahidpur	5.93	50%
38	Madhya Pradesh	Mandasaur	Malhargarh	2.55	0%
39	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghapur	Narsinghpur	6.70	50%
40	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Orchha	2.56	50%
41	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal	2.28	50%
42	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Pandhurna	2.08	50%
	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Pipliyamandi	1.64	0%
43	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Patan	1.81	50%
44	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petwad	2.74	100%
45	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Rewa	3.73	52%
46	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna	4.44	50%
47	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sagar	6.11	50%
48	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Sausar	5.39	50%
49	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Shahpura	1.20	50%
50	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Singoll	2.28	50%
51	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli	4.29	50%
52	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji	1.23	100%
53	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sironji (Additional)	0.15	100%
54	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Tendukheda	3.68	0%
55	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	1.41	75%
		Total	53	257.43	52%
1	Mizoram	Champhai	Champai, Phase-I	1.33	100%
2	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai, Phase-II	5.39	100%
3	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase-I	4.23	100%
4	Mizoram	Kolasib	Kolasib, Phase-II	0.97	100%
5	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	6.21	100%
6	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	4.01	0%
7	Mizoram	Mamit	Mamit	2.60	100%
8	Mizoram		Saitual	5.12	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Mizoram		Saiha	2.14	0%
10	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha	3.90	100%
11	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip	5.16	100%
		Total	9	41.05	73%
1	Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	4.73	100%
2	Manipur	Imphal East	Jiribam	3.38	100%
3	Manipur	Thoubal	Kakching	6.61	100%
4	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	8.33	100%
5	Manipur	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme no. 18884) under VAMBAY	0.32	100%
6	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal-II	19.85	0%
7	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	8.99	100%
		Total	7	52.20	62%
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11				
		Alwar	Alwar		
1	Rajasthan		Anta	11.61	0%
2	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Asind	3.91	50%
3	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh	10.75	50%
4	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Bilara	9.35	50%
5	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Bhadra	24.25	50%
6	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	2.66	50%
7	Rajasthan	Pali	Bali Nagar	2.64	50%
8	Rajasthan	Banner	Balotra	5.47	100%
9	Rajasthan	Baran	Baran	7.37	100%
10	Rajasthan	Barmer	Barmer	15.22	50%
11	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Bhawani Mandi	1.43	100%
12	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	15.10	100%
13	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner Phase-I	2.66	100%
14	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner (Phase-II)	21.89	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmal	5.38	50%
16	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Begun	12.57	0%
17	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Chhoti Sadri	6.20	50%
18	Rajasthan	Baran	Chhabra	3.58	100%
19	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-I	5.12	100%
20	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh Phase-II	7.33	50%
21	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Deshnok	9.29	0%
22	Rajasthan	Pali	Falna	3.52	100%
23	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur	2.46	50%
24	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Gulabpura	1.00	100%
25	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	17.54	100%
26	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-I	12.64	50%
27	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Phase-II	21.87	50%
28	Rajasthan	Pali	Jaitaran	3.23	50%
29	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jhalarpatan	3.16	50%
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Jhalawar	Jhalawara		
30	Rajasthan	Jalore	Jhalore	4.89	50%
31	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur-Phase-I	12.14	50%
32	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur-Phase-II	26.52	50%
33	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur Phase-III	5.51	0%
34	Rajasthan	Kota	Kaithoon	3.45	50%
35	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri	12.77	50%
36	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-I	17.04	50%
37	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-II	15.14	50%
38	Rajasthan	Kota	Kota Phase-III	13.34	0%
39	Rajasthan	Baran	Mangrol	12.40	0%
40	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Nimbahera	7.59	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
41	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pipar	12.73	0%
42	Rajasthan	Pali	Pali	17.64	100%
43	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi Phase -I	13.79	50%
44	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phalodi Phase -II	11.00	0%
45	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Pokran	12.20	50%
46	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh	7.20	75%
47	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara	8.00	50%
48	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pilibanga	4.27	50%
49	Rajasthan	Kota	Ramganj Mandi	1.48	0%
50	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Rawatsar	18.51	50%
51	Rajasthan	Pali	Rani Nagar	0.63	100%
52	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rawatbhata	25.16	50%
53	Rajasthan	Churu	Sardarsahar	21.47	0%
54	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Shahpura	5.25	0%
55	Rajasthan	Pali	Sadri	1.03	100%
56	Rajasthan		Sheoganj	7.03	0%
57	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	9.93	100%
58	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar	4.35	50%
59	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sanchor	5.31	50%
60	Rajasthan	Kota	Sangod	6.09	50%
61	Rajasthan	Pali	Sojat	2.53	100%
62	Rajasthan	Pali	Sumerpur	6.64	50%
63	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Suratgarh	22.10	50%
64	Rajasthan	Pali	Takhatgarh	9.25	50%
65	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase-I	3.57	100%
66	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk Phase-II	5.97	50%
67	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur	16.07	50%
		Total	59	639.20	50%
1	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-I	15.74	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-II	18.96	0%
3	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	5.59	50%
4	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	20.11	50%
5	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola phase-III	22.25	50%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11				
		Pune	Alandi		
6	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	7.72	100%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11				
		Jalna	Ambad		
7	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Ph-I)	17.05	50%
		Amravati	Amravati, Phase-II		
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11				
		Amravati	Amravati, Phase-III		
8	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	14.28	50%
9	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	5.73	50%
10	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	12.73	100%
11	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-II	11.64	0%
12	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	8.88	50%
13	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	Ahmadpur	2.04	0%
14	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-I	8.12	0%
15	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-II	6.93	0%
16	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	2.31	100%
17	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	17.05	50%
18	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	26.44	0%
		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)		
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Jalna	Bhokardhan		
19	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-I	10.02	100%
20	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-II	19.90	0%
21	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	24.12	0%
22	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	8.61	100%
23	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	12.23	0%
24	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	23.60	0%
25	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	20.22	50%
26	Maharashtra	Chikhali	Chikhali	22.64	0%
27	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	11.17	50%
28	Maharashtra	Arnravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	4.50	50%
29	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	6.62	50%
30	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara (Revised)	3.68	82%
31	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	Digras	13.87	0%
32	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoli	5.02	50%
33	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj	7.73	50%
34	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	12.89	50%
35	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-I	14.76	100%
36	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-II	20.61	0%
37	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	11.43	100%
38	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	15.30	95%
39	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	16.88	0%
40	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	10.53	0%
41	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Erandol	5.69	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Aurangabad	Gangapur		
		Bid	Georai		
42	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	11.19	50%
43	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	25.44	50%
44	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Ph.-II)	16.49	50%
45	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	5.06	100%
46	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	20.19	50%
47	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon City	7.27	0%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Jalna	Jalna		
48	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jamner	12.10	100%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Kolhapur	Jaysinghpur		
49	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	16.64	0%
50	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	2.87	50%
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Aurangabad	Kannad City		
51	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1.33	50%
52	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim	13.07	50%
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katol	15.75	50%
54	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon Phase-I	18.05	100%
55	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Khamgaon Phase-II	12.99	0%
56	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1.76	50%
	Project Cancelled				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon		
57	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	19.69	50%
58	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II	30.89	50%
59	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	43.62	100%
60	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana Phase-I	11.58	50%
61	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Phase-II	13.17	0%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Pune	Lonawala		
62	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-I)	19.80	50%
63	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-II)	19.62	100%
64	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-III)	19.26	100%
65	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	19.42	50%
66	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-V)	20.11	50%
67	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	19.67	50%
68	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	19.80	50%
69	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	19.47	50%
70	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-16)	24.21	0%
71	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-17)	23.23	0%
72	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-18)	22.15	0%
73	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-19)	22.94	0%
74	Maharashtra	Buldana	Mehkar	28.57	0%
75	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	3.47	50%
76	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	4.56	50%
77	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	11.92	50%
78	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised) Phase-I	15.83	50%
79	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur Phase-II	12.53	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6
80	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	5.02	0%
81	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	15.22	0%
82	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	13.78	50%
83	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I	6.09	50%
84	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-II	25.67	0%
85	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	17.50	0%
86	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osamamabad	17.35	50%
87	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	9.36	50%
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Mettirig dated 12/09/11		Parbhani	Parbhani	
88	Maharashtra	Akola	Patur	8.81	0%
89	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur	12.78	50%
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11		Parbhani	Pathri	
90	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1.17	45%
91	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	16.70	50%
92	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	7.23	50%
93	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	5.30	50%
94	Maharashtra	Satara	Panchgani	2.08	0%
95	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	11.31	50%
96	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	9.11	0%
97	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	3.89	50%
98	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod	16.24	50%
99	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli {Bal Hanuma Colony I & II} -Phase-I	1.75	50%
	These two projects have been cancelled and merged in project Sl. No. 83)		Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar- Phase-II Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-III)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
100	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangi (Phase-IV)	49.83	63%
101	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner	5.89	50%
102	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	0.81	100%
103	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat	7.12	50%
104	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	6.60	50%
105	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shriampur	14.33	50%
106	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhed Raja City	7.63	50%
107	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	9.30	50%
108	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	22.19	0%
109	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	4.84	0%
110	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	18.58	0%
111	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon	3.52	100%
112	Maharashtra	Akola	Telhara	14.59	0%
113	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)	6.17	50%
114	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	8.12	50%
115	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-III)	11.88	0%
116	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	14.80	0%
117	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar	4.14	44%
118	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	13.21	0%
119	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	9.34	0%
120	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred City	4.96	50%
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vita	6.10	0%
122	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur	18.96	50%
123	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	4.53	50%
124	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	9.53	100%
125	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud	6.00	50%
126	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-I	22.04	50%
127	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-II	14.35	0%
128	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	18.63	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
129	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola	8.25	50%
		Total	92	1703.92	43%
1	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur (Revised)	40.70	72%
2	Nagaland		Tseminyu	9.97	0%
3	Nagaland		Medziphema	9.73	0%
4	Nagaland	Kohima	SUDA (Scheme no.18885) under VAMBAY	0.60	100%
		Total	4	60.99	49%
1	Odisha	Anugul	Angul NAC (Ph.-I)	4.12	50%
2	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-I)	2.15	75%
3	Odisha	Baleshwar	Balasore (Phase-II)	6.18	50%
4	Odisha	Bargarh	Bargarh (Ph.-I)	7.57	50%
5	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	7.75	50%
6	Odisha	Ganjam	Berhampur	20.63	50%
7	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-I)	3.36	50%
8	Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak (Phase-II)	2.65	50%
9	Odisha	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	2.82	50%
10	Odisha	Sundargarh	Biramitrapur	2.40	100%
11	Odisha	Balangir	Bolangir	5.57	50%
12	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Brajaraj Nagar	2.34	75%
13	Odisha	Boudh	Boudhgarh	2.51	0%
14	Odisha	Cuttack	Cuttack, (Phase-II)	9.45	50%
15	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Ph.-I) (Revised)	7.55	74%
16	Odisha	Jajapur	Jajpur	3.70	100%
17	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni -Phase-I	0.90	50%
18	Odisha	Khordha	Jatni -Phase-II	2.26	50%
19	Odisha	Jajapur	Jeypore	5.04	50%
20	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	13.17	100%
21	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	2.78	0%
22	Odisha	Kendujhar	Joda	3.05	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Odisha	Sambalpur	Kuchinda NAC/Sambalpur	3.04	0%
24	Odisha	Kendrapara	Kendrapara (Ph.-I)	1.05	100%
25	Odisha	Kendujhar	Keonjhar	4.43	168%
26	Odisha	Nuapada	Khariar Road (Ph.-I)	3.14	50%
27	Odisha	Khordha	Khurda (Ph.-I)	1.19	50%
28	Odisha	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	4.04	50%
29	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Nabarangpur	4.02	50%
30	Odisha	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	3.07	50%
31	Odisha	Balangir	Patnagarh	2.72	0%
32	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phulbani	2.70	50%
33	Odisha	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	4.98	50%
34	Odisha	Sundargarh	Rourkela (Ph.-I)	1.52	100%
35	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	10.25	50%
36	Odisha	Sonapur	Subarnapur	15.69	50%
37	Odisha	Anugul	Talcher	2.02	50%
38	Odisha	Jajapur	Vyasanagar	12.74	100%
		Total	35	194.53	59%
1	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-I	9.89	50%
2	Punjab	Bhatinda	Bhatinda Phase-II	23.27	50%
3	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Batala	7.65	0%
4	Punjab	Mansa	Budlada	6.90	50%
5	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	2.42	50%
6	Punjab	Mansa	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	5.91	50%
7	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-I	7.91	50%
8	Punjab	Mansa	Bareta Phase-II	4.86	50%
9	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-I	7.15	50%
10	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Phase-II	18.40	50%
11	Punjab	Fazilka	Jalalabad	4.46	0%
12	Punjab	Mansa	Mansa	5.37	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Punjab	Bathinda	Mour	11.74	50%
14	Punjab	Patiala	Rajpura	8.22	50%
15	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-I	14.08	50%
16	Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh Phase-II	7.41	50%
		Total	11	145.64	46%
1	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal	5.48	50%
		Total	1	5.48	50%
1	Sikkim	East	Singtam	17.92	50%
		Total	1	17.92	50%
1	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Acharapakkam	1.80	100%
2	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Alampalayam	1.56	96%
3	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Arani town Panchyat	1.36	100%
4	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	6.04	100%
5	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Arupukkottai	15.30	100%
6	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Avalpoondurai	1.19	97%
7	Tamil Nadu	Theni	BodinayaKannur	3.52	100%
8	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Chinnamanur	10.48	0%
9	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Chidambaram	3.34	100%
10	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Coonoor	3.62	98%
11	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Cumbum	3.86	100%
12	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Dharapuram	2.77	100%
13	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	2.13	100%
14	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	7.45	94%
15	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	4.03	100%
16	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Gangavelli	1.91	100%
17	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gobichettipalayam	1.95	100%
18	Tami Nadu	Krishnagiri	Hosur	9.27	0%
19	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Idappadi	3.62	98%
20	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Inam Karur	3.87	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	3.42	99%
22	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Karaikudi	3.21	100%
23	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Karunguzhi	3.31	100%
24	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Karuppur	1.12	100%
25	Tamil Nadu	Kapur	Karur	2.53	97%
26	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-I)	1.34	100%
27	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Kodaikanal (Phase-II)	12.45	97%
28	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kodumudi Town	1.00	97%
29	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Komarapalayam	0.61	100%
30	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	Kovilpatti	1.85	98%
31	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri	3.82	97%
32	Tamil Nadu	Karur	Kulithalai	5.34	0%
33	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kugalur	0.93	100%
34	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam Ph-I, II & III	6.72	75%
35	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Lakkampatti	1.02	100%
36	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Mamallapuram	2.05	100%
37	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Manapparai	1.57	100%
38	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Mannargudi	1.19	100%
39	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Melur	6.39	100%
40	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	1.12	97%
41	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Mettur	1.87	98%
42	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Mohanur	1.98	97%
43	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	0.62	100%
44	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	Nagercoil	2.66	97%
45	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal	3.46	100%
46	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Nandhivaram Guduvancheri Town panchayat	2.95	100%
47	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Palani	11.11	0%
48	Tamil Nadu	Erode	P. Mettupalayam	0.89	96%
49	Tamil Nadu	Salem	P.N. Patty	1.15	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
50	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pallachi (Revised)	4.58	113%
51	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Pallapalayam Town	1.69	97%
52	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Patukkottai	8.76	99%
53	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Perambalur	4.98	100%
54	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai (Revised)	8.65	113%
55	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Periyakulam	1.42	0%
56	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi	4.54	0%
57	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	R. Pudupatty, Namakkal	1.46	96%
58	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	3.99	94%
59	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Ranipet	2.00	98%
60	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Rasipuram	2.37	0%
61	Tami Nadu	Virudhunagar	Sattur	4.57	0%
62	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Salem	10.87	71%
63	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Sathyamangalam	2.81	100%
64	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Seerapalli	1.54	100%
65	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Sirkali	1.02	100%
66	Tamil Ndua	Sivaganga	Sivagangai	2.22	97%
67	Tamil Ndua	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi	3.13	97%
68	Tamil Ndua	Kancheepuram	Sriperumbudur,	3.42	100%
69	Tamil Ndua	Thanjavur	Thanjavur (Revised)	9.78	70%
70	Tamil Ndua	Kapur	Thanthoni	3.17	100%
71	Tamil Ndua	Salem	Thedavor, Salem	1.65	100%
72	Tamil Ndua	Theni	Theni Allinagaram	2.92	95%
73	Tamil Ndua	Coimbatore	Thirpur	15.83	100%
74	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	Thiru -kkazhukkundram	2.31	100%
75	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Thirunelveli	15.58	98%
76	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	Thiruvanamalai	6.63	100%
77	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thuraiyur	6.54	93%
78	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Tiruchengode	6.86	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
79	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	10.94	100%
80	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Tirupattaur	2.74	100%
81	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	Tiruvarur (Revised)	4.99	101%
82	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	TNSCB (Scheme no. 18496) under VAMBAY	3.43	100%
83	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Tuticorin	5.80	97%
84	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	10.14	100%
85	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Usilampatti	6.86	0%
86	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Udumalpet	2.16	100%
87	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Uthukuli Town	0.80	97%
88	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vamyambadi	1.74	100%
89	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeraganur Town, Salem	2.63	100%
90	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Velur	0.96	100%
91	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vellore	6.76	0%
92	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	Villupuram	6.57	99%
93	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	8.09	97%
94	TamilNadu	Kancheepuram	Walajabad	3.84	100%
		Total	93	400.45	82%
1	Tripura	South Tripura	Belonia town	7.67	100%
2	Tripura	West Tripura	Ranibazar	9.93	100%
3	Tripura	West Tripura	Sonamura	7.11	100%
4	Tripura	West Tripura	Teliamura	6.33	100%
5	Tripura	South Tripura	Udaipur	7.00	50%
		Total	5	38.05	91%
1	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	ACHALDA	2.38	100%
2	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Adalsarai Kalpi town, Distt, Jalaun	2.10	100%
3	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Afzalgarh	1.96	100%
4	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	AJHUWA	2.28	100%
5	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	2.92	100%
6	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	11.85	96%

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	10.16	100%
8	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha	1.18	100%
9	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Amroha	2.06	100%
10	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Antu	9.99	100%
11	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Arthala	3.76	100%
12	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Awagarh	1.72	96%
13	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	8.39	100%
14	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Akrampur City	6.99	50%
15	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Bilariya Ganj	2.53	50%
16	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Bachhrawan	7.02	50%
17	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Ambedkar Nagar) Phase-I	1.32	100%
18	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Seorahi (Malviya Nagar) Phase-II	1.36	100%
19	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	BABARPUR	3.24	100%
20	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	5.67	50%
21	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Banat	6.50	100%
22	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	3.00	94%
23	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basiti	3.01	100%
24	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1.51	96%
25	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Belha	12.12	100%
26	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bhatawali	3.60	100%
27	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bhikampur	0.81	100%
28	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Bichhari, Mugalsarai	4.93	100%
29	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Bidhuna	9.98	100%
30	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	1.78	100%
31	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	4.40	100%
32	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	1.95	100%
33	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-I	2.64	100%
34	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Bugrasi Phase-II	4.99	50%
35	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	14.85	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chakia	0.77	100%
37	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-I)	4.50	100%
38	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli (Phase-II)	2.55	50%
39	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Chattari	1.95	100%
40	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chhatta	0.96	100%
41	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-I)	4.00	100%
42	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chibramau (Phase-II)	10.80	100%
43	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chunar	3.91	100%
44	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-I)	2.34	100%
45	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri (Phase-II)	11.54	100%
46	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	0.50	100%
47	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Dasna	2.78	100%
48	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	1.22	100%
49	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	8.05	50%
50	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	DLBIYAPUR	1.15	100%
51	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah	1.72	100%
52	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad Phase-I	12.28	74%
53	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad City, Phase-2	25.31	50%
54	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Farid Nagar	5.02	100%
55	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad T.A.	1.28	100%
56	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	3.31	100%
57	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Ghiror	9.62	50%
58	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Ghasiganj, Sultanpur	2.08	50%
59	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	14.00	100%
60	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	7.48	50%
61	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal	9.40	100%
62	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Gokul	1.76	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
63	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur	2.13	50%
64	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Gopamau	2.53	50%
65	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Phase-I	11.09	100%
66	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Phase-II	10.79	50%
67	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Gosaiganj	1.30	96%
68	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-I)	1.34	100%
69	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar) Phase-II	1.42	100%
70	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)-Phase-III	1.29	96%
71	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	5.72	50%
72	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Hasanpur	0.53	100%
73	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Hastinapur Phase-I	10.90	100%
74	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Hastinapur Phase-II	7.66	50%
75	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hyderabad	2.79	100%
76	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	4.11	100%
77	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	3.72	50%
78	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Jewar	4.32	100%
79	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1.02	100%
80	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jhalu (Phase-II)	3.77	94%
81	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinjhak	7.15	100%
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Joya	0.61	100%
83	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura town, Distt. Jalaun	2.71	100%
84	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kakri	11.20	100%
85	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khanpur	1.61	100%
86	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Kharkhuda	1.81	100%
87	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedaker Nagar	Kichhaucha	1.24	100%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	13.06	50%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Kosi-Kalan	5.45	100%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Koeripur	3.63	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
91	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	3.95	100%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Khurja	4.32	50%
93	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Kuraon	3.24	100%
94	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur	2.29	95%
95	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Laliganj	6.31	50%
96	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Laar	18.70	75%
97	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Lal Gopalganj	5.11	100%
98	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Lawar	5.36	100%
99	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Mau City	10.73	50%
100	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Mahavan	1.03	100%
101	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	1.69	96%
102	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mahona	13.78	100%
103	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj	7.10	50%
104	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Malihabad	2.68	100%
105	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Manik pur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Praesh	2.45	100%
106	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Manjhanpur	2.13	50%
107	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	14.27	100%
108	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Mirzapur City	16.31	100%
109	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Mohammadabad	2.15	95%
110	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	0.87	50%
111	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Mughalsarai	2.75	50%
112	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Naga	Musafir Khana	9.91	50%
113	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	6.15	50%
114	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nandgaon	4.27	100%
115	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	1.35	100%
116	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	0.87	100%
117	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	2.39	100%
118	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Nehtaur	0.53	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
119	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Nidhauri Kala	1.08	96%
120	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur, Distt. Pilibhit	15.76	100%
121	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	4.50	100%
122	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	P.P Ganj	11.29	50%
123	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Pachperwa	0.77	100%
124	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Parsadepur	21.78	100%
125	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Pall, Distt- Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	2.50	100%
126	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	PHAPHOOND	0.98	100%
127	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, U.P.	2.57	100%
128	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	9.41	100%
129	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Padrauna	17.73	50%
130	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Rabupura	0.64	100%
131	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1.16	100%
132	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	14.87	100%
133	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ram Nagar	1.72	100%
134	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-I)	2.69	50%
135	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur (Phase-II)	7.37	100%
136	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Rasoolabad	3.59	50%
137	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Raya	0.95	100%
138	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli	22.42	50%
139	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	Raibareli (07 slum)	12.08	50%
140	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Sadat	0.61	100%
141	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-I)	2.54	100%
142	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur (Phase-II)	7.32	100%
143	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Salarganj	5.40	95%
144	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	5.73	100%
145	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Sandila, Hardoi	4.68	50%
146	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Saona	2.59	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
147	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sarai Mir	2.56	50%
148	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Saurikh	2.35	100%
149	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Sehjanwa	1.18	100%
150	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shankargarh	5.93	100%
151	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Shivli	2.15	100%
152	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Shivrajpur	2.26	100%
153	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	3.42	100%
154	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Singahi	2.01	50%
155	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-I	3.69	100%
156	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara Phase-II	15.20	50%
157	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa	4.98	50%
158	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Tirwa Khas	7.86	50%
159	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Ugu	2.03	100%
160	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Ujhani	0.98	100%
161	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	UmriKala	5.11	100%
162	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao	1.72	100%
163	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utaraula	1.21	96%
164	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Vrindavan	3.90	100%
		Total	143	846.08	81%
1	Uttrakhand	Almora	Almora	4.22	50%
2	Uttrakhand	Champavat	Champavat	2.15	50%
3	Uttraland	Udham Singh Nagar	Dineshpur	6.99	50%
4	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Haldwam, Indira Nagar	6.51	50%
5	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Haldwani, Kathgodam	5.95	50%
6	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-I	4.06	75%
7	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur Phase-II	0.94	100%
8	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh	Kichcha	3.42	75%

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nagar			
9	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur	6.97	50%
10	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Kaladungi	6.37	100%
11	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Lalkuan	2.40	75%
12	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Landaura Phase-I	6.33	75%
13	Uttrakhand	Nainital	Landaura Phase-II	1.26	100%
14	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahuakhera Ganj	6.93	100%
15	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	Mussorie	2.67	50%
16	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Mahudabra	5.59	50%
17	Uttrakhand	Hardwar	Manglaur	6.47	50%
18	Uttrakhand	Garhwal	Pauri	2.25	100%
19	Uttrakhand	Pithauragarh	Pithaurgarh Nagar	6.26	100%
20	Uttrakhand		Rudrapur	7.35	0%
21	Uttrakhand	Garhwal	Srinagar	0.66	100%
22	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	Vikas Nagar	2.17	100%
		Total	19	97.92	64%
1	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-I	5.92	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Jalpaiguri	Alipurduar Phase-II		
2	West Bengal	Hugli	Arambag	8.00	50%
3	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-I	11.76	75%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Phase-II		
4	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Baduria Phase-I	7.41	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Baduria Phase-II		
5	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Ph.-I)	12.62	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat (Ph.-II)		
6	West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura Phase-I	4.92	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Bankura	Bankura Phase-II		
7	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Basirhat Phase-I	11.35	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Basirhat Phase-II		
8	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Beldanga (Ph.-I)	4.94	100%
9	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Berhampur	2.04	50%
10	West Bengal	Nadia	Biranagar Phase-I	4.27	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Biranagar Phase-II		
11	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Bishnupur	5.02	50%
12	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur	7.02	100%
13	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Bongaon	11.71	50%
14	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Burdwan	17.03	100%
15	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-I)	12.16	100%
16	West Bengal	Nadia	Chakdaha (Phase-II)	6.39	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	West Bengal	Medinipur	Chandrakona	5.03	100%
18	West Bengal	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-I)	9.50	95%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Contai (Phase-II)		
19	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-I)	6.75	100%
20	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Coochbehar (Phase-II)	5.11	50%
21	West Bengal	Nadia	Coopers Camp	6.40	100%
22	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Dainhat Phase-I	5.14	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Burdwan	Dainhat Phase-II		
23	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-I	4.58	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Uttar Dinajpur	Dalkhola Phase-II		
24	West Bengal	Darjiling	Darjeeling	15.18	50%
25	West Bengal	Haora	Dhuliyon	5.76	100%
26	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	7.31	100%
27	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Diamond Harbour	7.98	50%
28	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Dinhata	4.49	100%
29	West Bengal	Birbhum	Dubrajpur	5.83	100%
30	West Bengal	Medinipur	Egra Phase-I	4.78	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Egra Phase-II		
31	West Bengal	Maldah	Englishbazar (Ph.-I)	13.40	100%
32	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur- Phase-I	8.74	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur- Phase-II	7.33	100%
34	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-I	3.69	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Ghatal Phase-II		
35	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Gobardanga Phase-I	5.57	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	North Twentyfour Parganas	Gobardanga Phase-II		
36	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Gushkara	6.80	100%
37	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Habra	10.57	100%
38	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia- Phase-I	6.89	100%
39	West Bengal	Medinipur	Haldia- Phase-II	12.72	100%
40	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-I	4.08	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Koch Bihar	Haldibari Phase-II		
41	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampur	4.77	100%
42	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-I	11.55	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Phase-II		
43	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-I)	5.33	100%
44	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jangipur (Phase-II)	8.04	100%
45	West Bengal	Puruliya	Jhalda	6.38	50%
46	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Ph.-I)	7.00	100%
47	West Bengal	Medinipur	Jhargram (Ph.-II)	3.20	100%
48	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase-I)	7.94	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
49	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Jiaganj-Azirnganj (Phase-II)	8.16	100%
50	West Bengal	South Twentyfour Parganas	Joynagar	3.22	100%
51	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kallimpong	9.59	100%
52	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Kaliyaganj	6.36	100%
53	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Kalna	10.69	100%
54	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-I	7.18	94%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Murshidabad	Kandi Phase-II		
55	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Katwa	8.72	100%
56	West Bengal	Medinipur	Kharar	3.77	100%
57	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-I)	3.42	100%
58	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-II)	2.95	100%
59	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khargpur (Phase-III)	3.86	100%
60	West Bengal	Medinipur	Khirpai	3.69	100%
61	West Bengal	Nadia	Krishnanagar Phase-I	9.22	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Krishnanagar Phase-II		
62	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kurseong	9.59	100%
63	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Mal Municipality	4.86	100%
64	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	2.32	100%
65	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mathabhanga	6.34	50%
66	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Mekhliganj	3.71	100%
67	West Bengal	Barddhaman	Memari Phase-I	8.00	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Burdwan	Memari Phase-II		

1	2	3	4	5	6
68	West Bengal	Medinipur	Midnapore Phase-I	11.63	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Midnapore Phase-II		
69	West Bengal	Darjiling	Mirik	6.36	100%
70	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Murshibad	6.74	100%
71	West Bengal	Nadia	Nabadwip Phase-I	7.25	50%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Nabadwip Phase-II		
72	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Nalhati	4.89	100%
73	West Bengal	Maldah	Old Malda	8.63	100%
74	West Bengal	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-I	5.29	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Medinipur	Panskura Phase-II		
75	West Bengal	Puruliya	Purulia	6.18	50%
76	West Bengal	Puruliya	Raghunathpur	6.32	50%
77	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-I	19.81	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Phase-II		
78	West Bengal	Medinipur	Ramjibanpur	3.79	100%
79	West Bengal	Birbhum	Rampurhat	8.71	50%
80	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Ph.-I)	2.17	100%
81	West Bengal	Nadia	Ranaghat (Ph.-II)	4.60	50%
82	West Bengal	Birbhum	Sainthia	4.79	100%
83	West Bengal	Nadia	Santipur	5.13	50%

1	2	3	4	5	6
84	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph.-I)	29.46	100%
85	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph-II)	14.06	100%
86	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Siliguri (Ph.-III)	28.79	100%
87	West Bengal	Kolkata	SUDA (Scheme no. 18665)	0.15	100%
88	West Bengal	Bankura	Sonamukhi	2.72	100%
89	West Bengal	Birbhum	Suri	11.58	50%
90	West Bengal	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-I	4.97	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Nadia	Taherpur Phase-II		
91	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Taki (Phase-I)	3.94	100%
92	West Bengal	North Twentyfour Parganas	Taki (Phase-II)	5.59	100%
93	West Bengal	Medinipur	Tamluk	7.15	100%
94	West Bengal	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-I	7.91	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Hooghly	Tarakeswar Phase-II		
95	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	Tufanganj Phase-I	4.39	100%
	Project Cancelled on 110th CSC Metting dated 18/08/11	Cooch behar	Tufanganj Phase-II		
		Total	81	709.02	91%
		Grand Total	928	7769.32	63%

Development of Languages

5209. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has reported that some languages in the country including Uttarakhand's Garhwali, Kumauni and Jaunsari have become extinct or are on the verge of extinction;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the promotion/development of languages including regional languages and to revive the languages that have become extinct; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, UNESCO's "Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger" has listed 196 languages of India with five categories of endangerment varying from vulnerable to extinction. Garhwali & Kumauni are listed under the 'Vulnerable' category whereas Jaunsari is under the 'Definitely Endangered'.

(b) As per information received from Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, in the five previous consecutive censuses i.e. 1961-2001, Garhwali, Kumauni and Jaunsari have shown positive growth in every decade. Further, Bodo, Manipuri, Mizo, Kashi, Garo and Kokborok has been shown as endangered languages in the above report. Aimol, Andro, Sengmai and Tarao included in the report as extinct are very much alive as established in a study conducted by the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore. Therefore, the report of the UNESCO does not conform to the ground reality in totality.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has set up a Round Table for protection and preservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Endangered Languages. The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore established for developing Indian languages implement several projects/schemes for promotion of Indian languages including Tribal and endangered languages like Dimensions of language Endangerment, North Eastern Language Development, Bhasha Mandakini and Languages Information Services (LIS). CIIL have undertaken data collection, description, documentation and material production such as pictorial glossaries, grammatical analysis, dictionaries, primers and audio-visual documentations on 55 languages. The expenditure is incurred on projects and programmes which cuts across the States' boundaries. Therefore, State-wise

data is not maintained. However, the total expenditure incurred on all languages including tribal, endangered, classical and scheduled languages by CIIL during the last three years is as follows:

2009-10	Rs. 8.78 crores
2010-11	Rs. 8.11 crores
2011-12	Rs. 10.43 crores

Professional Photographers in Police Department

5210. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Delhi Police does not have professional photographers in its rank;

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

(c) the steps being initiated for having a dedicated team of expert photographers, overhauling the entire system and equipping the professional photographers with digital cameras and developing training modules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Police personnel from executive cadres of Delhi Police are trained for a period of six months, after which they attain proficiency for performing the duties of photographers in Delhi Police.

Broadcasting Services

5211. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India disapproved the Government's proposal to allow State Governments, local bodies and political parties from entering into the broadcasting and distribution services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to set up a regulatory body to approve and certify programmes as being fit for broadcast as part of the public service broadcasting obligation; 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) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation "Issues relating to entry of certain entities into broadcasting and distribution activities" dated 12.11.2008 *inter-alia* examined issues related to entry of State Governments, urban local bodies and political parties into broadcasting activities and distribution services. TRAI's recommendations as regards entry of State Governments into broadcasting activities recommended that the aspirations of the State Governments as regards broadcasting can be within the existing policy framework adequately met by PrasarBharati (PB) and that the Government should take necessary steps for ensuring that PB through its regional Kendras continues to give all support and assistance to the State Governments in taking their policies and programmes to the inhabitants of the respective States without any political bias. As regards entry of urban and local bodies etc. into broadcasting activities, the Authority recommended that urban and local bodies, Panchayati Raj bodies and other publicly funded bodies should not be allowed to enter into broadcasting activities. As regards entry of political bodies into broadcasting activities, the TRAI recommended that political bodies should not be allowed to enter into broadcasting activities. However, having regard to the particular importance of the free flow of information to the public during the electoral process "reasonable access" to recognized political parties during the run up to elections to Parliament and to the State Legislative Assemblies should continue to be provided free of cost by the public service broadcaster i.e. PB as is being done now. The detailed recommendations of TRAI are available on the TRAI's website www.traigov.in.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Promoting Paralympic Sports

5212. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes for the promotion of Paralympics Sports in the country;

(b) the amount allocated/sanctioned and disbursed to the concerned Paralympics Sports bodies by the Union and State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the extent to which the above sanctioned amount has been utilised during the said period; and

(d) the impact of the recognition accorded to the Paralympics Committee of India by the Government in encouraging these sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to all recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) including those NSFs dealing with sportspersons with disabilities such as Paralympic Committee of India (PCI), Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council of the Deaf (AISCD) for organizing National/international events in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports equipment, coaching/ training, engagement off foreign coaches etc. Financial Assistance under this scheme is sanctioned to the NSFs only. This Ministry does not receive the information regarding the amount sanctioned/disbursed, iff any, by any State Government to such Federations. The details off financial assistance provided by the Ministry under the aforementioned scheme during last three years and current year to PCI, Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council of the Deaf (AISCD) for promotion of sports amongst physically challenged sports persons is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1.	Paralympic Committee of India (PCI)	142.83	221.39	77.77	160.00	601.99
2.	Special Olympic Bharat (SOB)	3.81	12.00	285.89	675.00	976.70
3.	All India Sports Council for Deaf (AISCD)	23.98	47.65	75.82	105.00	252.45

(c) To ensure proper utilization of Govt. grants released to National Sports Federations including Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council of the Deaf (AISCD), the Ministry insists on submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. Further grant for an event is released only after settlement of accounts of previous grants. Moreover, the accounts of NSFs receiving Government grant exceeding Rs. One crore are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The utilization certificate for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been received in respect of the above NSFs and those for the year 2011-12 is due during the current year.

(d) Prior to recognition, PCI was able to support only a few disciplines, whereas now, it has been able to promote as many as thirteen sports disciplines namely, Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Power Lifting, Shooting, Swimming, Wheel chair Tennis, Table Tennis, Wheel Chair Basket Ball, Wheel Chair fencing, Rowing, Sitting volley ball, Golf, etc. After the recognition granted by the Government to PCI in the year 2005, the Paralympic sport has grown tremendously in the country. PCI is now able to send athletes to participate in major international events abroad in Paralympic sport with Government support. Also, as a result thereof, a large number of athletes have won medals at Asian/World/Regional/Commonwealth Championships and games in Paralympic sports during the years 2006-07 to 2011-12.

[Translation]

Losses in Animal Production and Crops

5213. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to calculate the value of losses suffered in animal production and in the yield of major crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam. No such study has been conducted by the Department.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Promotion of Culture

5214. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any new project/programme to promote culture in the country including Maharashtra during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made so far in the development and promotion of culture in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has proposed two Centrally Sponsored Schemes and seven Central Schemes for preserving and promoting performing, visual and literary arts during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

(c) The Ministry aims at promoting preserving and protecting the diverse tangible, intangible and knowledge heritage of the country through schemes and programmes implemented by its attached, subordinate and autonomous organizations throughout the country, including Maharashtra. Financial assistance/scholarships/grants are also offered by the Government to eminent artists, individuals, NGOs and scholars in the field of art and culture.

[English]

Krishi Darshan Programmes on DD

5215. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farming community has demanded to increase the time slot of 'Krishi Darshan' programme telecast on Doordarshan channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the farmers has also demanded that Non-Governmental Organisations working for them should be encouraged to make more programmes for 'Krishi Darshan'; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that no demand for increasing the time slot of krishi Darshan programme has been received directly from farmer community. However, State Agriculture Advisory Committees, represented by farmers had requested Doordarshan for increasing the duration of the Krishi Darshan programme. Doordarshan has, therefore, changed the time of telecast of Krishi Darshan in Narrowcasting Kendras. Earlier, Krishi Darshan used to be telecast between 6.00 pm and 6.30 pm from 18 Regional Kendras and 36 Narrowcasting Kendras. Now, the telecast is being made from 5.00 pm to 5.30 pm from Narrowcasting Kendras to enable it's viewers (including clusters) to view Krishi Darshan on Regional Network also between 6.00 pm and 6.30 pm. This has resulted in viewing one hour programme on agriculture in a day instead of half an hour by viewers of Narrowcasting Kendras.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has also informed that no proposal or demand for production of Krishi Darshan programmes by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for the farmers has been received.

[*Translation*]

Investigating Agencies

5216. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pending with the various Central Investigating Agencies of the country;

(b) the number of cases, on an average disposed off in a year and the number of cases disposed off during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of these cases; and

(d) if so, the reasons for pendency of complaints for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Total 40 cases have been entrusted to NIA so far. Out of 40 cases, charge sheet has been filed in 22 cases and trial is in progress, 02 cases ended in conviction of the accused and 18 cases are under investigation.

(b) The year-wise details of cases registered, charge sheeted and disposed of are as under:

Year	Registered	Charge-sheeted	Disposed off
2009	08	02	-
2010	11	09	-
2011	16	10	02
2012	05	01	-
Total	40	22	02

(c) to (d) There is no statutory time limit prescribed. NIA is committed to conduct effective & efficient investigations.

Quality of Foodgrains

5217. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) test/check the quality of the foodgrains prior to their procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) checks the quality of foodgrains prior to procurement. Before the commencement of Rabi and Kharif Marketing Season, uniform specifications are formulated by the Government for procurement of foodgrains under Central Pool. In order to ensure that foodgrains (wheat and rice) are procured as per quality specifications, technically qualified staff is

deputed by FCI for procurement. Detailed guidelines and instructions regarding sampling and analysis procedure and inspection to be followed in acceptance of foodgrain stocks are issued by FCI for strict compliance by the field functionaries. Quality control measures to be taken during procurement operations are also issued. Foodgrains are to be procured as per specifications laid down by the Government. Foodgrains are checked by the procuring technical staff to assess its conformity with the uniform specifications. Samples are drawn before the acceptance and all the quality parameters are analysed by the Technical Assistant. As per the procedure, stocks are inspected/checked by the concerned field functionaries of FCI as under:

- (i) 100% stocks are inspected by Technical Assistant before acceptance conforming to uniform specifications.
- (ii) 25% stocks are checked by Manager (QC).
- (iii) 10% stocks are checked during inspection by Assistant General Manager (QC).
- (iv) 2% stocks are checked during inspection by Area Manager, FCI.

Besides, special headquarter squads from Quality Control and Vigilance Division of FCI are deployed to inspect the procurement operations.

Establishment of DD and Akashvani Kendras

5218. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Akashvani and Doordarshan (DD) Kendras in the country including tribal areas of Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to be conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which work in this regard is likely to be started; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (f) Prasar Bharati has informed that no new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio Centre) is proposed in the 12th Plan in the entire country. However, at present, 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio centres) including 3 in Maharashtra, are functioning in the country. There is no approved scheme to set up any new Doordarshan Kendra.

For terrestrial coverage, there are 1415 transmitters including 122 in Maharashtra, in Doordarshan network. Out of the 122 transmitters in Maharashtra 52 transmitters are in Tribal Sub Plan districts. All uncovered areas, along with rest of the country have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's Free-to-air, DTH "DD Direct Plus".

Regarding All India Radio, 225 new Akashvani Kendras are being set up including tribal areas of Maharashtra. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to this scheme, the proposal for setting up of new AIR stations has also been made in the 12th Plan at 278 places in the country, however the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission is awaited.

Reception surveys and subjective listening surveys are being carried out regularly by AIR Stations to ascertain technical quality of Programmes being received.

Based upon various surveys conducted by AIR, the state wise coverage maps are being updated regularly to know the fringe/uncovered areas.

In order to provide better quality AM/FM signals in the uncovered/fringe areas, scheme for upgradation of power of 33 nos. of existing transmitters and installation of 299 nos. new transmitters of various capacities was planned and approved under 11th Plan. This scheme is under implementation, and major portion of this scheme is likely to be completed by 2013.

