

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifteenth Lok Sabha  
(Tenth Session)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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## CONTENTS

*Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXIV, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)*

**No. 11, Tuesday, March 27, 2012/Chaitra 7, 1934 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	PAGES
MEMBER SWORN.....	1
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 181.....	1-6
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 182 to 200.....	7-163
Unstarred Question Nos. 2071 to 2300.....	163-716
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	717-726, 736
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	
Statements.....	726-727
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
29th and 30th Reports.....	727
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
29th and 30th Reports.....	727-730
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR	
24th to 27th Reports.....	728-729
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES	
11th and 12th Reports.....	729
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY	
227th to 229th Reports.....	729-730
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture	
Shri Sharad Pawar.....	730-731

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\* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

SUBJECT	PAGES
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 12th report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
Prof.K.V.Thomas.....	731-732
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 102 DATED 29.11.2011 REGARDING 'CIRCULATION OF FAKE INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES' AND REASONS FOR DELAY... MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	732-736
(i) Need to set up a multi-super speciality hospital for treatment of cancer in Gurdaspur, Punjab.	
Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.....	737-738
(ii) Need to extend Rourkela-Allahabad (Train No. 18109/18110) Express upto Sambalpur and to run Bhubaneswar to New Delhi Rajdhani Express via Sambalpur in Odisha.	
Shri Amarnath Pradhan.....	738
(iii) Need to start immediately the sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' .....	738-739
(iv) Need to provide funds for dredging of Canoly canal under the West coast canal network of Kerala.	
Shri M.K. Raghavan.....	739
(v) Need to declare Minimum Support Price for Garlic.	
Shri Ilyaraj Singh.....	739-740
(vi) Need to identify beedi workers in Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh to include them as beneficiaries of welfare and social security schemes.	
Rajkumari Ratna Singh.....	740
(vii) Need to give importance to education in the Integrated Action Plan in Left-wing Extremism affected districts in the country particularly in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh.	
Shri Ponnam Prabhakar.....	740-741
(viii) Need to undertake desiltation work of Tungabhadra Dam in Karnataka.	
Shri Shivarama Gouda.....	741-742
(ix) Need to include "Rautia" "Kolh-Teli" and "Puran" tribes of Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	
Shri Sudarshan Bhagat.....	742

SUBJECT	PAGES
(x) Need to expedite construction of a bridge on NH 104 in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.	
Shrimati Rama Devi.....	742-743
(xi) Need to review the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings.	
Shri Rajen Gohain.....	743
(xii) Need to expedite construction of railway overbridge at Malviya road-Kasya road intersection under North Eastern Railway in Deoria Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal.....	743-744
(xiii) Need to include Magahi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	744
(xiv) Need to permit pedestrian movement on the over bridge at the Jolarpet Railway junction in Tiruvannamalai Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu.	
Shri D. Venugopal.....	744
(xv) Need to set up FM radio station in Buldhana district, Maharashtra.	
Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao.....	745
(xvi) Need to provide salary and perks to part-time reporters/cameramen appointed by Doordarshan	
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil.....	745-746
(xvii) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh	
Shri M. Venugopala Reddy.....	746-747
(xviii) Need to control the prices of all essential medicines and expansion of the National List of Essential Medicines	
Shri Jose K. Mani.....	747
GENERAL BUDGET (2012-13)- GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 2012-13, DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 2011-12 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL) 2009-10	
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	749-753
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	753-758
Shri Prem Das Rai.....	758-764
Shri Devidhan Besra.....	764-765

SUBJECT	PAGES
Shri D. Venugopal.....	765-767
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.....	767