Statement

List of places where New FM/AM Station is being setup

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW FM
2.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
3.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
4.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
6.	Daporinjo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
8.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
9.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 kW FM
10.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
11.	Manendgarh	Chhattisgarh	100 Watt FM
12.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 kW FM
13.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	100 Watt FM
14.	Chaurikhas	Himachal Pradesh	100 Watt FM
15.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 kW FM
16.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
17.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
18.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
19.	Pehalgam	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
20.	Tral	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
21.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM

1	2	3	4
22.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
23.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
24.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
25.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
26.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
27.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
28.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
29.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
30.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
31.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
32.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM
33.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
34.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
35.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
36.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW
37.	Yangyang	Sikkim	100 Watt FM
38.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW
39.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
40.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
41.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW FM
42.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
43.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
44.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
45.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
46.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
47.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
48.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
49.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
50.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
51.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
52.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	100 Watt FM
53.	Daman and Diu	UT	100 Watt FM
54.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW FM
55.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW FM
56.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kW FM
57-	Low power FM station (relay) in		100 Watt FM
134.	North Eastern Region (78 Places)		
	Statement (A)		
135-	Low power FM Station		100 Watt FM
225.	(relay) All Over Country (91 Places) Statement (B)		

Statement-(A)

List of Places for installation of 100 WATT FM Transmitters in North-Eastern Region

Sl. No.	State/UT	Places	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	West Kameng
2.		Chayangtajo	West Kameng
3.		Raga	Lower Subansiri
4.		Yachli	Lower Subansiri
5.		Sangram	Kurung Kurme
6.		Sarli	Kurung Kurme
7.		Nacho	Upper Subansiri
8.		Yomcha	West Siang
9.		Mechuka	West Siang
10.		Rumgong	West Siang
11.		Basar	West Siang
12.		Gensi	West Siang

1	2	3	4
13.	Along		West Siang
14.	Boleng		East Siang
15.	Koyu		East Siang
16.	Tuting		Upper Siang
17.	Yingkiong		Upper Siang
18.	Mariang		Upper Siang
19.	Hunli		Lower Dibang
20.	Roing		Lower Dibang
21.	Namsai		Lohit
22.	Walong		Lohit
23.	Hawai		Lohit
24.	Hayuliang		Lohit
25.	Miao		Changlang
26.	Nampong		Changlang
27.	Kanubari		Tirap
28.	Tongchao		Tirap
29.	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta
30.		Dudnoi	Goalpara
31.		Udalguri	Darrang
32.		Bakuliaghat	Karbi Anglong
33.		Sarihajan	Karbi Anglong
34.		Lanka	Nagaon
35.		Nagaon	Nagaon
36.		Tinsukia	Tinsukia
37.		Margherita	Dibrugarh
38.	Manipur	Maosongsang	Senapati
39.		Chandel	Chandel
40.		Moreh	Chandel
41.		Parbung	Churachandpur

1	2	3	4
42.	Tamei	Tamenglong	
43.	Chingai	Ukhrul	
44.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	South Garo Hills
45.	Zawrgin	Aizwal	
46.	Khawbung	Chemphai	
47.	Pukzing	Mamit	
48.	Vanlaiphai	Serchip	
49.	Thingsat	Aizole	
50.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur
51.	Meluri	Phek	
52.	Henima (Tenning)	Kohima	
53.	Sikkim	Rangpo	East Sikkim
54.	Rangli	East Sikkim	
55.	Gyalshing	West Sikkim	
56.	Soreng	West Sikkim	
57.	Dentam	West Sikkim	
58.	Yuksom	West Sikkim	
59.	Tashiding	West Sikkim	
60.	Chungthang	North Sikkim	
61.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	North Sikkim	
62.	Lachen	North Sikkim	
63.	Mangan	North Sikkim	
64.	Jorethang, Police Thana	South Sikkim	
65.	Namchi, DM Office	South Sikkim	
66.	Namthang, Police Thana	South Sikkim	
67.	Tripura	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
68.	Damchhara	North Tripura	

1	2	3	4
69.	Khedachhara	North Tripura	
70.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	North Tripura	
71.	Sakhan	North Tripura	
72.	Chowmanu	Dhalai	
73.	Gandachhara	Dhalai	
74.	Khowai	West Tripura	
75.	Teliamura	West Tripura	
76.	Amarpur	South Tripura	
77.	Silachari	South Tripura	
78.	Sabroom	South Tripura	

Statement-(B)

List of places for installation of 100 watts FM Transmitters under 11th Plan

Sl. No.	State	Place	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Kurnool
2.		Adoni	Kurnool
3.		Khammam	Khammam
4.		Banswada	Nizamabad
5.		Kamareddy	Nizamabad
6.		Kakinada	Kakinada
7.	Assam	Kazira	Sibasagar
8.		North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	Paschim champaran
10.		Motihari	Motihari
11.		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
12		Madhubani	Madhubani
13		Supaul	Supaul
14		Forsibganj	Araria
15	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanker
16		Korba	Korba
17		Konta	Dantewada
18		Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon
19		Pandaria	Bilaspur
20		Kharod	Janjgir Chmpa
21	Gujrat	Bharuch	Bharuch
22		Dwaraka	Dwaraka
23		Mehsana	Mahesana
24		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
25		Porbandar	Porbandar
26		Jamnagar	Jamnagar
27		Haryana	Sirsa
28		Ambala	Ambala
29	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
30		Deoghar	Deoghar
31		Dumka	Dumka
32		Gumla	Gumla
33		Ghatsila	Purbi Singhbhum
34		Chatra	Chatra
35		Bokaro	Bokaro
36	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur
37		Sagar	Shimoga
38		Devangere	Devangere
39		Hosdurg	Chitradurg
40		Kumata	Kumata

1	2	3	4
41	Kerala	Punalur	Kollam
42		Kalpetta	Waynad
43		Kasargode	Kasargode
44	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna
45		Jhabua	Jhabua
46		Mandsaur	Mandsaur
47		Harda	Harda
48		Chanden/ Ashoknagar	Guna
49		Ratlam	Ratlam
50	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha
51		Gondia	Gondia
52		Jalana	Jalana
53		Buldana	Buldana
54		Brahmapuri	Chandrapur
55		Malegaon	Nashik
56	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha
57		Lawngtalai	Lawngtalai
58	Odisha	Nuapara	Nuapara
59		Baligurha	Phulbani
60		Rayagada	Rayagada
61		Angul	Angul
62		Sundergarh	Sundergarh
63		Parlakheimundi	Gajapati
64		Paradeep	Paradeep
65	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
66		Firozpur	Firozpur
67	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
68		Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu

1	2	3	4
69		Nathdwara	Raj Samand
70		Bharatpur	Bharatpur
71		Karauli	Karauli
72		Sikar	Sikar
73	Tamilnadu	Thirupattur	Vellore
74		Rameshwaram	Ramanathpuram
75		Vellore	Vellore
76	Uttarakhand	Kalagarh	Pauri Gharwal
77		Handwar	Haridwar
78		Kashipur	Rudrapur
79	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
80		Bahraich	Bahraich
81		Orai	Jalaun
82		Balrampur	Balrampur
83		Mahoba	Mahoba
84		Pilibhit	Pilibhit
85	West Bengal	Purlia	Purlia
86		Medinipur	Medinipur
87		Balrampur	Balrampur
88		Basanti	24 Pargana
89		Farakka	Farakka
90		Krishna Nagar	Krishna Nagar
91	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Silvasa

[English]

Movement of Foodgrains

5219. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slow movement of foodgrains from surplus States to foodgrain deficit States is marring the

procurement potential of surplus States as well as necessitating much higher storage capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for slow movement of foodgrains;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to meet the crisis unfolding due to slow movement of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The overall movement of foodgrains has increased during the last three years as per the details given below:

(In lakh tonnes)

Period	Ex- North	Inter State	Total
2009-10	189.35	275.83	303.69
2010-11	224.55	305.29	334.94
2011-12	208.50	327.77	367.94

There has been record procurement of wheat and rice during Rabi and Kharif marketing seasons (RMS & KMS) 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Procurement of wheat and rice during the last 3 years is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat	Rice
2009-10	253.82	320.34
2010-11	225.14	341.98
2011-12	283.35	311.09*

*As on 3.5.2012

During RMS 2012-13 it is estimated that 318 lakh tones of wheat will be procured for the Central Pool.

However, with the increase in procurement for Central Pool in States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh besides Punjab and Haryana, requirement of movement of foodgrains has also increased.

(c) and (d) Additional allocation under PDS and OMSS are being considered by the Government to increase movement of foodgrains to deficit states.

FAO Report on Crops Production

5220. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has revealed in its report that India is lagging behind badly in the world average yield of rice, cotton, pulses etc.;

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

(c) the comparative details of the average yield of the said crops, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per FAO Statistical Year Book, 2012 (FAOSTAT), yield levels of rice and pulses for India are lower than the world average. FAOSTAT does not report on yield levels of Cotton.

(b) and (c) The relevant information / details is given in the enclosed Statement. The Government launched National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 2007-08 to bridge the yield gaps of food crops and to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 & 2 million tons respectively by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was also launched in 2007-08 to incentivize the states for increasing public investments in agriculture for achieving desired agricultural growth.

Statement

Comparative details of yield of Rice & Pulses (kg/ha) for top producing country

A. Rice

Sl. No.	Country	Yield in Kg/ha (approx.)
1	2	3
1.	Egypt	9,421.70

1	2	3
2.	United States of America	7,537.50
3.	Peru	7,285.00
4.	China	6,548.20
5.	Japan	6,511.10
6.	Republic of Korea	6,506.20
7.	Vietnam	5,322.10
8.	Indonesia	5,014.40
9.	India	3,264.40
10.	World (average)	4,373.60

B. Pulses

Sl. No.	Country	Yield in Kg/ha. (approx.)
1.	United Kingdom	3867
2.	Poland	2917
3.	Vietnam	954.30
4.	Bangladesh	934.10
5.	Sierra Leone	885.90
6.	United Republic of Tanzania	717.70
7.	India	653.90
8.	Mozambique	650.80
9.	Pakistan	553.70
10.	World (average)	890.40

[English]

Aadhar in PDS

5221. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to converge Aadhar with Public Distribution System (PDS) and the direct cash transfer system to check diversion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any pilot project was launched or proposed to be launched to test the effectiveness of Aadhar before its introduction in direct cash transfer;

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

(e) whether the views of the States and other stakeholders have been obtained in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on kerosene, LPG and fertilizer to the intended beneficiaries. The terms of reference of the Task Force were extended to the reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS), including an IT Strategy for PDS and an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene. The Task Force in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement end-to-end computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN). It mentions that a common software platform for PDS can be developed for all States, with the flexibility to configure policies, prices, and administrative structures. This Department is in the process of setting up the PDSN.

The Report *inter-alia* has also recommended that the software will make it possible for the State Government to decide to offer choice to the beneficiaries in receiving their entitlements in kind (food/kerosene) or cash. It further mentions that the State Government can channel subsidies to Aadhar-enabled bank accounts, and beneficiaries can access these accounts through Aadhaar authentication. This will enable the State Governments to directly transfer subsidy to the intended beneficiary using the Aadhaar Payments Bridge and Aadhar Enabled Payments System.

Proposals have been received by the Government from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution

of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. Based on these proposals, a draft scheme was prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS. Under the said scheme, the Department of Food and Public Distribution will make allocation of funds for disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards. The proposed scheme is under examination and the final contours of the scheme will be worked out in consultation with the above referred States and concerned agencies like Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) and Planning Commission.

Shooting of Foreign Films in India

5222. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a Film Commission to allow foreign studios to shoot films in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have also been signed with the Ministry of Tourism to provide support for film tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of requests received from foreign film makers for shooting of films in the country during the last three years; and

(f) the details of the market size of Hollywood cinema in India alongwith its contribution of the total box office revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) While the need for setting up a Film Commission is being deliberated in the Ministry, there is so far no formal proposal to create a Film Commission in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Ministry of Tourism in order to synergise the activities of both the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Ministry of Tourism towards enhancing the reach of "Incredible India" campaign through the

medium of cinema and promoting India as filming destination. As per the provisions of the MoU, Ministry of Tourism will extend budgetary support for Ministry of I&B's activities in International Film Festivals/Film Markets and during these events, Ministry of Tourism's "Incredible India" campaign will be suitably promoted.

(e) Sl. No.	Year	Number of requests received
1.	2009	23
2.	2010	21
3.	2011	22
Total		66

(f) No accurate data is available to gauge the actual volume of business generated by the film industry except the actual number of films certified for exhibition by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).

Rise in Price of Employment News

5223. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in the price of 'Employment News' during recent years is affecting its access to lakhs of unemployed youths, specially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of copies of the publication sold and the revenue/profit earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is spending crore of rupees on various schemes for the benefit of unemployed people;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide free copies of the said publication to employment exchanges, public libraries and educational institutions functioning in the country including in rural and remote areas and also to provide free online access to its web version; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) There has been no rise in price of Employment News since 2007.

(b) The number of copies sold and revenue earnings for the last four years, are as under:

Year	Total No. of copies sold (Hindi, English & Urdu)	Total revenue earned (Rupees in lakhs)
2008-09	2,00,11,844	5765.85
2009-10	2,32,46,200	7157.01*
2010-11	2,32,53,799	5425.33
2011-12	2,20,70,786	5426.73

(*) The addition in revenue earning was on account of clearance of outstanding dues by DAVP. Fluctuation/decline in revenue earning is also caused by lowering of advertisement rates by DAVP.

(c) Various Ministries of Government of India are implementing a number of schemes for the unemployed persons.

(d) and (e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement. To provide free access to readers, the editorial and highlights (Jobs/Vacancies, Results, Admissions etc.) and paid advertisements of Employment News (English)/Rozgar Samachar (Hindi) are available on the website www.employmentnews.gov.in and www.rojgarsamachar.gov.in.

Statement

Details of Libraries/Employment Exchange to whom copies of Employment News/Rozgar Samachar (Hindi & Urdu) are sent on complimentary basis.

Employment Exchange	Public Libraries
1. Central Employment Exchange, New Delhi	1. Central Library, Mumbai
	2. National Library, Kolkata
	3. Connekara Public Library, Chennai
	4. Delhi Public Library, Delhi

Procurement of Agricultural Commodities

5224. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to simplify the procedure for procurement of agricultural commodities from the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government offers to procure agricultural commodities covered under Minimum Support Price Scheme at MSP. The farmers are, however, free to sell in the open market, if the market offers a higher price. Procurement of agricultural commodities at MSP is undertaken by the Central, State and Cooperative agencies. The Scheme of Decentralized procurement of foodgrains was introduced in 1997-98 to effect savings in the form of reduction in the outgo of food subsidy and encouraging local procurement to the maximum extent there by extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers. Under the scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of foodgrains on behalf of Government of India.

Cosntruction of Flats by CGEWHO

5225. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) has been constructing multistoried flats in Avadi under Chennai Phase-II Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the CGEWHO has missed the target for completion of the work by 2009;

(c) if so, whether any compensation is payable to the buyers in this regard;

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

(e) whether possession of flats has been given/or being given to the allottees without basic amenities and CMDA completion certificate; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government against the CGEWHO for violating the norms?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Completion of the project has been delayed.

(c) and (d) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) functions on No-Profit No-Loss basis through a self-financing scheme. As per CGEWHO Rules, there is no provision for compensation towards delay. As reported by CGEWHO, the District Consumer Forum has ordered for payment of Rs. 50,000/- to one of the beneficiaries as compensation but the matter is sub-judice.

(e) and (f) As reported by CGEWHO, issue of completion certificate has been under process with Chennai Municipal Development Authority (CMDA) since 5th September 2011 and the final inspection by the CMDA authority has already been completed in February 2012. Possession of the flats is being given by CGEWHO as per CGEWHO rules and the basic amenities like water, power supply through back up DG set etc. are being provided at site. Nevertheless, any violation of norms shall be examined in consultation with the State Government Department.

[Translation]

Storage of Onion

5226. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct godowns to remove shortage of onion storage capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of onion storage capacity of godowns of various States in the country at present, State-wise;

(d) the annual requirement of onion storage; and

(e) the number of godowns proposed to be constructed by the Government for storage of onions in various states, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). The Missions cover entire spectrum of horticulture development from production to consumption through backward and forward linkages including construction of onion storage structures. Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) also provides assistance for onion storage units under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for construction/expansion/modernization of Cold Storage/ Storages of Horticulture Produce.

(c) to (e) The details of onion storage capacity of various states in the country and the estimated onion storage during the current year are enclosed as Statement. The creation of onion storage structures under above schemes are project based and viable projects received from beneficiaries are sanctioned by the States and NHB.

Statement

State-wise onion storage capacity

States	Storage Capacity During 2011 (Lakh M.T.)	Estimated Storage During 2012 (Lakh M.T.)
1	2	3
Maharashtra	14.50	15.50
Gujarat	2.00	1.80
Bihar & Jharkhand	1.50	1.50
Haryana	0.75	0.75
Karnataka	1.25	1.25
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	1.75	1.85
Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal	1.85	1.80
Odisha	0.50	0.50

1	2	3
Rajasthan	1.75	1.75
Punjab	0.75	0.75
Tamil Nadu	100	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.30	0.45
Others	0.50	0.60
Total	28.40	29.50

Note: This includes temporary storage of about 3-4 lakhs MT.

Price Difference of Sugar

5227. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the percentage difference in the production cost, levy prices and the retail prices of sugar;

(b) the measures taken to reduce the said gap;

(c) whether the Government has permitted import of raw sugar and is making efforts to import sugar and make it available to the consumers at fair prices in view of its shortage;

(d) if so, the likely impact thereof on the market prices of sugar; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a): The production cost varies from factory to factory and state to state and Central Government does not maintain data in this regard. However, the ex-factory levy sugar prices for the sugar season 2011-12 have been notified on provisional basis and are in enclosed Statement-I. The retail price of levy sugar is Rs. 13.50 per Kg. The retail prices of non-levy sugar in four metropolitan cities from October, 2011 to April, 2012 are in enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The supply of levy sugar at a lower price benefits targeted beneficiaries. The retail price of non-levy sugar in the market depends upon various factors namely, quantum

of sugar produced, carried over stocks, domestic demand, international sugar prices and market sentiments etc. It is the endeavor of the Government to make adequate sugar available at reasonable price through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

(c) and (d) The Central Government does not import sugar on its own. It has since permitted duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar since April, 2009 so as to augment domestic availability of sugar and moderate sugar prices. This facility is still in force up to 30.06.2012. There is no shortage of sugar and it is available in adequate quantity in the market. The retail prices are currently stable in the domestic market.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Ex-factory levy prices (provisional basis) for sugar season 2011-12 for delivery into buyer's carts, lorries or other means of transport at the factory gate/factory godown for all ISS grades

Sl. No.	Zone	Price of Levy Sugar (Rs. per qtls.)
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	1850.60

1	2	3
2	Haryana	1801.39
3	Rajasthan	2066.44
4	West U.P.	1889.85
5	Central U.P.	1959.41
6	East U.P.	1974.90
7	North Bihar	2115.94
8	South Gujarat	1800.67
9	Saurashtra	2019.01
10	Madhya Pradesh	1960.75
11	Central Maharashtra	1870.49
12	South Maharashtra	1893.66
13	North Maharashtra	1909.87
14	NorthWest Karnataka	1939.83
15	Rest of Karnataka	1850.10
16	Andhra Pradesh	1971.44
17	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	1937.46
18	Assam-WB. Odisha, Nagaland	1836.67
19	Kerala, Goa Co. Karnataka	2107.60

Statement-II

Retail Price of Sugar (Rs. per kg.)

Centre	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012
Delhi	33.00- 34.00	33.00- 36.00	35.00- 36.00	34.00- 35.00	34.00	33.00- 34.00	33.00- 35.00
Mumbai	32.00- 33.00	33.00- 34.00	34.00- 35.00	34.00- 35.00	33.00- 34.00	33.00	33.00
Kolkata	32.00- 33.00	32.00- 34.50	34.00- 35.00	34.00- 35.00	34.00	33.00- 34.00	32.00- 33.00
Chennai	31.00- 32.00	30.67- 32.00	32.00- 33.00	30.00- 32.00	31.00	30.00- 31.00	30.00- 31.00

(Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs)

*[English]***Shortage of Sugar**

5228. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of sugar under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in several parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government is concerned with the allotment of levy sugar and it makes allocation of levy sugar two months in advance as per the State-wise quota fixed for lifting by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for distribution under the PDS. The responsibility of distribution of sugar through PDS and maintaining smooth operation of PDS in the State lies with the concerned State Government/UT Administration. In case any problem arises relating to lifting of levy sugar from the allocated sugar mills, corrective actions are taken on priority.

Climate Risk Management

5229. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is actively considering to set up a Climate Risk Management Research and Training Centre in all 128 agro-climatic zones as suggested by the National Commission on Farmers (NCF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is allocating specific funds to disseminate information amongst the farmers about the climate change and the way to tackle it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Commission on Farmers has suggested training of experienced farmers as Climate Managers in the art of managing drought, flood and aberrant monsoons.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a new scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' with an initial outlay of Rs.350 crores for the period 2010-12 that has been implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This scheme aims to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country and evolve cost-effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. The capacity building of lead farmers and dissemination of available climate resilient technologies amongst farmers is an integral component of the scheme. The demonstrations were done through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of 100 vulnerable districts of 27 states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and one Union Territory (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

*[Translation]***Indebtedness of Farmers**

5230. SHRI RAKESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the burden of debt on each farmers in the country is more than the per capita annual average income;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the findings of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Report No. 498, the average debt-burden per farmer household was Rs. 12,585 as against per capita Net National Product of Rs.20,871 during 2003-04 (Rs.18,301 at constant (1999-2000) prices).

For reducing institutional debt burden of farmers, the Government has implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. Upto 31.3.2012, Rs.52,275.55 crore has been released to Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development for reimbursement of claims to the lending institutions under ADWDRS. In addition, for reducing the dependence of farmers on non-institutional sources of credit the Government has taken several measures for increasing institutional credit flow and bringing more and more farmers within the institutional credit fold. These measures, inter alia, includes fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh @ 4% per annum to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small & marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loan upto Rs.1.00 lakh, scheme for financing of Joint Liability Group (JLGs) etc.

Grants to IGNCA

5231. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and mandate of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in New Delhi;

(b) the details of grants provided to the IGNCA alongwith the heads under which these are utilized during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the performance of IGNCA has remained less than satisfactory in its role as a centre for research, academic pursuit and dissemination in the field of the arts inspite of having adequate funds; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) IGNCA was established in March 1987 in the memory of Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It is an Autonomous Body under Ministry of Culture with the following objectives and mandate:

i. to serve as a major resource centre for the arts,

especially primary material, written oral, auditory, audio-visual, pictorial, etc.;

ii. to undertake research and publication programmes of reference works, glossaries, dictionaries, encyclopedias, fundamental texts in the arts, humanities and cultural heritage;

iii. to establish tribal and folk arts collection for undertaking, promoting and facilitating systematic scientific studies in this area;

iv. to provide a forum for creative and critical dialogue among the diverse arts ranging from architecture and literature to music, dance, theatre, sculpture, painting, photography, films, pottery, puppetry, weaving, embroidery, etc. through performances, exhibitions, multi-media projections, conferences, seminars, workshops;

v. to evolve models of research programmes and administration of arts more pertinent to the Indian ethos and reality;

vi. to promote awareness of and sensitivity to the historical and cultural interaction and interlinkages between India and other parts of the world in the evolution and manifestation of art and cultural traditions and through this endeavour to promote international goodwill and peace;

vii. to facilitate and promote systematic scientific understanding of the formative and dynamic factors in the complex web of cultural interaction between diverse communities, regions, social strata, etc., and to make through this endeavour a strong rational base for mutual understanding of the role of different cultures and traditions in promoting fundamental values of human welfare such as tolerance, cooperation, aesthetic enrichments, etc.;

viii. to make efforts to bridge the gap in the intellectual understanding between the modern sciences on the one hand and the arts, culture, traditional skills and knowledge on the other;

ix. to develop linkages with other national and international centres of arts and culture and to

affiliate with universities and other academic organizations of higher learning within India or abroad for the conduct and recognition of research in art, humanities and cultural heritage.

(b) IGNC A has been provided a corpus fund of Rs. 50.00 crores. IGNC A has been meeting its needs for day-

to-day working from the interest income of the corpus fund. Besides the above, project related grants under the Plan scheme have also been provided to IGNC A. The details of grants provided alongwith the heads under which these were utilized during each of the last three years are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The performance of IGNC A is satisfactory.

Statement

Details of grants released and Head-wise Expenditure (Plan and North-East) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2009-10

Grants Released		(Rs. in Lakhs)	Head-wise Expenditure		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Head	Amount	Sl.No.	Head of Account	Expenditure Plan	Expenditure Plan N.E.
1.	Plan	2500.00	1.	Promotion of Multidisciplinary Research and Critical Dialogue among diverse Arts.	869.00	465.00
2.	Plan (N.E.)	500.00	2.	Resource augmentation and modernization.	1404.00	35.00
	Total	3000.00	3.	Cultural Cartography.	27.00	--
			4.	Modernization of office Equipments.	200.00	--
			Total		2500.00	500.00

2010-11

Grants Released		(Rs. in Lakhs)	Head-wise Expenditure		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Head	Amount	Sl. No.	Head of Account	Expenditure Plan	Expenditure Plan N.E.
1.	Plan	1955.00	1.	Promotion of Multidisciplinary Research and Critical Dialogue among diverse Arts	1035.00	461.84
2.	Plan (N.E.)	500.00	2.	Resource augmentation and modernization	700.00	38.16
	Total	2,455.00	3.	Cultural Cartography	20.00	--
			4.	Modernization of office Equipments	200.00	--
			Total		1955.00	500.00

2011-12

Grants Released		(Rs. in Lakhs)	Head-wise Expenditure		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Head	Amount	Sl. No.	Head of Account	Expenditure Plan	Expenditure Plan N.E.
1.	Plan	2500.00	1.	Promotion of Multidisciplinary Research and Critical Dialogue among diverse Arts	846.00	494.00
2.	Plan (N.E.)	500.00	2.	Resource augmentation and modernization	1522.00	6.00
	Total	3000.00				
			3.	Cultural Cartography	5.00	--
			4.	Modernization of office Equipments	127.00	--
Total					2500.00	500.00

*[English]***Border Dispute with Myanmar**

5232. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is having any border dispute with Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issue;

(c) whether there are reports of infiltration of militants and smuggling of drugs and arms across the Indo-Myanmar border;

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

(e) the steps taken to curb infiltration and smuggling on the said border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam. For repair and maintenance and also to bring consensus on location of some Boundary Pillars, joint inspection of the boundary pillars on Indo- Myanmar border is carried out by Survey of India, Survey of Myanmar and the representatives of Border Guarding forces from both the countries on regular basis every year in a cordial atmosphere.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The details of infiltration of

militants across Indo-Myanmar border is given in enclosed Statement-I. The details of smuggling of arms is given in enclosed Statement-II and details of smuggling of drugs is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Outposts are deployed on routes of ingress/ egress for effectively checking smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs and contraband substances Special operations are also launched on specific intelligence. Further, the issue of infiltration and smuggling is also being raised periodically in the high level meetings between both the countries. Sustained efforts have been made periodically by the respective agencies of both the countries to monitor all the transit routes leading to bordering areas to curb such infiltration and smuggling.

Statement-I

Details of militants killed/apprehended and arms recovered from infiltrating militant setc. in the last three years

	2010	2011	2012 (Till date)
Militants killed	15	01	--
Militants apprehended	198	124	74
Militants surrendered	106	54	--
Arms recovered	190	170	76
Ammunition recovered	4092	4750	878

Statement-II

Details of arms and ammunition recovered from smugglers in last three years

Nomenclature	2010	2011	2012 (Till date)
Arms	01	11	13
Ammunitions	30	08	101

Statement-III

Drugs coming from Myanmar to India & Seized in India

(in kg.)

Drug	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Till March)
Opium	--	0.872	--	--
Heroin	1.617	0.160	0.135	0.293
Morphine	2.000	--	--	--
Ganja	2082	1021.43	--	--
Ephedrine/ Pseud- oephedrine	--	--	--	--
Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) Tablets	-- 0.218 & 847 Tablets		1466 Tablets	1.078

Drugs going to Myanmar from India and Seized in India

(in kg.)

Drug	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Till March)
1	2	3	4	5
Opium	--	--	--	--

	1	2	3	4	5
Heroin	--	--	--	--	--
Morphine	--	--	--	--	--
Ganja	--	--	--	--	--
Ephedrine/ Pseud- oephedrine	--	62.500	1,10,81,180 Tablets	3,89,600 Tablets	
Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) Tablets	--	6.00	--	--	--

[Translation]

Purchase of Sports Equipment

5233. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various sports are lagging behind in the country due to non-availability of sports equipment with the sportspersons and sports bodies;

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

(c) whether sports equipment are purchased from abroad by various sports bodies and individual sportspersons;

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

(e) the names of the countries and the agencies from which such sports equipment were purchased alongwith the duty incurred thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, madam.

(b) Performance of Indian Sportspersons in various sports disciplines have improved in the recent past owing to International standard infrastructure, equipment and other allied facilities being provided to the promising

sportspersons through various schemes of the Government.

(c) to (e) The National Teams for different disciplines are being prepared by Sports Authority of India (SAI), in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations. The National Campers are provided requisite sports equipment/Sports Science equipment, both indigenous and imported, in order to help athletes to excel in their performance at the international level. Similarly, the trainees under the following Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are also being provided the requisite Sports equipment.

1. National Sports Contest (NSTC) Scheme.
2. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme.
3. SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme.

4. Centre of Excellence (COX) Scheme.

5. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme.

The discipline wise details of the Sports equipment and the Sports Science equipment purchased by SAI during the last three years, alongwith the names of countries and agencies from which such Sports equipment/Sports Science equipment were purchased are indicated in enclosed Statement." No sports equipment were purchased by SAI from abroad during the financial years 2011-12 & 2012-2013 (upto April, 2012).

The Sports equipment are exempted from payment of customs duty in terms of orders issued from time to time by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. As such no duty was paid by SAI on such imports.

Statement

*Sports Authority of India
(Equipment Support Division)*

Details of Sports Goods/Equipment and Sports Science Equipment procured for CWG-2010 fund and Sports Equipment for Asian Games-2010 during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11 by E. S. Division, Sports Authority of India

Sl. No.	Discipline	Name of Agency	Value (in INR) approx	Date of Contract
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Equipments	M/s Nordic Sports, Sweden	72,11,868.00	10.06.2010
2.	Athletics Equipments	M/s Nemeth es Tarsa, Hungary	17,04,933.00	31.03.2010
3.	Athletics Equipments	M/s Gill Athletics, USA	86,50,220.00	08.04.2010
4.	Athletics Equipments	M/s UCS Inc, USA	84,84,440.00	22.04.2010
5.	Weightlifting Equipments	M/s Elieko, Sweden	1,42,12,062.90	07.01.2010
6.	Gymnastics equipments	M/s Gymnova, France	1,67,38,562.61	08.03.2010
7.	Boxing equipments	M/s Budoland, Germany	12,33,097.00	23.12.2009
8.	Wrestling Mats	M/s Gymnova, France	39,16,879.00	05.01.2010
9.	Lawn Bowling equipments	M/s Henselite, Australia	49,11,574.00	04.01.2010
10.	Shooting Range equipments	M/s Sius Ascor, Switzerland	21,59,63,091.00	13.08.2009
11.	Shooting ranges Consumables	M/s Sius Ascor, Switzerland	47,21,963.28	19/26.03. 10

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Additional shooting ranges equipments	M/s Sius AG, Switzerland.	1,94,27,638.00	30.08.2010
13.	Shooting range equipments	M/s Laporte Ball Trap, France	6,01,16,941.00	07.09.2009
14.	Full Bore Rifle	M/s HPS Target Rifles, UK	5,41,721.40	23.07.2010
15.	Full Bore Ammunition	M/s Winchester, Australia	10,54,680.00	30.08.2010
16.	Shooting Ammunition	M/s H&N GmbH, Germany	2,82,459.00	29.07.2010
17.	Shooting Ammunition	M/s Eley Ltd., UK	4,61,379.00	29.07.2010
18.	Shooting Ammunition	M/s Fiocchi, Italy	39,59,291.00	29.07.2010
19.	Shooting Ammunition	M/s RC-Eximport, Italy	87,56,374.00	29.07.2010
20.	Shooting Ammunition	M/s Lapua GmbH, Germany	22,31,172.00	29.07.2010
21.	Spi Pro GPS for Hockey	M/s GP Sports, Australia	29,31,186.00	26.03.2010
22.	NAC Software for Hockey	M/s NAC Sports, USA	18,11,597.00	24.11.2009
23.	Body Metrix for Hockey	M/s Intela Metrix, Inc., USA	1,09,287.00	25.11.2009
24.	Fitness Equipments for Hockey	M/s Unisen DbA Startrac, USA	48,65,351.92	10.06.2010
25.	Heart Rate Monitors	M/s Polar Electro Singapore Pte. Ltd., Singapore	7,04,250.00	06.07.2010
26.	Rowing Boats	M/s Filippi Lido Sri., Italy	74,03,822.00	01.06.2010
27.	Coaching Coaching Catamaran	M/s Hangzhou, China	11,30,426.00	02.07.2010
28.	Yachting Yachting equipments	M/s Xtreme Sailing Products, Singapore	20,66,082.00	25.08.2010
29.	Anthropometry Anthropometry Survey Set	M/s DKSH, Switzerland	6,45,000.00	25.11.2009
30.	Anthropometry Sitting Height Table	M/s Tatebe Spoteq, Japan	99,000.00	25.11.2009
31.	Anthropometry Digital Back in Leg Dynm	M/s Tatebe Spoteq, Japan	38,000.00	25.11.2009
32.	Anthropometry Body Composition Analyzer	M/s Maltron International Ltd., U.K.	3,69,000.00	15.06.2010
33.	Physiotherapy Portable Ultra Sound Therapy	M/s Chattanooga Group International, USA	2,66,000.00	01.12.2009
34.	Physiotherapy Combined Electrotherapy	M/s Chattanooga Group International, USA	1,25,000.00	01.12.2009
35.	Physiotherapy Laser Scanner with Cluster Probe	M/s Hanil Care Sys. Co., Korea	2,84,000.00	01.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Physiology Bicycle Ergometer	M/s Carefusion GmbH, Germany	6,04,000.00	08.03.2010
37.	Physiology Hand Grip Dynamometer	M/s Tatebe Spoteq, Japan	31,000.00	31.05.2010
38.	Physiology Back Leg Dynamometer	M/s Tatebe Spoteq, Japan	41,000.00	31.05.2010 ⁴
39.	Physiology LFT Machine	M/s MES Ltd., Poland	1,66,000.00	08.03.2010
40.	Under Buy Back Scheme Portable Gas Analyzer Metamax 3B breath by breath along with accessories	M/s Cortex, Germany	15,69,000.00	17.05.2010
41.	Anthropometry Anthropometric Set.	M/s DKSH, Switzerland	31,66,000.00	31.05.10
42.	Anthropometry Sitting Height Table	M/s Tatabe Spoteq, Japan	5,56,000.00	31.05.10
43.	Anthropometry Digital Back And Leg Dynamometer	M/s Tatabe Spoteq, Japan	1,55,000.00	31.05.10
44.	Anthropometry Digital Hand Grip Dynamometer	M/s Tatabe Spoteq, Japan	1,15,000.00	31.05.10
45.	Anthropometry Flexibility Tester Sit And Reach Test	M/s Lafayette Instrument, USA	46,000.00	31.05.10
46.	Anthropometry Body Composition Analyser (Bio-Electrical Impedance Method)	M/s Maltron International Ltd., U.K	28,32,000.00	31.05.10
47.	Biomechanics Running Timer Portable	M/s Fitness Technology Australia	4,02,000.00	17.03.10
48.	Psychology Stability Platform	M/s Bertech Corp., USA	19,62,000.00	16.06.10
49.	Psychology Whole Body Reaction Apparatus	M/s Tatebe Spoteq, Japan	7,42,000.00	16.06.10
50.	Physiology Spirometer	M/s MES, Poland	1,70,000.00	17.05.10
51.	Physiology Computerized Bicycle Ergometer	M/s Bio Tech, Germany	3,34,000.00	17.05.10
52.	Physiology Portable Gas Analyzer	M/s Cortex, Germany	80,57,000.00	17.05.10
53.	Physiology Rowing Ergometer	M/s. Indus International	3,18,000.00	17.05.10
54.	Physiology Spectrophotometer	M/s. ECIL	6,11,000.00	17.05.10
55.	Physiology Blood Cell Counter	M/s. Transasia	3,15,000.00	17.05.10
56.	Physiotherapy Combined Ultra Sound Therapy With IFT & TENS	M/s Electronic Medical Equip., Italy	4,66,000.00	07.05.10

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Physiotherapy Magneto Therapy (PMFT)	M/s Electronic Medical Equip., Italy	7,50,000.00	07.05.10
58.	Physiotherapy Massage Table	M/s Arjo Huntleigh International Ltd., U.K.	9,31,000.00	07.05.10
59.	Physiotherapy Functional Electrical Stimulator	M/s Cyber Medica Corp., Korea	6,56,000.00	07.05.10
60.	Physiotherapy Quadriceps Table	M/s. India Medico Instrument	2,57,000.00	07.05.10
Total			43,26,80,348.00	

Operational Status of TV Channels

5234. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested all the operators of existing satellite based television channels to provide details of their operational status including wireless planning and co-ordination/integration licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of TV channels operators who had submitted their operational status;

(c) the details of charges/fees/royalty structures paid for use of spectrum by the operators of television channels;

(d) whether the allocation of spectrum to these television channels is done on the basis of recommendations made by the experts/regulatory body; and

(e) if so, whether the satellite based television channels, Government or private channels paid the prices of allocated spectrum at commercial rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Teleport Operators provide the operational status of various channels in their Monthly Operational Report to Network Operations Control Centre (NOCC). As per the information provided by NOCC, 514 channels permitted for uplinking are operational on various permitted teleports. A list of Teleport Operators who have reported the operational channels on their Teleports is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The teleport operators pay spectrum charges to Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and IT, proportionate to the satellite bandwidth consumed. The existing spectrum charges is Rs. 87500/- per MHz per annum.

(d) As informed by WPC Wing of Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and IT, the National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP) has identified and reserved the Band of Spectrum used for TV Uplinking. WPC Wing allocates spectrum to the Ground segment (Earth Station) of these Teleports subject to and subsequent to confirming Space segment (Transponder) allocation from Department of Space or any other Satellite Operator. The spectrum allocated to Ground segment is identical to what is assigned to the Space segment.

(e) The Spectrum charge paid by the Teleport operators is according to the recent recommendation made by a committee in the Ministry of Communications and IT.

Statement

Sl. No.	Teleport Operator	No. of channels working on their Teleport(s)
1	2	3
1	Amrita Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Nil
2	Asianet News Network Pvt. Ltd.	8
3	Associated Broadcasting Company Ltd.	1

1	2	3
4	Bennett Coleman & Company Ltd.	4
5	Bharti Teleports Ltd.	20
6	Brahamputra Teleproductions Pvt. Ltd.	3
7	Broadcast Equipment India Pvt. Ltd.	Nil
8	Calcutta Television Network Pvt. Ltd.	2
9	Comsat Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1
10	Dish TV India Ltd.	39
11	Eastern Media Pvt. Ltd.	1
12	Essel Shyam Communications Ltd.	134
13	G Next Media Pvt. Ltd.	Nil
14	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.	1
15	India sign Pvt. Ltd.	50
16	India Vision Satellite Communications Ltd.	2
17	Indira TV Ltd.	1
18	Information TV Pvt. Ltd.	6
19	Kamyab TV Pvt. Ltd.	1
20	Kasthuri Media Pvt. Ltd.	2
21	Kohinoor Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.	1
22	Lamhas Satellite Services Ltd.	11
23	Loksabha Television Network	1
24	Mavis Satcom Ltd.	4
25	Media Content & Communication Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4
26	MH one TV Network Ltd.	3
27	New Delhi Television Limited	11
28	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.	34
29	Ortel Communications Ltd.	4
30	Positiv Television Pvt. Ltd.	6
31	Pragya Vision Pvt. Ltd.	6

1	2	3
32	Pride East Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	3
33	Raj Television Network Ltd.	13
34	Sahara Sanchar Ltd.	10
35	Satish Sugars Ltd.	1
36	Skyline Telemedia Services Ltd.	7
37	Sri Venkateshwara Bhakti Channel Pvt. Ltd.	1
38	SST Media Pvt. Ltd.	1
39	SUN TV Network Ltd.	33
40	Tata Communications Ltd.	41
41	TV Today Network Ltd.	8
42	TV 18 India Ltd.	20
43	Unilazer Exports & Management Consultant Ltd.	1
44	Ushodya Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	13
45	Vintage Studio Pvt. Ltd.	1
Total		514

Note: Above list of channels excludes the no. of channels being uplinked by Doordarshan.

[English]

Construction of Sports Complex/Gallery

5235. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to the States for construction of sports complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of sports complexes constructed with the central funds, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide funds to construct sports gallery/pavilion in Government-aided schools and colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the formalities and the quantum of funds likely to be allocated to a school/college for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, madam. The Union Government does not provide funds to the States for construction of sports complexes. Under the scheme of Assistance for Creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure, the Union Government provides funds to the States only for specific sports facilities like construction of a multi-purpose indoor hall and laying of synthetic turf for hockey/athletics/football.

(c) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Milk Powder

5236. Capt. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants producing milk powder in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount of milk powder produced by each plant during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the demand and supply of milk powder during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry does not maintain data on number of plants producing milk powder in the country. Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing units including fruit and vegetable processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

Further, under the above Scheme, MFPI extends financial assistance to various food processing units including milk processing units in the form of grant-in-aid. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of the demand and supply of milk powder during the above period, State-wise are not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

State-wise Disbursement of Grant-in-Aid to Dairy Sector during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Disbursement of Grant-in-aid

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Units	Expenditure In, 2011-12	Units	Expenditure In, 2010-11	Units	Expenditure In, 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	150.655	8	125.485	5	92.790
2.	Assam	1	22.65	4	144.35	3	72.650
3.	Bihar	2	15.72	2	50.00	1	10.590
4.	Goa	1	25.00	1	25.00		
5.	Gujarat	3	57.14	4	76.295	2	60.810
6.	Haryana	1	25.00	4	86.585	1	10.990
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	75.00	1	33.25	1	37.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir			1	24.66		
9.	Jharkhand					1	23.00
10.	Karnataka	3	42.58				
11.	Kerala					2	19.615
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	25.00	3	75.00	3	60.265
13.	Maharashtra	12	224.646	8	129.57875	9	140.48
14.	Meghalaya					1	13.26
15.	Odisha					2	50.00
16.	Panjab	6	112.062	5	83.805	1	23.315
17.	Rajasthan	3	71.00	5	84.06	3	53.090
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	58.13265	4	71.495	5	100.605
19.	Uttrakhand			1	1.90	1	1.90
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	136.493	13	349.485	3	75.00
21.	West Bengal	2	50.00			1	11.010
	All India	55	1091.07865	67	1424.21	42	793.605

Disposal of Consumer Cases

5237. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether various consumer fora in the country are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of consumer cases;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has undertaken any comprehensive consumer awareness programme in the country including in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details of activities undertaken under the said programme alongwith the amount of funds sanctioned for the purpose during each of the last three

years; and

(e) the details of the steps taken for empowering/strengthening of the consumer fora as well as making a provision for online registration of complaints to ensure speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Lok Adalats for disposal of consumer cases are being regularly held. State-wise details of cases disposed off by Lok Adalat Methods as on 01.05.2012 is in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Department of Consumer affairs has undertaken a comprehensive Consumer Awareness Programme in the country including Andhra Pradesh. Advertisements are being released through Print media, Electronic media & Outdoor media through a nationwide publicity campaign "Jago Grahak Jago" with focus on rural & remote areas. During last three years following amount

has been spent on media campaign under "Jago Grahak Jago".

Sl. No.	Year	Amount in Crore of Rs.
1.	2009-10	70.60
2.	2010-11	80.27
3.	2011-12	85.65

The department has also published advertisements in Saving Bank Passbooks of Postal Department, Tirupati Entry tickets and Railway Reservation tickets. Consumer oriented messages have been displayed in various stalls in exhibitions and conferences. Bureau of Indian Standards, an autonomous body of the department and National Test House have also participated in various exhibitions highlighting consumer rights and responsibilities.

The Grants-in-aid released to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for undertaking consumer awareness activities are as under:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Amount
2006-07	28.75
2007-08	23.00
2010-11	46.00
2011-12	34.50

(e) The steps taken are as under:

- (1) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora (Building as well as Non-Building Assets). The Computerization and Computer Networking of all the Consumer Fora across the country is

also being implemented through NIC, under the "CONFONET" Scheme.

- (2) The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011, with provisions made for empowering the Consumer Fora for faster decision on disposal of cases, simplifying selection procedure to avoid any delay in selection of Members/President, online filing of applications and strengthening of Penalty Provisions etc.
- (3) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up of vacancies of President and Members and to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up of future vacancies also to avoid delays in appointments. The Central Government has also requested State Governments that wherever required, adjacent Fora may be clubbed together so that functioning of Consumer Fora is not affected due to any temporary absence or vacancy.
- (4) In order to dispose of the pending cases, Circuit Benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States. So far, the National Commission has held Circuit Bench sittings at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata, Emakulam, Ahmedabad and Bhopal. Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.
- (5) Some of the State Commissions and District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases. The National Commission has also held Lok Adalats aiming to reduce the pendency of cases and also faster disposal of cases.

Statement

Cases Disposed Off by Lok Adalat Methods

National Commission		2	31.03.2012	
(Update on 01.05.2012)				
Sl. No.	States	State Commission	District Forums	As On
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	44	30.11.2010

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	30.09.2011
4	Assam	Nil	Nil	31.12.2011
5	Bihar	30	280	31.05.2011
6	Chandigarh	103	2752	29.02.2012
7	Chhattisgarh	94	-	30.09.2011
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli/Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	
9	Delhi	78	1953	31.01.2010
10	Goa	3	80	31.03.2012
11	Gujrat	Nil	185	30.09.2010
12	Haryana	701	4555	29.02.2012
13	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	549	31.03.2012
14	Jammu and Kashmir	70	N.A.	31.03.2009
15	Jharkhand	N.A.	6	31.12.2007
16	Karnataka	Nil	13	31.03.2011
17	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	
18	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	31.01.2012
19	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1196	29.02.2012
20	Maharashtra	143	1263	30.06.2011
21	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	
22	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	
23	Mizoram	1	N.A.	31.03.2008
24	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	
25	Odisha	106	440	29.02.2012
26	Puducherry	N.A.	N.A.	
27	Punjab	218	4457	29.02.2012
28	Rajasthan	140	4240	31.01.2012
29	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	31.12.2009
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	31.03.2012

1	2	3	4	5
31	Tripura	Nil	Nil	29.02.2012
32	Uttar Pradesh	311	1732	29.02.2012
33	Uttarakhand	Nil	380	30.06.2010
34	West Bengal	Nil	10	31.10.2010
Total		1998	24135	

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

[English]

Food Stocks Management

5238. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether recent reports have indicated that the quantum of damaged foodgrains is likely to increase substantially during the ensuing season in view of increasing stocks, ensuing bumper rabi harvest, record procurement, storage in open or under Cover and Plinth (C&P) system and unscientific food storage and management system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the carryover stocks, estimated production and procurements, storage capacity available and likely to be created during the ensuing year and the foodgrains stocks presently stored in the open;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions to increase the allocation and encourage offtake under the Public Distribution System/Targetted Public Distribution System and other schemes for reducing the stocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the other steps proposed to be taken to manage the food stocks;

(e) whether there is any proposal to adopt modern innovative and scientific methods for storage/preservation and management of food stocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that no such report has been received. However, in view of increasing stock position due to higher procurement under Minimum Support Price (MSP) and to reduce dependence on Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage, Government has taken steps to increase covered storage capacity for Central Pool stocks.

As per 3rd Advance Estimate of production released by the Agriculture Ministry, the production of wheat for the crop year 2011-12 is expected to be 902.3 lakh tons and the production of rice is expected to be 1034.1 lakh tons.

The stock position of Central Pool stocks as on 1.4.2012 is 199.52 lakh tons of wheat and 333.50 lakh tons of rice, while procurement of wheat is estimated to be 318 lakh tons in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, rice procurement is estimated to be 353.15 lakh tons for the current Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12.

The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the FCI, both owned and hired as well as the storage capacity with state agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains is 638 lakh tons against the central stock of 533.02 lakh tons as on 1.04.2012.

FCI has informed that 87.86 lakh tons of Central Pool stock of wheat was stored in CAP storage as on 1.4.2012. Foodgrains are not stored in the open without any protective cover. Sometimes due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat and paddy are also stored in (CAP) storage. CAP storage is built on scientific lines with raised concrete plinths of standard height and stacks are covered with low density polyethylene (LDPE) covers.

To increase the storage facility available with FCI and to meet any increased storage requirements, a capacity of 151.96 lakh tons is to be created under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme in 19 States. A total of 28.17 lakh tons covered storage capacity has been completed under the PEG scheme and it is expected that further 52 lakh tons will be completed by March 2013.

(c) and (d) No specific suggestions to increase the allocation and encourage offtake for reducing the stocks have been received from any States/Union Territories (UTs). However, requests have been received from States/UTs for higher allocation of foodgrains on the basis of increase in population. Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/UTs and to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates to check open market prices, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrain under TPDS from time to time in addition to the normal TPDS and other welfare scheme allocations. During the year 2011-12 Government released a total quantity of 615.26 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes which included in additional allocation of 123.69 lakh tons of foodgrains comprising of 50 lakh tons for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, 50 lakh tons for Above Poverty Line (APL) families and 23.69 lakh tons for the poorest and backward districts. Other welfare schemes allocation was 49.56 lakh tons. During the current year (2012-13) also, Government has released a quantity of 527.59 lakh tons of foodgrains till date which include additional allocation of 60 lakh tons for APL families and 28.09 lakh tons under other welfare schemes.

(e) and (f) FCI has informed that scientific methods for storage / preservation and management of food stocks are being employed by FCI. Foodgrains are stored in godowns using scientific code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains.

Government is taking all precautionary measures for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid rotting of foodgrains. State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 19.12.2011 & 11.1.2012. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Tax on Vacant Land

5239. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose 'Vacant land tax' to check large scale hoarding of land and to generate resources to revamp the crumbling urban infrastructure;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the response thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the escalating cost of land and property in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The imposition of 'Vacant land tax' in the cities lies with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Houses to Urban Poor

5240. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
 SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently carried out a survey to assess the housing needs of the Urban poor and middle-class families in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey;

(c) the schemes launched to provide housing to the urban poor and middle-class families;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve the private sector in fulfilling the requirement of housing for these people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not carried out any survey recently to assess the housing needs of the urban poor and middle-class families in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes in order to support States/Union Territories to provide housing to the urban poor and to avail benefits under these schemes:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3.12.2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011, seeks to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock.
- The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, launched in 2009, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. The Scheme has been dovetailed with RAY.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched in 2008, provides for 5% interest subsidy on housing loans upto 1 lakh rupees to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses. The Scheme has also been dovetailed with RAY.

(d) and (e) Guidelines for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM and Guidelines for Rajiv Awas Yojana do provide for private sector participation in projects in the nature of public-private partnership (PPP) through State Governments. Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) also provides for participation of private sector in the projects. However, housing being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to decide on the issue of involvement of the private sector in fulfilling the requirement of housing for urban poor/middle-class families.

National Culture Fund

5241. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds available in the National Culture Fund (NCF) at present;

(b) the details of contributions committed and actually released by the PSUs/corporate to NCF during each of the last three years;

(c) the present status of project works undertaken under the aegis of NCF;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to set up Trusts along the lines of NCF at State levels; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The total fund available with the National Culture Fund (NCF), as on 30.4.2012 is Rs. 32.80 crores (approximately and subject to audit), out of which Rs. 19.50 crore is the Corpus Fund. In addition, an amount of Rs. 12.75 crore is also available with various projects operated by NCF.

(b) The details of contributions committed and actually released by various donors to NCF in last three years is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The status of all projects taken up under the aegis of NCF is given in enclosed Statement-II

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Names of the PSUs/Corporates	Project for which contribution committed	Contribution committed by PSUs/ Corporates (Rs. in lakhs)	Contribution actually released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
2009-2010				
1.	M/s. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Renovation and maintenance of Tughalaqabad Fort, Delhi	30.00	30.00
2.	M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Conservation and development of environs of monuments in Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Odisha.	500.00	50.00
2010-2011				
3.	M/s.Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Renovation and development of Ahom Monuments, Sibsagar, Assam.	30.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Replacement of plastic case around the chariot at the entrance of National Museum, New Delhi with reinforced glass covering.	13.47	13.47
5.	M/s Oil and Natural Gas Commission	For the festival titled 'Virasat' in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	40.00	25.00
6.	State Bank of India	Conservation, provision of amenities for tourists, illumination of the monument and professional advice for museum display at Hazardurai Palace, Murshiradabad, West Bengal.	75.00	20.00
2011-2012				
7.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Construction of toilet block in the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.	25.00	25.00
8.	M/s. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Landscaping and signages for Group of Temples in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.	54.00	-

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Purpose of Project	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi	Conservation, research documentation, reinstating of water systems and illumination apart from restoration of gardens.	Completed
2.	Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune.	Completed
3.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore	Developing of CDs and Cassettes for preservation of Carnatic Classical Music.	Completed
4.	Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin	Conservation of centuries old Cochin Synagogue Clock Tower built in 1568.	Completed
5.	Project Ramakrishna Institute of Culture, Gol Park	Construction of a Cultural Research Building for the Centre (Grant provided for the air conditioning of the library of the Institute.	Completed
6.	Devahuti Damodar Savaraj Trust	Preservation and development of Music of the Mirs	Completed
7.	Project Marg Publication	Bringing out a compendium on modern art entitled Art and Visual Culture in India (1857-2007)	Completed

1	2	3	4
8.	Project with Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning	Construction of a Cultural Research Building for the Centre.	Completed
9.	National Museum, New Delhi	Replacement of plastic case around the chariot at the entrance of National Museum, New Delhi with reinforced glass.	Completed
10.	Project with M/s. SAARTH	Film on Kishori Amonkar, Classical Singer by Shri Amol Palekar.	Completed.
11.	Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi	Staging Sanskrit Dramas.	Completed
12.	Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi	Museum, Library, programmes.	In progress
13.	Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur	Training Centre for Performing Arts, Children's Art gallery, Museum, Auditorium.	In progress
14.	Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi	Preservation of heritage, encouraging cultural awareness in the village.	In progress
15.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	Conservation and enhancement of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.	In progress
16.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Preservation, upgradation Taj Mahal, Agra.	In progress
17.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum	Construction of new museum.	In progress
18.	Indian Oil Foundation	Development of: Qutb Minar, Delhi; Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha; Kanheri, Maharashtra; Hampi, Karnataka; Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh.	In progress
19.	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	Conservation, restoration of Jaisalmer Fort.	In progress
20.	Lodhi Tomb, New Delhi	Lodhi Garden Monuments Sikandar Lodi Tomb; Sheesh Gumbad; Bada Gumbad, Mosque; Mohammad Shah Tomb and Athpula (Old Lodi Bridge).	In progress
21.	Lauriya Nandan Garh Project	Development of tourist amenities at Lauriya Nandan Garh, Chanki Garh and Rampurwa, West Champaran Bihar.	In progress
22.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Restoration of Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	In progress
23.	Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad, New Delhi	Restoration of Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad, Munirka, New Delhi.	In progress
24.	Krishna Temple, Hampi	Conservation of Krishna Temple, Hampi.	In progress

1	2	3	4
25.	Hidimba Devi Project	Restoration of Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali.	In progress
26.	Alambazar Math Project	Restoration of Alambazar Math, Kolkata.	In progress
27.	Tughlaqabad Fort Project	Adoption of Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi.	Project under revision
28.	Ibrahim Rauza Project	Development of Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur.	In progress
29.	M/s. NTPC for Group of temples	(i) Mandu (MP) ; (ii) Jageshwar, (UK) ; (iii) Lalitgiri/ or Dhauli (Odisha) for conservation and preservation.	In progress
30.	Memorandum of Cooperation with M/s. ONGC	Promotion of rich cultural heritage of India.	In progress
31.	Ancient Shiv Mandir, Ambernath	Conservation of ancient Shiv Temple, Ambernath.	In progress
32.	Ahom Monuments, Assam	Renovation and maintenance of four Ahom monuments:- (i) Rong Ghar (ii) Kareng Ghar (iii) Talatalghar (iv) Cheraideo Maidans, Sibsagar district, Assam.	In progress
33.	Hazardurai Palace, District Mushirabad	Adoption of Hazardurai Palace, District Mushirabad, West Bengal.	In progress
34.	Project with M/s. DARPANA, Ahmedabad	Film on Smt. Mrinalini Sarabhai, Classical Dancer.	In progress
35.	A Project by M/s. India Photo Archive Foundation	Conservation of photo archives of post-independence period.	In progress
36.	Project Virasat Festival by REACH Foundation	Organisation of Virasat Festival at Dehradun.	Project completed
37.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Project by Shipping Corporation of India	Construction of toilets at Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram.	Project near completion
38.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Project by Shipping Corporation of India	Landscaping and signage for Group of Temples in Mahabalipuram.	Work yet to commence
39.	Project Sri Rangnath Venugopal Mandir	Preparation of detailed project reports on Sri Rangnath Venugopal Mandir (old) Pushkar.	Project initiated

[English]

**Upscaling Schemes for Infrastructure
Development**

5242. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment/upgrade the schemes relating to infrastructure development including cold chains in food processing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up cold chain infrastructure through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the country;

(d) if so, the details worked out so far in this regard;

(e) the details of annual post harvest loss estimated in the country along with the extent to which upscaling of cold chain infrastructure is likely to reduce the said loss;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote food processing sector in various States including Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Based on the report of Working Group, the Infrastructural Development Scheme for Mega Food Park, Cold Chains and Abattoirs has been proposed to be continued in the 12th plan with proposal for expansion of the scheme during 12th Plan. Plan document has been submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration and approval. The Budget Allocation

(BE) for various components of the scheme during the year 2012-13 are as under:

1. Mega Food Park Scheme : Rs. 86.00 Crore
2. Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure Scheme : Rs. 86.00 Crore
3. Setting up of New Abattoirs and Modernization of Existing Abattoirs : Rs. 19.00 Crore

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved 49 projects so far for establishing cold chain facilities to be implemented by the private/co-operative sectors under the scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure.

(e) Yes, Madam. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana, (published in 2010) Post Harvest losses of major agricultural produces at National level were estimated to the tune of about Rs. 44,000 crore per annum at wholesale prices of May 2009.

(f) The Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure.

MFPI under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance to the food processing units in the country. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is provided @25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

The schemes of the Ministry are operated in all parts of the country including the Bundelkhand region of the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has been identified a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Missing Infants and Minor Girls

5243. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing infants, minor girls and women are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether there are reports of involvement of international gangs in such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to develop Single Window Mechanism/website for tracing the missing children and women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be developed alongwith the role of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records

Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of missing children and adults, traced/untraced for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given in enclosed Statement. There is no concrete information on involvement of international gangs.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 and dated 14th July, 2010 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures to improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

In a separate advisory on Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the States / UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

The steps taken by Delhi Police include a 24x7 helpline number for reporting missing person in the NCT region and development of a web-based computer application ZIPNET which contain information on missing children.

Ministry of Home Affairs is also implementing a Crime and Criminal Networking and Tracking System, CCTNS which also has a module on Missing Children.

Statement

2009

State/UT	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	30	46	64	70	134	15	29	44	55	63	118	1	1	2	9	7	16
Andhra Pradesh	1335	1749	3084	2182	2463	4645	1112	1464	2576	1583	1945	3528	223	285	508	599	518	1117
Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Assam	406	493	899	500	600	1100	234	343	577	278	409	687	172	150	322	222	191	413
Bihar	508	232	740	324	202	526	295	147	442	185	162	347	213	85	298	139	40	179
Chandigarh	51	68	119	109	128	237	26	42	68	43	47	90	25	26	51	66	81	147
Chhattisgarh	997	1826	2823	1629	2453	4082	913	1547	2460	1340	2065	3405	84	279	363	289	388	677
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	9	17	5	10	15	8	9	17	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	2	5	7	14	11	25	2	3	5	9	3	12	0	2	2	5	8	13
Delhi	3273	2673	5946	3843	3073	6916	2969	2396	5365	2578	1980	4558	304	277	581	1265	1093	2358
Goa	90	146	236	389	279	668	75	131	206	272	233	505	15	15	30	117	46	163
Gujarat	1071	1647	2718	2489	3308	5797	883	1238	2121	1820	2341	4161	188	409	597	669	967	1636
Haryana	598	317	915	999	783	1782	328	163	491	393	380	773	270	154	424	606	403	1009
Himachal Pradesh	131	139	270	293	578	871	73	92	165	185	287	472	58	47	105	108	291	399
Jammu and Kashmir	209	157	366	428	392	820	136	111	247	287	254	541	73	46	119	141	138	279
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	1697	2299	3996	3096	3801	6897	1482	2052	3534	2306	3260	5566	215	247	462	790	541	1331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kerala	401	595	996	936	2106	3042	344	524	868	637	1846	2483	57	71	128	299	260	559
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Madhya Pradesh	4121	5377	9498	5628	8266	13894	3948	4782	8730	5157	7293	12450	173	595	768	471	973	1444
Maharashtra	5927	7172	13099	12403	13584	25987	4918	6034	10952	9332	10939	20271	1009	1138	2147	3071	2645	5716
Manipur	28	17	45	65	55	120	27	15	42	42	45	87	1	2	3	23	10	33
Meghalaya	65	103	168	68	52	120	55	91	146	47	35	82	10	12	22	21	17	38
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	50	67	117	26	9	35	28	38	66	12	7	19	22	29	51	14	2	16
Odisha	633	1249	1882	773	1698	2471	246	422	668	213	465	678	387	827	1214	560	1233	1793
Puducherry	25	32	57	36	35	71	25	32	57	36	35	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	198	79	277	679	368	1047	3	2	5	66	14	80	195	77	272	613	354	967
Rajasthan	1248	1483	2731	1812	2566	4378	1044	1179	2223	1349	1981	3330	204	304	508	463	585	1048
Sikkim	93	133	226	84	184	268	42	74	116	35	91	126	51	59	110	49	93	142
Tamilnadu	763	1092	1855	1394	1513	2907	616	864	1480	987	1242	2229	147	228	375	407	271	678
Tripura	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Uttar Pradesh	2236	900	3136	2458	1088	3546	1943	761	2704	1565	764	2329	293	139	432	893	324	1217
Uttarakhand	260	171	431	423	268	691	198	133	331	209	155	364	62	38	100	214	113	327
West Bengal	3926	7601	11527	7069	9148	16217	1370	1985	3355	2198	2352	4550	2556	5616	8172	4871	6796	11667
Total	30366	37861	68227	50218	59091	109309	23358	26703	50061	33224	40703	73927	7008	11158	18166	16994	18388	35382

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

Data on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2010 as received from State Crime Records Bureaux as on 31.03.2012*

2010

State/UT	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fem- ale	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fem- ale	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fem- ale	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	16	31	64	53	117	14	16	30	44	40	84	1	0	1	20	13	33
Andhra Pradesh	1501	2199	3700	2416	3054	5470	1233	1833	3066	1620	2395	4015	268	366	634	796	659	1455
Arunachal Pradesh	26	34	60	38	35	73	13	29	42	16	14	30	13	5	18	22	21	43
Assam	403	592	995	530	725	1255	218	364	582	282	421	703	185	228	413	248	304	552
Bihar	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Chandigarh	70	89	159	134	167	301	37	49	86	68	76	144	33	40	73	66	91	157
Chhattisgarh	1467	3341	4808	2644	4391	7035	1183	2382	3565	1870	3241	5111	284	959	1243	774	1150	1924
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	8	17	11	10	21	6	5	11	7	8	15	3	3	6	4	2	6
Daman and Diu	9	11	20	14	14	28	8	8	16	12	11	23	1	3	4	2	3	5
Delhi	2634	2457	5091	4048	3456	7504	2047	1890	3937	2662	2203	4865	587	567	1154	1386	1253	2639
Goa	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Gujarat	1045	1823	2868	2470	4053	6523	913	1362	2275	1845	3163	5008	132	461	593	625	890	1515
Haryana	755	504	1259	1742	1517	3259	435	264	699	612	610	1222	320	240	560	1130	907	2037
Himachal Pradesh	173	147	320	466	835	1301	140	103	243	354	579	933	33	44	77	112	256	368
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	2279	2566	4845	3655	4629	8284	1948	2286	4234	2690	3840	6530	331	280	611	965	789	1754

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kerala	411	626	1037	956	2072	3028	346	549	895	703	1826	2529	65	77	142	253	246	499
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4254	6466	10720	5940	9196	15136	3901	5788	9689	5088	7798	12886	353	678	1031	852	1398	2250
Maharashtra	6573	8250	14823	13069	15353	28422	5239	6461	11700	9132	11293	20425	1334	1789	3123	3937	4060	7997
Manipur	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
Nagaland	196	241	437	93	50	143	91	117	208	19	20	39	105	124	229	74	30	104
Odisha	789	1732	2521	922	2310	3232	441	736	1177	436	898	1334	348	996	1344	486	1412	1898
Puducherry	29	43	72	36	56	92	28	43	71	36	56	92	1	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	170	112	282	684	372	1056	2	8	10	84	12	96	168	104	272	600	360	960
Rajasthan	1541	1951	3492	2316	3206	5522	1268	1574	2842	1726	2483	4209	273	377	650	590	723	1313
Sikkim	145	197	342	121	245	366	79	115	194	61	128	189	66	82	148	60	117	177
Tamilnadu	994	1510	2504	1804	2211	4015	808	1254	2062	1142	1731	2873	186	256	442	662	480	1142
Tripura	81	218	299	172	345	517	79	218	297	140	326	466	2	0	2	32	19	51
Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Uttarakhand	342	212	554	565	451	1016	269	164	433	323	281	604	73	48	121	242	170	412
West Bengal	5016	10819	15835	8688	11984	20672	1931	3587	5518	2707	3777	6484	3085	7232	10317	5981	8207	14188
Total	30927	46164	77091	53598	70790	124388	22677	31205	53882	33680	47230	80910	8250	14959	23209	19918	23560	43478

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

2011

State/UT	Missing						Traced						Un-Traced					
	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)	Child- ren Male	Child- ren Fe- male	Total Child- ren (M+F)	Adults Male	Adults Fe- male	Total Adults (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	48	67	71	73	144	16	42	58	49	61	110	3	6	9	22	12	34
Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Assam	494	1071	1565	687	1243	1930	283	682	965	356	668	1024	211	389	600	331	575	906
Bihar	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Chandigarh	3	5	8	11	6	17	1	0	1	5	2	7	2	5	7	6	4	10
Chhattisgarh	1139	2455	3594	1973	3244	5217	824	1577	2401	1168	2028	3196	315	878	1193	805	1216	2021
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	8	11	2	3	5	2	5	7	2	2	4	1	3	4	0	1	1
Daman and Diu	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Delhi	2446	2665	5111	4587	4214	8801	1879	1873	3752	3137	2774	5911	567	792	1359	1450	1440	2890
Goa	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Gujarat	722	1573	2295	1816	3105	4921	481	871	1352	911	1649	2560	241	702	943	905	1456	2361
Haryana	622	441	1063	1415	1262	2677	313	217	530	495	497	992	309	224	533	920	765	1685
Himachal Pradesh	41	39	80	73	169	242	19	12	31	21	61	82	22	27	49	52	108	160
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Karnataka	1398	1906	3304	2512	3411	5923	873	1249	2122	1326	2214	3540	525	657	1182	1186	1197	2383
Kerala	337	717	1054	982	1850	2832	256	575	831	554	1480	2034	81	142	223	428	370	798

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Maharashtra	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Manipur	8	11	19	20	20	40	6	10	16	12	19	31	2	1	3	8	1	9
Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Mizoram	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	2	2
Nagaland	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Odisha	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Puducherry	16	52	68	36	54	90	12	40	52	15	41	56	4	12	16	21	13	34
Punjab	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Rajasthan	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	568	1303	1871	1494	1893	3387	431	1068	1499	787	1378	2165	137	235	372	707	515	1222
Tripura	70	245	315	113	270	383	45	212	257	82	204	286	25	33	58	31	66	97
Uttar Pradesh	119	72	191	184	143	327	84	44	128	93	84	177	35	28	63	91	59	150
Uttarakhand	279	218	497	427	359	786	193	147	340	203	215	418	86	71	157	224	144	368
West Bengal	3311	7917	11228	5556	8216	13772	1280	2622	3902	1640	2158	3798	2031	5295	7326	3916	6058	9974
Total	11595	20747	32342	21959	29537	51496	6998	11249	18247	10856	15535	26391	4597	9498	14095	11103	14002	25105

*Figures are provisional

NR: Data not received

[*Translation*]

Bt. Cotton Cultivation

5244. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton farmers are facing crisis since shifting to Bt. cotton cultivation;

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

(c) whether the production of Bt. cotton has reduced during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor indicating the impact of pest attacks;

(e) whether the cost of cotton production has gone up due to rising cost of pesticides; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to address the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. In fact, due to farmers' preference to cultivating Bt. cotton, the area under Bt. cotton has increased from 0.29 lakh Ha. in 2002-03 to 111.23* lakh Ha. in 2011-12. The total production has also increased from 86.24 lakh bales # in 2002-03 to 352** lakh bales (estimated) in 2011-12 (*Source-DOCD).

(# Lakh bales of 170 kgs.each)

(** Source - Third Advance Estimates Directorate of Economics & Statistics)

(c) and (d) No, Madam. On the contrary, the cotton

production in the country has increased during the last three years as is evident from the following table, giving year wise production.

Year	Production (in lakh bales)
2009-10	240.22
2010-11	330.00
2011-12	352.00*

(*Source - Third Advance Estimates Directorate of Economics & Statistics)

(e) and (f) The cost of production of cotton in India has shown an increase over a period of time and the figures for the last 3 years are as under:

Year	Cost of Production (Rs./ha.)
2008-09	24777*
2009-10	26906**
2010-11	30530**

(Source *CACP, MoA),..

(**Compiled by CICR as collected under different projects.)

The cost of production includes cost of seed, fertilizer, human/animal/machine labour, irrigation, manure etc. including pesticides. The increase in the cost of production over a period of time cannot be attributable to pesticides alone. Further, as per CICR Nagpur, the biggest gain from the Bt. technology has been in the form of reduced insecticide usage in India from 46% in 2001 to less than 26% after 2006 and 21% during the last two years.

Condition of Cotton Growers

5245. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor performance of genetically modified seeds adopted by ninety per cent of the cotton growers is one of the causes of farmers' suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to help such farmers in cotton growing States;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the performance of Bt. Cotton; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. India has harvested an average of 5.1 million tons of cotton per year which is well above the highest production of 3.0 million tons before the introduction of Bt. cotton. Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments are manifold which, *inter alia*, include, indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons. Numerous measures that have been taken by Government of India to prevent suicide by farmers, improve financial condition and to overcome indebtedness include implementation of Rehabilitation Package in 31 districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, increasing credit flow to agricultural sector, providing Kissan Credit Cards, providing interest rate subvention for timely payment on crop loans. In addition yearly announcement of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and providing Microfinance through apex institutions are some of the ways to help the farmers of the country.

(c) No, Madam. In fact due to use of Bt. cotton, the biggest gain to the farmers as well as the country has been the reduction in insecticide usage. Insecticide use on cotton amounted to 46% of the total insecticides used in India upto 2001 but declined to 25% within four years of Bt. cotton introduction in the country and further declined to 21% during the last two years (2009 and 2011). The total production of cotton has increased from 86.24 Lakh

bales in 2002-03 to 352 Lakh bales in 2011-12 as per the Third Advanced Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The area under Bt. cotton has also increased from 0.29 lakh ha. in 2002-03 to 111.39* lakh ha. (Estimated) in 2011-12.

(*source DOCD).

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Coastal Police Stations

5246. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAJAT:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coastal police stations sanctioned and functional under the coastal security scheme, phase-II and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for setting up of more coastal police stations from coastal States including Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount for construction of jetties used in coastal patrolling;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the facilities made available for the repair of vehicles used in patrolling, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The State/UT-wise details of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II, commenced from 1.4.2011, are given below:

State/ UT	Nos. of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II	Nos. of Coastal Police Stations Operationalised as on 31.3.2012	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Gujarat	12	12	756.00
Maharashtra	7	-	441.00
Goa	4	4	252.00
Karnataka	4	4	252.00
Kerala	10	10	630.00
Tamil Nadu	30	-	1890.00
Andhra Pradesh	15	-	945.00
Odisha	13	8	819.00
West Bengal	8	-	504.00
Daman and Diu	2	-	126.00
Puducherry	3	3	189.00
Lakshadweep	3	3	225.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20*	20	700.00

*Existing PSs to be upgraded to coastal PSs

(b) and (c) No proposals for setting up of more Coastal Police Stations have been received from Coastal States/UTs, including Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakh for construction of one jetty used in coastal patrolling under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the amount of construction of these jetties.

(f) Vehicles like four wheelers and two wheelers are got repaired locally by the concerned States / UTs. The Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for repair / maintenance of interceptor boats used in patrolling has been assigned to Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) for the States / UTs. of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for repair / maintenance of interceptor boats used in patrolling has been assigned to Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE) for the States /

UTs. of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Delhi Development Authority

5247. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed an expert panel to suggest measures for more transparency in the Delhi Development Authority's (DDA) functioning;

(b) if so, whether the panel has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

- (c) if so, the details of the recommendations; and
 (d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No such expert panel has been appointed by the Government.

- (b) to (d) In view of the above, does not arise.

Ban on Export of Onion

5248. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in Maharashtra are suffering huge losses due to bumper production of onion and ban on its export in the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested to the Union Government to remove the ban on export of onion and introduce market intervention scheme to check the losses of the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Production of onion in Maharashtra is estimated to be slightly higher in 2011-12 (50.36 lakh MT) than that in the previous year (49.05 lakh MT). There is no assessment of losses to farmers, if any, on account of higher production. Further, presently there is no ban on export of onion. Export of onion was banned last time on 09.09.2011 which was lifted on 20.09.2011 subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP). Subsequently, MEP has been revised from time to time keeping in view the market arrival and prices of onions.

(c) to (e) Maharashtra Government had requested

the Union Government to remove the ban on export of onion immediately after its imposition. However, there is no proposal from Maharashtra Government for assistance under Market Intervention Scheme, as per guidelines of the scheme.

[Translation]

Traditional and Newly Developed Seeds

5249. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
 SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly developed seeds are largely used as compared to traditional seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard and the quantum of traditional and newly developed seeds being presently used in the country on an average;

(c) whether the traditional seeds contain more nutritional content than the new developed seeds;

(d) if so, the outcome of the scientific research in this regard;

(e) whether the farmers in the country have to depend on trade centres for newly developed seeds due to increasing use of such seeds;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the plan/scheme formulated by the Government to reduce the dependency of the farmers on trade centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The new varieties are developed using the land races/traditional varieties which possesses resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses inobdmg other valuable traits like quality etc. The new varieties are widely tested across the agro climatic zones of the country. These new varieties have substantial yield advantage over the traditional

varieties. At present, the seed is being produced of newly released varieties.

(c) and (d) There is no much difference in respect to nutrients between traditional varieties and new varieties developed through breeding. However, there are certain traditional land races which are known for being rich in iron and zinc content, resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses and some of which have local consumer preference such as 'Nirara', 'Radhuni Pagol', 'Kalanamak' in rice etc.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Question does not arise.

(g) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is

already implementing several schemes which provides assistance for seed related activities including production and distribution subsidy under various crop development programme/scheme viz; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme on Oil seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management Mode of Agriculture of State Work Plan (MMA), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (TMJ&M), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission on North East (TMNE), Mega Seed Project implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Seed related components for which assistance is available under existing Schemes/Programmes of GOI

Sl. No.	Scheme/Component	Crop	Scale of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Macro Management Mode of Agriculture- State Work Plan (MMA)	Rice and Wheat Bajra, Jowar, Ragi and Barley	(i) Rs. 500/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution for rice and wheat. (ii) Rs. 800/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified seed distribution of varieties for Bajra, Jowar and Barley (iii) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution of hybrid of Bajra and Jowar. (iv) Rs. 1000/- quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for assistance for production of hybrid rice seed. (v) Rs.2000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost, whichever is less as assistance for distribution of hybrid rice seed
2.	Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	All Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize Oil Palm Sprouts	Oilseeds (i) Full cost for purchase of Breeder seed. (ii) Rs.1000/- quintal for foundation and certified seed production.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Rs. 1200/- per quintal or 25% of Seeds cost whichever is less for certified seed distribution. (iv) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties (implementing agency NSC/SFCI/ NAFED/KRIBHCO etc).
			Oilpalm
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) 75% of the cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7500/ha. for entire land holding offarmers.
3.	Technology Mission on Cotton	Cotton Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost or Rs. 50/- per kg. whichever is less for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost or Rs.15/- per kg. whichever is less for certified seed production. (iii) Rs.20/- per kg. for certified seed distribution. (iv) 50% of the cost limited to Rs.40/- per kg. for seed treatment.
4.	Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta	Jute and Mesta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the cost limited to Rs.3000/- per quintal for foundation seed production. (ii) 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 700/- per quintal for certified seed production. (iii) 50% of the cost limited to Rs.2000/- per quintal for certified seed distribution.
5.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed production. (ii) Rs.2000/- per quintal or 50% of Seeds cost whichever is less for certified hybrid rice seed distribution. (iii) Rs.5/- per kg., or 50% of the cost, whichever is less for certified high yielding varieties seed distribution. (iv) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.
		Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rs. 5/- per kg. or 50% of the cost whichever is less for distribution of certified seed of high yielding varieties.

1	2	3	4
		Pulses	<p>(ii) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.</p> <p>(i) Rs. 1000/- per quintal for foundation and certified seeds production.</p> <p>(ii) Rs. 1200/- per quintal or 50% of the cost whichever is less for certified seed distribution.</p> <p>(iii) Full cost of Seed Minikits of high yielding varieties.</p>
6.	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed	a. Seed Village Programme All Agricultural Crops	<p>(i) Financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed.</p> <p>(ii) Training to the farmers on seed production and seed technology @ Rs. 15000/- for a group of 50-150 farmers.</p> <p>(iii) Assistance @ 33% subject to a maximum of Rs.3000 for SC/ST farmers and @25% subject to maximum of Rs.2000 for other farmers for procuring seed storage bin of 20 qtls. capacity, and @ 33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 for SC/ST farmers and @25% subject to maximum of Rs. 1000 for other farmers for procuring seed storage bin of 10 qtls. capacity.</p>
		b. Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds All certified seeds excluding potato	<p>(i) Available to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand & Hill areas of West Bengal.</p> <p>(ii) 100% difference between road and rail transportation charge is being reimbursed to implementing States/Agencies for movement of seeds produced from outside the State to the identified State Capital/District Headquarter.</p> <p>(ii) Actual cost restricted to maximum limit of Rs. 60/- per quintal whichever is less for movement of seeds transported within the</p>

1	2	3	4
			State from State Capital/District Headquarter to sale outlets/sale counters is being reimbursed.
		c. Creation and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities	Assistance is provided to the States and Seeds Corporations etc to create/strengthen infrastructure facilities for seed cleaning, grading, processing, packing and seed storage
		d. Strengthening of Seed Quality Control Organisation	Financial Assistance is also extended to State Govt./Seed Certification Agency/STL/Seed Corporation for strengthening their Quality Control Organization.
		e. Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank All agriculture Crops	The Government of India provide revolving funds for procurement of seed under Seed Bank. 50% contribution is made by Government of India and balance by the implementing agency. The maintenance cost of certified and foundation seed is also reimbursed for various activities i.e. transportations, processing and grading, storage losses and insurance of seeds. In case seed is declared as non seed then Government of India provides price differential.
		f. Hybrid Rice Seed Production	Hybrid Rice Seed Production assistance Rs.2000/qtls. Hybrid Rice Seed Distribution assistance Rs. 2500/qtls.
		g. Assistance for bio-technology	Financial assistance upto Rs. One crore is granted to the beneficiary for strengthening/ setting up of new tissue culture laboratory. Specified Crops covered: Banana, Sugarcane, Bamboo, Potato, Horticulture crops, Medicinal plants, Oil Palm & Ornamental plants.
7.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	All Crops	All activities including Seed Infrastructure.
8.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	Horticultural crops	Vegetable: Assistance for seed @ Rs 50,000 per hectare; 25% of cost of Breeder seed allowed to indenting agency Fruits: Assistance for nursery @ Rs. 6.25 lakhs for minimum 50,000 plants subject to maximum of 4 hectares. Seed Infrastructure: Rs. 200 lakh per project.

1	2	3	4
9. Technology Mission on North East (TMNE)	Horticultural crops	Pattern of assistance varies for public and private sector.	Same as NHM for fruit nursery and seed infrastructure. However, no assistance is available for seed production.
10. Mega Seed Project		Indian Council of Agricultural Research launched a seed project "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops & Fisheries" in the Xth Plan, in 2005-06, with a total outlay of Rs. 198.89 crores. This project: aimed at strengthening the infrastructural facilities in the ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Universities for producing quality seed and thereby increasing the availability of quality seed to the farmers. It is operated nationwide in 86 centres (38 SAU's and 47 ICAR institutes and one non ICAR institute). The project has been continued in XI plan period with an outlay of Rs.63.33 crores. Other measures concerning seeds include the following:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Seed under ICAR coordinates the breeder seed availability as required for the production of certified seed in several crops. 2. To bring awareness among the farmers about benefits of quality seed and as an effort to increase the SRR, participatory seed production programmes are being carried out by ICAR/SAUs in different crops. 3. Under AICRP-NSP (Crops) research on problems related to five major disciplines viz. Seed Production & Certification, Seed Physiology, Testing and Storage, Seed Pathology, Seed Entomology and Seed Processing is being carried out nationwide in 23 Seed Technology Research Centre (ICAR and SAU's). 4. Consultation group of Ministry of Agriculture with representatives of all Divisions of DoAC dealing with seeds, ICAR, NSC and SFCI has been constituted to review the seed related policy issues.

*[English]***PDS Price of Foodgrains**

5250. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase or has increased the price of foodgrains distributed to the Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the said hike on the prices of foodgrains in the open market;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal pending before the Government to increase the issue price of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) to (e) In view of (a) above does not arise.

*[Translation]***Food Processing Units**

5251. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of food processing units (FPU) functioning in the country including in Andhra Pradesh, Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) whether any of these FPU including those in Madhya Pradesh have closed down due to various reasons during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the achievements made by the Food Processing Industries (FPI) against targets set during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether there are any proposals received from various State Governments including Odisha and Kerala regarding FPI pending with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these proposals / applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry does not maintain data on the number of FPU functioning in the country. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan, had been providing financial assistance to the food processing units in the country including Andhra Pradesh, Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Details of financial assistance provided to the food processing units state-wise during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is provided @25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs

in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

(b) Ministry does not maintain data on the number of FPU's closed down during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No state-wise targets are fixed under the scheme. However, the state-wise details of the food processing units assisted by MFPI during last five years under the

Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries are in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) State-wise details of pending proposals/applications under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries are enclosed in Statement. The approval of these proposals depends on the availability of funds and also completion of all formalities as per guidelines of the scheme.

Statement-I

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year (2011-12) State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased	Appro-ved	Amount Rele-ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	377.05	30	562.096	105	1904.72628
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.77822
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.82756
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	16	410.68
9.	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	2	50.00
10.	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.03353
11.	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	62	828.2817
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	14	377.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42
14	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57
15	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	61	896.29261
16	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285
17	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.54125
18	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.15216
19	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.71817
20	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23	Odisha	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.59075
24	Puducherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
25	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.90175
26	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.56315
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79015
29	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.05132
31	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.04695
32	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87
Total		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.28729

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

Statement-II

State-wise Pending Cases under Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Setting UP/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries

As on 23-04-2012

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases (1st Instalment)	Amount (1st Instalment)	Number of cases (2nd Instalment)	Amount (2nd Instalment)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	273	992988323	130	207190967.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2700000	1	3108000
3	Assam	14	56665169	15	30893207
4	Bihar	6	14593782	4	8483500
5	Chandigarh	5	18313000	4	6027000
6	Chhattisgarh	139	307112549	60	71022556.5
7	Delhi	50	231753500	27	64198750
8	Goa	11	35936500	1	2500000
9	Gujrat	157	484446457	54	98911437.5
10	Haryana	71	238469456	71	104652130.5
11	Himachal Pradesh	17	71831000	13	30016500
12	Jammu and Kashmir	14	43072271	12	13733000
13	Jharkhand	8	36992000	4	7849000
14	Karnataka	180	454220955	94	132803515.5
15	Kerala	80	257979709	47	68439500
16	Madhya Pradesh	50	157002200	33	44156093.5
17	Maharashtra	330	958221195	215	268279500
18	Manipur	29	132541661	4	6495317.5
19	Meghalaya	3	10333000	2	6276500
20	Nagaland	2	4222000	2	1133800
21	Odisha	24	82824597	17	30852075
22	Puducherry	3	15000000	1	2500000
23	Punjab	157	413922150	137	139669675
24	Rajasthan	131	405071812	81	97023479.5
25	Tamil Nadu	112	403910220	51	79100515.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	105	349450469	76	121411132
27	Uttarakhand	6	29384000	8	19268000
28	West Bengal	41	166458250	26	44071587
Total		2019	6375416225	1190	1710066740

Funds for Sewerage Projects

5252. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewage treatment plants functional in the country;

(b) whether the Government has laid down any norms for the sewage treatment plants;

(c) if so, the number of sewage treatment plants which meet the norms out of the aforesaid ones;

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to the sewage treatment plants which do not meet the norms laid down by the Government;

(e) the funds allocated/released and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the names of States that have not fully utilised the released amount during the stipulated period alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) According to the information furnished by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the total number of sewage treatment plants in India are 269.

(b) Yes, the Govt. has laid down the norms for discharge of environmental pollutants into inland, surface, public sewers, land for irrigation, marine coastal areas under Schedule-VI of The Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

(c) Out of 269 nos. of sewerage treatment plants (STPs), CPCB has evaluated 128 STPs which are constructed under National River Conservation Directorate. Out of 128 STPs, 30 STPs were working unsatisfactorily, as per norms laid down by the Govt.

(d) Since sanitation is State subject, it is the responsibility of State Water Supply & Sanitation Board / ULBs to operate and maintain the STPs and the following remedial measures needs to be undertaken by them to make the STPs functional in order to meet the norms laid down by the Govt.

- Ensure uninterrupted power supply for the collection and treatment of the sewage.
- Capacity building of skill of operators and supervisors of the sewage treatment plants.
- Periodic evaluation and inspection of the STPs and the feedback of the information from the operators / supervisors of the STPs for correction.

(e) The State-wise details of funds allocated and released to the State Governments for implementation of sewerage and sewage treatment projects under various programmes of the Ministry during each of the last three years under UIG Scheme of JnNURM are enclosed as Statement-I. and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) The delay in utilisation of funds are reported to be due to various factors viz. delay in receipt of permission/clearance from various authorities, lack of capacity of ULBs land acquisition issues, high tender premium, cost escalation, lack of response to tender and re-tender etc.

Statement-I

Details of Sewerage Projects and Funds Released for last three years under UIG under JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		No. of Sewerage project approved	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA rele- ased for Utilisation	No. of Sewerage project approved	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA rele- ased for Utilisation	No. of Sewerage project approved	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh				8,423.71				1,871.94				5,002.68
2	Arunchal Pradesh												
3	Assam												
4	Bihar				1,918.87								
5	Chandigarh												
6	Chhattisgarh												
7	Delhi	1	25,337.00	8,868.00	2,148.00	1	1,35,771.00	47,520.00	14,096.99				
8	Goa												
9	Gujarat	1	19,195.12	9,000.00	14,429.59				4,536.35	1	11,180.65	8,944.52	9,742.61
10	Haryana								778.73				
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	5,474.00	3,880.00	970								
12	Jammu and Kashmir									1	2,032.03	1,828.83	6,529.73
13	Jharkhand												
14	Karnataka												2,861.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	Kerala															
16	Madhya Pradesh				2,303.77											
17	Maharashtra	1	17,182.94	8,591.46	14,363.48				16,064.03	1	10,941.57	3,829.55	13,565.89			
18	Manipur															
19	Meghalaya															
20	Mizoram															
21	Nagaland															
22	Odisha												5,986.96			
23	Punjab															
24	Puducherry												2,189.00			
25	Rajasthan				2,607.25								1,443.65			
26	Sikkim												322.92			
27	Tamil Nadu				12,251.98		1	11,610.00	4,063.50		165.26		16,595.16			
28	Tripura	1	10,221.00	9,000.00	2,250.00						8,032.88		1,350.00			
29	Uttar Pradesh	3	44,216.77	22,500.00	15,414.04								29,447.27			
30	Uttarakhand	1	6,283.00	4,628.00	2,642.25		2	3,446.33	2,757.06				3,367.47			
31	West Bengal	2	6,367.27	2,829.87	5,678.99						3,823.59		2,748.97			
Total		11	1,34,277.08	69,297.33	83,098.16		4	1,50,827.00	54,340.56		51,673.54		3	24,154.25	14,602.90	1,01,154.29

Statement-II

Sewerage System projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and funds released for last 3 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Satellite Town	Project Name	Approved cost	GOI share	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Virar Sub Region STP-2	6622.63	5298.10	00.00	00.00	1324.52
Andhra Pradesh	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme	6474	5179	00.00	1295.00	00.00
Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	3687.51	2950.01	00.00	737.5	1110.34
Gujarat	Sewerage System of Sanand Town	5848.68	4678.94	00.00	1169.73	00.00
Tamilnadu	Under Ground sewerage Scheme, Sripermbudur	5622.00	4497.6	00.00	00.00	1124.40
Karnataka	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town, Karnataka	4072.84	2767.12	00.00	00.00	649.10

*[English]***Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers**

5253. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for slum dwellers and urban poor in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of projects under such schemes;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, city/town-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received some suggestions from the State Government of Maharashtra in regard to rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers and making Maharashtra slum free;

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

(f) the time by which the said policy is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes for slum dwellers and urban poor across the country including Maharashtra:

(i) The Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes

under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which have been launched in December 2005 and focus on provision of basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums.

(ii) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock has been dovetailed with RAY.

To enable the urban poor to obtain credit for home loans at affordable rates, the existing Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which provides 5 % interest subsidy on loans up to Rs. one lakh, has also been dovetailed with RAY.

(iii) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): This scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

As per the report received from the State Government,

it is also implementing Slum Rehabilitation Schemes in Mumbai & Pune-Pimpri

Chinchwad through Slum Redevelopment Authorities especially created for these cities.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of the Central Government schemes by holding periodical review meetings/discussions with States and local Body officials, calling for Physical/Financial progress reports and undertaking field visits. Under RAY, the Government of Maharashtra has reported that they have initiated preparatory activities of slum survey, GIS Mapping and preparation of Slum Free City Plans of Action. The progress of projects under JNNURM and SJSRY in Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) to (f) The State Government of Maharashtra has sent some suggestions regarding evolving a common policy for rehabilitation of slums on Central Government land. No suggestions have been received regarding rehabilitation of slums on State Government land. RAY emphasizes a 'Whole City All Slums' approach to ensure that all slums within a city including slums on land belonging to Central Government and its public undertakings are covered. As per RAY guidelines, it is expected that the Central Government agencies concerned will work in co-operation with the State Government and ULBs in designing solutions which will unlock the land value trapped by encroachment and give property rights to slum dwellers. As this is an inter ministerial matter, this Ministry has taken up the matter with the concerned Ministries/Departments and it is not possible to indicate a time-frame for formulation of a common policy.

Statement-I*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India**At A Glance: Maharashtra*

	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	
1	2	3	4	
			5	
1	7-year ACA Allocation (2005-12)	3,372.56	1130.60	4503.16
2	Number of Mission Cities/town/ ULBs covered	5	92	97
3	Number of Projects Approved	62	129	191
4	Total Project Cost Approved	6240.41	2698.98	8939.39
5	Total Central Share Approved	3019.96	1703.98	4723.94
6	Total State Share Approved	3220.45	995.00	4215.45
7	1st installment of ACA sanctioned	754.99	851.70	1606.69
8	2nd installment of ACA sanctioned	532.63	107.27	639.9
9	3rd installment of ACA sanctioned	248.87	0.00	248.87
10	4th installment of ACA sanctioned	156.02	0.00	156.02
11	Total ACA released	1749.47	726.61	2476.08
12	ACA Balance Col. (1-5)	352.60	-573.38	-220.78
13	Whether PMU Sanctioned	Yes		
14	Whether TPIM Sanctioned	Yes		
15	No. of PIUs Sanctioned	11		
16	Total Dwelling Units Approved for construction (new+up-gradation)	152223	118108	270331
17	Dwelling Units Completed	56386	16112	72498
18	Dwelling Units Occupied	18590	6838	25428
19	Dwelling Units In-Progress	29581	20883	50464

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Total Projects Approved (Provisional)

Status as on 30.04.2012
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd installment sanctioned	3rd installment sanctioned	4th installment sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	18	2862.86	55291	1213.36	1649.50	303.34	211.99	112.14	112.14	740.57
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11	781.21	10909	319.61	461.60	79.90	9.27	9.27	0.00	111.12
3	Maharashtra	Nashik	7	285.20	13380	128.71	156.49	32.18	29.22	15.84	0.00	82.76
4	Maharashtra	Nanded	11	1095.95	27985	775.07	320.87	193.77	142.03	66.69	16.58	401.11
5	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	632.00	145.80	140.12	44.93	27.30	413.91
Sub-total		5	62	6240.41	152223	3019.96	3220.45	745.99	532.63	248.87	156.02	1749.47

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Maharashtra	Nagpur	(Revised) BSUP Scheme for construction of 1080 Dus in Savitribai Phule Nagar slum in Nagpur, Maharashtra	37.44	630	11.99	25.45	3.00	-	-	-	5.97	21-Jan-09
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 850 Dus in 3 slums namely Sravasthi Nagar, Sanjay Nagar and Sewadal Nagar at Nagpur, Maharashtra	50.79	850	22.31	28.48	5.58					23-Mar-12
3	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 376 Dus in 2 slums namely Bezonbagh II (Gautam Nagar) and Lumbini Nagar Slum at Nagpur Maharashtra	28.06	376	12.33	15.74	3.08					23-Mar-12
4	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 360 Dus in one slum namely New Pandhrabodi Slum at Nagpur, Maharashtra	19.79	360	8.69	11.10	2.17					23-Mar-12
5	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Implementation of BSUP in Nagpur (6357 Dus) on the basis of Public Private Partnership (PPP), Maharashtra	402.29	6357	182.86	219.43	45.72	45.72			45.72	21-Feb-09
6	Maharashtra	Nagpur	(Revised) Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in gopal Nagar & bh. Anand Kausalyayan Nagar Slum for the construction of 642 Dus										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			in Nagpur, Maharashtra	26.85	365	9.32	17.53	2.33				3.43	21-Feb-09
	Cancelled on 12.9.2011	Nagpur	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the staying in slums in Nagpur (North) under BSUP.									5.95	28-Nov-06
7	Maharashtra	Nagpur	(Revised) Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the staying in slums in Nagpur (West) under BSUP.	15.25	456	5.19	10.06	1.30	0.00			5.81	28-Nov-06
8	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Implentation of BSUP at Nagpur	120.81	0	37.07	83.74	9.27	9.27	9.27		27.80	18-May-07
9	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 279 Dus in Jat Tarodi slum in Nagpur Maharashtra	12.42	279	5.67	6.75	1.42				1.42	29-Dec-08
10	Maharashtra	Nagpur	(Revised) BSUP scheme for construction of 1282 Dus in 4 slums in Nagpur, Maharashtra	56.88	1017	19.37	37.51	4.84	0.00	0.00		6.93	15-Jan-09
11	Maharashtra	Nagpur	(Revised) Integrated delivery of BSUP at Panch Zopda & Nehru Nagar slum for construction of 567 DU in Nagpur, Maharashtra	10.61	219	4.82	5.79	1.21				2.95	10-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled On 23.03.12	Nagpur	Integrated delivery of BSUP at Jai Bajarang Nagar, Kumbhar Tolit 1 & 2 slums for construction of 858 DU in Nagpur, Maharashtra									5.15	10-Feb-09
12	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Vadala, Nashik Municipal Corporation.	73.54	3520	33.18	40.36	8.29	8.29			16.59	28-Nov-06
13	Maharashtra	(Bhagur) Nashik	Implementation of BSUP at Bhagur town, Nashik Region, Maharashtra	9.44	180	4.29	5.15	1.07					20-Mar-12
14	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			locations at Bharatwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation.	16.71	800	7.54	9.17	1.89	0.00			1.89	28-Nov-06
15	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at NASHIK (S.No. 46), Nashik Municipal Corporation.	45.12	2160	20.36	24.76	5.09	5.09			10.18	28-Nov-06
16	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at NASHIK (S.No. 809), Nashik Municipal Corporation.	86.91	4160	39.21	47.69	9.80	9.80	9.80		29.41	28-Nov-06
17	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at NASHIK (S.No. 814/815), Nashik Municipal Corp.	15.04	720	6.79	8.25	1.70	1.70	1.70		5.09	28-Nov-06
18	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at NASHIK (S.No.907) Nashik Municipal Corporation.	38.44	1840	17.34	21.10	4.34	4.34	4.34		13.01	28-Nov-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.2011	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Bhimwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation.									0.94	28-Nov-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.2011	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Shivajiwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation.									5.66	28-Nov-06
19	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Construction of 6832 Transit Shelters at Mumbai under sub-mission of BSUP, JNNURM	245.54	6832	114.20	131.33	28.55	28.55	28.55	28.55	114.20	14-Dec-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Maharashtra	Belivali, Kulgaon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP sheme for construction of 1280 Dus at Belivali, Kulgaon Badlapur, Thane district, Maharashtra (MMR)	61.22	1280	27.58	33.63	6.90					12-Jul-11
21	Maharashtra	Kharvai, Kulgaon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP sheme for construction of 1728 Dus at Kharval, Kulgaon Badlapur, Thane district, Maharashtra (MMR)	80.78	1728	36.48	44.30	9.12					12-Jul-11
22	Maharashtra	Ambarnath (Mumbai MR)	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Prakash Nagar & Swami Nagar, Ambarnath (Mumbai Metropolitan Region), Thane district, Maharashtra	49.42	896	22.19	27.23	5.55					17-Jun-11
23	Maharashtra	Mumbai	BSUP proposal for LIG houses for EWS/LIG housing scheme under BSUP at Mumbai	163.15	4179	71.23	91.92	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	71.23	14-Dec-06
24	Maharashtra	Mumbai	BSUP proposal for LIG houses for Textile Mill workers and Transit shelter for tenants of old dilapdated building at Mumbai.	737.78	12000	247.46	490.32	61.87	61.87	61.87	61.87	247.46	14-Dec-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.2011	Navi Mumbai (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor dysyinh in slums on Municipal landd in Navi Mumbai under BSUP									34.86	28-Nov-06
25	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of integrated housing projects under BSUP Kalyan-Dombivili Municipal (Kalyan-dombivli) Corporation area, Distt. Thane	338.88	8142	154.59	184.29	38.65	38.65			77.30	6-Dec-07
26	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Kalyan-Dombivili Municipal Corporation										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		dombivli)	Area District Thane, Maharashtra- Phase III	73.97	1195	31.55	42.42	7.89				7.89	4-Dec-09
27	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation Area, District Thane, Maharashtra- Phase IV	112.06	1756	47.62	64.44	11.91	11.91			23.81	4-Dec-09
28	Maharashtra		BSUP Scheme for construction of 4136 Dus in Greater Mumbai Jantanagar & Kashi Church slums in Mira Bhayander, Greater Mumbai Maharashtra.	279.55	4136	114.30	165.25	28.58				28.58	11-Nov-09
29	Maharashtra	Thane (Greater Mumbai)	(Revised) Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose land ecologically dangerous location of nalla banks on 155.62 kms in Thane under BSUP.	193.91	4621	96.96	96.96	24.24	25.23			50.45	28-Nov-06
	Project Cancelled on 125th BSUP dated 28-Feb-12	Thane (Part Greater Mumbai)	Additional fund for the additional cost of construction due to change in BUA for the approved 9426 DU at Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane, Maharashtra.									16.97	6-Jan-10
30	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR IV (Implementation of BSUP at Daighar and Kausa)	98.22	1142	49.11	49.11	12.28					6-Mar-12
31	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR III (Redevelopment of slum at Naupada under BSUP), Thane, Maharashtra.	98.70	1160	49.35	49.35	12.34					6-Mar-12
32	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar (Thane)	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Rejiv Gandhi & Balkrisna Nagar, Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra.	47.99	792	22.69	25.30	5.67					20-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	Maharashtra	Thane (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Implementation of Basic services for Urban Poor scheme (BSUP) at Thane, Dist. Thane	34.43	822	15.65	18.78	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	15.65	13-Feb-08
34	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kulgaon- Badalpur)	BSUP scheme for Kulgaon- Badalpur, Distt.-Thane, Maharashtra	77.33	1634	35.15	42.18	8.79	8.79			17.57	29-Dec-08
35	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan- dombivli)	Implementation of BSUP at kalyan Dombivli, Distt-Thane, Maharashtra	134.55	2376	61.16	73.39	15.29	15.29			30.58	30-Jan-09
36	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Ulhasnagar)	Implementation of BSUP at Ulhasnagar, Distt-Thane, Maharashtra	35.38	600	16.08	19.30	4.02				4.02	3-Feb-09
37	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Vetalnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad.	36.12	1440	16.38	19.74	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	16.38	28-Nov-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.2011	Pune Pimpri Chinchwad	Implementation of BSUP in Pimpri- Chinchwad Sector 12 at Bhosari, Pune on the basis of Public Private Partnership. (PPP)									35.60	24-Feb-09
38	Maharashtra	Pune	Implementation of BSUP at Pimpri Chinchwad (Pune), Maharashtra	28.38	672	12.90	15.48	3.22	3.22			6.45	21-Feb-09
39	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Udyognagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad.	20.13	800	9.13	11.00	2.28	2.28	2.28		6.85	28-Nov-06
40	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Milindnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad.	31.70	1280	14.37	17.33	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	14.37	28-Nov-06
41	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			the Urban Poor at (Vithalnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad.	36.23	1440	16.43	19.80	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	16.43	28-Nov-06
42	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Ajantanagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad.	35.69	1440	16.18	19.51	4.05	4.05	4.05		12.14	28-Nov-06
43	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor Statying Slums in Ecologically Dagerous locations in the city of Pune, Maharashtra	99.25	6000	49.63	49.63	12.41	12.41			24.81	28-Aug-06
Cancelled on 12.9.2011		Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation project at Lohagaon, Pune, Maharashtra									4.10	28-Sep-06
Cancelled on 12.9.2011		Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation project at Hingri-Kothrud. Pune, Maharashtra									10.91	28-Sep-06
44	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-I), Pune, Maharashtra	94.98	4960	45.23	49.75	11.31	11.31	11.31		45.23	28-Sep-06
45	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-II), Pune, Maharashtra	94.98	4960	45.23	49.75	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	33.92	28-Sep-06
46	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-III), Pune, Maharashtra	35.23	1840	16.78	18.46	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.19	16.78	28-Sep-06
Cancelled on 12.9.2011		Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Kandhwa Slum), Pune Municipal Area									5.15	28-Nov-06
47	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Warje Slum), Pune Municipal Area	63.09	2576	29.34	33.74	7.34	7.34			14.67	28-Nov-06
48	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban street vendors in										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			City of Pune	27.04	0	12.58	14.46	3.14	0.00			3.14	28-Nov-06
49	Maharashtra	Pune	Dormitories for imgrating urban poor in the city of Pure under BSUP.	21.85	0	10.16	11.69	2.54	0.00			2.54	14-Dec-06
50	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor- "GENERATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING STOCK" for the Urban Poor and Economically weaker section families in Pimpri-Chinchwad under BSUP.	449.71	13250	224.85	224.85	56.21	56.21			112.43	6-Oct-07
51	Maharashtra	Pune	In-situ slum rehabilitation in the city of Pune under BSUP at Yerwada, Parvati, Mundhwa, Gorpadi, Kothrud Slum, Pune Maharashtra	140.82	4000	64.01	76.81	16.00	16.00			32.00	2-Feb-09
52	Maharashtra	Nanded	Reconsideration of Development of Slums under BSUP at Nanded, Maharashtra	87.06	4132	66.33	20.73	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	66.33	29-Dec-06
53	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	94.33	1678	71.87	22.46	17.97					20-Mar-12
54	Maharashtra	Nanded	Construction of 5136 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded Textile Mill slum area of Nanded, Nanded district, Maaharashtra	217.01	5136	135.08	81.93	33.77				33.77	18-Dec-09
55	Maharashtra	Nanded (Waghala City)	Construction of 2100 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded TARODA (KHNBK) new area of NWCMC Nanded, Maharashtra	124.77	2100	71.56	53.21	17.89	17.89			35.78	25-Nov-09
56	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City, Phase-II Maharashtra	256.83	7820	200.45	56.38	50.11	50.11	50.11		150.34	20-Dec-07
57	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Projects (1567 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	71.38	1567	51.91	19.47	12.98	12.98			25.95	1-Feb-09
58	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1621 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	76.87	1621	55.91	20.96	13.98	13.98			27.95	1-Feb-09
59	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (958 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	42.02	958	30.56	11.46	7.64	7.64			15.28	1-Feb-09
60	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (1002 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	39.82	1002	28.96	10.86	7.24	7.24			14.48	1-Feb-09
61	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1183 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	53.44	1183	38.87	14.57	9.72	9.72			19.43	1-Feb-09
62	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integratec Housing Projects (788 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra.	132.43	788	23.58	8.84	5.90	5.90			11.79	1-Feb-09
Total				6240.41	152223	3019.96	3220.45	754.99	532.63	248.87	156.02	1749.47	

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-I	1	24.34	965	15.74	8.60	7.87	0.00	7.87	10-Dec-08
2	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-II	1	33.24	1165	18.96	14.28	9.48			28-Mar-12
3	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	1.40	2.79		2.79	14-Dec-06
4	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	9.57	10.05		10.05	3-Feb-09
5	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.11	11.12		11.12	28-Feb-09
			Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11								0.70	21-Mar-07
6	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	4.33	3.86	3.86	7.72	28-Feb-09
			Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11								2.09	30-Jul-08
7	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Ph-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05	6.79	8.52		8.52	22-Oct-08
			Amravati, Phase-II								14.34	28-Jan-09
			Amravati, Phase-III								8.60	28-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Metting dated 30/05/11											
8	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	7.63	7.14	0.00	7.14	10-Dec-08
9	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73	3.05	2.87	0.00	2.87	10-Dec-08
10	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	1	15.99	1256	12.73	3.27	6.36	6.36	12.73	27-Feb-07
11	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	5.59	5.82			30-May-11
12	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	2.96	4.44		4.44	27-Feb-07
13	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	Ahmadpur	1	3.38	81	2.04	1.33	1.02			6-Mar-12
14	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-I	1	13.21	480	8.12	5.08	4.06			29-Dec-11
15	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-II	1	12.36	372	6.93	5.43	3.47			13-Mar-12
16	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	1.10	1.16	1.16	2.31	21-Mar-07
17	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	1	23.00	1169	17.05	5.94	8.53		8.53	30-Sep-08
18	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	12.31	13.22			30-May-11
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11											
		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)							0.00	3.95	30-Sep-08
		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)								3.32	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11											
		Jalna	Bhokardhan								4.54	28-Jan-09
19	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-I	1	12.52	892	10.02	2.50	5.01	5.01	10.02	19-Oct-07
20	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase-II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	17.21	9.95			30-May-11
21	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	16.26	12.06			30-May-11
22	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	1	13.22	504	8.61	4.62	4.30	4.30	8.61	28-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	8.85	6.11			10-Jun-11
24	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	16.35	11.80			10-Jun-11
25	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	9.41	10.11		10.11	3-Feb-09
26	Maharashtra	Chikhali	Chikhali	1	45.94	1924	22.64	23.30	11.32			13-Mar-12
27	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	6.07	5.58	0.00	5.58	16-Dec-08
28	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	2.32	2.25	0.00	2.25	16-Dec-08
29	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.53	3.31	0.00	3.31	10-Dec-08
30	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara (Revised)	1	4.60	333	3.68	0.92	1.84		3.02	20-Dec-07
31	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	8.19	6.94			30-May-11
32	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoli	1	6.77	370	5.02	1.75	2.51		2.51	27-Feb-08
33	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73	4.32	3.87		3.87	3-Feb-09
34	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	6.98	6.44	0.00	6.44	10-Dec-08
35	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-I	1	23.57	966	14.76	8.82	7.38	7.38	14.76	28-Feb-09
36	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-II	1	34.96	1200	20.61	14.35	10.30			23-Mar-12
37	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	5.34	5.72	5.72	11.43	13-Feb-08
38	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30	8.67	7.65	6.81	14.46	10-Dec-08
39	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1	27.00	1100	16.88	10.13	8.44			10-Jun-11
40	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1	17.47	596	10.53	6.94	5.26			13-Mar-12
41	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Erandol	1	9.65	288	5.69	3.96	2.85			6-Mar-12
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Aurangabad	Gangapur								1.75	30-Jul-08
		Bid	Georal								0.83	30-Jul-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
42	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	1	13.98	1077	11.19	2.80	5.59	5.59		21-Mar-07
43	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44	7.95	12.72	12.72		30-Sep-08
44	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Ph.-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49	9.11	8.24	8.24		10-Dec-08
45	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	1.36	2.53	2.53	5.06	14-Dec-06
46	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.30	10.10		10.10	19-Nov-09
47	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27	4.70	3.64			30-May-11
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11											
		Jalna	Jalna								2.95	27-Apr-07
48	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jamner	1	15.60	1238	12.10	3.50	6.05	6.05	12.10	29-Oct-07
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11											
		Kolhapur	Jaysinghpur								4.01	26-Sep-07
49	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	7.46	8.32			30-May-11
50	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.88	1.43		1.43	28-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11											
		Aurangabad	Kannad City								1.34	15-Jan-09
51	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	0.35	0.67		0.67	2-Feb-07
52	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	7.35	6.54		6.54	22-Oct-08
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katol	1	19.68	1418	15.75	3.94	7.87		7.87	27-Feb-07
54	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon Phase-I	1	27.38	1430	18.05	9.32	9.03	9.03	18.05	27-Feb-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Khamgaon Phase-II	1	22.24	710	12.99	9.25	6.50			20-Mar-12
56	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	0.44	0.88	0.88	0.88	21-Mar-07
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon								8.43	28-Feb-09
57	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	4.92	9.85		9.85	8-Dec-06
58	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II	1	38.62	2667	30.89	7.72	15.45		15.45	29-Oct-07
59	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	13.63	21.81	21.81	43.62	28-Jan-09
60	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana Phase-I	1	17.84	700	11.58	6.27	5.79		5.79	22-Oct-08
61	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Phase-II	1	23.53	606	13.17	10.36	6.59			13-Mar-12
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Pune	Lonawala								1.25	2-Feb-07
62	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	0.00	9.90	15-Jan-09
63	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	9.07	9.81	9.81	19.62	15-Jan-09
64	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	8.98	9.63	9.63	19.26	15-Jan-09
65	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	9.02	9.71	0.00	9.71	15-Jan-09
66	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	9.20	10.05	0.00	10.05	15-Jan-09
67	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	9.09	9.84	0.00	9.84	15-Jan-09
68	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	0.00	9.90	15-Jan-09
69	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47	9.04	9.74	0.00	9.74	15-Jan-09
70	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-16)	1	55.60	1440	24.21	31.39	12.11			28-Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
71	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-17)	1	53.44	1440	23.23	30.22	11.61			23-Mar-12
72	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-18)	1	51.96	1440	22.15	29.81	11.07			23-Mar-12
73	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-19)	1	53.05	1440	22.94	30.11	11.47			23-Mar-12
74	Maharashtra	Buldana	Mehkar	1	52.20	1584	28.57	23.62	14.29			28-Mar-12
75	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.63	1.74	0.00	1.74	10-Dec-08
76	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	1.96	2.28		2.28	3-Jun-08
77	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	7.81	5.96		5.96	3-Feb-09
78	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised) Phase-I	1	24.56	1003	15.83	8.74	7.91	0.00	7.91	10-Dec-08
79	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur Phase-II	1	21.34	620	12.53	8.80	6.27			20-Mar-12
80	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02	3.07	2.51			30-May-11
81	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22	11.80	7.61			10-Jun-11
82	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.91	6.89		6.89	9-Jan-08
83	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I	1	8.68	680	6.09	2.59	3.05		3.05	18-May-07
84	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	12.99	12.84			30-May-11
85	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	9.15	8.75			30-May-11
86	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osamamabad	1	21.68	2399	17.35	4.34	8.67		8.67	27-Feb-07
87	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	5.23	4.68	0.00	4.68	10-Dec-08
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Parbhani	Parbhani								17.75	28-Jan-09
88	Maharashtra	Akola	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81	5.82	4.40			30-May-11
89	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78	7.35	6.39	0.00	6.39	15-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC											

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Metting dated 30/05/11	Parbhani	Pathri								5.87	28-Jan-09
90	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni, Distt.Bhandara(Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.37	0.52		0.52	22-Oct-08
91	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	9.28	8.35	0.00	8.35	15-Jan-09
92	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	1.81	3.62		3.62	13-Jun-07
93	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.82	2.65		2.65	26-Nov-08
94	Maharashtra	Satara	Panchgani	1	4.33	76	2.08	2.25	1.041			20-Mar-12
95	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	6.38	5.65		5.65	3-Feb-09
96	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	6.87	4.55			10-Jun-11
97	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.22	1.94		1.94	3-Jun-08
98	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24	5.28	8.12		8.12	30-Sep-08
99	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli {Bal Hanuma Colony I & II} -Phase-I Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar-Phase-II	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.50	0.88		0.88	26-Sep-07
											2.75	26-Sep-07
	These two projects have been cancelled and merged in project Sl. No. 83)		Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-III)								3.51	26-Sep-07
100	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangi (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83	44.04	24.92		31.18	26-Feb-09
101	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner	1	7.36	566	5.89	1.47	2.94		2.94	27-Feb-07
102	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.54	0.40	0.40	0.81	27-Feb-08
103	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.93	3.56		3.56	10-Dec-08
104	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60	4.60	3.30		3.30	22-Oct-08
105	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shrlampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.55	7.16		7.16	27-Apr-07
106	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63	4.10	3.81	0.00	3.81	10-Dec-08
107	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	2.33	4.65		4.65	14-Dec-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
108	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	14.60	11.09			30-May-11
109	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	2.89	2.42			30-May-11
110	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	15.33	9.29			30-May-11
111	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon	1	4.42	393	3.52	0.90	1.76	1.76	3.52	19-Oct-07
112	Maharashtra	Akola	Telhara	1	27.54	945	14.59	12.96	7.29			20-Mar-12
113	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	2.51	3.08		3.08	5-Feb-08
114	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora City, (Phase-II Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12	2.60	4.06		4.06	22-Oct-08
115	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	6.07	5.94			30-May-11
116	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80	7.11	7.40			30-May-11
117	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14	2.20	1.84		1.84	26-Nov-08
118	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	11.85	6.60			21-Oct-11
119	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	6.75	4.67			21-Oct-11
120	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred City	1	7.24	276	4.96	2.27	2.48	0.00	2.48	10-Dec-08
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vita	1	13.77	396	6.10	7.67	3.05			6-Mar-12
122	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	10.44	9.48	0.00	9.48	15-Jan-09
123	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	2.37	2.26		2.26	3-Feb-09
124	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	2.98	4.76	4.76	9.53	30-Jul-08
125	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00	3.24	3.00		3.00	3-Feb-09
126	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-I	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.89	11.02		11.02	21-Feb-09
127	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-II	1	25.72	699	14.35	11.38	7.17			13-Mar-12
128	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63	10.50	9.31	0.00	9.31	10-Dec-08
129	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola	1	10.31	996	8.25	2.06	4.13		4.13	20-Dec-07
Total			92		129	2698.98	118108	1703.92	995.06	851.67	107.27	726.61

Statement-II*SJSRY at a Glance*

(As on 04.05.2012)

Name of the State: Maharashtra

Financial Progress

(Rs in Lacs)

1	Total Fund Released up to 2009-10	40454.22
2	Total UCs Received for the funds released up to 2009-10	40454.22
3	UCs Balance up to 2009-10 (Col 1-2)	0.00
4	Funds Released during 2010-11	10464.11
5	UCs Received for the funds released during 2010-11	3436.00
6	Balance Amount for the year 2010-11 (Col 4-5)	7028.11
7	Funds Released during 2011-12 (1st & IInd Installment)	10304.04
8	UCs Received for the funds released during 2011-12	0.00
9	Balance Amount for the year 2011 -12 (Col 7-8)	10304.04
10	Total fund Availability with States (Col 3+6+9)	17332.15
11	State Share required up to 2011-12	20407.46
12	State Share released till now	21359.05
13	Shortfall in State Share (Col 11-12)	Nil

*Physcial Progress**Cummulative Achievement (Since Inception Till 2011-12)*

Sl. No.	Component of SJSRY	No. of Beneficiaries Covered
1	USEP	107624
2	STEP-UP	451762
3	UWSP	203731
4	T&CS	67856

Physcial Progress during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Component	Target	Achievment *
1	USEP	9979	6708
2	STEP-UP	39770	56168
3	UWSP	6645	6764
4	T&CS	13290	9178

* Based on the QPRs received up to Quarter ending March, 2012

Construction of Youth Hostels

5254. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the total number of youth hostels constructed/functional across the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether Youth Hostels are built to promote youth travel and to enable the youth to experience the cultural heritage of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of schemes implemented for the welfare of youth affairs and sports;

(d) the total budgetary allocation for construction of youth hostels during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to construct more such hostels in various parts of the country including in tribal areas for promotion of cultural heritage of tribals alongwith funds allocation during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the time by which these hostels are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 80 Youth Hostels have so far been constructed across the country, out of which 68 are with this Department and 12 Youth Hostels have been transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Sports Authority of India and respective State Governments for their optimum uses for youth & sports development and four Youth Hostels are at various stages of construction. A statement showing list of Youth Hostels, state-wise and location-wise, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, Youth Hostels were built to encourage youth travel and to inform them about the diversity of India's cultural heritage. Besides promoting youth travel, Hostels have been developed as a major centre for youth and sports activities. Keeping in view, Youth Hostels were generally, established in locations of historical, cultural and tourist interest and significance. The Youth Hostel scheme is a joint venture between Central and State Governments. Under the scheme, Central Government bears the cost of construction while the State Government provides fully developed land free of cost with water, electricity & approach road

(d) The total budgetary allocation for construction of Youth Hostels during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Budget for construction of Youth Hostel
2009-10	3.25
2010-11	4.00
2011-12	2.05
2012-13	1.30

(e) No Madam, Planning Commission has advised not to take up any new construction of Youth Hostel, but to complete the ongoing construction of the Youth Hostels.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise, Location-wise, list of functional Youth Hostels

(As on 30th April, 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostels
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair.
2	Andhra Pradesh	7	Nagarjunasagar, Secunderabad, Thirupati, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal
3	Bihar	1	Patna
4	Goa	2	Padam Mapusa, Miramar (Panaji)
5	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
6	Haryana	6	Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Sirsa, Yamuna-Nagar
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3	Udhampur, Patintop, Srinagar
9	Karnataka	4	Hassan, Mysore, Sogalu, Thirathrameshwar
10	Kerala	3	Calicut (Kozhikode), Ernakulam (Kochi) Thiruvananthapuram
11	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13	Odisha	4	Gopalpur-on-Sea, Jashipur, Koraput, Puri
14	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
15	Punjab	6	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn Taran
16	Rasjasthan	4	Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
17	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Ooty, Thanjavur, Trichy

1	2	3	4
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
19	Uttarakhand	4	Badrinath, Mussoorie, Nainital, Uttarkashi
20	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
21	Assam	2	Guwahati, Tezpur
22	Manipur	1	Imphal
23	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
24	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
25	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
26	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27	Tripura	1	Agartala
Total		68	

List of Youth Hostels Under Construction

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostels
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Cuddapah
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	Roing
3	Manipur	2	Churachandpur & Thoubal
		4	

Note: The following Youth Hostels have been transferred to NYKS/State Govt./SAI:

(1) Bilaspur (HP), (2) Nagrot (J & K), (3) Buldana (Maharashtra), (4) Burdwan (5) Churulia (WB), (6) Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh), (7) Golaghat, (8) Nagaon (Assam), (9) Ukhrul (Manipur), (10) Tura (Meghalaya), (11) Mokokchung (Nagaland) & (12) Namchi (Sikkim)

[Translation]

Services of NIS

5255. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has

discontinued the practice of making available the services of trained trainers of the National Institute of Sports (NIS) for Central as well as State Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to restore the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the other corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Earlier, Coaches were provided by Sports Authority of India (SAI) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for State/District Coaching Centres under State Schemes of concerned States on demand.

For the last 2-3 years, SAI is facing acute shortage of Coaches due to retirement of coaches in different sports disciplines under its various sports promotional schemes. Enough coaches are thus not available for posting outside SAI Schemes/establishments.

Technology Upgradation and Modernisation Schemes

5256. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any new Scheme related to technological upgradation and modernisation of food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more food processing training centres in various States;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for upgrading technologies in food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food

Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f. 01.04.2012 (2012-13). The scheme of technology upgradation and modernization of food processing industries has been subsumed in the NMFP.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) does not set up Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) on its own. However, MFPI had been providing financial assistance during 11th Plan for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres in various States. FPTCs are one of the components of HRD scheme of the Ministry which has been subsumed under NMFP w.e.f. 01.04.2012 (2012-13).

(e) For upgrading technologies in the food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) under the scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries during 11th Plan had been providing financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs in general areas or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

Border Area Development Programme

5257. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the objectives and schemes of the Border Area Development programme (BADP);

(b) the details of the achievements made under the programme, so far;

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism put in place for the said programme;

(d) the details of the shortcomings noticed during monitoring and the corrective measures taken thereon; and

(e) the details of the financial assistance provided under the programme alongwith the funds utilised thereon

during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. The developmental activities under BADP relate to creation of social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors etc.

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) emphasizes the focused socio-economic development of border areas which are generally under developed. The process of socio-economic development in the border areas has brought confidence and belongingness amongst the border population. The convergence of BADP with other State/Central Schemes has activated the process of development.

(c) and (d) Guidelines of the BADP envisage that State Governments shall develop an institutional system for inspection of the BADP schemes/projects and submit reports to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. Each border block should be assigned to a high-ranking State Government Nodal Officer who should regularly visit the block and take responsibility of BADP schemes. A quarterly report should be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating the number of inspections conducted and highlighting the important achievements/lacunae pointed out in the reports of the inspecting officers. Third party inspection also need be commissioned by the State for an independent feedback on the quality of work and other relevant issues. An appropriate 'Social Audit System' should also be put in place by the State Governments.

No Action Taken Reports on the shortcomings pointed out by the inspecting agencies during monitoring of the schemes have been received from States so far.

(e) State-wise financial allocation, release and utilization of funds by the 17 border States, under BADP, during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The allocation, release and utilization of funds under BADP during the year 2008-09 to 2011-12

As on 3.5.2012 (Rs. in Lakh)

States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	Release	utilization	Allocation	released	utilization
Arunachal Pradesh	7965.62	7965.62	7965.62	6647.45	6647.45	6647.45	6690.50	6690.50	5826.04	15433.00	15433.00	-
Assam	2106.87	2106.87	2106.87	2395.62	2395.62	1530.73	4800.00	4800.00	1518.90	1980.01	1980.01	-
Bihar	3358.80	3358.80	3358.80	3660.00	3660.00	3660.00	3196.28	3196.28	2584.30	5577.00	5577.00	569.66
Gujarat	2144.48	2144.48	2144.48	3269.00	3269.00	2721.82	2840.00	2840.00	2223.48	3616.82	3616.82	173.19
Himachal Pradesh	1297.00	1297.00	1297.00	1276.00	1276.00	1276.00	1280.00	1280.00	793.36	2000.00	2000.00	-
Jammu and Kashmir	10394.88	10394.88	10394.88	9877.74	9877.74	9627.14	10700.00	10700.00	9956.11	12462.40	12462.40	5433.17
Manipur	1533.37	1533.37	1533.37	2086.00	2086.00	2086.00	1843.00	1843.00	1040.01	2000.00	2000.00	-
Meghalaya	1267.00	1267.00	1267.00	1647.19	1647.19	1647.19	2202.00	2202.00	1827.74	3140.00	3140.00	-
Mizoram	2535.00	2535.00	2535.00	2494.42	2494.42	2494.42	2930.00	2930.00	2930.00	3839.73	3839.73	-
Nagaland	2674.47	2674.47	2674.47	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2015.00	2015.00	-
Punjab	2218.00	2218.00	2218.00	2978.00	2978.00	2978.00	2225.00	2225.00	2041.57	3292.00	3292.00	-
Rajasthan	8916.23	8916.23	8916.23	9296.00	9296.00	9296.00	8696.00	8696.00	7786.92	11509.00	11509.00	-
Sikkim	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1520.50	1520.50	1520.50	2000.00	2000.00	1076.57	2085.00	2085.00	118.41
Tripura	2604.11	2604.11	2604.11	3005.89	3005.89	3005.89	3579.00	3579.00	3334.40	9635.00	9635.00	2099.86
Uttar Pradesh	2385.52	2385.52	2385.52	2995.23	2995.23	2995.23	3365.57	3365.57	1853.46	4876.00	4876.00	-
Uttarakhand	1915.90	1915.90	1915.90	2178.80	2178.80	2178.80	2461.00	2461.00	2117.14	3298.00	3298.00	1299.17
West Bengal	9032.75	9032.75	8434.00	6222.16	6222.16	5735.00	7791.61	7791.61	4694.00	13563.04	13563.04	513.00
Total	63500.00	63500.00	62901.25	63500.00	63500.00	61350.17	69100.00	69100.00	54104.00	100322.00	100322.00	10206.46

Siri Fort Sports Complex

5258. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on development of Siri Fort Sports Complex of Delhi Development Authority in South Delhi;

(b) whether the Siri Fort Sports Complex particularly its yoga center lacks basic amenities like drinking water, toilets, electricity and shelters in winter and rainy seasons;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to provide all these facilities within a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Rs.4406.85 lakhs has been spent on the development of DDA's Siri Fort Sports Complex upto the financial year 2011-12.

(b) to (d) DDA has also informed that an open area of approximately 500 sq.yds. adjacent to the Administrative Block of Siri Fort Sports Complex is being utilized for conducting morning yoga classes. Drinking water facilities and toilets have been provided in the adjacent Administrative Block. Since, the open area is utilized for morning yoga classes, requirement for providing electricity is not felt essential. An adjoining room has been provided for storage of equipment required for yoga sessions. During the winter and rainy seasons, covered accommodation is provided in the lobby of the nearby badminton hall/shooting range. Besides, yoga classes are also being conducted in an air-conditioned hall within the administrative building of the complex.

[*Translation*]

Import of Pulses

5259. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government had resorted to import of pulses including yellow peas between 2006 to 2011 in view of the steep rise in retail prices in comparison to its wholesale prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the importing agencies suffered huge losses as the imported consignments were given to private traders without following the appropriate tender process instead of distributing the same through Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the persons responsible;

(e) whether the Government had failed to control prices despite huge imports during the said period;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(g) whether yellow peas were imported continuously despite huge unsold stocks and low demand in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Wholesale and retail prices of all pulses increased during the first half of 2006. To augment availability of pulses and check rise in prices, designated public sector agencies were asked to import pulses including yellow peas.

(c) and (d) Pulses were imported under the 15% dispensation scheme and the scheme for distribution under PDS. Losses incurred under the first scheme were reimbursed upto 15% of the landed cost. These losses were attributable to increase in the international prices of pulses, depreciation of the Indian rupee, exchange rate fluctuations, lower sales realization as compared to the landed cost of pulses, ocean freight charges and the global meltdown. These factors were beyond the control of the importing agencies which were importing pulses under Government directives to bridge the gap between demand and supply of pulses in domestic market.

(e) and (f) The trend in wholesale and retail prices of pulses since 2007-08 show three phases: one during 2007-08 when prices of pulses (except masur) were

generally stable or decreasing; the second phase during 2008-09 and 2009-10 when prices showed an increasing trend due to factors such as the increase in international prices and consequent lower imports, and the decline in domestic production due to drought; and the third phase in 2010-11 and 2011-12 when prices again showed a fall except prices of gram in 2011-12. To control prices of pulses, Government has taken several measures to increase the domestic availability of pulses. These, *inter alia*, include the following: various crop development schemes implemented to increase production of pulses; import duty on pulses reduced to zero; export of pulses banned, except export of kabuli chana, and 10,000 tonnes of organic pulses and lentils; stock limit on pulses imposed; and futures trade in urad and tur banned. Government has also operated two subsidy schemes for import of pulses.

(g) and (h) Out of a total quantity of approximately 21.12 lakh tonnes of imported pulses that the four designated agencies disposed-off during December 2006 to March 2011 under the 15% dispensation scheme, 12.79 lakh tonnes were yellow peas that constituted 60.56% of the total pulses disposed off. Under the scheme for distribution of imported pulses through PDS, yellow peas constituted approximately 30.7% of a total quantity of about 6.7 lakh tonnes of imported pulses supplied by the designated agencies during November 2008 to March 2012.

Construction of SAI Centre

5260. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the construction of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) centre under Central Zone has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the original and the revised time schedule for the construction of this centre;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to expedite the completion work of the said centre; and
- (e) the time by which the centre is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) All the sanctioned works at the Central Regional Centre, Bhopal of Sports Authority of India have been completed except laying of Synthetic Athletic Track.

(e) The Centre is already operational.

News on FM Radio

5261. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to allow broadcast of news and current affairs through FM radio channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such decision is likely to be implemented; and
- (c) the details of licences issued/permission granted for operating FM radio stations/channels in the country, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011, has approved the Policy guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III). As per the Policy, the permission holder will be permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format (Unaltered) on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. Further certain categories of broadcast like information pertaining to sporting events, traffic, weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible. Broadcasting pertaining to availability of employment opportunities and public announcements pertaining to civic amenities would also be covered under the non-news and current affairs.

As per time schedule for implementation of Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting through

private agencies, (Phase-III), ascending e-auction process is to be initiated for issuing permission of FM radio channels in batches over a period of 3 years with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. However, no exact time frame has been mentioned in the Policy for implementation of the decision regarding broadcasting of news & current affairs by the existing permission holders.

As far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, news bulletins/news updates and current affairs programme are also being broadcast on its FM transmitters.

(c) Presently, under the Policy on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II), 245 private FM radio channels are operational in 85 cities. State-wise details of these channels are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Channels
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
2		Rajahmundry	1
3		Tirupati	2
4		Vijaywada	2
5		Vishakapatnam	4
6		Warangal	1
		Total	14
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
		Total	1
8	Assam	Guwahati	4
		Total	4
9	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
10		Patna	1
		Total	2
11	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
		Total	2

1	2	3	4
12	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
13		Raipur	4
		Total	5
14	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
		Total	8
15	Goa	Panaji	3
		Total	3
16	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
17		Rajkot	3
18		Surat	4
19		Vadodara	4
		Total	16
20	Haryana	Hissar	3
21		Karnal	2
		Total	5
22	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
		Total	3
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
24		Sri-Nagar	1
		Total	2
25	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
26		Ranchi	4
		Total	7
27	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
28		Gulberga	1
29		Mangalore	3
30		Mysore	2
		Total	13

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
31	Kerala	Cochin	3			Total	5
32		Kannur	4	56	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
33		Kozikode	2			Total	3
34		Thiruvananthapuram	4	57	Punjab	Amritsar	3
35		Thrissur	4	58		Jalandhar	4
		Total	17	59		Patiala	3
36	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4			Total	10
37		Gwalior	4	60	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
38		Indore	4	61		Bikaner	1
39		Jabalpur	4	62		Jaipur	5
		Total	16	63		Jodhpur	3
40	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2	64		Kota	3
41		Akola		65		Udaipur	3
42		Aurangabad	2			Total	17
43		Dhule	1	66	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
44		Jalgaon	2			Total	3
45		Kolhapur	2	67		Chennai	8
46		Mumbai	7	68		Coimbatore	4
47		Nagpur	4	69	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3
48		Nanded	1	70		Tiruchi	2
49		Nasik	2	71		Tirunelveli	2
50		Pune	4	72		Tuticorin	2
51		Sangli	2			Total	21
52		Sholapur	2	73	Tripura	Agartala	1
		Total	32			Total	1
53	Meghalaya	Shilong	2	74	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Total	2	75		Aligarh	1
54	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttak	3	76		Allahabad	2
55		Rourkela	2	77		Bareilly	2

1	2	3	4
78	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1
79		Jhansi	1
80		Kanpur	3
81		Lucknow	3
82		Varanasi	3
		Total	18
83	West Bengal	Asansol	2
84		Kolkata	9
85		Siliguri	4
		Total	15
G. Total			245

*A Private FM Radio Channel at Aizawl is yet to be operationalised.

Inclusion of Areas in NCR

5262. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

2009-10

Rs. 50.00 crore

2010-11

Rs. 50.00 crore

2011-12

Rs. 50.00 crore

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Districts and areas of neighbouring States of Delhi which have been included in the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) the details of funds allocated for development of NCR during each of the last three years;

(c) the heads under which the said amount was spent, area-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme for speedy development of NCR;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The National Capital Region as notified covers an area of

about 33,678 sq kms falling in the territorial jurisdictions of four State Governments namely, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Haryana, UP, and Rajasthan.

The four constituent Sub-Regions of NCR are (i) Haryana Sub-Region comprises of nine districts, that is, Faridabad Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Panipat and Palwal together constituting about 40% (13,413 sq. kms.) of the Region; (ii) Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region comprises of five districts, that is, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bulandshahr, and Baghpat together constituting about 32% (10,853 sq kms.) of the Region; (iii) Rajasthan Sub-Region comprises of Alwar district constituting about 23% (7,829 sq. kms.) of the Region; (iv) the NCT of Delhi constituting about 5% (1,483 sq. kms.) of the Region.

(b) The following are the details of funds that have been allocated by the Government of India to the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) during the last three years:

(c) to (f) NCRPB has informed that as per the provisions under the NCRPB Act, a NCRPB fund has been created and the funds of the Board are utilized for the purpose of providing financial assistance for selected development projects and conducting study and surveys. The Board provides loan to the State governments and their implementing agencies upto 75% of the project cost for implementing infrastructure development projects. These schemes/projects are prepared by Participating States & their implementing agencies and submitted to NCRPB for loan assistance. Various projects financed by Board includes Water sector, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Power (transmission & distribution), Roads, RoB's, Medical college, Irrigation canal, Technical Institutions & Land Development projects etc. During last three years, the Board has released a loan amount of Rs. 2026.99 crore as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sub-Region	Water Supply	Sewerage/ Drainage/ SWM	Power	Roads/ Transport	Land Development	Social infrastructure	Total
Haryana	247.73	92.72	296.86	922.91	0.00	249.30	1809.54
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	14.39	0	14.39
Rajasthan	60.75	0	131.80	0	0	0	192.55
CMA Gwalior	0	0	0	0	10.51	0	10.51
Total	308.48	92.72	428.68	322,91	24.90	249.30	2026.99

NCRPB has also informed that the loan over & above the Government allocation was released out of internal resources and funds raised through Bonds from the domestic capital market.

[English]

Stock Limits

5263. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has raised the stock limits and imposed other controls on wheat and rice to curtail the role of private traders;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan in this regard for the Twelfth Five Year Plan according to the needs of each State including Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly

requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice and paddy. At present stock limits are permitted for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.09.2012 and in respect of rice and paddy upto 30.11.2012 for the 7 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands who had sent their request specifically opting for continuation of stock limits in respect of Paddy and Rice. Wheat had been withdrawn from the ambit of stock holding limits in 2009.

No action plan for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been prepared with regard to stock limits.

[Translation]

Mumbai DD Employees

5264. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Mumbai Doordarshan (DD) Kendra on ad-hoc basis for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to regularize them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed any agreement with a Delhi based Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd. for privatization of recruitment of employees; 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Indian Tourist Visa Policy

5265. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian tourist visa policy does not permit a foreign tourist upon his departure from India, to return to India for a period of 60 days; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) With a view to curb the misuse of the Tourist Visa, Government has issued instructions requiring a gap of at least two months between two visits in respect of foreign national holding Tourist Visas with multiple entry facility. If any foreign national needs to visit the country again within a period of two months of his last departure due to emergent situations like death or serious illness in the family, such foreign national should obtain special permission from the Indian Mission/Post concerned. In respect of foreign nationals seeking re-entry on account of neighbourhood tourism related travel, they may be permitted two or three entries, as the case may be, by the Indian Missions/Posts or by the Immigration authorities in all the Immigration Check Posts subject to production of itinerary and supporting documentation like ticket bookings.

Additional Floor Space Index

5266. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission Steering Committee has recommended for providing additional Floor Space Index (FSI) as development rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultation in this regard has been held with the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which this decision is likely to be beneficial to the consumers as well as the Government?

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

(b) The Steering Committee on Urbanisation has recommended strategic densification of cities through various measures including higher Floor Space Index (FSI). The Committee has also recommended that additional FSI may be charged for and the revenue so generated may be ring-fenced for funding infrastructure projects to sustain higher FSI.

(c) The aforesaid Steering Committee on Urbanization had representatives of many State Governments and Municipal Bodies as its members.

(d) The representatives of the governments of States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and cities of Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore were members of the Steering Committee.

(e) The Steering Committee on urbanization was constituted by the Planning Commission to make recommendations in context of formulation of the 12th plan. Its recommendations along with recommendations of various other expert bodies are input for formulating the 12th plan. As land is a state subject, States are broadly concerned with taking decision on this recommendation.

(f) The rationale for recommending additional FSI by the Steering Committee is that it allows efficient use of urban land which is a precious resource and it may also generate additional resources to Municipal government for better city management which would also benefit the consumer.

Report of Task Force on PDS

5267. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force headed by Nandan Nilekani has submitted any report on Public Distribution System to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the said report;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to hold consultations with the stakeholders involved therein regarding the implementation of the task force report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer to the intended beneficiaries. The terms of reference of the Task Force were extended to cover reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS) including an IT Strategy for PDS. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 02.11.2011.

The Task Force in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement end-to-end computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN), which will implement and operate the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure for PDS. It further mentions that a common software platform for PDS can be developed for all States, with the flexibility to configure policies, prices and administrative structures.

(c) to (e) The Department is in the process of setting up the PDSN. All States/UTs have been requested to send their willingness to participate in the PDSN. An Approach Paper prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for creation of the proposed institutional mechanism, namely, PDSN, has also been sent to all States/UTs and other concerned agencies for their views / comments. Further,

an ad-hoc core team has been set up in the Department for working on incubation of PDSN, establishing a Mission Directorate, etc. based on consultations with various stakeholders.

Equipment for Farmers

5268. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide modern agricultural equipment to farmers in addition to tractors to resolve the issue of shortage of workers/ labourers in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To help resolve the issue of shortage of farm labourers, Ministry of Agriculture is currently providing financial assistance to farmers for procurement of various modern agricultural equipments in addition to tractors under ongoing schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM). List of agricultural equipments eligible for financial assistance under these schemes is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Not applicable due to above.

Statement

List of Agricultural Machinery & Equipments Eligible for Subsidy under various schemes of Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation

Sl. No.	Name of Equipment	Name of Scheme under which financial assistance provided
1	2	3
1	Tractor upto 40hp	MMA
2	Power Tiller	MMA, RKVY

1	2	3
3	Self Propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines.	MMA, RKVY
4	Combine Harvester	MMA, RKVY
5	Special power driven equipments like potato digger, groundnut digger, mini rice mill etc.	MMA, RKVY, NHM
6	Special power driven implements like, Zero till Seed Drill, Rotavator etc,	MMA, RKVY, NFSM
7	Power driven implements like, MB Plough, Disc Plough etc.	MMA, RKVY
8	Manually operated farm implements	MMA, RKVY
9	Animal Drawn farm implements/tools	MMA, RKVY
10	Animal Driven Tool Carrier	MMA, RKVY
11	Cono Weeder	MMA, RKVY, NFSM
12	Diesel or Electric Pump Set for irrigation	MMA, RKVY
13	Thresher/Multi Crop Thresher	MMA, RKVY
14	Plant Protection Equipments like Manual/Power Operated, Tractor Mounted and Aero Blast Sprayer	MMA, RKVY, NHM, NFSM

Human Rights Violations

5269. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of human rights violations have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused persons during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the coordination between the local administration and the Central administration in cases of human rights violations is not satisfactory;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the main reasons for the growing cases of human rights violations in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to stop such cases in future and to ensure smooth functioning of Human Rights Commissions in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) State-wise details of total number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.4.12) are enclosed as Statement. During the above period, disciplinary action was recommended by NHRC in 10 cases (5 pertaining to Uttar Pradesh and 1 each pertaining to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand). In addition, in 1 case pertaining to Uttar Pradesh, NHRC recommended prosecution of the erring public servant.

(c) and (d) In exercise of its power under Section 17 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, the NHRC, while inquiring into the complaints, calls for reports from the concerned authorities in the Central/State Government. The disposal of a complaint largely depends upon expeditious receipt of response from the concerned authority. Majority of violation of human rights cases pertains to police atrocities, which is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Government to

MMA: Macro Management of Agriculture

RKVY: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

NHM: National Horticulture Mission

NFSM: National Food Security Mission

appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of Police atrocities.

(e) The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations for ensuring human rights. Efforts have also been made by

NHRC to create awareness and sensitization of various sections of society on human rights issues. In addition, NHRC has also been taking up issues like filling up of vacancies in the State Human Rights Commissions with State Governments concerned.

Statement

State/UTs	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 (as on 30.4.12)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	979	1272	1559	125
Arunachal Pradesh	20	29	31	1
Assam	212	324	385	51
Bihar	2893	2862	3303	277
Goa	50	61	86	6
Gujarat	1288	1433	1108	109
Haryana	2921	3322	4175	469
Himachal Pradesh	139	164	180	27
Jammu and Kashmir	189	224	371	37
Karnataka	531	635	1319	75
Kerala	295	659	563	40
Madhya Pradesh	2228	2321	2700	234
Maharashtra	2609	2297	2385	181
Manipur	63	66	161	10
Meghalaya	44	33	50	5
Mizoram	13	23	18	2
Nagaland	9	19	12	1
Odissa	1126	1917	3380	537
Punjab	986	1111	1271	127
Rajasthan	2249	2724	2883	239
Sikkim	8	5	14	0
Tamilnadu	1466	1454	1930	135

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	37	50	70	12
Uttar Pradesh	51270	49840	52213	3169
West Bengal	927	1256	1614	131
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	20	49	4
Chandigarh	94	132	212	16
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5	25	14	0
Daman and Diu	13	8	16	2
Delhi	5228	5929	7865	660
Lakshadweep	0	8	8	0
Puducherry	52	49	76	5
Chhattisgarh	455	481	776	78
Jharkhand	1306	1596	1811	114
Uttarakhand	1870	2010	2022	154
Total	81594	84359	94630	7033

National Horticulture Mission

5270. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to cover some more districts of various States including Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM);

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

(c) the time by which the remaining districts are likely to be covered under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government also has a proposal to allocate more financial assistance to the States under NHM; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All the States, including Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have been advised to take up only project based activities on post harvest management and marketing as well as protected cultivation in all the districts under National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

(c) Inclusion of districts for taking up production related activities is governed by the potential for development, available infrastructure for marketing and availability of financial resources to avoid its thin distribution.

(d) and (e) Allocation of funds are made to the States depending upon their capability to spend, expenditure incurred and furnishing of audited utilization certificate for the funds released during the previous years.

Assistance to Artists

5271. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given financial assistance to outstanding persons in various creative fields of art and culture across the country including Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Financial assistance is provided to persons, to the tune of Rs. 4000/- per month under the Central Quota and Rs. 3500/- per month under the Central-State Quota, whose contribution to art and letters etc. must be of significance and fulfills the other conditions laid down under the Scheme captioned "Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents". In case of death of the recipient, financial assistance is given to spouse till life and for dependents till marriage or employment or 21 years. The assistance is provided to the persons residing throughout the country including State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The details of the financial assistance given under the Scheme during each of the last two years 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries	
		2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	350
2.	Assam and Manipur	176	183
3.	Bihar	46	46
4.	Delhi	50	51
5.	Goa and Gujarat	26	26

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	29	29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
9.	Jharkhand	9	10
10.	Karnataka	492	557
11.	Kerala	210	238
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34	42
13.	Maharashtra	694	727
14.	Meghalaya	2	2
15.	Mizoram	8	8
16.	Nagaland	1	2
17.	Odisha	263	268
18.	Puducherry	12	12
19.	Punjab	5	5
20.	Rajasthan	9	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	142	172
22.	Tripura	1	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	272	285
24.	Uttarakhand	12	12
25.	West Bengal	75	83
Total		2876	3128

SCs/STs Backlog Vacancies

5272. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state?

(a) whether the process of filling up of the backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) under direct recruitment and promotion quotas has been put on hold by the Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the posts already filled up and the posts which are yet to be filled up alongwith the time by which such posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Assistance under UIG

5273. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the allocation for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the second instalment/additional central assistance has not been released by the Union Government despite the submission of utilisation certificate by Rajasthan for the UIG projects for more than a year;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to release the amount of Rs.95.72 crore to Rajasthan for 9 UIG projects immediately to Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the time by which the instalment is likely to be released and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Funds under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are released upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement(MoA). As the State has not achieved all the reforms as per commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of ACA for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

As the State has not achieved all the reforms as per its commitment in MoA, the Ministry has released an amount of Rs.45.85 crore as installment of ACA for the project after withholding 10% of the ACA amounting to Rs.30.23 crore which the State can get reimbursed upon completion of reforms.

[*English*]

Promotion of Bamboo

5274. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received some project proposals for clearance from various State Governments for promotion of bamboo and its growth during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations, to be covered thereunder, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard alongwith the funds allocated for the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Sona Massori Rice

5275. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super fine variety of Sona Massori Rice is being produced on a large scale at Koppal district and surrounding areas in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new technology to encourage farmers to increase rice production and ensure its export potentiality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Superfine variety of Sona Massori rice is being produced in about 10,779 hectares in Koppal district of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka State has included growing of superfine varieties of Sona Massori under Bhoochethana scheme from the year 2012-13 and recommended technologies for higher productivity are being encouraged for adoption under Bhoochethana programme. Under this scheme, subsidies for purchasing seeds provided to the farmers varied from 25% to 50% and sold through farmer contact centres for large scale cultivation. Most of the rice varieties grown in Koppal district are of fine and superfine quality where special thrust is given for use of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) along with recommended dose of fertilizers based on soil test reports. Intensive training programme is conducted for the production technologies of different crops. Services of farm facilitators are provided for effective adoption of production technologies by the farmers in their fields.

During the year 2010, the Government of Karnataka proposed rice technology park to promote the cultivation of superfine varieties including Sona Massori and to provide good post harvest technology for export promotion of rice in this region.

Silos for Foodgrain Storage

5276. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved setting

up of silos for foodgrains storage in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and has directed the consuming States to have at least four months storage capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto indicating the capacity sanctioned for various States including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also decided that the approved capacity of the States that failed to initiate construction within a specified period would be transferred to other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has approved creation of storage capacity of two million tonne through construction of silos, within the overall storage requirements of FCI. The FCI is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme for construction of silos through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The FCI has decided the State wise distribution of capacity to be constructed in silos as under:

Sl. No	State	Silo capacity in MT
1.	Bihar	2,00,000
2.	Haryana	3,00,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000
4.	Maharashtra	1,00,000
5.	Punjab	4,00,000
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000
7.	West Bengal	2,00,000
8.	Assam	50,000
9.	Kerala	50,000
10.	Gujarat	50,000
Total		20,00,000

The sites for the location of the silos are to be decided by the FCI in consultation with the State Governments. The State Level Committees on Silos (SLCS)

have been constituted by FCI for this purpose. The overall storage requirements has been assessed on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming states, under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme storage capacity is to be created to meet four months' requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State.

(c) No such decision has been taken to transfer the approved capacity to other states if construction of silos does not start within a specified period.

(d) Does not arise.

Immigration Service

5211. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the state of the immigration services at the major international airports and the Foreigners Registration Offices in the major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain international airports in the country including Cochin are facing shortage of manpower;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to improve immigration services in view of the expansion of international airports and increased inflow of air passengers from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are 80 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 7 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices), and FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in all the District Headquarters. The review and upgradation of Immigration services is a continuous process. A Mission Mode Project has been approved by the Govt. of India to develop a secure and Integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers while strengthening security.

(c) to (e) There is shortage of manpower in some international airports. As far as Cochin Airport is concerned, the sanction was granted in March, 2009 for creation of

352 posts to address this problem. The manpower at the ICPs is reviewed periodically by the concerned authorities. As and when proposals for augmentation of manpower are received by the Government of India, the same are processed and approvals are granted as per the established norms. 1800 posts were created in 2008 for augmenting manpower for the ICPs under the management of Bureau of Immigration. 1638 additional posts were created in 2011 for strengthening the manpower at 13 Immigration Check Posts. These ICPs include major international airports covering Cochin, Kozhikode, Goa, Trivandrum, Lucknow and Ahmedabad.

The Project titled IVFRT (Immigration, Visa and Foreigners' Registration and Tracking) is being implemented in a planned and phased manner and is spread over a period from May, 2010 to September, 2014. With the implementation of this project, all the 176 Indian Missions across the globe, 80 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Office (FROs) in the country will be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB). Under the project, following activities have already been completed:

- I. Integrated online visa application system has been implemented at 60 Indian missions abroad.
- II. Machine readable visas with improved security features have been introduced.
- III. Immigration control System (ICS) software has been implemented at 78 Immigration check posts (ICPs).
- IV. Advance passenger information system has been implemented at 25 airport ICPs.
- V. FRRO online registration module has been implemented at 7 FRROs and 3 FROs.
- VI. Passport reader machines and Questionable Document Examiners (QDX) machines have been installed at all the airport ICPs.
- VII. Magnifying glasses and ultra violet lamps have been provided at all airport ICPs for scrutinizing of the travel documents.

Celebration of Valour Day

5278. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of home AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force has celebrated Valour Day recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount spent for the purpose and the objectives set on the occasion?

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

(b) Valour Day was celebrated on 9th April, 2012 to commemorate the memory of the heroic deeds of CRPF in defending the Border post of Sardar and Tak in Rann of Kutch (Gujrat) against the attack on 9.4.1965 by Infantry Brigade of Pakistani Army, and other subsequent heroic actions.

CRPF have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,04,971/- in the last Valour Day celebration in 2012.

[Translation]

Construction Under RRP

5279. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted several proposals regarding construction of roads and bridges under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP) in left wing extremism affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) On the basis of request made by the State Government and after prioritizing the stretches in consultations with the State DGPs/Security forces, 2092 km roads in 7 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism of Chhattisgarh have been identified for development under Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I). Further, 1338 km. road stretches have been identified by Ministry of Home Affairs under RRP-II for

Chhattisgarh.

The State Government has submitted 48 estimates covering 1955 km. length including bridges thereon for approval under RRP-I, out of which 47 estimates covering 1946 km. length have been approved at an estimates cost of Rs. 2620 crore.

[English]

Hybrid Cotton

5280. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several companies working on newer genes to introduce new variety of hybrid cotton in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the funds spent so far on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The list of companies working on newer genes and permitted to conduct field trials on transgenic cotton hybrids with new genes/events is enclosed as Statement-I. The Ministry of Environment and Forest which is the nodal ministry for approval of proposals relating to GM crops including experimental field trials has not received any suggestion from the State Governments specific to Bt. cotton.

(c) The details of funds provided by the Department of Biotechnology to seeds companies working on newer genes to introduce new variety of hybrid cotton through R&D Projects under Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) and Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Field Trials on Transgenic Cotton (Containing New Genes/Events) in 2011*

Sl. No.	Crop	Company Name	Trial	Trait	Gene/Event
1.	Herbicide tolerant Glytol cotton	Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.	BRL-1 (Not conducted)	Herbicide Tolerant	2m EPSPS gene (Event GHB 614)
			Experimental Seed Production (Ongoing)	Herbicide Tolerant	2m EPSPS gene (Event GHB 614)
2.	Cotton	Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.	Event Selection (Ongoing)	Insect Resistance & Herbicide Tolerant	Events (Gossypiumhirsutum) namely stacked events -GHB 119 (cry2Ae/PAT) &T304-40 (cry1Ab/PAT)
		Metahelix Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Hybrid selection field trials	Insect Resistance	Cry1C Event MLS9124 or GFM Cry1A event

Field Trials on Transgenic Cotton (Containing New Genes/Events) in 2010

Sl.No.	Crop	Company Name	Trial	Trait	Gene/Event
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton	Dow AgroSciences India Pvt. Ltd.	BRL-I second year	Insect resistance	cry1Ac & cry1F (WideStrike = Event 3006-210-23 and Event 281-24-236)
		JK Agri Genetics Ltd.	BRL-I second year	Insect resistance	cry1Ac (Event-1) and cry 1EC (Event-24)
		Central Institute for Cotton Research	Event selection	Insect resistance	transgenic cotton (Gossypiumhirsutum) variety Anjali named as ILK-Bt 77 (events: ILK-Bt 77-1 to ILK-Bt 77-7) containing cry1Ac transgenic cotton (Gossypiumhirsutum) variety Anjali-AcBt (events: Anjali-AcBt-1, Anjali-AcBt-2 and Anjali-AcBt-3) containing cry1Ac transgenic cotton (Gossypiumhirsutum) variety Anjali-FBt (events: Anjali-FBt-1 and Anjali-FBt-2) containing cry1F gene transgenic cotton (G. arboreum) varieties viz. G-822-Bt and and PA255-Bt [events: G-822-Bt (DesiBt G 822-1 to Desi Bt G-822-4) (4 events) and PA255-Bt (CICR Bt Desi-1 to CICR Desi Bt-6) (6 events) containing cry1Ac gene

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Krishidhan Seeds Ltd.	Event Selection	Insect resistance	Events MIR-cotton (1 to 131) containing cry1Ac and cry1EC
2.	Glytol cotton	Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.	Event Selection	Herbicide tolerant	Glytol cotton (<i>Gossypiumhirsutum</i>) hybrids namely SP499 G, SP503 G, SP7017 G, SP7140 G, SP7139 G, SP7152 G and SP7230 G containing 2mEPSPS

Field Trials on Transgenic Cotton (Containing New Genes/Events) in Year 2009

Sl.No.	Crop	Company Name	Trial	Trait	Gene/Event
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton	JK Agrigenetics Ltd.	BRL-I BRL-1 second year and F1 seed production in an area of 0.5 hectare	Insect Resistance	cry1Ac (Event-1) and cry1EC (Event-24)
		Dow Agrosiences	BRL-1 second year F1 experimental seed production		cry1Ac & cry1F (Widestrike=Event 3006-210-23 and Event 281-24-236)
		Central Institute for Cotton Research	Event selection (Not Conducted)	Virus resistance	30 events of Antisense Coat Protein (ACP), Sense Coat Protein (SCP) and Antisense Replication Protein (AReP) genes [(13 events of H-777 variety)]

Field Trials on Transgenic Cotton (Containing New Genes/Events) in Year 2008

Sl.No.	Crop	Company Name	Trial	Trait	Gene/Event
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton	Dow Agro Sciences India Pvt. Ltd.	BRL-I	Insect Resistance	cry1Ac & cry1F (WideStrike = Event 3006-210-23 and Event 281-24-236)
		JK Agrigenetics Ltd.	BRL-I	Insect Resistance	cry1Ac (Event-1) and cry1EC (Event-24)
		MAHYCO	BRL-I	Insect resistance and	cry1Ac & cry2Ab (MON 15985) and CP4EPSPS (MON 88913)

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Herbicide tolerance	
		Metahelix Life Sciences LST		Insect Resistance	cry1C (MLS9124 event)
		Central Institute for Cotton Research	LST	Insect Resistance	cry1Ac

Field Trials on Transgenic Cotton (Containing New Genes/Events) in 2007

Sl.No.	Crop	Company Name	Trial	Trait	Gene/Event
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton	MAHYCO	MLRT	Insect resistance and Herbicide tolerance	stacked cry1Ac, cry1Ab (Event 15985) and CP4EPSPS (MON 88913)

Statement-II

Project supported by Department of Biotechnology under Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) on Hybrid Cotton (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Name of the implementing institution/university/organization	Date of Sanction	Duration	Total Project Cost	Company Contribution	Total support from the DBT	Actual Release
1.	Development of sucking insect pest tolerant rice and cotton	Maharashtra Hybrid seeds company Limited	12.07.10	3 years	622.11	452.11	170.00 Grant: 85.00 Loan: 85.00	51.0

Project supported by Department of Biotechnology under Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) on hybrid cotton (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Title of the project	Company & collaborator(s)	Duration	Date of Sanction	Total Cost of Project	SBIRI Grant	SBIRI Loan	Company Contribution	Funds released
1.	Development of drought tolerant genotypes of rice, corn and cotton through genetic engineering	Bioseed Research India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad <i>In collaboration with</i> Shriram Bioseed Genetics India Ltd., Hyderabad & International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi	3	29/08/07	169.00	50.00	34.00	85.00	76.92
2.	Evaluation of transgenic cotton containing antisense AV2 gene for resistance to cotton leaf curl disease	Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Co. Ltd., Jalna <i>In collaboration with</i> Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	3	29/01/08	78.93	48.01	-	30.92	43.76
3.	Generation, evaluation and regulatory appraisal of selected transgenic events for enhanced tolerance against lepidopteran insect pests in cotton, rice and brinjal	Global Transgenes Limited, Aurangabad	3	01/06/11	505.00	35.00	265.00	205.00	111.00

Deep Sea Fishing

5281. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of entrepreneurs have applied for permission to the the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters for fishing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission is awaited from the Ministry of Home Affairs to permit entrepreneurs to use the EEZ waters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has abolished the empowered committee on deep sea fisheries; and

(f) 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) During 2011-12, applications from 11 companies were received by the Government seeking permission for fishing in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries grants Letter of Permits (LOP) allowing Indian entrepreneurs to fish in EEZ. Ministry of Home Affairs grants Security Clearance to foreign crew on board Deep Sea Fishing Vessels (DSFVs).

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Historical Sites

5282. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme to protect and maintain places/sites which have significance to the history and culture of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various quarters including the State Government of Rajasthan for development and maintenance of important places/sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, proposal-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to preserve relics/remnants of Indian culture and civilizations located in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the existing policy of the Government, the monuments/sites are declared protected under "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 (24 of 1958)" as amended by "The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains(Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 (10 of 2010)". The protected monuments are maintained and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India as per archaeological norms and principles depending upon the availability of resources and needs of intervention. The policy of Archaeological Survey of India is to protect and preserve monuments and sites declared as of national importance without compromising their authenticity and integrity.

(c) and (d) The details are enclosed as Statement. However there is no proposal from State Government of Rajasthan.

(e) Every year review of the status of monuments/sites of the ASI declared as of national importance is taken up. A number of monuments are identified for taking up structural repairs of special nature. The conservation programme is drawn up accordingly and funds are provided for the same. For sustained preservation of the remaining sites/monuments, routine maintenance comprising removal of vegetation, maintenance, minor repair works such as patch plastering, pointing, water-tightening, masonry, etc. is also taken up.

Statement

Details about proposals received from State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Monuments/Particulars	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Various Monuments and museums are proposed for conservation and development under 13th Finance Commission Grants	The Action Plan for Heritage conservation of monuments and museums has been examined by the high level committee.
2.	Bihar	Gol Ghar, Patna	Conservation works have been taken up under deposit works scheme.
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Under 13th Finance Commission Grants proposal for conservation and development of following Heritage monuments has been framed. 1. Raja Amar Singh Palace 2. Dogra Art Museum, Badi Deodi, Royal Court and Gadri Khana 3. Mahal of Raja Ram Singh's Queens	The proposal has been examined by the high level committee.
4.	Jharkhand	1. Palamu Fort, Betla, Latehar 2. Group of Temple, Maluti, Sikaripara, Dumka 3. Remains of Temple, Haradih, Ranchi 4. Tanginath Temple, Diman, Gumla 5. Domban Hill, Domban, Khunti 6. Shahpur Fort, Shahpur, Daltonganj	Conservation and development of these State-protected monuments are under the category of the deposit work scheme.
5.	Karnataka	Proposal for protection of monuments and buildings in Mysore Division, Bangalore, Belgaum Division, Gulbarga Division and Heritage Town and Cities under 13th Finance Commission	Proposal has been examined by the high level committee and recommended
6.	Mizoram	Proposal for conservation of Heritage monuments under 13th Finance Commission Specific Grant.	Proposal has been examined by the high level committee.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Under 13th Finance Commission Specific Grant, a proposal for conservation and development of monuments/sites at following heritage circuit:	Proposal has been examined by the high level committee.

1	2	3	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Orcha-Gwalior Circuit (i) Bhopal Circuit (iii) Burhanpur-Indor Circuit (iv) Vindhya Circuit, Jabalpur 		
8. Nagaland	Proposal for development and management of heritage site at Khezhakeno in Phek District of Nagaland		The proposal is with the ASI.
9. Punjab	Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind 2. Quila Androon Baghichi Ghar Patiala 3. Mosque & Tomb of Pir Turkman at Narnaul <p>Under 13th Finance Commission Grants proposal for conservation and development of various Heritage monuments.</p>		<p>The work has been undertaken by the Chandigarh Circle of the ASI with financial aid from Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board.</p> <p>Director, Cultural Affairs & Archaeology, Govt. of Punjab has deposited funds with ASI for conservation of monuments under the deposit works scheme.</p> <p>The proposal has been examined by the high level committee and recommended.</p>
10. Tamil Nadu	A proposal for conservation and renovation of historical temples under 13th Finance Commission Grants.		The proposal has been examined by the high level committee.
11. Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Krishna Tikoroo ki Baradari, Bithoor, Kanpur 2. Shiva Temple, Bithoor, Kanpur 3. Shivaji Mahal, Bithoor, Kanpur <p>Proposal for conservation and renovation of Heritage Monuments in Varanasi region, Agra - Mathura region, Bundelkhand region, Lucknow region and Ayodhya-Faizabad region under 13th Finance Commission Grants</p>		<p>The works have been completed.</p> <p>The proposal has been examined and recommended</p>
12. West Bengal	A proposal for conservation and renovation of various Heritage monuments/sites under 13th Finance Commission Grants.		The proposal has been examined by the high level committee.

[English]

Inter-State Crimes

5283. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether inter-State crimes are on the rise in the country during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to deal with the said crime; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) Specific data on Inter-State Crimes are not maintained, however, as per the information available, the State/UT wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted and persons

convicted under IPC Crimes during 2008-2010 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies and also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and, therefore, continue to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention for improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Total IPC Crimes during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	179275	148032	31732	231386	230936	44164	180441	137385	29988	234920	223684	45573	181438	144707	37816	228605	230860	53463
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	1367	285	2621	1987	399	2362	1379	331	2817	1686	360	2439	1319	480	2825	1665	531
3	Assam	53333	23170	2266	56084	31199	5466	55313	25857	3139	71627	36796	5044	61668	26311	2556	69890	36232	4182
4	Bihar	122669	85495	9981	232962	216820	19377	122931	77420	8500	205005	181510	20810	127453	81371	8562	196289	183307	18672
5	Chhattisgarh	51442	40235	11945	67579	66287	17130	51370	41092	11431	67070	67407	19579	54958	42509	14050	72750	71979	24064
6	Goa	2742	1558	260	3159	2591	322	3005	1541	311	3124	2428	381	3293	1961	305	3332	3290	370
7	Gujarat	123808	98998	25895	169084	170413	33402	115183	88474	23467	154679	154274	27344	116439	94711	20939	162043	161109	29591
8	Haryana	55344	37168	14252	71553	70734	19115	56229	36275	12031	67152	66797	18710	59120	36452	10460	64237	62555	19257
9	Himachal Pradesh	13976	11066	1875	19747	20051	2727	13315	11240	1655	18999	18655	2566	13049	9986	1057	18768	18988	1803
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	12678	3777	25642	25666	4433	21975	16634	4776	33419	33362	5931	23223	15589	5112	31641	31501	6165
11	Jharkhand	38686	26156	5898	50136	44055	9128	37436	26798	10240	51558	47906	13571	38889	27831	6429	51683	53842	11821
12	Karnataka	127540	113686	28062	150998	141807	31783	134042	90894	26209	149981	143590	29051	142322	109270	26027	161618	152791	32434
13	Kerala	110620	94920	37530	156403	156336	47485	118369	107251	42935	162016	164819	54157	148313	137096	56274	197512	196640	65946
14	Madhya Pradesh	206556	172397	59254	343047	342787	107582	207762	177320	53222	331978	330535	92712	214269	185757	60489	343192	343526	129435
15	Maharashtra	206243	140467	7552	311598	299629	13301	199598	137667	7149	294753	288547	10808	208168	137477	7973	305629	290275	14704
16	Manipur	3349	101	64	1325	111	67	2852	55	7	1442	60	7	2715	127	37	1306	133	39
17	Meghalaya	2318	680	251	1666	1054	291	2448	1103	209	1677	1754	275	2505	1035	207	1743	1270	213
18	Mizoram	1989	1613	1606	2162	1819	1820	2047	2014	1446	2039	2831	2308	2174	2069	2134	2228	2477	2889
19	Nagaland	1202	581	503	1024	686	683	1059	831	457	1103	672	414	1059	821	545	1066	802	439
20	Odisha	56755	44148	4478	77827	81061	9393	55740	42306	3359	80595	78940	8879	56459	54978	3329	89775	92839	6497
21	Punjab	35314	24510	7226	46525	44611	13536	35545	23489	6625	46262	41833	11800	36648	25652	8314	49050	44525	13824

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	Rajasthan	151174	94530	37444	181167	181201	76090	166565	98391	36722	189997	189989	80670	162957	92205	33627	177537	177579	59521
23	Sikkim	730	520	114	897	799	404	669	569	154	893	692	322	552	537	89	946	558	125
24	Tamil Nadu	176833	144527	77993	212832	194757	94663	174691	135125	68077	208677	199882	95109	185678	127736	67060	211631	191646	93841
25	Tripura	5336	4303	253	6001	4778	343	5486	4440	267	8984	5800	380	5805	4416	274	6835	5629	448
26	Uttar Pradesh	168996	109554	53565	275250	237673	128149	172884	108193	54374	285286	224909	136777	174179	106355	69448	292050	226296	156614
27	Uttarakhand	8856	6111	2540	11392	11373	7564	8802	6596	2808	11829	11286	6271	9240	6246	3175	12792	12391	5746
28	West Bengal	105419	67172	4077	121906	98430	4508	113036	72399	3003	113613	90277	4158	129616	95324	3189	146595	127809	5057
	Total State	2033483	1505743	430678	2831973	2679651	693325	2061155	1472738	412892	2801495	2610921	693967	2164628	1569848	449957	2903568	2722514	757691
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	882	647	73	1064	1038	122	941	677	56	1035	1066	68	980	668	82	1028	1042	139
30	Chandigarh	3931	1666	1027	2984	2458	1385	3555	931	684	2354	1530	1054	3373	1601	751	2583	2330	1101
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	401	280	12	597	579	19	442	239	36	694	572	46	378	229	30	585	514	56
32	Daman and Diu	248	118	56	398	367	72	276	149	21	452	358	30	203	143	18	266	356	19
33	Delhi UT	49350	34226	12189	38286	39838	15492	50251	26777	11830	36263	37050	13526	51292	22109	10112	33498	30836	14526
34	Lakshadweep	95	6	1	62	11	1	134	91	0	230	159	0	42	24	0	15	21	0
35	Puducherry	4989	4502	4439	6922	6368	5062	4591	4349	2136	6502	7132	2800	3935	3650	3178	5579	6149	4040
	Total UT	59896	41445	17797	50313	50659	22153	60190	33213	14763	47530	47867	17524	60203	28424	14171	43554	41248	19881
	Total All India	2093379	1547188	448475	2882286	2730310	715478	2121345	1505951	427655	2849025	2658788	711491	2224831	1598272	464128	2947122	2763762	777572

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Juvenile Prisoners

5284. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jails for juvenile prisoners alongwith the number of juvenile prisoners lodged in these jails, State-wise;

(b) the number of juvenile prisoners who run away during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the facilities regarding study and sports being given to such prisoners in the jails; and

(d) the scheme of the Government with regard to such prisoners to reform and bring them into the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Juvenile offenders are not housed in prisons but are kept in Juvenile Justice Institutions in a child friendly environment and in Borstal School. The primary objective of Borstal Schools is to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders in a different environment suitable for children and keep them away from contaminating atmosphere of the prison. The delinquents detained in Borstal Schools are provided various vocational trainings. They are also given education with the help of trained teachers.

There are a total of 21 Borstal Schools at the end of 2010 with a combined inmate capacity of 2240 while 1092 inmates were lodged. Ten States namely, Tamil Nadu (12), Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan (1 each) have reported Borstal Schools in their respective jurisdiction Tamil Nadu had the highest capacity for keeping 667 inmates followed by Punjab (500), Haryana (355), Karnataka (200), Maharashtra (105), Jharkhand & Kerala (100 each). Haryana (195) and Himachal Pradesh (15) are the only States which have reported capacity for lodging female inmates in their Borstal School. Existence of Borstal Schools was not reported from any of the UTs.

(b) Data is not maintained centrally.

Appointment of Retired Officers

5285. SHRI D.B. CHANORE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has appointed retired officers in posts which were hitherto manned by the Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Services (DANICS) Officers;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from the DANICS Officers Association in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has not appointed retired officers in posts which were hitherto manned by DANICS Officers.

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

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) In view of above, question does not arise.

Meeting on Food Production

5286. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review meeting was held with the States to give a boost to food production in some regions including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif campaign 2012 was held on 5th & 6th March, 2012 with the states including Andhra Pradesh to discuss strategies for enhancing production of crops in the ensuing Kharif season.

In the meeting, prospects of current rabi season and strategies for coming Kharif season were discussed and planning for Kharif was finalized. State-wise critical input supply position such as seeds, credit, fertilizer availability, reservoir position was also reviewed. Besides, states were also advised to be ready with the contingency plans for adverse weather conditions that may prevail in coming Kharif due to late arrival/ delay of monsoon. The states were also apprised of new research products of ICAR that could be adopted in the farmers field.

Based on the state action plans, arrangement for release of funds from various crop development schemes was firmed up.

Survey to Assess Urban Poverty

5287. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to assess the level of urban poverty in the various regions of the country including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odhisa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the States/ Union Territories affected by urban poverty;

(c) whether the urban poverty alleviation programmes have been specifically designed to target the North-Eastern Region also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved so far in implementing

these programmes in the said region during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) With a view to have authentic identification of those below poverty line, Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work with financial and technical support of Government of India.

So far, the enumeration has been completed in the States/UTs of Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Nagaland, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Diu & Daman, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the survey work is in progress in rest of the States/UTs except Uttar Pradesh. As reported, the enumeration in Uttar Pradesh will start in the month of June, 2012.

(c) and (d) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) scheme meant to address issues of employment, skill training and community development of the urban poor, the funding for North-Eastern States including Sikkim is shared between the Central and the States in ratio of 90:10, considering the lack of financial resources with the States in the region. This Ministry is also implementing the schemes of 10% lump sum provision for the benefit of North-Eastern Region including Sikkim. Projects benefiting the urban poor and low income groups are provided support under the central pool. Community market, Slum re-development, multipurpose resource centres, community sanitation works, etc. are some of the areas which are covered under the scheme.

(e) Statement showing progress of SJSRY and 10% NER Scheme in the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim in last three years is as enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. No funds under SJSRY and 10% NER Scheme have been released so far during 2012-2013.

Statement-I*Stats-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Urban poor assisted to set up Individual/group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up Individual/group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up Individual/group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16	20	34	28	143	213
2	Assam	472	420	90	0	206	1006
3	Manipur	8	2469	8	97	0	1283
4	Meghalaya	24	47	52	154	0	0
5	Mizoram	159	230	546	3145	756	2755
6	Nagaland	345	46	326	154	402	643
7	Sikkim	86	0	150	320	96	755
8	Tripura	200	1014	382	1586	433	1688
Total		1310	4246	1588	5484	2129	8343

Statement-II*Stats-wise projects sanctioned & Central share released under 10% NER Scheme during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Number of Now Projects sanctioned	Central Share Released* (Rs. In lakhs)	Number of Now Projects sanctioned	Central Share Released* (Rs. In lakhs)	Number of Now Projects sanctioned	Central Share Released* (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1438.69	4	795.49	0	1798.13
2	Assam	4	630.59	6	670.62	1	341.05
3	Manipur	0	1135.26	2	944.60	0	0.00
4	Meghalaya	1	911.01	1	535.30	0	0.00
5	Mizoram	4	442.78	4	731.21	0	1971.72
6	Nagaland	3	165.12	3	284.52	0	90.03
7	Sikkim	1	388.61	1	35.90	0	370.16
8	Tripura	1	237.94	2	1002.36	0	428.91
Total		20	5350.00	23	5000.00	1	5000.00

*Both for new projects and projects sanctioned in earlier years

Training Facility Centres in Rural Areas

5288. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to install training facility centres in rural areas to train rural youths in agricultural activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for coverage of beneficiaries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is providing training to farmers, including farm women and farm youth, under its various schemes.

The Brief details of the training component under these schemes are given at Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Not Applicable.

Statement

Brief of Schemes having training as one of the approved components

1. Extension Related programmes for providing training and extension support to farmers

- a. **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** District level Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set up in 604 rural districts of 28 States & 3 UTs across the country. The activities taken up under the scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, frontline demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmer-scientist interaction. Further, the Scheme provides for improving extension outreach through Farmer Friends (FF) at village level.

- b. **Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension:** Agriculture related programmes are broadcast through 180 Narrow Casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres & 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM Radio stations for 30 minutes, five/six days a week.

- c. **Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres:** Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABC) Scheme was launched in April, 2002. Salient features of the scheme include:

Imparting two months' training to eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country [identified by The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)] under the ACABC scheme. This is followed by one year of hand holding. Disbursement of subsidy and provision of credit support to agri-clinics through commercial banks upto Rs.20 lakhs for individual project and Rs.100 lakhs for a group project are other inbuilt components of the Scheme. The entrepreneurs are expected to provide extension services. There is a provision of credit linked back-ended composite subsidy of 36% to 44% on the bank loan availed by trained candidates under the Scheme.

- d. **Exhibitions and Fairs:** The Department is operating a scheme of Regional Agricultural Fairs being organized by State Agricultural Universities/ ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC in the five zones including North East to disseminate information to farming communities on development of agriculture.

2. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" Under this Scheme, training is provided under following components:

- (i) Seed Village Programme; Training is imparted to the farmers selected by the implementing agencies/States/UTs on seed production and seed technologies.
- (ii) Promoting Hybrid Rice- For imparting training to seed growers on techniques adopted for hybrid

rice seed production so that they could produce hybrid rice and seed at their own farms/fields.

3. Under the **Marketing Research and information Network (MRIN) Scheme**, in addition to the computer connectivity, funds are provided to State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Directorates/ATMAs/SAMETIs and MANAGE etc. for conducting different market-led extension activities like Training of Trainers, Training of Farmers, campaign programme of AGMARKNET scheme etc. based on the proposals received from them.
4. Under **National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility**, financial assistance is provided for farmers training on balanced use of fertilizers @Rs. 10,000/- per training of two days duration consisting 20 participants.
5. Through on-going scheme "**Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration**", farmers, rural youths, women farmers & unemployed youths are being disseminated information in the field of Agriculture Mechanization with latest available technology and agricultural know-how through training programmes organized by subordinate offices viz. Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute Budni (M.P.), Hissar (Haryana), Ananatapur (A.P.) and B.Charialli (Assam).
6. **Krishi Vigyan Kendras:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country to empower farmers, rural youth and extension personnel through training and capacity building. KVKs as a part of the empowerment process access refine and demonstrate various technologies to find out the suitability and to demonstrate the production potential in farmers' field.

Agricultural Technology

5289. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers, small and marginal farmers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any cost effective technology suitable for farming on small land holdings have been developed by the Agricultural Research Institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote and assist small and marginal farmers to adopt such technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The number small, marginal and other holdings in various States is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising mainly Agricultural Research Institutions of the Indian Council of agricultural Research (ICAR) and the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have developed a number of cost effective and scale neutral technologies that are viable for farming on small land holdings in the diverse agro-climatic zones of the country. Details of some of the salient technologies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) In order to promote and assist small and marginal farmers to adopt the cost effective technologies suitable for farming on small land holdings developed by research institutions in the country the Government is implementing a number of agricultural extension programme in the country viz Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA), Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-clinics & Agri-business Centres, Exhibitions and Fairs apart from the schemes implemented by concerned subject matter divisions of DAC and Krishi Vigyan Kendras under the ICAR. The Scheme guidelines of ATMA Scheme provide that at least 50% beneficiaries must be Small and Marginal Farmers.

Statement-I

Number of farmers, small and marginal farmers in the country, State-wise (Operational Holdings by Size Group, 2005-06)

	(Number)					
State/UT	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	All Holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	7417461	2639110	1444083	487423	56041	12044118
Arunachal Pradesh	22085	25110	30485	26740	4215	108635
Assam	1752989	591431	317859	82933	4902	2750114
Bihar	13139279	978458	437841	97953	3598	14657129
Chhattisgarh	1918533	759702	517075	231127	34223	3460660
Goa	42745	5788	2681	1195	412	52821
Gujarat	1585042	1345348	1080611	582229	67784	4661014
Haryana	764278	311397	282849	196029	48714	1603267
Himachal Pradesh	636619	175651	88447	29136	3530	933383
Jammu and Kashmir	1122969	169166	71406	13645	622	1377808
Karnataka	3655878	2013197	1278207	554130	79446	7580858
Kerala	6602443	214832	69710	14858	2449	6904292
Madhya Pradesh	3198918	2147723	1566422	868149	126785	7907997
Maharashtra	6118395	4150276	2451582	925089	70294	13715636
Manipur	76510	48815	22325	2785	40	150475
Meghalaya	112485	55335	28695	6480	250	203245
Mizoram	43393	31069	13765	1463	75	89765
Nagaland	12365	13482	36802	76119	30484	169252
Odisha	2597164	1156162	472129	119529	11408	4356392
Punjab	134762	183062	319933	295749	70960	1004466
Rajasthan	2073099	1321126	1260369	1103263	428625	6186482
Sikkim	39832	16546	10791	5405	852	73426
Tamil Nadu	6227705	1234054	542025	169599	19590	8192973
Tripura	490569	54448	18275	1942	161	565395

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	658214	162881	77785	21370	1304	921554
Uttar Pradesh	17507112	3103166	1391564	427879	27873	22457594
West Bengal	5674788	1005594	282767	27862	652	6991663
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4823	2118	2953	1656	40	11590
Chandigarh	770	197	95	54	4	1120
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7713	3994	1873	762	118	14460
Daman and Diu	6724	606	215	65	13	7623
Delhi	14047	5691	3446	1931	196	25311
Lakshadweep	9811	267	130	26	8	10242
Puducherry	24852	3825	1925	765	110	31477
Total	83694372	23929627	14127120	6375340	1095778	129222237

Note: The sum of States/ UTs may not exactly tally with all-India total due to rounding off.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Agricultural Census Division.

Statement-II

Major Cost Effective Agricultural Technologies

I. Resource Use Efficiency

- Resource conservation technologies viz., zero-tillage, raised bed planting, laser land levelling recommended to save time, labour, energy, water, and nutrients and, thereby, reduce cost of cultivation
- The System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
Leaf Colour Chart (LCC), a simple device for nitrogen management (saving 15 kg. N/ha in rice), developed.
- Amelioration of acid soils through lime treatment @ 3-4 q/ha can double crop yields, especially of pulses and oilseeds, besides improving fertilizer use efficiency. Liming increased yields by 30-50% in pulses and oilseeds and 15-30% in cereals.
- Blending and fortification of fertilizers with micronutrients commensurate with region-specific needs for balanced use of NPK, micronutrients and bio-fertilizers.

- Farming systems modules for small farmers in drylands: A multi-enterprise model based on an integrated farming system and multiple water-use approach involving components of crops, fisheries, dairying, horticulture, vegetables, bee-keeping, poultry, duckery, gobar gas plant, solar heating system etc. with potential to increase productivity by 2-7 times and provide regular income, employment and livelihood to small farmers.
- Watershed management in rainfed area

II. Agricultural Production and Protection Technologies

a. Crops

- Developed and released more than 4,000 disease resistant/tolerant high yielding varieties/hybrids of food and horticultural crops
- The hybrid technology has revolutionized the production of vegetable crops. Developed 500 HYVs and hybrids of horticultural crops

- Shoot tip and soft wood grafting techniques; High density orcharding; Low cost environment-friendly on-farm storage structures; Macro and micro propagation; Mini/techno tuber production; Somatic embryogenesis and plumule culture; Seed Plot technique for fruit production.
- Root stock technology alone revolutionized grape cultivation with 10% yield and quality advantage.
- Developed IPM of mealy bug, fruit fly, thrips, fruit borer and powdery mildew.

b. Livestock and Fish

- Developed improved breeds of cows, buffaloes, goats and poultry for increased milk, meat and egg production
- Complete feeds for growing and milch animals using locally available feeds developed
- Induced carp breeding
- Composite fish culture
- Development of rapid and cost-effective diagnostic kits for infectious diseases of livestock, poultry and fish

c. Farm machinery and tools

A number of implements have been developed/ designed as power-operated, animal-drawn and self-propelled machinery for carrying out farm operations. These include laser land leveller, self-propelled sprayers, precision seeders and planters, transplanters for rice and vegetable seedlings, multi-crop threshers, harvesters for cereals and sugarcane etc. for efficient farm operations and resource conservation. Besides these, bullock drawn manure spreader to uniformly spread manure in fields; pedal operated sugarcane bud chipping equipment; groundnut-cum-castor decorticators; maize shelters, light weight power tiller developed for use on small plots and terrace cultivation in hilly regions; whole crop maize thresher for shelling and conversion of stalk to chaff in a single operation and double gear type pedal-operated paddy thresher have been developed.

Grant for Input Subsidy

5290. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent proposal requesting to treat the amount sanctioned to the State towards Input Subsidy as grant over and above the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at Twelve of the Clock.

11.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, today marks the 151st birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, author of the National Anthem - Jana Gana Mana.

Shri Tagore was a versatile literary figure whose novels and poetry enthralled the freedom fighters. He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his work *Gitanjali*.

On this occasion, the House fondly remembers this great son of India and poet par excellence.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.02½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Sugumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the papers get laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6713/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6714/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6715/15/12]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): On behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6716/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6717/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library

Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6718/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6719/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6720/15/12]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6721/15/12]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, for the year 2010-2011.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6722/15/12]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6723/15/12]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6724/15/12]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources

and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6725/15/12]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6726/15/12]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6727/15/12]

- (24) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6728/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6729/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification S.O. 1022(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2012, making certain amendments in Schedule I and Schedule II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6730/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Consumer Associations, West Bengal, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Consumer Associations, West Bengal, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6731/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6732/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consumer Coordination Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consumer Coordination Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6733/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consumer Coordination Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consumer Coordination Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6734/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited and the Ministry of

Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6735/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 292(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2012 under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6736/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6737/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6738/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 33 of 2011-12) (Autonomous Bodies) for the year ended March, 2011 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6739/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Harish Rawat I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fruits and Vegetables Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 238(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6740/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 30th April, 2012 adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancy."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri Janardan Dwivedi, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Joint Committee.'

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13th and 14th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

- (1) 13th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2012-13.
- (2) 14th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2012-13.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

(i) 25th and 26th Reports

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (1) Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Mines.
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Steel.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statements

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I beg to lay the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal & Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Coal.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal & Steel on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Mines.
- (3) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal & Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Steel.
- (4) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in 19th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector" of the Ministry of Steel.

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE

58th and 59th Reports

[English]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) 58th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in 45' Report of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the "issue relating to availability of Generic, Generic-Branded and Branded Medicines, their formulation and therapeutic efficacy and effectiveness".
- (2) 59th Report on the Functioning of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization.

[English]

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12) and further action based on the comments contained in the 29th Report of the Committee, pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay the following papers:

As per Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part-II dated 1st September 2004, in pursuance of directive 73A issued by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, I beg to lay status of implementation of the recommendations comments contained in the 23rd and 29th reports of Standing Committee of Agriculture.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture has examined Demands of Grants (2011-12) for Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and has presented its 23rd and 29th Report. The Department has presented Governments reply on action taken on all comments/recommendations in 23rd report and further action based on comments contained in the 29th Report of the Committee.

The Committee has deliberated on all these comments/recommendations. The Annexure-I to the statement shown, the action taken by the Government alongwith recommendations/comments of the committee and its present position, the prior information in this regard given to the Parliamentary Committee, has been laid on the Table.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6741/15/12

[English]

12.05½hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 152nd Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on "Revamping and Revitalization of Civil Defence in the country", pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay the statement on the above subject in pursuance to rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

2. The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs has considered the action taken note furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 136th Report of the Committee examined the report and ATR submitted by Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to Lok Sabha on 3rd November, 2011.
3. The committee in its 152nd Report has made as many as 10 recommendations (Paragraph Nos. 1.2.4, 1.3.6, 1.4.5, 1.6.5, 3.1.9, 3.1.10, 3.2.8, 3.3.6, 3.4.7 and 4.1.6) in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action.
4. The Ministry has accepted most of the recommendations contained in the report fully or with slight modifications. It may be mentioned that action taken by the Ministry in respect of number of recommendation are of continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken.
5. A detailed Statement showing the action taken / being taken with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 152nd Report of the Committee is laid on the Table.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6742/15/12.

12.06 hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of the direction 73 A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

2. I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the 14th Report of the Standing Committee of the 15th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was laid in Lok Sabha on 5th August, 2011. This Report contains 14 recommendations. Latest Status of Action taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations were sent to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 23.12.2011.

Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken in respect of these recommendations.

The annexure to this statement is laid on the Table of the House.

12.06½ hrs.

- (iv) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Infrastructural Facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries, pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries***

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6743/15/12.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6744/15/12.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam Speaker, I beg to say the statement in regard to Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on infrastructural facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries, pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(iv) (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): I beg to lay a statement in regard to status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.07½ hrs.

At this stage Shri Virendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.30 p.m.

12.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No.23, the Finance Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to discuss the Finance Bill. If Members will disturb the House then it will be passed without discussion. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you will disturb the House, the Finance Bill will be passed without discussion.

...(Interruptions)

12.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K.D. Deshmukh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1400 hours.

12.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6745/15/12.

*Not recorded.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to develop the Baharampur Court railway station in Murshidabad district, West Bengal as a model station and create the requisite infrastructure

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The Baharampur city in the district Murshidabad of West Bengal consists of a population of two lacs and it also happens to be the headquarters of the district.

Everyday thousands of passengers are boarding the trains passing through the Baharampur court station. Due to inadequate infrastructural facilities this station cannot bear the burden of the passengers. Amenities worth its name is a far cry. Naturally passengers are having a trying time before boarding the trains. Even they are to endure inconvenience after alighting from the trains. To mitigate the sufferings of the common passengers and facilitate their easy journey, I would propose that the station be declared as a model station and thus providing the requisite infrastructure in view of its importance.

(ii) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at railway stations in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Parliamentary constituency, Haryana

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards following urgent public demands pertaining to Railways in my Bhiwani-Mahendragarh

Parliamentary Constituency:—

The Superfast Train (running on Bikaner-Sadulpur-Rewari route) may please be provided stoppage at Mahendragarh Railway Station again which had been discontinued after laying of the broad gauge line.

The stoppage of Sampark Kranti Express (Train No. 14705/14706) and Rani Khet Express (Train No. 14043/14044) may please be provided at Railway Station, Kanina, Mahendragarh (Haryana).

There is need for railway stoppages for Hawra-Jaisalmer (Train No. 12371/12372) at Loharu; Train No. 347-348 running between Rewari to Ganganagar and Jaipur-Hisar Train No. 187-188 also at Patuwas; Jodhpur-HSR Train No.54823/54824 at Barwa, (Loharu), Train No.209-210 running between Rewari and Digana at Nawan (Mahendragarh) and Kushalpura (Bikaner division) railway stations to benefit 22-30 villages.

Garib Rath Express (Train No. 12983/84) running from Jaipur to Chandigarh may be given stoppage at Charkhi Dadri Railway Station.

Train No. 14085/86, Haryana Express running between Delhi and Sirsa, at Bhiwani City; Train No. 54810-DN (Digana-Rewari), at Bhojawas (Mahendragarh) and Train NO. 14705, (Delhi-Sadulpur) and Train NO. 04043-04044 (between Rattangarh) should be given stoppage at Satnali (Mahendragarh). Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly implement the above mentioned demands.

(iii) Need to construct a FCI godown at Chamarajanagar district headquarters and also enhance the additional beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana in Chamarajanagar district in Karnataka

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that in my constituency i.e., in Chamarajanagar district (Karnataka) as per 2001 Census the total population of SC is 2,37,624 and population of ST is 1,06,111 out of total population of 9,65,462 (i.e., SC/ST population in the district is about 36%). As per 2005 Census in Chamarajanagar district, the total number of BPL Ration Card Holders are 2,01,400 and APL Ration Card Holder are 55,798 and Antyodaya Ration Card Holders are 36,075. According to 2001 census,

*Treated as laid on the Table.

the population of Tribes in (in 62 different Hadi & Podu) this district was more than 15,000. The allotment of Cards under "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" is very less as compared to above figures. As there is no FCI godown at Chamarajanagar district about 5,640 MTs of foodgrains are lifted from FCI godown at Nanjangud of Mysore district by spending Rs. 14.00 lakhs per month towards transportation charges.

Hence, for the sake of very poor SC/ST people in my constituency and also to avoid unnecessary expenditure towards transportation charges of foodgrains from FCI godown at neighbouring district, I would like to urge the Union Government to take immediate steps to set up FCI godown at Chamarajanagar district Headquarters and also additional 25,000 number of beneficiaries cards be issued under "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" in Chamarajanagar district in the current year itself in the 121 Five Year Plan period.

(iv) Need to Expedite the Construction of a Trauma Centre in Faizabad Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had sanctioned opening of a Trauma Centre in district Faizabad in my Parliamentary Constituency. It is under construction near Darshannaga. The pace of construction is slow. If the funds are yet to be released, it should immediately be released so that the construction of Trauma Centre is completed soon.

In the event of serious accidents in areas around Faizabad, the inquired person has to be carried to Lucknow as a result of which the patient is not able to immediate relief and medical aid and sometimes patient succumb to injuries on the way to hospital.

I urge the Government to complete construction of the said Trauma Centre at the earliest.

(v) Need to evolve a policy to place social work education under a recognized council

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): We all know that Social Work Education in India was started in 1936 at Mumbai and today there are around three hundred schools/Departments of social

work across the country of those around 35 departments are located in my own state i.e. Andhra Pradesh. Social Workers extend their professional services in various sectors such as health care, education, corporate sector, correctional and legal sectors, urban and rural community organization and development sectors, women and child development sectors, youths and disability sectors, aged, socially, emotionally and economically disadvantaged groups.

All over the world, social work is considered as a professional programme of study and has accreditation bodies/councils. Hundreds of our graduates are recruited by agencies from abroad. When our graduates go abroad, they are expected to undergo six months to one year additional training before being employed. The main reason for this is because of the non-recognition of this discipline as a profession in our country.

I understand that the National Association of Professional social workers in India (NAPSWI) had earlier submitted a DRAFT BILL for the establishment of a 'Council for Social Work Education'. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is currently educating and training over 25,000 students at undergraduate and post graduate levels in social work. Given this status, it may be appropriate for the Government to initiate dialogue with NAPSWI and IGNOU to streamline the profession so that social work is able to have its own identity of a profession.

We all know that AICTE is one of the Councils where social work could be placed for accreditation purpose. Being a profession recognized by world bodies including United Nations, which celebrates World Social Work Day on March 26th every year, I request the Government to evolve a policy to place social work education under one of the existing councils like AICTE which will go a long way in recognizing the profession and facilitating the graduates is getting well paid jobs within and outside the country.

(vi) Need to establish a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): My parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha

is predominantly a tribal area inhabited by dalits who are economically backward. This area is still economically backward though so many years have elapsed since India gained freedom. In the absence of adequate facilities for education this area still remains backward. There is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya in Himmat Nagar, catering to the population of 25 lakhs. Since Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to CBSE people want their children to send them to these schools. But since the Central Government employees get priority in admission to these schools children of local people are deprived of the opportunity of being admitted to these schools. My submission is that in the interest children a new Kendriya Vidyalaya should be opened with the cap on number of sections of a class and the number of children in a section should be relaxed so that people in tribal areas can get opportunities for education and development.

(vii) Need to start Train Service from Katihar in Bihar to Southern Parts of the Country

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Katihar is a big railway junction which comes under North-East Frontier Railway's divisional headquarters. But there is no train available to South India from here consequently people going to South India from here face lots of difficulties.

I humbly request on behalf of people of this area that the following trains should be started from Katihar junction.

NGP- Chennai (12753/12754) via Maldah, Guwahati-Trivandrum Express from Guwahati, Guwahati- Ernakulam Express (12507/12508) Guwahati-Bangalore Express via Maldah should ply from Barsoi to Mukuria, Salmari, Soneli, Dhandkhora- Katihari. And after a halt at Katihari Junction, it should go to Malda via Kuretha, Pranpur, Labha, Kumetpur. It will somewhat solve the problem of passengers of 6 districts desirous of going to South India. I further demand that the frequency of Yashwantpur-Muzaffarpur Express (15227/15228), a weekly train, should be increased to three days a week.

(viii) Need to expedite Presidential Assent to the Proposal of Legislative Assembly of Gujarat to include Gujarati as one of the Official language of Gujarat High Court

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The Gujarat Cabinet in its meeting on 23.03.2011 approved

the use of Gujarati language in Gujarat High Court and on 09.05.2011 it was sent for approval to the hon. Governor. The office of the Hon. Governor vide its letter dated 13.05.2011 requested the hon. President of India for its assent. In a similar case, the use of Hindi language has been permitted in High Court in Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on a petition of public interest.

I therefore, urge the Government to obtain prior assent of the hon. President of India for allowing use of Gujarati language in Gujarat High Court with a view to make judicial process easily accessible and simple.

(ix) Need to formulate a Comprehensive Policy for the Agriculture Sector

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): India is an agricultural country. 70 per cent population of our country lives in villages. But nothing is being done for structural improvement in agricultural sector. We have failed in all fronts to determine agricultural development. Constant increase in the prices of fertilisers and pesticides have over burdened the farmers. Thousands of crores have been spent on irrigation schemes but even then only 40 per cent area could be covered under irrigation in the country. In most of the areas in the country, agriculture is still dependant on monsoon. Regarding fertiliser policy also lackadaisical attitude has been adopted. Mostly the big farmers are getting the benefit of concessions on agriculture loans because in villages, the small farmers having one or two acres of land holdings are still depending on local money lenders. In spite of large scale research and heavy Government aid, we are still looking towards multinational companies for research on seeds. Due to shortage of godowns lakhs of tonnes of foodgrain is rotten every year. Due to slow speed of agriculture development village youths have lost their interest in agriculture and they are migrating to cities for petty works/jobs.

Therefore, I would request the Union Government that basic facilities should be provided in rural areas and a comprehensive policy for the agriculture sector should be formulated so that rural youth could be connected with agriculture work and villages could be saved and agriculture could also be saved.

(x) Need to Accord the Status of University to P.G. College, Attara in Chitrakoot Mandal, Uttar Pradesh and also to provide funds for

establishment of Universities in each Mandal of the State

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): I would like to say about two important matters relating to Higher Education Department of Uttar Pradesh Government. Uttar Pradesh is a big State from population and area point of views. State has 18 divisions. At present 14 State Universities are there in the state. The Government of India has included primary education under Right to Education and started National Secondary Education Campaign as a result of which the number of students completing secondary education will go on increasing every year. With a view to enhance the total nomination ratio in higher education and to improve the quality of education, it is necessary that every division should have atleast one State University. It is also necessary because a large number of colleges are affiliated with certain State Universities and several colleges are situated far away from the University. As a result of which it becomes very difficult for the University to have desired control and quality of education in these colleges. Therefore, Attara College in Chitrakoot division of Bundelkhand should be accorded the status of University so that a university could be set up in this backward region. The State Government proposes to set up 9 new State Universities in big State like Uttar Pradesh so that all divisions should have atleast one University. An expenditure of Rs. 350 crore is estimated for setting up a University. In this way, a total expenditure of approximately Rs. 3150 crore is required for setting up of 9 universities. For this non- recurring expenditure, it would be possible to set up those universities if it is financed by the Union Government.

Thus I would request the Government to provide fund for this matter of public importance.

(xi) Need to set up a Central University in Bihar

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Bihar is a birth place of great personalities like Mahatma Buddha, Lord Mahabir, Guru Govind Singh ji Maharaj. Bihar Government is giving a proposal of a Central University for birth place of Lord Buddha. This area was also a work place of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. In 1917, first Satyagrah Andolan was launched in this area. From here a call for freedom was given under the leadership of

Pandit Rajkumar Shukla. Our first President Dr. Rajender Prasad ji also took part in that agitations.

The Central Government has a commendable policy to open Central University in backward region. Under this policy Central Universities are proposed to be opened in Kalahandi area in Odisha, Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

I would request the Union Government to take immediate step on the proposal of Bihar Government for setting up of a Central University in Bihar State.

(xii) Need to start interlinking of Pennar and Palar rivers in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Under the Peninsula Rivers Development component of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for interlinking rivers, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified nine links meant for transferring surplus water from bigger rivers to the deficit basins where severe drought conditions are faced every year. Thousands of hectares of cultivable land is lying waste in the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Puducherry, Pennar-Palar-Cauvery link project is one among the nine links connecting to the river Palar. This link canal will provide irrigation to the Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh; Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Cuddalore districts of Tamilnadu and Puducherry. Based on the feasibility study of the above, canal link was prepared by NWDA and project cost was estimated to be Rs. 6769 crore based on 2003-04 price level.

Under the state link program of Tamil Nadu, Pennar (Krishnagiri)-Palar link was the only Intra-State link that was taken up based on the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu to assess the feasibility of diverting the flood waters from the existing Krishnagiri reservoir across Pennar river to the water deficit Palar basin. A preliminary feasibility report was prepared by NWDA for diverting 99 Mms of flood flow waters annually available at existing Krishnagiri dam to the Palar basin. This project was estimated to cost Rs. 257.93 crore at 2008-09 price level.

I wish to ask the Hon'ble Minister that what further action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard. It has

been more than a decade since the project was initiated but there is no work done on the ground. I want to know that if the Government has any intention at all to start these projects to link the rivers of the country in the general and in particular the link between the rivers Pennar and Palar.

(xiii) Need to set up a Passport Seva Kendra in Palakkad district, Kerala

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): The new Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) in Kerala under the Passport Seva Project of the Ministry of External Affairs will begin functioning soon. The PSKs in the State would function under the four Regional Passport Offices (RPO) at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode. The number and places where these Pass Seva Kendras would function in the State are - two at Thiruvananthapuram and one each at Neyyatinkara, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Alwaye, Thirssur, Ernakulam, Malappuram, Vedakara, Kannur and Payyanur. But Palakkad district of which some parts of the district are coming under my constituency has not been considered for setting up of Passport Kendra. The district is predominantly rural and has a sizable NRI population. I urge upon the Government to set up one Passport Seva Kendra in Palakkad district.

(xiv) Need to commence train service from Tenkasi to Thiruvananthapuram-Kanyakumari-Tuticorin-Tiruchendur and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Tenkasi-Tirunelveli section of Railway line in my constituency has been converted to a broad-gauge line. After the completion of gauge conversion trial run has also been made and certification has been completed.

Already this work got delayed by three years though this is an important rail route both from Tourism point of view and Pilgrim point of view. The famous Tenkasi Kasi Viswanathar Temple and the world-renowned Courtallam Water falls are there. It is also the gateway to the neighbouring State Kerala. Annually, about 25 lakhs of people visit Courtallam Saaral Festival that commences in the month of June every year. Now that the line is ready, train operations must commence now.

While commencing railway operations on this route, suitable action may be taken to link Tenkasi with

Thiruvananthapuram - Kanyakumari-Tuticorn-Tiruchedur and Tirunelveli. So proper railway connections may kindly be made. Introduction of new trains may also be considered.

Previously, Tirunelveli Express used to run between Tirunelveli and Chennai via Tenkasi-Rajapalayam and Virudhunagar. This is also a commercially viable route that can enhance the revenues of the Railways.

Hence, I urge upon the Railway Ministry to take steps to run immediately both Passenger and Express trains on this route.

(xv) Need to start work on setting up of land port at Hili in Balurghat Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): In the year 2010 Central Government has decided to set up 13 (Thirteen) land ports in the Border States.

Under this decision, so far I know, one land port would be set up on Indo-Bangladesh border at Hill in my Balurghat constituency in West Bengal. In this regard land acquisition has also been finalized. The Central Government has provided some funding but in reality no work has yet been started. I urge upon the Central Government to expedite the setting up of land port immediately.

(xvi) Need to provide Piped Natural Gas to the People in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): Palghar District Thana, Maharashtra is my Parliamentary Constituency from where natural gas pipeline is passing through. People in my constituency have been demanding piped natural gas for the last 10 years but they are not getting it. An important part of my Parliamentary Constituency is Boeisar which is being developed as a big industrial area by the Government of Maharashtra. With this view big industries, factories are being set up there which have caused the pollution problem in that area. But it is a good thing that piped natural gas line has been given in that area but that pipeline has not been extended to other areas of my constituency. It is a fact that gas can be made available easily in my Parliamentary Constituency from Boeisar pipeline. It is

ironic that natural gas is drawn from Bombay High and Southern and Northern Vasai gas fields which are parts of my Parliamentary Constituency but this gas is not being provided to local people and instead of that it is being given to other areas like Uran, Gujarat and some parts of Uttar Pradesh. It is an injustice with the people of Vasai Thane Palghar. Therefore, I request the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas that keeping in view the interest of local people in my Parliamentary Constituency Palghar (Thane District) piped natural gas should be provided to them immediately.

14.01 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 2012—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No. 23 - Shri Kalyan Banerjee to continue.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): While presenting the Budget for 2012-13, the hon. Minister of Finance has not addressed the eleven months pending Demands of the State of West Bengal.

Just eleven months before, a new Government has taken charge of the State of West Bengal, that is, after 34 years of the Left Front regime in the State. When a new Government took charge, it was saddled with a total accumulated debt of more than Rs. 2303 lakh crore. In other words, the people of the State carry a *per capita* debt of about Rs. 21,000.

During the term of UPA - I; the debt of the State has been increased up to 497 per cent between 2004 and 2006. The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab are all debt trapped States and West Bengal is the highest one.

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act came into force in the State of West Bengal in 2010. Prior to that, every time the Central Government has granted its sanction to take this debt. The Central Government has allowed it with their open eyes. Now, by reason of the debts which have been taken by the Central Government on the basis of the request of the States - this Left Front Government - the accumulation has now come into Rs. 2.03 lakh crore.

We are repeatedly demanding that there should be a moratorium in the case of the interest and repayment of the loan for a period of three years. These types of special grants are not new in our country. I am saying this for the purpose of just giving an example. In 1984 to 1985 and 1988 to 1989, Special Term Loan granted to the State of Punjab was Rs. 5,799.92 crore. In 1990 to 1992, a moratorium was given for two years in that State. Again in 2000 to 2006, interest payment and repayment moratorium was granted to the State of Punjab and restructuring of the debt has been made. We are not against that. If it is necessary to any State, you should give it. But why are you not giving it to us? We have the number which has gone up to Rs.2.03 lakh crore and it is because you had shown indulgence on that. Now a new Government has come and it is asking for a moratorium. Why are you not granting it? It is not that you do not grant it. You have granted it in the case of Punjab and if it is needed for any other State, you will grant it. Now, three States want it. You are saying that a Committee has been set up for this purpose. But what will we do with the Committee if there is no output of the Committee? This was said, at least, one month back in the House. What is the result of that Committee? What is its affect?

Our leader and hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, repeatedly made requests in this regard. We have also said it in the House. Now you please give us a moratorium for three years as we need it. This has happened earlier also. Your hand was there in accumulation of this debt. Up to 2010, why did the State Government of West Bengal not bring an FRBM Act when other States had got it in 2002-03? Therefore, it needs immediate consideration.

Sir, hundred per cent taxes are collected through States. But how much is going to the States themselves? You are enjoying the lion's share of taxes which are being collected from different States. The States are facing their own financial problems but you are not taking care of them. What about the CST which was collected? Now you have changed the policy. Everywhere, you are taking the benefit of the collections made by the States. In fact, you are running the entire country on the basis of the taxes which are being collected by the States. But you are not paying any attention when the States are facing problems.

You are only ruling the country from Delhi. You do it. But you are doing it at the cost of the people who are coming from different States of the country. It is a very important issue and it should be addressed immediately so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned.

The share of services in GDP at factor cost increased from 33.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 55 per cent in 2010-11 and 56.3 per cent in 2011-12. As per advance estimates, trade, hotels and restaurants as a group with 16.9 per cent share, is the largest contributor to the GDP amongst various service sectors. While agriculture continues to be the primary employment providing sector, the service sector is the principal source of employment in urban areas. As per the National Sample Survey Organisation Report on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10, for every 1000 people employed, 679 and 75 people are employed in agricultural sector in rural and urban areas respectively. On the other hand, the service sector accounted for 147 and 582 for every 1000 persons employed in rural and urban areas respectively. Now, if we compare these two figures, we find that the Government should give more emphasis and attention in the agricultural sector. It is because this is in rural areas where out of 1000 persons, 679 persons are employed in agricultural field itself.

The Government should come out with a policy. Our State of West Bengal has made a policy that the State will not give any agricultural land for the purpose of setting up of any industry. The agricultural land where there is scope for multiple cropping, such lands should not be wasted for purposes other than agriculture. That is the only way by which this country can develop. Even if we speak of the industrialists, we should keep in mind that the industrialists will not govern this country. This country will be governed by 122 crore people who inhabit this nation. This should always be remembered. The Central Government should not run after the famous industrialists and instead the Government should run after the 122 crore people, out of which 80 per cent remains in the villages. The Government should bring in a national agricultural policy. In our State we are not giving agricultural land for industrial purposes. There is improvement within one year of our Government coming in power in the State of West Bengal. Recently, just a month back, there has been an amendment to the

West Bengal Land Reforms Act passed in the State Legislature which permits increase in ceiling limit on a case to case basis when an industry is set up and becomes functional and not just taking the land and keep on shifting from one State to another and the land so taken not being utilised for the intended purpose of setting up industries. Therefore, such kind of actions would have to be taken. Now, policies in respect of land acquisition are tilting in favour of the agricultural land and this should be made quickly and the Central Government should take more States favouring the growth of agriculture itself. Building industries in fertile agricultural fields should be deprecated and stopped. We have been hearing since the last one year about the new Land Acquisition Bill. Where is it? It should be brought as early as possible. More number of welfare measures should be brought in for the families of the agricultural workers. Our country is not having adequate drinking water in the rural areas. This is a very unfortunate phenomenon. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution speaks about Right to Life. It is an academic word. If the Government really wants to implement the spirit of what is contained in article 21 of the Constitution, then every village should have the facility of drinking water very quickly. Every citizen of India has the right to get drinking water at the earliest. There is in existence a National Water Policy, but nobody knows where this policy is and where it is effected and where it is implemented. There is no drinking water in village after village. It is a matter of shame that mobile phones have reached every village but drinking water has not reached every village in our country. This is a very unfortunate thing. This is a sovereign function of the Government and this sovereign function has to be discharged at the earliest. Right to have drinking water; Right to shelter, Right to Education is implicit in article 21 of the Constitution of India. It is not merely of any academic interest. Over the past five years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, agriculture has gone up to 3.4 per cent per year on an average below the Eleventh Plan target of 4 per cent. Look at the achievement - the target was 4 per cent and it has gone at 3.4 per cent. To go forward it would be essential for India to build a productive, competitive and diversified agricultural, rural non-farm entrepreneurship and employment, encouraging policies that promote competition in agriculture marketing will ensure that farmers receive better prices. Although the provisions of the Right

to Education Act have been implemented with effect from April, 1, 2010, yet the fruits of this are not being enjoyed by the people of this country. It still remains in the folder of Shri Kapil Sibal. These have not reached the villages. The children in remote villages still now are not getting the benefits of Right to Education.

Those who are having some money are going to some school both in rural and urban areas. The Central Government should increase its share of contribution. The Right to Education Act has been implemented. The share of the Central Government is 35 per cent and the rest is 65 per cent. The ratio is 35:65. The share of the Central Government should be increased.

I would just like to tell another important point in this House. It is very unfortunate that illegal mining is going on in the country. Everyone is conscious about illegal mining which is going on in the entire country. For the last ten years, it is unfortunate that there has not been a single case of conviction in illegal mining. I am talking about the entire country and not about any particular State.

Illegal mining is rampant in the country. Cases are being filed and FIRs are being lodged. But during the last eight years, there is not a single case of conviction in illegal mining. This is the most unfortunate part of our country. If we are really conscious about illegal coal mining, then there must be conviction on this issue.

With these observations, I would like to conclude. I would like to thank you Sir for giving me time to speak.

But at the end, I would again request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider our demands and issues. With great hope, we are passing days.

Sir, you are smiling. But only when you reconsider our demands, we can also smile like you. Kindly grant moratorium and give us a chance to smile like you.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset, with all his excellence, prudent efficiency, vast knowledge and experience at his command, the hon. Finance Minister has carved out the Finance Bill to suit the requirements of the Budget estimates. Of course, he has made a tight-rope walking but at the same time, we hope that, definitely, Indians will be led to the ultimate victory.

The Finance Minister, to attain a growth of 7.6 per cent of GDP at the end of this year, has made many proposals in the Finance Bill particularly in the areas of direct tax, indirect tax and other areas. But as far as direct tax is concerned, he has lost about Rs. 4500 crore due to some proposals. At the same time, he has gained Rs. 45490 crore in indirect tax proposals. The total net gain will be Rs. 41,440 crore. It includes service tax accrual of Rs. 18,660 crore.

The Finance Minister has pointed out in his Budget speech that he has attained 6.9 per cent GDP growth in the year which has gone by. But during the previous two years, there was a consistent growth of 8.4 per cent. But in spite of this, the Government of India is becoming one of the world's forerunner in the economic development. The Finance Minister has said that in the 12th Five Year Plan the growth rate will be faster, sustainable and also more inclusive. India's GDP in 2012-13 will be of the order of 7.6 per cent, plus or minus 0.25 per cent.

The reduction in the fiscal balance in 2011-12 is attributed to tax revenue reversals and increased subsidy, to a certain extent. Here, the Finance Minister is pleased to say that in 2012-13, the subsidy will be not more than two per cent. I would like to urge upon the Government and request the hon. Finance Minister not to be very rigid in extending subsidies to food sector and fertilizer sector and farm inputs which are necessary to agrarian sector. In spite of giving sufficient subsidy in the 10th Plan and in the 11th Plan, the growth was not much. In the 10th Plan, the growth was of the order of 2.7 per cent, and in the 11th Plan, it was of the order of 3.2 per cent only, as against the expected four per cent growth rate.

Hence, the hon. Finance Minister should be cautious enough to see that subsidy is not reduced to the farming sector. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. India is an agrarian country. Nearly 65 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture and they mainly reside in villages. Out of this 65 per cent, forty per cent do not own lands.

The agriculturists who have lost lands to the real estate owners and to the industrial units should be taken care of. The real estate owners, who are moneyed people, purchase agricultural land to protect themselves from the

tyranny of tax. So, people who have sold their lands have become orphans.

The Government of India should come forward to see that nothing goes wrong in giving protection to the agricultural labourers. Proper tax should be levied from the people who are purchasing these agricultural lands and making them non-productive.

The hon. Finance Minister knows that import of gold is nothing but a menace to the balance of payments and also to the current account deficit. The current account deficit is created by extending the import bill for the cause of importing gold. For your information, 18,000 tonnes of gold is in the hands of private holding. The cost of the present rate will be of the order of \$ 900 billion.

Sir, in 2011-12, the import bill alone could serve the need of feeding the poor people of India. Now, you can understand what is the quantum of the import bill that has been extended by the Government of India for the non-productive gold import. Gold is not giving any employment opportunity. Gold is only intended to mop up money. Day-by-day it is increasing. The particular person who is having gold is becoming wealthier and wealthier. But, at the same time, it is at the cost of the Indian economy. This should be taken care of and the hon. Minister of Finance should come forward to levy sufficient capital gain tax or whatever tax he may opt for. It should be restricted at any point of time. The import of gold in 2009-10 alone form part of 851 tonnes, costing Rs. 1.36 lakh crore. The import of gold in 2010-11 form part of 970 tonnes worth about Rs. 1.85 lakh crore. Holding unproductive gold is nothing but vitiating the economic growth of the country. I do not think it is a proper thing to see that gold import is supported by the national exchequer. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to take care to see that unproductive measures should be stopped at this point of time.

Sir, the price of one gram of gold in 1980-81 cost about Rs. 136; in 1990-91, it was Rs. 277; in 2000-01, it was Rs. 344 only whereas in 2010-11, the cost of one gram of gold was Rs. 1,828. Now, you can understand how the Ministry of Finance is financing the non-productive assets. It is not going to have any developmental activities in India. It is not going to give any employment opportunities. But it should be stopped immediately without any hesitation. The Government of India should come

forward to restrict the gold import. The RBI should advice non-banking institutions not to give loan against the gold. The Government of India should come forward to put higher capital gain tax.

Sir, now I come to special provision on 35AD of the IT Act. Hon. Minister of Finance has given an investment-linked deduction of capital expenditure in 35AD which would be extended to new businesses such as freight stations, bee keeping, storage of sugar and, at the same time, he has also increased the tax-linked deduction from 100 to 150 for the cold chain facility, for warehousing, for 100 bedded hospital, for affordable housing, for fertilizers, etc. These proposals are very good and we appreciate them.

Sir, I want to appreciate the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme. Those who are having income limit of Rs. 10 lakh can invest up to Rs. 50,000/- and 50 per cent will be taken care in tax deduction. This is a welcome change.

Coming to individuals, I would like to say that the tax exemption limit has been increased from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs. There is no tax on this. From Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh, it is 10 per cent; from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh, it is 20 per cent and beyond Rs. 10 lakh, it is 30 per cent. Here, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India to see the truth that the exemption limit of Rs. 2 lakh is not at all sufficient because taking into consideration the salaried people, the middle-class, it is not sufficient. They are waiting for years together to get an increase. That is why, I request the hon. Finance Minister to see that it is hiked at least to Rs. 3 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I come to Amendment to Section 80C. There is an interesting point which I could tell the House. Under Section 80C, a person can extend an insurance policy to his spouse and children. But, at the same time, the children cannot do it. Children are nowadays earning more. Parents are not earning. Nowadays, if a son or daughter wants to insure his or her parent, it is not permissible under IT deduction. It is very strange. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take care of this and see that this is corrected during his reply.

Coming to disinvestment, I would like to say that last year, in 2011-12, we expected Rs. 40,000 crore but we have achieved only to the extent of Rs. 14,000 crore. This

year, again, we want to have Rs.30,000 crore. I do not know to what extent it will be successful. Unless and until the officers working under the hon. Finance Minister are prudent enough in their management and to see that it is done on time, the Government of India will have to go in for commercial funding only.

Finally, I come to comparison of tax to GDP ratio. There are poorer countries and richer countries. Let us compare India along with the poorer and also the richer countries. In Bangladesh, the tax to GDP ratio is 8.5 per cent; in Pakistan, it is 10.2 per cent; in Vietnam, it is 15 per cent. As far as the richer countries are concerned, in Indonesia, it is 11 per cent; in Philippines, it is 14.4 per cent; in Malaysia, it is 15.5 per cent; in Thailand, it is 17 per cent; in China, which has got three times of *per capita* income of India, it is 17 per cent. Now, India is having 15 per cent of tax to GDP ratio. That means, India's tax proposal is just nearing the richer countries. We are not richer. At the same time, the tax proposal is nearing the richer countries. Hence, I can only say that it is very heavy.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Finance Minister not to reduce the subsidies on fertilizer and also the farm inputs; I would request him to increase the tax exemption limit from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh which would help the salaried middle class.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Finance Bill.

First of all, I would thank the hon. Finance Minister because the excise duty imposed on unbranded jewellery for which Jewelers all over the country met their Members of Parliament and all have expressed their concerns to hon. Finance Minister, I also conveyed the concerns of the people of my Constituency, he is kind enough to withdraw that excise duty. For this I would like to congratulate him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would definitely like to convey to Finance Minister that the increase from 10 per cent to 12 per cent in excise duty and service tax would definitely increase inflation.

Sir, if rates of cement, steel and iron bar are increased, a poor person who want to construct a one room house will not be able to do that. I would like to say to the Finance Minister that there is need to give some concession to the poor people who want to construct one room house.

Sir, people working in service sector are also needed to be given concessions. I think entire House would agree to it because they are tax payers. As far as I know 50 per cent of the total tax paid by service class. Therefore, I would say that tax limit should be increased for them.

Sir, today 33 per cent of weavers are migrating. I would thank the hon. Minister that he has made an announcement of nearly Rs. 3000 crore for the development of weavers and providing them Yarn at cheap rates. I would like to tell the Minister that the funds given to handloom societies, would benefit only 10 per cent weavers because I have seen for the last 40 years that there societies have taken benefits of schemes. But the weavers working in power loom and handloom, a large number of such weavers are working in Mau in my Parliamentary Constituency, they are not going to get any benefit of this allocation. Hon. Minister Sir, the shirt I am wearing today has been woven by weavers of Mau and it costs Rs. 200 but if you purchase it from Connaught Place and Khan Market of Delhi you will get it at Rs. 800. I would like to say that the actual cost of a product should be gone to manufacturer and not to the trader. This difference should be narrowed down. What I wish is that weaver should get more benefit for this.

Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister that he has waived off loans of middle and small farmers. But the real problem in our country is that a small farmer, having very small holdings, cannot go to Bank and he has to take loans from money lenders. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make some arrangement to provide relief to such small farmers.

Sir, today and on several occasions in the past also there uproarious scams in the House on the question of farmers. Today there was an uproar in the House on the procurement of wheat of farmers, their bags and storage. The hon. Finance Minister has said that the Union Government and the State Governments have the capacity

to keep the produce of farmers upto 60 per cent only in warehouse and rest of 40 per cent foodgrains are lying under open sky. I would like to say to the Finance Minister that under MNREGA, we have done enough development works in rural areas. Now earth work has almost finished. Now some permanent assets should be created under this scheme. For this purpose, Government should conduct a survey at Panchayat and Block levels to construct Godowns. The produce of the farmers can be stored there and he need not to go far away to store his produce.

Several times, the matter of BPL has been discussed in Planning Commission and also in House. Several people have made comments on it. I think there must be some check on making mockery at poor people of this country. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that today there is talk to increase the number of BPL in entire country. I wish that the Finance Minister would include all those families in BPL list who have an income of Rs. 100 or less and I think it would be a permanent solution to this problem.

There is much hue and cry over the subsidy of Rs. 2.5 lakh crore on petroleum products and fertilisers. Oil companies are demanding the right to determine oil prices. The rate of petroleum products is same for a farmer and for Tata- Birla. But there is much hue and cry on subsidy of Rs. 2.5 lakh crores.

The hon. Finance Minister has given tax exemption of Rs. 5.5 lakh crore to corporate world. I would like to know as to how much employment is provided to the people by this corporate sector. You have given such a huge benefit to corporate sector. You have reduced subsidy on fertiliser. The farmers have made a record production of wheat but their produce is rotting under open sky in want of bags and godowns. Today our farmers are in miserable plight because they cannot express their views. We are their representatives. Hon. Finance Minister is a kind hearted person and have soft corner for the poor. Therefore, I think that the farmers who are 65-70 per cent have their rights but they also deserve compassion. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister that some concessions should be given to farmers.

Here my colleagues have raised a matter of drinking water. There is a crisis of drinking water in the country that we are not in a position to provide safe water to our

people. The entire House will agree to it that all Members of Parliament have no right to install hand pumps in their constituency. Though this matter relates to other Ministry but you are all powerful because if you don't give money what will the Rural Development Ministry do. I demand that atleast one lakh rupee should be given to each Member to install hand pumps to provide safe water to the people in his constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, whenever any issue of public importance is raised in the House, hon. Finance Minister, understanding the seriousness of the problem, made some announcement in the House and he always stood with us. We have full sympathy with the Hon. Finance Minister. Therefore, I want that he should make announcement while replying to the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* We all express our good wishes to him. Hon. Finance Minister ji, we all wish you success and there is no doubt about it but we all will miss you here. I think you will have to take care of all of us while holding that office.

In the end, I would like to say to the Finance Minister that there is a need to formulate a long term policy and so long as there is no control on market, I think we will not be able to check inflation.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to make some comments regarding the Finance Bill which the hon. Finance Minister has placed in the House and it is being discussed in the House. First of all, I want to read a portion from the India Development Report published by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development and Research before I make some comments about the direct taxes and indirect taxes which have been recorded in the Finance Bill. Sir, I quote the comments made in the India Development Report:

"The health of the Central Government's finance deteriorates on account of the stimulus package in the years following the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management Act. The fiscal deficit declined from 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2003-04 to 2.6 per cent in 2007-08. In 2009-10, the fiscal deficit was 6.9 per cent. The projected fiscal deficit for 2010-11 is 5.5 per cent of GDP. The targeted

fiscal deficit for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 is 4.8 per cent and 4.1 per cent of GDP respectively."

This has been published in the India Development Report.

Sir, the Direct Taxes Code Bill comes in the backdrop of the decline in the tax-GDP ratio in the recent years. The direct taxes to GDP ratio has also declined from its peak of 5.9 per cent in 2007-08 to 5.4 per cent as per the Budget Estimate of 2010-11. We should go through the *Economic Survey* of 2010-11. It is mentioned in Chapter III of the *Economic Survey* 2010-11 titled 'The tax revenue as a percentage of GDP'.

First of all, we should go through the direct taxes. I am taking the period from 2009-10 and 2010-11. In 2009-10, the tax revenue as a percentage of GDP was 5.6; in 2010, it was 5.4; and the revenue was 9.6 in 2009-10 and the revenue was 9.5 in 2010-11.

I agree in principle that the character of the tax regime should change and it should be made more progressive. Our learned and experienced Finance Minister, I believe, has gone through the Standing Committee report thoroughly. The comment in Part 1 of the Standing Committee report should be taken into consideration.

It is a fact that there are only 2.58 crore income tax payers in our country of over 120 crore population. It reflects the narrow tax base and this narrow tax base of our country not only is hampering the tax collection but it is also hampering the development process. All of us should agree to this point. I believe that the proposed slabs in the DTC Bill as well as the report will not only shrink the income tax base but it will also lead to revenue losses. There is no justification for lowering the current income tax rates across the board for those earning over Rs. 5 lakh per annum.

I am placing here the alternative structure also. This is the alternative proposal. For income tax slab 0 to Rs. 3,00,000 the tax should be nil. For tax slab Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 the tax should be 10 per cent. For tax slab Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 the tax should be 20 per cent. And beyond Rs. 10,00,000 the tax should be 30 per cent.

There may be a normal question as to why this slab and this tax rate should be considered. If we go through Para 92, it reveals that the annual wealth collection is only to the tune of Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 600 crore. The total wealth tax collected is Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 600 crore but the wealth of the super rich persons in India should also be counted.

If we go through the number of dollar billionaires in India as per the Forbes list, it has risen from 13 in 2003 to 55 in 2011. The combined net worth of these 55 dollar billionaires stood at over 240 billion dollars in March 2011. It is their combined net worth. So, this needs to be enhanced to mop up more revenues from the super rich.

There is also the alternate proposal for wealth tax slabs. This is as per the following. I think it should be calculated and imposed. For net wealth 0 to Rs. 5 crore, the wealth tax should be nil. For net wealth Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 20 crore the wealth tax should be 1 per cent. For net wealth Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 50 crore the wealth tax should be 3 per cent. For net wealth Rs. 50 crore and above the wealth tax should be 5 per cent. But, unfortunately, what the Government has declared is this. The tax of the corporate houses has been exempted not beyond two to three years. The transition in corporate taxes should be from profit-based incentives to investment based ones. No tax concession should be allowed beyond three years. The SEZ Act should also be amended to phase out all profit based incentives which have been allowed for 10 years.

Yesterday, there was an announcement by the hon. Finance Minister in Parliament, deferring the implementation of the General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) by one year and diluting many of its provisions, is a mixed surrender to finance capital, MNCs and the US Administration. The US Treasury Secretary had personally lobbied with the Indian Finance Minister to revoke the GAAR during his recent US visit in April, 2012. I think, the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement is with tax havens like Mauritius. The GAAR Act meant to strengthen India, India's tax laws, to prevent foreign investors from avoiding paying taxes on capital gains in India.

Over 40 per cent of FDI inflows into India are routed through Mauritius in order to facilitate crores of rupees of

tax savings of foreign companies at the cost of Indian Exchequer.

Sir, I think, you will permit me to read the Report of the CBI Chief. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I am calling the next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, please permit me to speak. I will conclude in two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have only one minute. Please read out what is important.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: The CBI Director stated in his speech in February, 2012:

"India, in particular, has suffered from the flow of illegal funds to tax havens such as Mauritius, Switzerland, British Virgin Islands etc. It is estimated that around \$ 500 billion of illegal money belonging to Indians is deposited in tax havens abroad. Largest depositors in Swiss Banks are also reported to be Indians."

Does the Government agree with the \$ 500 billion figure? As per the Receipt Budget - Sir, I want to mention - the total tax arrears is Rs. 2.49 lakh crore in March, 2011, of which, Rs. 61,000 crore are tax Demands which are not under dispute. Why is Government failing to recover these tax arrears?

As per the C&AG Audit Report on tax arrears, the arrears demand increased from Rs. 77,000 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 1.8 lakh crore in 2009-10. That is an increase of 135 per cent in five years. That has already been stated in the C&AG Report that this is the tax arrears. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am calling the next speaker. You have made your point.

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: The Security Transaction Tax Rate has been slashed by 25 per cent and a new tax exemption announced for stock market investors under the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme. Such incentives for investments in the stock market are being doled out at a time when the interest rate on

Employees Provident Fund has been drastically slashed.

[Translation]

In the end I would like to say that the issue which was raised by Shri Yashwant Sinhaji, yesterday, would surely be considered by our Finance Minister. This is a loss pertaining to pre-revenue. At present country is facing total loss of revenue. Presently the country trading of coal which is going on

[English]

that is creating more and more revenue loss. This is not a single revenue loss. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to say my point in a minute that they are grabbing the land of tribals. Where contractors are having their control over the land. This should be stopped. Our Finance Minister would come forward to protect the national revenue.

15.00 hrs.

To come forward to protect tribals and in whole of the Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, what you are speaking now is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a time constraint. Please take your seat, now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please do not waste the time of the House.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please follow the instructions of the Chair and stick to your time limit. There is a paucity of time.

*Not recorded.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

I would like to express my views on the Finance Bill, current economic and financial situation in India and the problems being faced by the citizens of our country. I would also give some suggestions to tackle these issues.

Our country's financial situation is at an alarming stage. It is deteriorating year by year with rising debts, higher fiscal deficit, rising inflation, lower employment rate and widening disparity between the rich and the poor.

[Translation]

The main problem we have in the country is regarding fiscal deficit.

[English]

We are now touching the GDP growth of 6.9 per cent, which means less. It is because the fiscal deficit to the GDP ratio is already at 5.1 per cent and it is increasing year by year. The fiscal deficit of our country is growing drastically due to unhealthy and unproductive economic policies of this Government.

15.01 hrs. (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

Today, the fiscal deficit is the financial cancer to our country. The Government has to take up this issue very seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: Sir, I have just started. Please give me some time to speak.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: During the time of the NDA Government, the total fiscal deficit was Rs. 19.78 lakh crore. Now, it has grown like anything. At present, the fiscal deficit during this Government is Rs. 48.79 lakh crore. This is a very alarming situation. The Finance Minister has to tackle this issue very seriously.

Coming to agriculture, there is no respite for the poor agricultural farmers, who are committing suicides. The Government is not able to curtail these incidents of suicides with its fiscal and monetary policies.

[Translation]

Mention of farmers by the govt. is just for the sake of mention but there is no protection to the farmers in Finance Bill.

[English]

That is the reason these suicides of poor farmers are going on.

The contribution of Agriculture sector to the overall GDP of the country has fallen. During the time of the NDA regime, it was 23 per cent. It has fallen to 14 per cent during the regime of the present Government. This is a very serious matter. This is very clear that they are giving no focus to the agricultural sector. Moreover the Budget allocation on the agriculture sector has also fallen down like anything. Earlier, it was 1.66 per cent; and now, it is 1.26 per cent. There is a drop of almost 25 per cent in their Budget allocation on the agriculture sector.

Sir, the same thing is happening in regard to the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Every time, they are telling about 'FDI, FDI'. But year after year, it is coming down. It is one of the important issues, which the Finance Minister has to tackle.

Now, there is an Outward FDI. Due to less incentive and stagnant and subdued economic situation prevailing in our country, most of our big corporates have started moving outside the country and doing Outward Foreign Direct Investment. They are going to Indonesia, Bangladesh, UAE and African countries for Outward FDI. This is very alarming. For this reason also, our fiscal deficit is increasing. This should be tackled properly. In the recent years, the outflow is almost 25.3 US billion dollars. It is very alarming. This should be tackled properly.

Our country rating is also coming down like anything. Recently, S&P's Indian rating is BBB negative. So, the country rating issue is also very alarming. The rupee is falling like anything and we are unable to control the falling rupee value. It is continuously falling. It is very dangerous. This has to be tackled properly.

After this Government has taken over, UPA-I and UPA-II, they have brought one policy on SEZ.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I am concluding.

In the entire India, they have given permission for above 600 SEZs. At that time, the idea was that they have to invest lakhs of crores and at the same time they have to export. The SEZ Bill is only for export purpose but now nothing is happening in the SEZs. In the entire country, lakhs of acres of land was acquired. Only in Andhra Pradesh, two lakh acres of land was acquired. The poor farmers' land was acquired due to SEZ but they are not investing and they are not exporting. So, this should be tackled properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, I am concluding. I am giving some suggestions only. My suggestions are that the Government should introduce a separate Agriculture Budget to protect the agriculture sector. Second, they should constitute an Agriculture Stability Fund to provide relief to farmers. Why? It is because whenever there is any climate change or any problem, the fund should be utilized to help the farmers. Third, a long-term export policy should be evolved. This is very important. Four, the tenant farmers should also be protected properly.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao please conclude now.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Lastly, it is the sense of the House since last one week about our Finance Minister that we are expecting his elevation to a higher position. It is very good. Everybody, irrespective of the parties, likes our Finance Minister. But before that, we do not know whether this may be his final or last chance to move the Finance Bill. So, in these circumstances, what I want to request the Finance Minister is that in this Finance Bill he has to give interest free loan to the farmers. This

is our request. Second, also give free medical facilities to the farmers.

With these, I am concluding.

*SHRI CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Finance Bill for the year 2012-13. Cutting across the political parties, all are happy if Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji elevates to the countries top post. When it comes to development of the country I do not understand where the Union Government is lacking. I would say when it comes to the issue of development of the nation one should think beyond his / her party and its political benefits. Only then India could enjoy the global status.

We all are aware that the tax paid money is the only source of income to run the Government. This is paid by all the people including farmers, government servants, politicians, business men. All the programmes and policies introduced by the Government are dependent on this source of income. This is why the Government should take stock of the situation about whether its policies are implemented at the ground level. It is also the moral duty of the Government that it should spend money judiciously. It should not be utilized for gaining political mileage. I would like to suggest while formulating the policy the Central Government must always think in terms of comprehensive policy for the interest of the entire country.

We have been witnessing coalition system of government at the centre for the last two decades. I don't think any party could come to power without the help of coalition parties. In the coalition Government those who joined the ruling party would definitely think in terms of fulfilling their own political interests and try to implement the election manifesto their political party. As far as elections are concerned we all are aware that every year elections are being held either to state assembly or to municipal corporation or to gram panchayat etc. This has come in the way of development of the country. In such a situation when assembly election is held to any of the Indian state whether it is West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, naturally these parties use their influence to get allocation of fund, and on the other important policy decisions to protect the interest of the particular state. So,

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

the Union Government would not be able to deliver the goods to the betterment of the people of the entire country. This would affect financial health of the nation. This would create crisis in the relationship of centre-state in some cases, where the states are ruled by opposition parties. Hence I would like to say that amendment to the constitution is necessary to hold elections to all state assemblies, local self government and Central Government at a particular time in the entire country. So, those who get mandate they could pay attention for the development and good governance of the country in the remaining period. Otherwise I don't think there is any solution to tackle the problems prevailing in the country.

My next point is about farm loan. Farm loan should be made available to all the farmers at zero percent rate of interest. At present the centre is charging 7% per annum. This is not at all helpful to our farmers, who are already in the crisis. My colleague Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao, who spoke prior to me, has mentioned that there are 70% of our farmers belonging to small and marginal category.

As far as small and marginal farmers are concerned, banks are not extending farm loan facilities to them. Only big and influential farmers are enjoying the benefit of Government's programmes. Farmers those who are having half acre or one acre land holdings, are deprived of financial assistance or any kind of loan. You can take report from bank, small and marginal farmers are completely neglected. Hence, I urge upon you to attach top priority to give interest free loan upto one lakh rupees to all small and marginal farmers.

Besides, the Government should ensure adequate power supply, irrigation development, marketing infrastructure to our farmers. Unless, these developments are ensured there would be no use of providing any subsidy. Providing basic facilities like power supply, irrigation and marketing we could hope our country to become prosperous one.

As far as Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, minority and other backward communities are concerned the money, which is spent by the Government and various corporations are not reaching the real beneficiaries. There is a need of accountability to find out whether the fund allocated to welfare of these communities is being utilized properly or not. The Government should pay attention to it. There must

be some accountability on spending the Government money. Unless this is done, the welfare programmes, meant for needy people would yield no result. I would also suggest while formulating these programmes the Government should keep the entire country in view, so that there should not be any scope for appeasement of particular community or political party etc.

As far as spending on NGO's is concerned, there, also proper accountability should be put in place. If you hold a discussion in the Parliament on the money spending on various NGO's, it would help the people to know that how the money is being misused. That is why the Government should do something concrete in this regard.

With regard to sericulture, the UPA Government in its budget for the year 2011-12 reduced the import duty on raw silk from 31% to 5%. This move has been affecting the sericulture farmers of Karnataka. Only to protect the interest of, weavers, consumers and some particular group the genuine demand of our farmers are being neglected. This is not good to any Government. I am pained to understand that whenever the issue of Karnataka is raised the Union Government has always neglected our state. I don't think Karnataka is done any injustice to the centre. I don't know why this kind of step-motherly treatment is meted out to Karnataka. This should be put an end. Otherwise it would affect the federal structure of our country. People of Karnataka would no more tolerate this kind of ill-treatment. On behalf of my people and my innocent farmers of Karnataka I request the Union Government with folded hands to take immediate steps to protect the interest of our farmers, particularly sericulture farmers of my state Karnataka.

With regard to corruption in the governance, I would say that the Government should think about bringing accountability in the administration. In order to ensure transparency stringent measures are to be taken. Otherwise it is not possible to curb corruption. As I mentioned earlier election reforms, and stringent measures would help in curbing the corruption.

Hence, I urge the Government to consider my views and take necessary steps in this regard.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kameshwar Baitha—not present.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 2012 which gives effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government.

I have only four or five points to add to the long list of issues that have already been put forth in this House. The first thing that I would like to underscore is that we have to move to an era of policy stability. I think, if there is one thing that is troubling the minds of the captains of industry or even the small-scale entrepreneurs, be it a travel agent anywhere, it is policy instability. I think, this is an area which we really need to fix because if you want to say that the tax proposals or the proposals of the Finance Bill are going to have a positive impact on our economic engines, then, I think, policy stability is the need of the hour.

I would also like to say that there are a few points in this Finance Bill which are very positive. Let me state one of them. This is the deduction allowed to organizations and companies in respect of the money they spend on skill development. I think, this is a far-reaching amendment because skill development is the one area where this country requires to concentrate on. If we are to give our young population the necessary tools to be able to become productive, then I think, it is in the area of skill development. I think, in a similar manner, if we look at climate change or any other area of development, like our human development, then wherever we are able to give the incentives, it will be a positive and progressive step.

I would also like to bring to the notice of this House that the North-East is plagued by the indirect taxes, especially in the area of service tax. Now since you have really moved to a regime of negative list, most of the services will fall under the purview of service tax and the service tax has also moved up from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. It is actually having a cascading impact on one particular sector on which the North-East really depends, and that is the area of tourism. In the area of tourism, if you fly or travel by train, the issue of access for the North-East is tremendous. I think, this is one area which will have to be looked into as to how we are able to incentivise people to go to the North-East because it takes a hell of a time to reach there. It also takes a monumental effort to reach these particular areas.

Finally, I would also like to talk about one special issue which is plaguing the minds of the people of Sikkim. This is the case of the old-settlers. It is by an accident of history that there were a set of people who were mainly traders and in the early fifties when the King of Sikkim at that time had promulgated the Sikkim Citizen Register or Sikkim Subject Register, they were given an opportunity to either become a Sikkim subject or not to become a Sikkim subject and carry on with saying that they were Indian citizens. It was at that time when these people had come to do trade with Tibet that this particular issue came up and they were not able to take that particular opportunity. This particular issue has been flagged many times. This is something where they would like to be now brought under the definition of 'Sikkimese' under the present Income Tax Act. I would urge the Finance Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that this be brought about at some point of time. I do not see it in the present Bill, but I would urge the Finance Minister to undertake this particular process.

With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, it is not possible to give support to this Bill because this Finance Bill seeks support or approval for the Budget proposals of 2012-13 which are actually brazenly anti-people, pro-rich and pro-capitalist.

Our Finance Minister has kept his promises. He quoted Shakespeare saying that he has to be cruel to be kind. He has been enormously kind to the corporates, to the capitalists, to the multinationals, but he has been extremely cruel to the common people of our country.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Ministry, through you, Sir, to four or five points for which I would take three or four minutes only.

His Budget proposals have not been able to contain the price rise when 90 per cent of our people are reeling under the spiraling price hike in all essential items of life. Increase of Indirect Taxes to the tune of Rs. 43,000 crore will indirectly result in the rise of prices of all products essential for life. The rise of taxes, particularly in the petroleum sector, will have a cascading effect. You know that it will in turn hike the prices of all the essential items of life.

Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) Party demanded the Government to go for allowing state trading in all essential commodities of life, which is the only way out to tame inflation and to contain price hike in essential items of life. It means complete procurement and distribution of all essential items, including food grains, should be done under the Central Government directions and in cooperation with the State Governments. However, under the sweet will of the market speculators, hoarders, and the black marketeers, our Government is not adopting those measures.

My second point is that this Budget could not show the way for gainful employment for the crores and crores of unemployed people in our country. Furthermore, closure of industries and retrenchment policies has further increased the number of jobless people. Due to this unemployment, the market is in crunch because people do not have the purchasing power. In this capitalist economy, making maximum profit has become an endemic phenomenon not only in India, but all over the world where this capitalist economy is being followed. As you know, our hon. Minister earlier said that the Indian economy has got resilience and insulation to save us from the global downturn, but it could not save the Indian economy, which he had admitted in his Budget speech.

So, Sir, proper measures and a review should be taken. We have to see whether the policies of globalization, liberalization and privatization followed by the UPA and other Governments since the 1990s are enriching our people or are impoverishing our people.

My third point is regarding corruption. In public lives, private lives and also in the field of governance, that is, administration and bureaucracy, corruption is eating away a sizeable amount of public money. The measures taken by the Government have not been able to tame corruption. Tax evasion, tax default, particularly by the industrialists and the rich people, non-payment of bank loans or Employees' Provident Fund, etc., are further impoverishing our people. Result-oriented measures should be adopted by the Government to regenerate funding from these sections.

My fourth point is that I am strongly against the disinvestment policies of the Government. In the post-Independence period, these Public Sector Undertakings

were built under public pressure. Similarly, the Public Private Partnership policies and the creation of Special Economic Zones are only for the corporates and the multinationals and they are not in the interest of the people.

Sir, FDI in education and also in retail will lead to further disasters, as far as the wretched and the destitute people of India are concerned. I am strongly against PPP model, against SEZ policies and FDI. I will take one minute more. If our Government feels that education, health, drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing are the fundamental rights of our people, then a sizable budget allocation should be made in these sectors and proper implementation should be done while plugging the pilferage and corruption from these sectors.

I would like to say that missiles like Agni or nuclear warhead cannot save our country in crisis but a literate, healthy, committed and patriotic people can save the country.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Sir, I think that the budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister is not in favour of common man rather it favours big capitalists and MNCs. Definitely the Budget should have been made keeping the majority population, which is poor, in mind. I have come from Palamau Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand, which is a reserve seat. I would like to attract the attention of the Finance Minister towards my Constituency. I would like to tell that Jharkhand is an area with forests and mountains and it is a very poor area. This area is inhabited by tribals and scheduled tribes. In our area tribal people usually had been growing lacquer but today it is almost finished. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the species of worm which produces lacquer, is dead now because of pollution. This may again be revived. If the lacquer is cultivated, then a large area of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, M.P. and Bihar would run its livelihood through cultivation of lacquer. Illegal mining is continuing in our area, it may be sand mining, or graphite mining, or bauxite mining or coal mining. Stones are broken by crusher illegally. This should be brought in budget session so that more and more people could get

employment. A number of schemes have been initiated by the Government for my State, which is affected by naxalites. IAP schemes has been run in the area affected by extremists. Today, tender is being floated for it. I would also like to say Finance Minister and Home Minister that the amount which is being sent to extremist affected area, shall be sent dividing it in small amounts. There are lanes, roads, crossings, ponds etc which need to be constructed. This would lead to employment opportunities for people which would help to stop migration of our people to other states. We do not have employment facilities. If you will see in the whole Jharkhand, nowhere in the area, a permanent solution is available for farmers to irrigate their fields.

Sir, I would like to say that the Budget you have presented, you should have taken care of the poors who go to other regions to earn their livelihood. I had given a speech in last session also where I had told that no area in the country is left where people from Jharkhand have not gone. There is no place where people of my Constituency whether women, children or old people do not go for employment. But people from nowhere come to our area for their livelihood. You should care the people of Palamau Constituency as much as you care for the whole India. Why are they migrating? Aren't they joining extremism? What is the reason? Please do not ignore the reasons.

You run a number of schemes in extremist affected areas but whatever questions were raised by Hon. Members, all Hon'ble Members are sitting here, whatever funds belonging to the Central Government are there, have not share in those schemes whether it is PMGSY or IAP. You make the rules. But the people who have elected and sent me here, ask me as to what is this budget is going to give us. What benefit would we set out of it. There are several members from Jharkhand sitting over here, they should call the attention towards Jharkhand to ask why do we have extremism in our region. The reasons may be found out and the attention be called towards this.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, today I am standing here to support the Budget and the Finance Bill. The time when this Budget is presented is a time of challenges. The whole world is surrounded by economic crisis and indications are there

that the crisis would deepen more whether it relates to the price of crude oil. Yaswhant Sinha ji is sitting here, when he was the Finance Minister and the rate of crude oil in world market was between 12 dollar per barrel to 32 dollar per barrel. I would like to say that today many specialists agree that peak oil layer i.e. production of oil has reached to its highest point in 2012, it would gradually reduce in future. On one hand, the situation is like this and on the other there is Euro zone crisis, sovereign debt crisis which is deepening. Spain is also running towards crisis. When all over in the world such a situation has developed and we talk about the Budget in our country, I think that the manner in which our country has handled this economic crisis it is true that there are a number of challenges but our country is stepping towards development. The growth rate of GDP, this year which is 7%, I hope, would reach 7.5% by the next year.

When we talk of price rise, the food inflation, definitely is an issue of concern but some moderation has definitely been there. Finance Minister has been successful to moderate food inflation.

If we talk about fiscal deficit, it is estimated that it is likely to reduce to 5%. To me, it appears, that there are many critics, who, when they talk about Budget, and when they talk about economic challenges, they paint a terrible picture, but we should put we must think that there are a number of countries having fiscal deficit more than what we have and even then they are moving towards development. Therefore, I think that the figure, which is more important than fiscal deficit is in the form of 1 per cent of Public debt GDP. The public debt GDP of 1 per cent in 2007 was 75% which has come down to 66 per cent. This is a good indication. I hope that this indicates towards a bright future. Besides, I would like to say that our economic policy somewhere has centered towards growth of GDP. This figure may be a right figure for analysts who track our economy, but we should ask a question, which I have raised time and again in our economy, but we should ask a question, which I have raised time and again in this House whether growth of GDP is a right figure to measure our economy. To me our economy. It is my opinion that our economy should run on two theories. It should have two goals. One is to reduce the inflation and the other to create jobs.

[English]

Generation of jobs and countering inflation should be the only two goals that our economic policy should be driven by.

[Translation]

Along with the figures of GDP growth, inflation, the figures with regard to the number of jobs created for our young generation during the last quarter may be placed on the table of the House. It will be in the interest of all if the figures are provided.

There are the figures of the Government of India that there were 8 million jobs in the manufacturing sector in the organised sector in the year 1981, which increased to 9 million in 1991 and in 2009-2010, these reached to 12 million. It is a matter of concern, especially for the young generation when they talk about their future.

It is also an important subject because in a period of next 7-8 years, a large number of youth will enter the job market and if our economic policy is not employment oriented, they will land on the roads. Such a situation can arise in our country, therefore, there is special need to look into the problems of youth.

Today current account deficit has become a matter of concern. It has reached 3.5. I feel that the current account deficit are our weakest fundamentals and we all know the reason for this. Oil import is its main reason. Even today, I agree that many measures have been suggested in the Budget to reduce it. Increasing the savings has also been suggested. That is alright, but how we will address the basic reason that how we will take our oil dependent economy towards Renewal Dependent economy. Nothing has been mentioned in this regard. What facilities we intend to provide to attract investment for renewal energy generation. Nothing has been said whether it is user tax and credit or producer tax credit or it is about direct subsidy. If anybody sets up a 100 million solar power plant in U.S.A., the Government gives a direct grant of 10 million. Whether it is accelerated debt financing or accelerated depreciation of the investor, there are many steps that we should take.

I would like to draw the attention towards a very important matter. Today disparity is increasing in our

country. Our country has reaped many benefits of liberalisation but one front where we have suffered a setback is that the gap between the 10 per cent richest people and the 10 per cent poorest people has increased. Genie efficiency in our country has reached 35 per cent. Our performance has deteriorated since 1991. I was just reading a book with title- Break out Nations. I was astonished to read some figures in it. The 55 richest people in the country are holding 17 per cent GDP of this country. If this type of disparity is allowed to continue, what will happen in the future. Today a movement is gaining currency all over the world that richest people should be taxed more. If we talk about U.S.A., Warren Buffet Rule has been enacted there, under which millionaires are required to pay higher taxes. In the same way in Germany and France, the socialist party has only slogan that the tax rate on rich be increased. There is benign tax regime in our country. We should think in this regard.

Sir, there is one very important subject of agriculture. I would like to present two- three suggestions in this regard. We have been giving many suggestions about MSP. MCP calculates the rates, but does not take into account the fact that the cost of agriculture inputs has increased. I would like to bring it to your notice that last year CACP had declared the MSP before the increase in the price of DAP fertiliser. It should also be seen that when the price of fertilisers increase, how the MSP be increased, so that farmers get increased MSP.

Sir, the other matter is with regard to fertilisers. Today fertilisers are in the worst conditions. In the year 2000 China and India were producing equal quantity of fertilisers but today China is producing five times more fertilisers than us. We will have to attend to this issue. Whether it is DAP, Urea or MOAP, we have to import 60 per cent of our requirement. When we import 60 per cent the caterers all over the world determine their rates accordingly. Today new urea investment policy has been introduced in this context. Those who will invest in urea will get 12 per cent post tax return. I would like to know how this will be determined.

Sir, while concluding my speech, I would like to say something about Haryana. With regard to all the States in India.

[English]

always is a big irony as far as fiscal resources and fiscal responsibility of the States are concerned. While the States have more fiscal responsibility, they do not have fiscal resources. The Finance Commission has come up with a formula that 30 per cent of total revenues should be devolved to the States. We demand that it should be 50 per cent.

I will give you the example of Haryana and then I will conclude. This is the last point. This year, Haryana has contributed, as tax revenues, about Rs. 900 crore more than the total tax revenues contributed by Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir combined. One State, Haryana alone had contributed this much, as far as the tax contribution of tax revenues. But how much do we get? We keep demanding many of the demands of the State of Haryana are pending. One of the main demands is to have an airport.

[Translation]

Haryana is the only State in India where there is no airport. When it comes to contribution of tax revenue Haryana contributes a lion's share. All the other States of India have airport but Haryana is the only State where airport could not be established. In the same way when it comes to contribution in Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna, Haryana contributes more than others from per capita point of view. But when it comes to sanction under this scheme, Haryana gets least of all.

Lastly, I would like to say that the State should get half the money of revenue so that the State could formulate its policies as per their needs.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the whole house towards an incident, which occurred on 30th April in Assam in my constituency in which 350 people were drowned in a boat tragedy. It is very sad that the Government have no information about it. Some time Government says that there were 50 people, some time it says there were 100 people as if they were cattle and not human beings. There is a news that 450 people are not traceable. I would say that 350 people were issued tickets. I was there for the last six days and that is why I could not come here. Government has announced Rs. 10 crores after 10 days. Rs. 10 crore

are for that area of Assam which has a population of 14 lakh and whole of the population depends on the boat. Earlier I was a Member of Assam Assembly. I had asked a question there, whether any Government vehicle operates there. But I regret to say that even after 60 years of independence not a single Government vehicle operates there as there are no roads. It was their reply. I am of the view that it is a finance related issue, I would solicit the sympathy of all my brothers. I know it has been done here. The Government should provide funds for development of jetty so that this type of incidents do not occur again. The Government should announce a package of atleast five thousand crore and the people responsible for this accident should be booked. An ex Minister whose name I will not take and I should not take is responsible for operating 80 per cent of the boats. If anyone challenges them is killed or threatened to be killed. I feel that this matter should be enquired into. I can present his name confidentially. There should be inquiry in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* His name has also appeared in paper, therefore, I do not want to give his name, I can give the paper cuttings, his photo has also appeared. ...*(Interruptions)*

The second thing which I want to say is that Dhubri-Phulwari bridge is pending for many years. I have made a demand since I became M.P. The Government had approve it, but I dont know, as to why the work in this regard has not yet started. 50 per cent of such accidents can be avoided if the work on that bridge commences. I want that the whole area should be connected with the bridges. In addition to it, I would request all my M.P. brothers that if they could provide some help from their personal fund, they must come forward for this cause.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ajmal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a Bill. It cannot be associated.

[English]

This is not Zero Hour. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I will express my views in short. Hon. Finance Minister is present in the House. The subsidy being given is not reaching the people for which it is meant. This thing must be kept in mind while making the budget provisions that the neo-rich section which is emerging in India is cornering all the benefits of subsidy and the people who are actually poor are deprived of it. Recently, I was watching a T.V. news, my friends must have also seen that during operation Green Hunt, when our about 5 thousand Jawans of security forces reached the forest they saw a village of twenty houses. Their name is no where registered as the citizens of India. What to talk of electricity and water their names are not in the voter list. They are even not aware that they are the citizens of India. As our friend has just raised the issue with regard to Assam, that the oil subsidy, gas subsidy must reach the poor people. Three years have passed since we came into the Parliament. We are from U.P. Now the situation of BPL list is such that there are fifties of such villages, where there is not a single members of BPL. Unless it is identified as to who is actually poor, my submission is that there should be coordination between the Central and the State Government for its implementation. It is a must. Only making budget provisions won't serve any purpose. The great leader of our country Late Chaudhary Charan Singh had said if we have to make our nation prosperous, every person will have to work hard. The payment without production, electricity charges waived off, loans waived off, distributing things free of cost, I think will shatter the economy of the country.

Lastly my only submission is that by identifying the eligible persons, those who are not eligible and are availing the benefit of subsidy must be weeded out.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Chairman Sir, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak. My respected friend Shilendra ji had already spoken on Finance Bill. Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, I seek a clarification. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji is also present here. I want to submit that whenever there is a budget speech or discussion on the Finance Bill, every time a reference is made to 1990-92 that at that time gold was mortgaged. Respected Yashwant Sinha was Finance Minister at that time and the existing Prime Minister Respected Manmohan

Singh ji was the Financial Advisor to the then Prime Minister Late Shri Chander Shekhar ji. Yesterday this issue was again raised that such a situation may not arise again, when we had to mortgage our gold. I seek a clarification from the Finance Minister as to why this issue is raised time and again. I am saying this twice or thrice in this House. I would like the Finance Minister to explain as to what were the circumstances at that time that the gold was mortgaged. This issue is raised again and again. Yesterday again I heard it three four times. The Finance Minister had himself said once or twice that the 1990-91 situation should not arise again. Whether the situation had deteriorated to such an extent in four months that we had to mortgage our gold. Prior to that Late Rajiv Gandhi Government was there, Late V.P. Singh Government was there and Late Shrimati Indira ji's Government was there. Whether the situation reached a stage in only four months that the gold was mortgaged. Why this issue is raised time and again? I feel humiliated because Late Chander Shekhar ji was my father. It is projected as if he has resorted to treachery. The situation of the country at that time was such that gold had to be mortgaged. Ruling party raise this issue again and again. I have heard it many a time during the last four- four and a half years. I feel sad by hearing it again and again. I would like that the Finance Minister to end this matter once for all by giving a brief explanation to it. I have only to say this.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, I would beg your pardon that I have come forward from my seat. Thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this Finance Bill. Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here. I will finish my speech in short. The tax proposals which have been brought would definitely increase the price rise, therefore, there is need to increase the income limit so that there should be less burden on the pocket of people. My other demand is that the Government increases the price of petrol, diesel and LPG. It is not good. The contention of petroleum companies is that their losses are increasing. Therefore, I would like the Government to give some relief to people by lowering the taxes. Only economically competent people are able to purchase costly cars. Those who can buy costly cars can also buy costly diesel. It is cheating with the Indian economy to provide revenue aided diesel to such rich people. The grants should be meant only for poor people and not the rich ones.

It is my suggestion that the people going in for new diesel cars should be levied annual surcharge of ten per cent of the cost of new car, so that the benefit of subsidy may go only to poor people.

Sir, the loan limit of KCC is only 3 lakh rupees. Whereas the price of equipments, fertilisers, pesticides and seeds is increasing. In such circumstances 2-3 lakhs to 4 lakhs should go to the farmers. Through this house I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in place of increasing the prices of petroleum products, why does not he think of better measures to reduce the taxes on it? Everybody knows that with the increase in the prices of petroleum products, the price rise increases rapidly. It has multi- thronged affect on the whole society. Therefore, through this house, I demand that Government should find out some long term measures in this regard.

Many scandals are going on in the field of education loans being given through Government banks in villages and small towns. Sir, large scale irregularities are taking place in education loans. Commissions on large scale are exchanged in the matter of loans given to farmers. I demand through this House that the Government should keep a check on it and catch the people responsible for it. Unemployed youth are given loans to set up industry. Bank managers extort commission from them also and they are coerced to buy sub standard material. His industry could not function and because of it industries and businesses are closing down. As a result it becomes difficult for them to repay the loan.

Sir, Bank Managers dodge those farmers who wish to take agricultural loan and they even send them to jail one or the other false excuse. I would like to request you the big business houses have income tax outstanding against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am concluding. I am concluding within two minutes. Sir, Mr. Finance Minister is present in the House. I belong to a village. I wish to know as to which scheme Finance Minister has formulated for villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please be very brief.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: I wish that Finance Minister should also think about villages. This country is

a country of villages. Electricity has not reached villages. Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Yojana has not reached villages. The farmers are not being given loans, BPL families are not getting foodgrains. I wish to know from the Minister they are beautifying and adorning the cities and for this purpose they have even Urban Development Ministry. But they have not done anything for the development of villages and you have only worked to uproot them. Today roads are not being constructed in the villages, drains are not being constructed in the villages, the drain in villages are not being desilted or cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude your talk.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: Poor are not getting water supply in the villages. I would like to request the Finance Minister that it is the will of all the Members of Lok Sabha that they may even be given less amount in MPLAD but every MP should be given one thousand to two thousand hand pumps so that they are able to supply water to the poor people in the villages. When MPs visit their Constituencies they are made to listen so many things on this count. I request the Minister that he should give at least this much to every MP that he could install one hand pump in every village in his Constituency.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Sir, I will be very briefly making two-three points.

At the outset, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his proposal to bring retrospective amendment to Sections 2 and 9 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. This is a step in the right direction. I would like to urge upon the Finance Minister that besides Hutch-Vodafone deal, he should also bring Reliance-BP and Cairns-Vedanta deals also to the tax net.

It is a fact that corporates both foreign and domestic are aggressively lobbying against this retrospective amendment. We have seen the United Kingdom Chancellor of Exchequer has been very vocal against this proposed amendment. But the irony is that, the UK has introduced a similar provision in its Budget of 2012, with 21 year retrospective effect. So, they are aggressively lobbying against this proposal but I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister not to succumb to the pressure of the corporates both domestic and foreign.

Secondly, at the same time, I oppose the Government move to defer the implementation of GAAR.

Thirdly, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that Mauritius route should be curbed. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister is further liberalizing the Mauritius route of tax evasion.

Fourthly, I would like to request the Finance Minister that super-rich should be taxed more. As my colleague has already explained it, I am not going into the details.

Finally, I would like to request the Finance Minister to listen to the voice of 99 per cent people of our country. We have heard from the Wall Street that the straggle is between 99 per cent and one per cent. So, please do not succumb to the dictates of one per cent corporates which are looting the country and who are looting the resources.

16.00 hrs.

Please listen to the voice of the 99 per cent people of this country, otherwise, this Government will be removed by people just like President Sarkozy of France was removed. So, please listen to the voice of the 99 per cent people of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not risen to make a speech. So far as the question of giving speech on Finance Bill is concerned, I need not to say anything in view of the excellent speech given by my colleague and former Finance Minister on this subject. But I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views for 2-3 minutes. My only objective is to remind the Finance Minister of an assurance given by him in the past to the House.

I still remember that during the first part of this very session when I had raised the issue of black money then the Finance Minister had said that he would bring a White Paper in the House by including the questions that have been asked in the House on this subject. He had also stated that so many things are talked about on this subject such as so much amount of Indians is deposited in foreign banks. I was listening to Chaudhariji just now in the House who had quoted CBI Director and uttered a number indicating that this much amount of Indians is deposited in foreign banks. I do not know much about it. But I remember

that at that time he had said that he had ordered to two institutions to assess the amount that is deposited in foreign banks and then inform the Government of India about it. I hope that all these facts will be included in the White Paper. However, I can say this much that before raising this matter here in the House I visited the whole country for forty days and I went to all the states and also to most of the union territories. I talked about three subjects—corruption, price rise and black money. The people showed maximum interest in the issue of black money. They wanted to know how much black money is deposited in foreign banks and whether this black money can be brought back to the country or not and they also wanted to know the names of the persons whose black money is deposited in foreign banks. I hope this interest is being shown by the whole country and this can be met by publishing or bringing out White Paper. I wish to know when this White Paper will be brought out. I hope that the names of the persons whose money is deposited in foreign banks will be revealed before the House is adjourned on 22nd May and it will also be made clear as to how the money deposited in these banks will be brought back. Recently Switzerland had made an announcement that they were ready to give the names of the persons whose money is deposited in their banks. I do not wish to go into the detail of all these things as to how United Nations Security Council had passed a resolution and directed thereby to all such tax heavens that they should help all those countries person of which had deposited their black money. The country also expect that the persons who have deposited their black money in foreign banks must be punished.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have one of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: My point of order is under Rule 219 which relates to the produce regarding Finance Bill.

[English]

Sir, rule 219 says:

"In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period."

[*Translation*]

Sir, Chapter 1 to 5 of the Finance Bill for the year 2012-13 presented by the Minister are in order. In view of the definition of Finance Bill we think it is ok. But in Chapter 6 it is written:

[*English*]

"Amendments to the fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003." It is not part of the Finance Bill.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir according to me this is not a part of Finance Bill and this is unconstitutional. I would like to know why it has been presented? Mr. Minister should give reply.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, if you permit me, I can respond to this point while replying to the main debate so that I am not to start again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point raised by the hon. Member is already in the notice of the hon. Speaker. She has directed that the Ministries should, as far as possible, avoid drafting of Bills of hybrid nature by separating taxation measures including levy of cess from other matters unless it becomes impossible on constitutional or legal grounds to do so. The point of order is accordingly disposed of.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate 7 on the Finance Bill and made their observations. Many valuable suggestions have emerged from their observations.

The debate was initiated by hon. Yashwant Sinha who has the distinction of presenting a very large number of Budgets as Finance Minister of the Union Government.

16.07 hrs. (*SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair*)

Normally, there is a saying in the Finance Ministry. The rate of mortality in parliamentary politics is very high. But particularly in the Ministry of Finance, the rate of mortality is much more high. Because of that, you might have noticed a very interesting factor that from 1947 to 1984, no Finance Minister mentioned his name in the Budget including me. For the first time, the name of the Finance Minister was printed in the Budget Speech from 1985 when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh succeeded. In that context, Shri Yashwant Sinha is one of the unique exceptions like Shri CD. Deshmukh or Dr. Manmohan Singh or my colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram who have the distinction of presenting full Budgets for five years consecutively and, even before that, one Interim Budget.

He has, in his long observations, made many important points. But I am encouraged by particularly that part of his speech when he said that Indian growth story cannot come to an end and he pointed out that the Indian economy should revive and must revive.

I also appreciate when he said that when things get tough, only the tough get going. I would only like to add that in the days of coalition era, the tough can get going and the tough should get going together. We shall have to go together to improve the situation, to improve the financial condition and bring back the economy on its track and explore the full potential which it has.

It is because the Indian economy has its resilience. I must say that despite divergent views and despite differences in our approach - in a multi-party democratic system these things are bound to happen - when the real crisis comes, when it knocks at the doors, we have the capacity to respond to that unitedly. Please remember, the major economic reforms about which we talk, as a process of economic liberalisation, would not have been possible, but for the support of all stakeholders, including the opposition parties. At that point of time also, the BJP was the principal opposition party. Of course, there was no coalition Government under Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. But the ruling Government only had 226 Members in Lok Sabha. Today's Prime Minister and the then Finance Minister could not bring major changes with regard to industrial policy, investment policy, foreign trade policy,

opening the economy, participation in the WTO. Later, it was done. It would not have been possible, but for the cooperation of all the stakeholders, including the political parties.

From 1989 to 1999, in this period of ten years, in normal course, there should have been only two general elections, one in 1989 and the other in 1994. But actually we had five General Elections, in 1989, 1991, 1996, 1998 and in 1999. We did it. We made and unmade the Governments. Nobody else was the player. We the political parties, representing different sections, were the players.

I had the privilege of discussing it with hon. Advani ji. I asked him: Could not we think of something that could provide stability in the administrative system and in the parliamentary system? We did not bring any law. But there was an understanding that making and unmaking Governments, thrusting general elections on the people, where 600 to 700 million voters have to participate to elect 543 Members to Lok Sabha, is a luxury and that this political instability is causing harm to the country. Between 1999 and 2004, only one Motion of No-Confidence was moved because we recognised it. In the entire period of UPA I and UPA II - up to now, I do not know what will happen in the next Session or even in the later part of this Session - no formal No-Confidence Motion has been moved. Why? It is because we do not want to play with making and unmaking of Governments. This understanding has come from experiences. We had not to make any law. We had not to bring any legal institutional framework. The short, point which I am trying to drive at is that if the political parties decide, as and when the situation demands, they can respond to the situation unitedly.

Please do not mind and come rushing to the conclusion that more often than not we refer to international situation. We ought to refer to international situations. We are not living in isolation. What happens in oil producing countries affects me, affects my farmers, and it affects my transport operators. I cannot remain insulated. If there is a middle-Eastern crisis, if there is a West Asian crisis, if my potassium fertilizer price increases substantially, then availability becomes an issue. It concerns me.

Today the entire world is inter-dependent. Nobody can say that they can insulate themselves from what is happening in other parts of the country. Therefore, this

aspect is to be kept in view. There is no denying the fact that 'yes' GDP has come down. We were continuously having for a very long period of time high GDP growth, low fiscal deficit, and moderate rate of inflation. But situations do not remain the same. Between 2008 and 2011, two major international crisis had taken place. Shri Yashwant Sinha has referred to and rightly so to the Reports of the International Monetary Fund. Yes, I know. But in the same Report, the hon. Member would see and if he just takes three other Reports of the International Monetary Fund in the same year, how many times they revised or re-revised the growth projection of not merely India, but also of major economies like China, USA and whole of Europe because the situation is changing constantly. Only change is the constant factor. What has happened yesterday or day before yesterday or on Sunday, it is just not confined to the geographical territory of France or that of Greece because all the austerity measures to bring fiscal discipline in Greece or in Europe, in the firewall which has been built; we have also a small contribution. In the firewall built by the European countries themselves, by the European Bank, and in IMF's \$ 600 billion firewall, India also has a contribution. Emerging economies' contribution is in question because of the package which has been prescribed to bring down fiscal deficit, and to reduce the high sovereign debt. If a country is to live with 126 per cent of the debt of its GDP, it cannot live for a very long period of time without declaring itself insolvent. Therefore, these issues are staring at us. When the oil prices are mounting every day, it is just not a phenomenon concerned only with the oil producing countries because we are the oil consuming country and India is one of the largest consumers. Last year we imported about 170 million tonnes of crude. Our domestic production is 33 million tonnes or 34 million tonnes. Of course, the entire amount we do not consume. As we have built up the refining capacity, the part of it we bring it for export and re-export. But our own consumption is more than 100 million tonnes and our production is just 33 million tonnes or 34 million tonnes. Fortunately, in Rajasthan we have found oil, but it is not going to solve my problem in the next year or year after that and it will take some time. Therefore, today if I am to pay and here I had some preliminary discussions with some of my colleagues; it is not my proposal, but I am asking through my observations and appealing to all stakeholders, political parties represented in the

Parliament, in the State Assemblies, State Governments that we have to address this issue. What should we do? Under-recoveries of oil marketing companies would be Rs. 1,39,000 crore.

Right now, the subsidies which we are providing or the under-recoveries which are there, whatever term you may use, in the case of diesel, it is Rs. 14.50 per litre; in the case of kerosene, it is Rs.31.88 per litre and in the case of LPG, it is Rs.412 per cylinder of 14 kg. That is the subsidy which we are providing. Is it possible to maintain this level of subsidy? On the other hand, we know the economists, essayists may write down in the newspaper columns saying "increase the price." What would be the effect on the consumers? It would also have its impact on the already volatile inflationary situation. So, the issues are to be addressed. Therefore, I am suggesting to all of us, including ourselves, to consider this: Can we find out a mechanism through which we can do it?

There is a tax component. For instance, in Delhi, if petrol is costing at the refinery gate Rs.36 per litre, with the State taxes and the Central Taxes, it comes to almost Rs.73 per litre. Can we do something collectively, the States and the Centre together so that the Oil Marketing Companies are not reduced to a situation like this? These are all public sector companies. Please remember that if the private sector companies find out that they cannot sell the oil at what price they are buying from abroad, they will stop buying it but the public sector companies cannot do because we are asking them to import so that the availability is there. But if they are broken, who will bring it? Which agencies will bring it? Today, we are talking of high price. For us, tomorrow, we may have to think of availability. If the prices go up to \$ 150 per barrel - it is not merely my imaginary fear - what will be the effect? Today, please remember for two consecutive years, the demand in Europe is low. The demand in the major economy is low because there is no growth. Once the demand in these major economies pick up after the economic recovery, oil prices will go up. It will go up. So, this issue has to be thought of. I have no readymade solution to it. What I am suggesting is that if we can work out a mechanism through which we can do it, it will be good. We need not resort to declaring it as declared goods by amending the necessary law. But if the political wisdom of the country as a whole collectively can decide

that every one of us will have to have a hair-cut, perhaps, we can find out a solution. Partly, it will be passed on to the consumers, partly, it will be absorbed by the State Governments and partly, it will be absorbed by the Union Government. But please do not expect that the Centre would be in a position to compensate it. It is not.

Shri Yashwant Sinha, the other day, was correctly telling me that the State taxes are taxes on taxes because these are *ad valorem* on VAT. Therefore, when I am having an import duty or excise duty, their taxes are *ad valorem*. Whatever I earn - Shri Yashwant Sinha was saying that Rs.41,000 crore is a massive resource mobilisation target - I do agree that it is a massive mobilisation by increasing excise duty from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. But please remember that it was 14 per cent. While providing this stimulus package in 2008, I brought it down from 14 per cent to 10 per cent.

I have not gone back from 10 per cent 14 per cent; I have rested it at 12 per cent. There too, I am not appropriating the entire Rs.41,000 crore - almost one-third - 32 per cent of it is going to the State Governments. I am receiving criticism; receiving gaalis; beneficiaries are others. Therefore, in my Budget, when I say, that I shall have to be kind, I shall have to be cruel to be kind - I am cruel to myself, kind to others because while I am attracting criticism, I have provided the State Governments collectively 32 per cent of my additional resource mobilisation amount.

We are talking of fiscal consolidation. And I do believe that without fiscal consolidation, the economy cannot be brought back to the path of higher GDP growth. Economic distortions cannot be put in place and for that how could we do it? We shall have to mobilise resources. Please remember, we have made all experiments, I too am an old hat. I have seen the higher tax regime in the concept of progressive tax regime where the rich should pay more. We had at one point of time a tax system - for every additional Rs. 100 income, one had to pay taxes of Rs.105. Nobody did pay that tax. The situation ultimately resulted in massive tax evasion because there is a law of elasticity. If you try to expand beyond the point, it breaks; it does not go beyond that point because it reached the elasticity limit. After that, we have changed the system. Now, the revenue bonds are there. Figures and numbers are available to everybody. They can check up. What was the tax GDP ratio when we have the highest tax rate? When it is 30 per

cent, what is the tax GDP ratio and what is the tax rate? Therefore, my respectful submission would that fiscal consolidation is to be achieved. When I have suggested two per cent of GDP should be the limit, it is not the fancy figure coming out of my piped dreams – though I have given up smoking pipe for a long time - because it is 1.9 per cent which is already available now. Therefore, if we want, we can keep it there.

I agree with Yashwant Sinha ji when he says, it is not an easy task. Yes, it is a very difficult task. It is a stupendously difficult task. But always I shall have to keep in mind that current account deficit of four per cent, fiscal deficit of 5.9 per cent - can the economy bear it? Should we then come back to the path of restoration, recovery, collection and for that, certain strong measures are required. It becomes easier, to take the strong measures. If we can do that, yes, we can say, and I don't say it is not fully justified. Yes, some of the Indian investors also feel shy of making investments in India. And in the price rise debate, when you referred to *the India Today's* six photographs, what did I say? I do believe that if we can see just the three fiscal legislations passed, two major tax reforms passed, the entire atmosphere will be changed.

But with 206 Members of the Congress Party, I cannot get those legislations passed, I cannot have the Constitutional Amendment passed where two-third majority of both the Houses and ratification by 50 per cent States are required, I cannot have that. I am not indulging in any blame sharing or blaming anybody. I am simply sharing certain facts.

Sir, somebody has expressed an apprehension that we may go back to a situation like it was prevailing in 1991. Why? It is because the current account deficit is high and fiscal deficit is also high. Most respectfully I would submit to Yashwant Sinhaji and others that these two situations are not comparable. The level of foreign exchange reserve is much higher today compared to 1991.

The foreign exchange reserve as a percentage of GDP was 1.9 per cent in 1991, today it is 16.9 per cent in 2011-12.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): What about debt?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am giving all the figures. That is why I have picked up this piece of paper.

Don't worry Harin. to satisfy you, - I know your appetite for figures - I am giving all the figures.

The import cover provided by foreign exchange reserves was for 2½ months in 1991. Though it was 14 months when my colleague Shri Chidambaram was presiding over this Ministry, it has come down to half of that, but it is still at the level of 7.3 months now.

The external debt was 28.7 per cent of GDP in 1991 and it was 38.7 per cent of GDP in 1991-92 and for the period from April to December, 2011, - January, February and March, 2012 figures are yet to be compiled - it is 20 per cent of GDP. Therefore, it has come down from 38.7 per cent of GDP to 20 per cent of GDP.

Yashwant Sinhaji raised an issue and I agree with him that we should be extremely careful about short-term borrowing. Short-term external debt as a percentage of reserve was 146.5 per cent in 1991 and this has declined to 26.3 per cent.

The short-term debt flow financed about 11 per cent of the current account deficit in 2011-12 and 23.9 per cent in 2010-11. So, there also we have made substantial improvement.

Sir, I do agree that the current account deficit is a matter of concern. If there is a crisis in food, it does not mean that we shall have to start eating lizards. The situation is not that difficult today. Of course, it is a difficult situation, but we can overcome that situation as we have overcome in the past.

It has been raised that fiscal indiscipline has started from 2008-09 because of stimulus package. I do not deny that fact. Yes, we injected Rs. 1,86,000 crore as fiscal expansion in the form of stimulus package. But Mr. Chidambaram is not responsible for that because it was done in the months of December, January and last batch was done in February in my Interim Budget and he left the Ministry of Finance on 1st or 2nd of December in 2008.

I am not apologetic. Why I am not apologetic? It is because we could correct the situation. If I would not have provided the fiscal stimulus the way GDP was decelerating, we would have ended the year with less than five per cent and we ended the year with 6.6 per cent. Thereafter we had a bounce back; in 2009-10, we had 8.4 per cent and in 2010-11 we had 8.4 per cent.

Again, another crisis came, that is, Eurozone crisis. I cannot ignore the fact that around 20 per cent of my export even today is destined towards Europe and if there is no demand, whatever efforts you may make to diversify the export destination, it will not be enough. But we have done this and that is why the export has gone to more than 300 billion dollars.

But at the same time, I shall have to recognise that export destination change is not easy. It takes time and particularly in a regime where we are extra sensitive. If any commodity price increases, the first target is the export. We resort to switch-off, switch-on policy, like, in many countries. It is not unusual that if a commodity is in short supply, they maintain their export commitment to retain their presence in external market and import the same commodity. It is not for earnings. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to develop that system. As a result, we not only lose the country destination but also it becomes difficult to build-up the market. Therefore, we shall have to have a steady export-import policy where a component, maybe the same commodities are exported, maybe imported so that the presence in the external market and the reliability on the Indian market as supplier remains intact.

Why did the stock market volatility take place? One of the major reasons was because there was an outflow of the FIT For several years these FIIs are providing necessary support to fund the current account deficit. So, it has to have its adverse impact on the economy and it had. But we are trying to restore it.

Confidence can be brought back, if we can decisively act, the Parliament can decisively assert that yes necessary legislation will be made. We have come out of those debates and we cannot go on having the rigmarole of that debate. After 1991-92, there have been two non-Congress Governments, one Government led by Shri Devegowda and Shri Gujral from 1996 to 1998, and thereafter the NDA. Thereafter the UPA Government came. The UPA is not a Congress Government alone.

There are other partners. Many of them are traditional opponents to Congress. I would not say enemy; nobody is enemy in politics; there may be opponents. Therefore, it has been recognised that some of the basic changes which we have brought in 1991, 1992 are essential. That

provides the strength of our basic fundamentals, our economic strength. We shall have to depend on that basic strength. I am quite confident that we will be able to do that.

Now, one issue is being debated - States have expressed concern and Yashwant Sinha ji has also pointed it out - that is Central Sales Tax. If I go back to the history of the Central Sales Tax, of the Sixth Constitutional Amendment in 1956, passage of the CST in 1957 and major change in 1975, it will take a long time. But the short point which I am trying to drive at is this. When Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, it was recognised by the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, which hon. Yashwant Sinha ji in his foresight thought it necessary and he has provided a permanent institutional mechanism through which we can interact with the States easily. This is a good mechanism. He has his understanding. CST is not like VAT. VAT was one set of tax replaced by another set of tax. The idea was that Central Sales Tax (CST) is to be phased out and it will have to be submerged in GST. Therefore there is a correlation. During the intervening period, when the CST rate will be brought down from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, from 3 per cent to 2 per cent, from 2 per cent to 1 per cent, from 1 per cent to zero, that is in April 2010, then GST will be in place and it will be compensated. It was not merely through the cash compensation. There were a number of non-monetary measures to be taken, and we have taken those non-monetary measures so far as the CST is concerned. What was suggested was that the States to partly make up their loss will levy taxes on tobacco, sugar and textiles. Second was abolition of default for the purchase by the Government departments. It has been done. Another was restructuring the VAT rates by increasing it to 4 to 5 per cent with effect from 1.4.2008 and further to 6 per cent with effect from 1.4.2009. Therefore it is not correct to say that. If some State Governments take the position that it is my inherent right to decide what would be the VAT rate, you do not take into account while computing the loss of the States. This was the agreement, this was the arrangement agreed by the State Finance Ministers' Empowered Committee and the Union Finance Minister. Thereafter the crisis of 2008 came. I took over the Finance Ministry. I had discussions with the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers and it was agreed that up to 2 per cent you have come,

from 4 per cent to 3 per cent and from 3 per cent to 2 per cent; you stop it there. We will not impose increased VAT on tobacco, sugar and textiles. Mr. Sinha has raised a question correctly.

While examining the Demands for Grants relating to the Finance Ministry for the current year, he has found out that at the time of Budget I took the approval of the Parliament to give Rs. 12,000 plus crore as CST compensation to the States, but I have given them around Rs.4173 crores or so and the remaining is there. His question is: "Why have you not given it?" I have not given because that issue still remains unresolved. I told Shri Sushil Modi, when he came to see me as Chairman of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers that let his officers, some of the State Government's officers, our officers, sit together, work out a mechanism and then I will give that money. But I cannot run after a mirage. I must have some light visible at the end of the tunnel. The years 2010, 2011 and 2012 have passed; let us have the target that by 1st of April, 2013, we will be able to do it.

I am really delighted when Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, informed the House yesterday that after DTC he will take up the GST. If these two things we can do, I believe - I request the hon. House to believe me - that there will be a sea change, a major reform in the Indian Tax System which will be transparent; which will be non-discriminatory; which will be viable; and which will provide tax buoyancy, as it has been established with the introduction of VAT.

Please remember, shut your eyes and think of five-six years ago the magnitude of apprehensions you had that the State will lose huge revenue and today it is accepted and I am quite sure - surely I will not be there, I am not moving anywhere. I am not talking of that. Physically, I cannot remain there - a day will come, when we will see that what tremendous revenue buoyancy would be; how compliance will improve with the introduction of the GST and with the introduction of the DTC.

I thank, once again, Chairman and members of the Standing Committee on Finance for the excellent Report they have given on DTC. But I admit my own shortcomings that I could not fully implement it because I could not fully study it. I knew the proposals but to know the basic proposals and to study, understand and appreciate are different. Perhaps my intelligence level is low, that is why,

I require some time to study and thereafter to firm up my view. Somebody's IQ is may be much higher than me but my IQ is little less perhaps and that is why I wanted to read it thoroughly. It is an excellent Report. I have gone through some pages. It is an excellent Report and I am giving you an assurance that if you cooperate, we will get it done; get it passed in the Monsoon Session; and thereafter we can implement it. I have provided some of these provisions. A few of these provisions are already in the Finance Bill of this year.

GAAR I had agreed to defer one year not because of any fear or apprehension. I may be a very small man, very little man but one thing I can assure and I can tell the distinguished Members of Parliament that I am not afraid of any consequences. When I borrowed money, I was much younger. Will you enter into the Extended Funding Facilities with International Monetary Fund by entering into a borrowing agreement of 5 billion SDRs which was the highest at that point of time? On the very floor of this House, many people told that you will ruin the Indian economy. India will have to be bailed out because IMF's history is that one loan leads to another loan, to further loan and nobody has come out of the debt trap by borrowing money from the International Monetary Fund.

But I came out with my head on my shoulder; I came out, not on stretcher 7 but on my foot, out of the IMF building declaring that India will not withdraw the last tranche of IMF borrowing of 1.2 billion SDR. I do not know whether it has happened in any other country. We did it. It is not an individual credit. It has nothing to do with the individuality or personality of Pranab Mukherjee. It is the strength of the Indian economy; it is the resilience of the Indian economy. The contribution is by Indian farmers, Indian workers, Indian managers, Indian experts, Indian technicians.

From 10 million tonnes of crude production in the early Eighties, we increased it to 29 million tonnes. We could meet the 1979 Oil Crisis by substantially improving our own indigenous production and by reducing our imports so that the Balance of Payments situation improved.

I am concerned that today there are difficulties. But we shall have to address those difficulties. About the CST, I can assure the hon. Members that I will discuss and sort

it out with them. But please help us to have the necessary reforms in the introduction of the GST.

I would also like to share some important parameters so that there is no apprehension on the current account deficit and Balance of Payments situation. I am repeating that there is difficulty but the difficulty is not insurmountable because a large number of Members have spoken on it. The current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP, in 1990-91 was three per cent; in 1991-92, it was 0.3 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 1.3 per cent; in 2008-09, it was 2.3 per cent; in 2009-10, it was 2.8 per cent; in 2010-11, it was 2.7 per cent; in 2011-12, it was four per cent. Naturally, there is a substantial change from three per cent to four per cent; and moreover from 2.7 per cent to four per cent. Obviously, it is because of the huge 184.9 billion dollars trade deficit in 2011-12 on customs basis.

The FII flow has been reduced because the mutual funds, banks and other financial institutions of Europe, who invested in India, in Indian market, had to withdraw because of the crisis in their countries; and to contribute to build up the firewall, they had to protect them. But if we take into account the other parameters then we will find that it would be substantially helpful. As they have given the figure, total external debt to the GDP ratio is 20 per cent. From 38.7 per cent, it has come down to 20 per cent in 2011-12. About the import cover, I have already stated. It is 7.3 months. The foreign exchange reserves today is 294.397 billion US dollars that is at the end of March 2012.

For current account deficit, why had I to impose the import duty on gold? As Mr. Baalu has correctly pointed out that last year, our import bill on gold was 69 billion US dollars. Sir, 170 billion US dollars was the import bill of the petroleum products and 69 billion US dollars was the import bill of gold. I know the Indian people. Gold is a part of our culture. That is why I have removed the excise duty on jewellery. But I want to retain the import duty on the gold bars. I have imposed a duty of just four per cent. I do hope that to some extent, the import of gold would be reduced. The non-residents who are staying for six months can bring up to one kilogram gold ornaments. Anybody, who is staying for six months in any country as an NRI, can bring gold ornaments worth Rs. 30 lakh.

There is another impact also. There are a large number of jewellers, millions of jewellers who work on gold. If ready-made jewels come from other countries, to that extent their demand will be affected. Therefore, I have to reduce it. Earlier it was 10 kilograms which they could bring. I have reduced it to one kilogram. In monetary value, at current prices it would be above Rs. 30 lakh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take more time but I would like to address a couple of issues which have been raised. Regarding sovereign credit ratings, yes, particularly in the assessment of Standard and Poor, they are negative. Outlook is negative but not sovereign debt. Sovereign debt is not negative. If you notice, they have said on four parameters. Our sovereign debt rating is reasonably high. It is satisfactory. That is why, when the Standard and Poor's rating assessment came, I said it is a signal and it is an alarm. I do not ignore it. I take note of it that corrective measures are to be taken.

The corrective measure is that we shall have to confine our fiscal deficit. The corrective measure is that we shall have to ensure the environment for investment, for more flow of fund and more flow of technology but at the same time, keeping our eyes on the factors which I described as domestic demand driven growth factors. We have one unique advantage which other countries do not have, that is, a huge untapped market of one billion plus people, 122 crore people. We have a huge market of consumer goods, consumer durables.

It has been pointed out and I also discussed it with my colleague, Mr. Thomas because yesterday, in the morning Sharad Pawar Ji and many others expressed their concern about the availability of jute bags and the storing facilities of the food grains because this year the total food grain production would be 253 million tonnes. Earlier the system was, normally the FCI used to procure 25-30 per cent of the total food grains. The private sector used to intervene and they have their own facilities, arrangements of storing the procurement which they used to do. But today, either the State agencies or the Union agencies like the FCI are procuring more than 50 per cent, and I do agree that there is a mismatch between the creation of storing facilities and the level of procurement which is taking place.

If we do not go for procurement, then the farmers will be left at the hands of the private marketeers and they will have the compulsory sales. In some areas, we have found out that the rice millers, who were entrusted to procure, did not give the right type of Minimum Support Price, MSP, which was declared by the Government for paddy. Last year it happened in some parts in the kharif season. Instead of Rs.1000 per quintal of paddy, they got Rs.500 or Rs.600 per quintal. Therefore, the Government agencies have to purchase it.

When purchase is done by the Government agencies, there is a mismatch between the level of procurement and the quantum of storing facility. We are having a three-pronged strategy. I had a detailed discussion with the Food Minister. He is also fully aware of it. I think he has discussed it with the Leader of the Opposition, Sushma Ji. By middle of this month, the additional jute bags will be made available. Yesterday, I requested the West Bengal Industries Minister to be in touch with the jute industry because mostly the jute industries are located in Kolkata and surrounding areas so that they can step up their production.

17.00 hrs.

There are many important trade union leaders from our Left Front and from Trinamool Congress, who can also persuade the jute mill owners to step up the production because this year's procurement is much more. For instance, Madhya Pradesh Government suggested that they will procure 65 lakhs of it, but actually it is 85 lakhs. When the farmers bring it, no agency will say that we cannot take it from you and it is impossible. Therefore, the procurement level has also increased. But, I would not agree to the suggestion that jute packaging material should be substituted by the plastic material because that may help us temporarily but it will cause a permanent damage. A day will come when this jute will be used all over the world because it is a biodegradable packaging material, which is the packaging material of the future. Therefore, we cannot destroy this industry; we cannot destroy this packaging material.

In respect of certain other issues, I have mentioned in my initial observations yesterday that I would revert with certain relief proposals relating to Customs and Central

Excise Duties. In that context, I propose to provide concessions in Central Excise Duty to chassis for commercial vehicles, ballpoint pen ink, polyester fibre and yam made from waste, and certain parts of footwear.

Among the major relief on the customs side are exemptions to wood pulp, goods required for the setting up of solar power projects and certain raw materials for the manufacture of the solar cells. I do not wish to take the time of the House as regards the other minor changes. A notification to give effect to these changes would be issued in due course and laid on the Table of the House. Apart from these changes, there will be certain other minor changes, which we will come to know from the notification.

The last point, which was referred to by Shri Advani ji, is about the operation against black money. My whole argument on the Vodafone was on that point. It is because my point is very simple. I would like to be guided either by the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement or tax. There cannot be a situation where somebody will make money on an asset located in India and will not pay tax either to India or to the country of its origin by making some arrangements to certain tax haven areas, to certain tax haven locations through a complicated setting up of a series of subsidiaries, and having huge capital gains on the assets located in India.

I have explained that retrospective effect, to clarify the legislative intention, must be with reference to the date of enactment. How can the intentions of the legislature have any other reference point than the date of enactment, whether it is 1961 or 1951 or 1948? If clarificatory retrospective arrangement is to be made, it will be with reference to the date of enactment. But, the effect of the retrospective amendment in respect of the taxation will be covered by other laws. Here, the Income Tax Act Section 161 says that no tax can be levied beyond six years. Therefore, the mention of 1961 is academic, but the tax liability will arise retrospectively, six years before, from the current date of assessment.

Yesterday I clarified three issues. The assessment which has been closed, which has been made, there is no question of re-opening it. One hon. Member mentioned about a British amendment exactly of similar nature. In the year 2008, they made an amendment in the Finance Bill,

of Section 58 which gave effect to it from 1987. It means that they are having a retrospective legislation in respect of taxation law which becomes effective from 21 years back. I. If they are entitled, surely India is equally entitled. India is not an inferior country compared to any other country. Therefore, we have that right.

We cannot declare India as a tax haven simply to attract the foreign investment. I want foreign investment for technology, for development, for resources.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: For employment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can have. We are having and we shall have. I have no doubt.

Please remember that when the investment was also not there, we did not eat lizards. Till today, the investment requirement is substantially met by the rate of our domestic savings. Today it has come down to 33 per cent or 34 per cent, but it had reached as high as 35 per cent or 36 per cent of GDP. The rate of investment was 37 per cent or 38 per cent. Therefore, we are not in that distressed a situation that a country of 121 crore people will be treated as tax haven like Cayman Island, The Isle of Man or Virgin Islands. We cannot be equated with them.

Either you pay tax here or you pay tax in your own country with which we have a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. It is as simple as that. The rule of law is there. Our Supreme Court has given a verdict. Somebody has said how we could go against the judgement of the Supreme Court. Many eminent lawyers are here. They are Ministers. I am not like them, but most respectfully I would say that I am fully aware of my right as a legislator. Law-making power only vests with the Parliament. The Supreme Court may interpret law, but equally the Parliament has the right, Legislature has the right to express its intention by making amendment to correct the judgement of the Supreme Court. The very first amendment to Constitution of India, which is not an ordinary law, for insertion of Article 35A and introducing certain other relevant changes, was done in 1951. It arose out of the judgement of the then Supreme Court. Parliament considered that the Supreme Court did not reflect the intention of the law-makers. So, the Constitution, the basic document, was changed. When did we not fight with the Supreme Court?

Did we not fight against it in Golaknath case and Keshvanand Bharati case?

From 1950 to 1968, the general perception was that Indian Parliament can make any amendment to the Constitution. In Golaknath case, the verdict came that Parliament cannot alter Fundamental Rights, and a series of legal enactments, social legislations, were declared null and void by the Supreme Court, including the Banks Nationalisation Act, Privy Purses (Abolition) Act. Then, Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1970. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, went to the electorate saying I want to bring social legislations. I want to transform the society. I want the power to amend the Constitution.' She said, "I do not have two-thirds majority, give me two-thirds majority." The Indian electorate gave her two-thirds majority, and there came the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution where the 'constituent power' was vested in Parliament. If you read the text of the Constitution from 1950, before the Twenty-fourth Amendment made to Article 368, you will not find the word 'constituent power'. 'Constituent power' of Parliament was first invented and put in the text of the Article 368 of the Constitution through that Twenty-fourth Amendment.

Not only in India but everywhere, in all developed societies, Legislature's intention is what matters because we are representing more than 70-crore people of this country. Each constituency has 1.5 million or 1.6 million voters. Therefore, their intention is what matters. Yes, as far as the Supreme Court and the Judiciary is concerned, the Constitution has given them the power to interpret the law. However, the law is to be framed by us. If we find that there is a conflict between the 'intent' of the Legislature and the 'interpretation' of the Constitution, most respectfully I submit that by interpretation of the law, our right of amending it or asserting our right is not taken away. That is the power of the Constitution which is vested in us.

Advani Ji has raised the issues of black money and White Paper. I am bringing the White Paper before the Parliament Session adjourns - not on 22nd, but I will try to bring it much earlier. The drafting is in the final stages. I will try to give all the relevant and possible information. He has raised two specific points, one of which is about the names which we have received. There is one problem.

I have shared it with the others. They have stated that I could disclose the names when we prosecute the people. As Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji was correctly pointing out, those names against whom prosecution has been launched by the Income Tax can be divulged. There is no problem in it. However, what we get is raw information. In that raw information, only the names are there. Therefore, the Department has to scrutinize to see whether they have the legal permission, whether they have the authorization from the Reserve Bank and whether they have any other business where they are entitled to have it. We have to first establish that the amount which they are depositing is illegal. For asserting the legality or the illegality, it will have to be scrutinized. After that, where it is found that there is no legal sanction, the prosecution will have to start. When the prosecution starts, then the names can be disclosed. So, when the prosecution will start, we will give you whatever names we have got.

I do not know why it happens at the time of talking about money or finance, but my voice starts cracking at the time of replying to the discussion on the Budget or the Finance Bill!

In respect of estimates of black money, three institutions are studying it independently and they will give their reports at the end of an 18-month period, and that period is coming to a close around July or August. We have not yet received their reports. I will share that information with you, as soon as I get the reports from those three independent Study Groups. But the White Paper containing other relevant information will be made available to the hon. Members and I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am on a point of order ...*(Interruptions)* This is technically wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Your point of order has been disposed of by saying that it is part of the FRBM Act. We have disposed of it because it is part of the Fiscal

Responsibility and Budget Management Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2012-2013, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment of section 2

Amendment made:

Page 4, after line 41, insert—

'(iia) in clause (24), after sub-clause (xv), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013, namely:—

"(xvi) any consideration received for issue of shares as exceeds the fair market value of the shares referred to in clause (viib) of sub-section (2) of section 56;"'. (7)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Amendment of section 10

Amendment made:

Page 5, after line 50, insert —

'(BA) after clause (23BBG), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013, namely:—

"(23BBH) any income of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of 25 of the prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990;" (8)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21 Amendment of section 56

Amendment made:

Page 10, for lines 20 and 21, *substitute—*

"Provided that this clause shall not apply where the consideration for issue of shares is received—

- (i) by a venture capital undertaking from a venture capital company or a venture capital fund; or
- (ii) by a company from a class or classes of persons as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf". (9)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 10 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 10 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24A

Amendment made:

Page 11, after line 15, *insert—*

'24A.

After section 80CCF of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013, namely:—

"80CCG. (1) Where an assessee, being a resident individual, has, in a previous year, acquired listed equity shares in accordance with a scheme, as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf, he shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be allowed a deduction, in the computation of his total income of the assessment year relevant to such previous year, of fifty per cent, of the amount invested in such equity shares to the extent such deduction does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees.

- (2) Where an assessee has claimed and allowed a deduction under this section for any assessment year in respect of any amount, he shall not be allowed any deduction under this section for any subsequent assessment year.
- (3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (i) the gross total income of the assessee for the relevant assessment year shall not exceed ten lakh rupees;
 - (ii) the assessee is a new retail investor as may be specified under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1);
 - (iii) the investment is made in such listed equity

Insertion of new section 80CCG. Deduction in respect of investment made under an equity savings scheme.

shares as may be specified under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1);

- (iv) the investment is locked-in for a period of three years from the date of acquisition in accordance with the scheme referred to in sub-section (1); and
- (v) such other condition as may be prescribed.
- (4) If the assessee, in any previous year, fails to comply with any condition specified in sub-section (3), the deduction originally allowed shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of such previous year and shall be liable to tax for the assessment year relevant to such previous year." (10)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That New Clause 24A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24A, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30 Insertion of New Part

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Yes Sir, I am moving my amendment.

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 13 and 14,—

for "(b) a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank); or"

substitute "(b) a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank; or".

(1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment no. 1 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 39 were added to the Bill.

Clause 40 Insertion of New Chapter X-A

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move:

Page 16, line 49, for "2013", substitute "2014" 11.

Page 17, omit lines 12 to 15. 12.

Page 17, line 16, for "(3)", substitute "(2)" 13.

Page 17, line 31, for "would not have been so located for", *Substitute* "is without". 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am asking for a Division. Why is the GAAR deferred for one year?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want a Division?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, I want a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Sir, as far as this amendment is concerned, the Standing Committee on Finance, as I said yesterday, had recommended that GAAR should be introduced but with the safeguards that the Committee was recommending. The Finance Minister in his introductory remarks yesterday has accepted some of the important suggestions that the Committee has made. And, therefore, in my speech I had welcomed the postponement of GAAR and I have got up to say that we are in support of this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Secretary-General to inform the hon. Members about the 7 voting procedure for division.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should

occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above display boards" on either side of hon. Speaker's chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, viz.,

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes - Green Colour

Noes - Red colour

Abstain - Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "Off".

Important: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.

6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.

7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have been cleared.

Now I will put Amendment Nos. 11 to 14 moved by hon. Finance Minister to vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 16, line 49, for "2013", substitute "2014" (11)

Page 17, omit lines 12 to 15. (12)

Page 17, line 16, for "(3)", substitute "(2)" (13)

Page 17, line 31, for "would not have been so located for", substitute "is without". (14)

The Lok Sabha divided:

17:25 hrs.

AYES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.

Adhikari, Shri Sisir

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ahmed, Shri Sultan

Ajmal, Shri Badruddin

Alagiri, Shri S.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Antony, Shri Anto

Argal, Shri Ashok

Aron, Shri Praveen Singh

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Azad, Shri Kirti

Azharuddin, Mohammed

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baite, Shri Thangso

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bapiraju, Shri K.

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Besra, Shri Devidhan

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj

Bhoi, Shri Sanjay

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chang, Shri C.M.

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji	Jindal, Shri Naveen.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Gandhiselvan, Shri S.	Judev, Shri Dilip Singh
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kamal Nath, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Gouda, Shri Shivarama	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan	Guddu, Shri Premchand	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Handique, Shri B.K.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Hari, Shri Sabbam	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh	Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	Khan, Shri Hassan
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	*Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
De, Dr. Ratna	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Deka, Shri Ramen	Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Hussain, Shri Ismail	Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
Deora, Shri Milind	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.	Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Jain, Shri Pradeep	Kumar, Shri P.
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Dias, Shri Charles	Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Jawale, Shri Haribhau	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Dutt, Shrimati Priya	Jena, Shri Mohan	Lal, Shri Pakauri
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Jena, Shri Srikant	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Ering, Shri Ninong	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.		

*Voted through slip

Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Pal, Shri Rajaram	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Maken, Shri Ajay	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Pandey, Kumari Saroj	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
Manian, Shri O.S.	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Manjhi, Shri Hari	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi	Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Meena, Shri Namu Narain	Paswan, Shri Kamlesh	Rawat, Shri Harish
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patel, Shri Devji M.	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patel, Shri Dinsha	Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai	Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Patel, Shri Praful	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Mohan, Shri P.C.	Pathak, Shri Harin	Roy, Shri Arjun
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Patil, Shri A.T. Nana	Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab	Patil, Shri C.R.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Munde, Shri Gopinath	Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patil, Shri Pratik	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi	Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Pilot, Shri Sachin	Sai Prathap, Shri A.
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Napoleon, Shri D.	Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Premdas, Shri	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Sayeed, Shri Ffamdullah
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Selja, Kumari
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.	Semmalai, Shri S.
Nirupam, Shri Sanjay	Rahman, Shri Abdul	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Noor, Kumari Mausam	Rai, Shri Prem Das	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rajagopal, Shri L.	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rajendran, Shri C.	Sharma, Shri Jagdish

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
 Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
 Shivkumar, Shri K alias J.K. Ritheesh
 Sibal, Shri Kapil
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 Singh, Dr. Bhola
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Bhoopendra
 Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
 Singh, Shri Jagdanand
 Singh, Shri Jitendra
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Ratan
 Singh, Shri Ravneet
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev
 Singh, Shri Uday
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh

Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
 Sugumar, Shri K.
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Sushant, Dr. Raj an
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shri Lalji
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 *Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Venugopal, Shri D.
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Vishwanath, Shri Adagooru H.

Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita
 Biju, Shri P.K.
 Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
 Das, Shri Khagen
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Haque, Sk. Saidul
 Karunakaran, Shri P.
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Lingam, Shri P.
 Mahato, Shri Narahari
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.
 Ram, Shri Purnmasi
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 340

Noes: 22

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 15 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 15 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 41A

Amendment made:

Page 20, after line 5, insert -

41A. In section 112 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013,—

*The following Members also recorded their votes through slips.
Ayes 340 + Shrimati Krishna Tirath and Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde = 342

(A) in clause (c), for sub-clause (ii), Amendment the following sub-clauses shall be of section substituted, namely: - 112.

"(ii) the amount of income tax calculated on long term capital gains [except where such gain arises from transfer of capital asset referred to in sub-clause (Hi)] at the rate of twenty per cent. ; and

(iii) the amount of income tax on long term capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset, being unlisted securities, calculated at the rate of ten per cent, on the capital gains in respect of such asset as computed without giving effect to the first and second proviso to section 48.";

(B) in the *Explanation*, for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

32 of (a) the expression "securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of 1956. section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;

(aa) "listed securities" means the securities which are listed on any recognised stock exchange in India;

(ab) "unlisted securities" means securities other than listed securities;'. (15)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That New Clause 41A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 41A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 46 Amendment of Section 115 JB

Amendments made:

Page 20, for lines 44 and 45, substitute—

"46. In section 115 JB of the Income-tax Act,—

(A) in sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013,—". (16)

Page 21, after line 11, insert—

'(iii) after Explanation 2, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

1 of 1956 "*Explanation 3.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that for the purposes of this section, the assessee, being a company to which the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956 is applicable, has, for an assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2012, an option to prepare its profit and loss account for the relevant previous year either in accordance with the provisions of Part II and Part III of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 or in accordance with the provisions of the Act governing such company.";

(B) after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from 1st day of April, 2001, namely:—

"(5A) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any income accruing or arising to a company from life insurance business referred to in section 115B.".

(17)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Clauses 47 to 52 were added to the Bill.*

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment

shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 18 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 18 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 52A

Amendment made:

Page 21, after line 51, insert—

'52A. After chapter XII-BA, the Insertion of following Chapter shall be inserted with new Chapter effect from the 1st day of April 2013, XII-BB. namely:—

"Chapter XII-BB

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO
CONVERSION OF INDIAN BRANCH
OF A FOREIGN BANK INTO A
SUBSIDIARY COMPANY**

115JG. (1) Where a foreign company is engaged in the business of banking in India through its branch situated in India and such branch is converted into a subsidiary company thereof, being an Indian company (hereafter referred to as an Indian subsidiary company) in accordance with the scheme framed by the Reserve Bank of India, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act and subject to the conditions as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf,—

Conversion of an Indian branch of Foreign Company into subsidiary Indian company.

- (i) the capital gains arising from such conversion shall not be chargeable to tax in the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such conversion takes place;
- (ii) the provisions of this Act relating to treatment of unabsorbed depreciation, set off or carry forward and set off of losses, tax credit in respect of tax paid on deemed income relating to certain companies and the computation of income in the case of the foreign company and the Indian subsidiary company shall apply with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as may be specified in that notification;
- (2) In case of failure to comply with any of the conditions specified in the scheme or in the notification issued under sub-section (1), all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the foreign company and the said Indian subsidiary company without any benefit, exemption or relief under sub-section (1).
- (3) Where, in a previous year, any benefit, exemption or relief has been claimed and granted to the foreign company or the Indian subsidiary company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) and, subsequently, there is failure to comply with any of the conditions specified in the scheme or in the notification issued under sub-section (1), then,—
- (i) such benefit, exemption or relief shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed;
- (ii) the Assessing Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, re-compute the total income of the assessee for the said previous year and make the necessary amendment; and
- (iii) the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto and the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the failure to comply with the condition referred to in sub-section (1) takes place.
- (4) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament."'.
(18)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 52A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 52A was added to the Bill.

Clause 53 was added to the Bill.

Clause 54 Amendment of Section 115U

Amendments made:

Page 22, line 22 for "for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted", *substitute* "after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted."
(19)

Page 22, line 22, for "(4)", *substitute* "(5)". (20)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 was added to the Bill.

Clause 56 Amendment of Section 139

Amendment made:

Page 23, line 3, *after* "being a resident", *insert* "other than not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of clause (6) of section 6". (21)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 56, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 56, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 57 and 58 were added to the Bill.

Clause 59 Insertion of New Section 144 BA

Amendments made:

Page 23, line 37, for "2013", *substitute* "2014". (22)

Page 24, for lines 40 to 42, *substitute* —

"(14) The Board shall, for the purposes of this section,

Constitute an Approving Panel consisting of not less than three members, being—

- (i) income tax authorities not below the rank of Commissioner; and
- (ii) an officer of the Indian Legal Service not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India." (23)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 59, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 59, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 60 to 72 were added to the Bill.

Clause 73 Insertion of New Section 194 LAA

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 73 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 74 Insertion of New Section 194 LC

Amendment made:

Page 30, for lines 14 to 39, substitute—

Income by way of interest referred to in sub-section (1) Where any income by way of interest referred to in sub-section (2) is payable to a non-resident, not being a company or to a foreign company by a specified company, the person responsible for making the payment, shall at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct the income-tax thereon at the rate of five per cent.

- (2) The interest referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the income by way of interest payable by the specified company,—

- (i) in respect of monies borrowed by it at any time

on or after the 1st day of July, 2012 but before the 1st day of July, 2015 in foreign currency, from a source outside India,—

- (a) under a loan agreement; or
- (b) by way of issue of long-term infrastructure bonds, as approved by the Central Government in this behalf; and

- (ii) to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan or the bond and its repayment.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section—

- (a) "foreign currency" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (m) of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;

42 of 1999

- (b) "specified company" means an Indian company.' (24)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 74, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 74, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 75 was added to the Bill.

Clause 76 Amendment of Section 197A

Amendment made:

Page 31, for lines 14 and 15, substitute—

Amendment of section 197A.

'76. In section 197A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2012,—

- (a) in sub-section (1C), for the words "sixty-five years", the words "sixty years" shall be substituted;

- (b) after sub-section (1E), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1F) Notwithstanding anything contained in this

Chapter, no deduction of tax shall be made from such specified payment to such institution, association or body or class of institutions, associations or bodies as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, in this behalf.".'. (25)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 76, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 76, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 77 and 78 were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGGARWAL (Meerut): Sir, my amendment was regarding abolishing excise duty on unbranded jewellery. Hon. Finance Minister has already done it. Therefore, I do not feel any need to move my amendment.

Clause 79

[English]

Amendments made:

Page 32, after line 6, insert—

"(aa) in sub-section (1A), after the words "articles or things", the words "or for the purposes of generation of power" shall be inserted;" (26)

Page 32, for lines 8 to 11, substitute—

"(1D) Every person, being a seller, who receives any amount in cash as consideration for sale of bullion (excluding any coin or any other article weighing ten grams or less) or jewellery, shall, at the time of receipt of such amount in cash, collect from the buyer, a sum equal to one per cent, of sale consideration as income-tax, if such consideration,—

(ii) for bullion, exceeds two hundred thousand rupees; or

(ii) for jewellery, exceeds five hundred thousand rupees.".'. (27)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to thank on behalf of all jewellers for this amendment. When I had personally met you, you had given me an assurance. Today that assurance has been fulfilled. They people are on strike for many days. Today when this assurance has been fulfilled I thank you very much on behalf of all the jewellers/businessmen.

[English]

MEL CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 79, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 79, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 80 and 81 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 28 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 28 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 81A

Amendment made:

Page 33, after line 23, insert—

'81A. In section 220 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section section 220

(2A), the following sub-section shall

be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2012, namely:—

"(2B) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where interest is charged under sub-section (1A) of section 201 on the amount of tax specified in the intimation issued under sub-section (1) of section 200A for any period, then, no interest shall be charged under sub-section (2) on the same amount for the same period.".

(28)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 81A be added to the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New clause 81A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 82 to 87 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 29 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 29 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 87A

Amendment made:

Page 34, after line 11, insert—

'87A. In section 245N of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013, —	Amendment of section 245N.
---	----------------------------

(i) in clause (a), after sub-clause (iii) and before the proviso, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iv) a determination or decision by the Authority whether an arrangement, which is proposed to be undertaken by any person being a resident or a non-resident, is an impermissible avoidance arrangement as referred to in Chapter X-A or not.";

(ii) in clause (b),—

(i) in sub-clause (iii), for the word "and", occurring at the end, the word "or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iiiia) is referred to in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a); and".

(29)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

"MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"New clause 87A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 87A was added to the Bill.

Clause 88 was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 30 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 30 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this

amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 88 A

Amendment made:

Page 34, after line 14, insert—

'88A. In section 245R of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in the first proviso, in clause (iii), after the word, figures and letter "section 245N", the words, brackets, figures and letters "or in the case of an applicant falling in sub-clause (iia) of clause (b) of section 245N" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2013.'. (30)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 88A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted. New Clause 88A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 89 to 108 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 31 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 31 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 108A

Amendment made:

Page 39, after line 11, insert—

'108A. In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part A, in rule 3, in sub-rule (1), in the first proviso, for the words, figures and letters schedule "the 31st day of March, 2012", the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of March, 2013" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2012.'. (31)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That New clause 108A be added to the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

New clause 108A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 109 to 119 were added to the Bill.

Clause 120 Amendment of section 1042 of 1974

Amendment made:

"Page 41, for lines 21 to 35, substitute—

120. In section 104 of the Customs "Act, for sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:-

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence relating to—

(a) prohibited goods; or

(b) evasion or attempted evasion of duty exceeding fifty lakh rupees,

shall be cognizable.

(5) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (4), all other offences under the Act shall be non-cognizable.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under the Act shall be bailable." (32)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 120, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 120, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 121 Insertion of new section 104A

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 121 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

Clause 122 Amendment of section 122

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 122 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 122 was added to the Bill.

Clause 123 Substitution of new section 138

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 123 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

**Clause 124 to 130 Amendment of Section 153,
Special provisions exempting
additional duty of customs on
import of foreign going vessels
into India,
Amendment of Section 8C,
Amendment of First and Second
Schedule and
Amendment of Section 4 and 9**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 124 to 130 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 124 to 130 were added to the Bill.

Clause 131 Amendment of section 9A

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 131 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

**Clause 132 to 134 Amendment of
section 11A, 11C, 12F**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 132 to 134 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 132 to 134 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 135 to 138 Substitution of new section
for section 13 and 18,
omission of section 19 and
amendment of section 20**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 135 to 138 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

**Clause 139 Amendment of notification
issued under section 5A of
Central Excise Act**

Amendments made:

"Page 46, line 3, for "notification", substitute "notifications". (33)

Page 46, for line 4, substitute—

"numbers G.S.R. 62(E), dated the 6th February, 2010 and G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012 (hereinafter referred to as the said notifications)," (34)

Page 46, line 8, for "notification", substitute "notifications". (35)

Page 46, line 10, for "notification", substitute "notifications". (36)

Page 46, line 11, for "notification", substitute "notifications". (37)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 139, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 139, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment

No. 38 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 38 to the Finance Bill, 2012 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 139A

Amendment made:

Page 46, *after* line 15, *insert*—

1 of
1944.
58 of
1957.

"139A. (1) In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) number G.S.R. 25A(E), dated the 16th March, 1995, issued under sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, in the TABLE, after S.No. 19 and the entries relating thereto, the following S.No. and the entries shall be and shall be deemed to be inserted retrospectively with effect from the 20th day of April, 2011, namely:—

(1)"20.

(2) All goods falling under heading 8607 (3) If the goods are,- (i) manufactured by a factory belonging to the Central Government; and

(ii) intended for use by any Department of the Central Government."

1 of
1944.
58 of
1957.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (7), the Central Government shall have and shall be deemed to have the power to amend the notification referred to in sub-section (1) with retrospective effect as if the Central Government had the power to amend the said notification under sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods

of Special Importance) Act, 1957 retrospectively at all material times." (38)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That New clause 139A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 139A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 140 to 142 were added to the Bill.

Clause 143 Amendment Act 32 of 1994

Amendments made:

Page 48, line 13, *after* "business", *insert* "or profession". (39)

Page 49, *for* lines 4 and 5, *substitute*—

'(30)"interest" means interest payable in any manner in respect of any moneys borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) but does not include any service fee or other charge in respect of the moneys borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised;'. (40)

Page 49, line 21 *omit* "Indian". (41)

Page 49, *for* lines 23 to 25, *substitute*—

"similar instrument but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value;". (42)

Page 50, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"(ia) such transfer, delivery or supply of any goods which is deemed to be a sale within the meaning of clause (29A) of article 366 of the Constitution; or". (43)

Page 50, *after* line 30, *insert*—

"Explanation 1A. - For the purposes of this clause, transaction in money shall not include any activity relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged.". (44)

Page 51, *for* lines 8 and 9, *substitute*—

"out, repair, maintenance, renovation, alteration of any moveable or immovable property or for carrying out any other similar activity or a part thereof in relation to such property;" (45)

Page 51, line 46, *after* "agriculture" *insert* "or agricultural produce". (46)

Page 52, lines 33 and 34, *for* "vessel of less than fifteen tonne net" *substitute* "vessel, between places located in India". (47)

Page 52, lines 40 and 41, *for* "to the first customs station of landing" *substitute* "up to the customs station of clearance". (48)

Page 54, line 41, *after* "sub-section (1)", *insert* "(except the period of eighteen months of serving the notice for recovery of service tax)". (49)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 143, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 143, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 144 to 150 were added to the Bill.

Clause 151 Amendment of schedule to Act 47 of Act 1974

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 58, line 34,—

for "Rupees four thousand five hundred per tonne"

substitute "Rupees two thousand five hundred and one per tonne." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No.3 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 151 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 151 was added to the Bill.

Clause 152 was added to the Bill.

Clause 153 Amendment of section 98 of Act 23 of 2004

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

Page 58, line 40,—

for "0.1 per cent."

substitute "0.5 per cent." (4)

Page 58, line 42,—

for "0.1 per cent."

substitute "0.5 per cent."

(5) MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Amendment made:

Page 58, *for* lines 37 to 42, *substitute* —

Amendment **153**. In the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004, with of Act 23 effect from the 1st day of July, 2012 — of 2004.

(a) in section 97, -

(i) after clause (5), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

15 of 1992 (5A) "initial public offer" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (p) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 made under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992;

15 of 1992 (5B) "lead merchant banker" means a merchant banker appointed as lead merchant banker in accordance with sub-regulation (1) of regulation 5 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 made under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.;

(ii) in clause (13), after sub-clause (a), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) sale of unlisted equity shares by any holder of such shares under an offer for sale to the public included in an initial public offer and where such shares are subsequently listed on a recognised stock exchange; or";

(b) in section 98, in the Table,—

(i) against Sl. No. 1, under column (3) relating to rate, for the figures and words "0.125 per cent.", the figures and words "0.1 per cent." shall be substituted;

(ii) against Sl. No. 2, under column (3) relating to rate, for the figures and words "0.125 per cent.", the figures and words "0.1 per cent." shall be substituted;

(iii) after Sl. No.5, and the entries relating thereto, the following Sl. No. entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"6. Sale of unlisted equity shares under 0.2 Seller"; an offer for sale referred to in sub- p e r clause (aa) of clause (13) of cent. section 97.

(c) in section 100,—

(i) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) The lead merchant banker appointed by the company in respect of an initial public offer shall collect the securities transaction tax from every person who enters into a taxable securities transaction referred to in sub-clause (aa) of clause (13) of section 97 at the rate specified in section 98.";

(ii) in sub-section (3) —

(A) after the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (2)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or sub-section (2A)" shall be inserted;

(B) after the words "Mutual Fund", the words "or the lead merchant banker in the case of an initial public offer" shall be inserted;

(iii) in sub-section (4), after the words, "Mutual

Fund", the words "or the lead merchant banker in the case of an initial public offer" shall be inserted;

(d) in section 101, after the words "in the case of every Mutual Fund", the words "or the lead merchant banker in the case of an initial public offer" shall be inserted.'.

(50)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 153, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 153, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 154 to 156 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule

• *Amendments made:*

Page 62, line 24, for "section 115E", substitute "section 115E

or sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 112". (51)

Page 64, after line 3, insert -

"(GA) on income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 112 10 per cent.;" (52)

Page 64, line 4, for "income", substitute "other income". (53)

Page 65, after line 13, insert -

"(viiia) on income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 112 10 per cent.;" (54)

Page 65, line 14, for "income", substitute "other income". (55)

Page 66, line 8, column 2, for "Rs. 10,00,000", substitute "Rs. 5,00,000". (56)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies may be opened.

The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

Amendments made:

Page 72, omit line 34. (57)

Page 72, omit lines 39 to 44. (58)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fifth Schedule

Amendments made:

Page 74, line 6, for "G.S.R.62 (E)", substitute "1. G.S.R.62 (E)". (59)

Page 74, after line 12, insert— (60)

"2. G.S.R. In the said notification, in 17th day of 163(E), the Table, in Sl.No. 199, March, 2012" dated the against item (I),— 17th March, (a) for the entry in column 2012 [12/ (4), the entry "Nil" shall 2012- be substituted; Central (b) the entry in column Excise, (5) shall be omitted. dated 17th March, 2012]

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Fifth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Sixth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Seventh Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agarwal: Not present

Dr. Murli Manohar Not present.

Joshi:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, since the Government has announced the withdrawal of the Duty on jewellery, I am not moving my amendment.

Amendments made:

Page 77, line 23, for "10%+Rs. 1218 per thousand", substitute "Rs. 1463 per thousand". (61)

Page 77, line 29, for "10%+Rs. 809 per thousand", substitute "Rs. 1034 per thousand". (62)

Page 77, line 30, for "10%+Rs. 1218 per thousand", substitute "Rs. 1463 per thousand". (63)

Page 77, line 31, for "10%+Rs. 1624 per thousand", substitute "Rs. 1974 per thousand". (64)

Page 77, line 32, for "10%+Rs. 1948 per thousand", substitute "Rs. 2373 per thousand". (65)

Page 85, omit line 1. (66)

Page 85, omit lines 6 to 11. (67)

Page 86, line 15, after "tariff items", insert "of headings 8601 to 8606". (68)

Page 86, line 16, after "8604 00 00", insert "and in all the tariff items of heading 8607, 8608 and in tariff item 8609 00 00". (69)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Seventh Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Seventh Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Eighth Schedule to the Tenth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, eight new clauses have been added and eight clauses have been deleted from the Finance Bill, 2012. Besides, as a result of amendments adopted, certain additions and omissions have been made in the Bill. I, therefore, direct that the clauses, sub-clauses and other items may be re-numbered accordingly in the Finance Bill, 2012.

17.54 hrs.

RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House may now take up item No. 24. Shri Kapil Sibal.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, this Bill may please be taken up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him only move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have moved the Bill for consideration. It can be taken up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is fine. It will be taken up tomorrow. Let us take up the 'Zero Hour' now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 9th May, 2012.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 9, 2012/Vaisakha 19, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

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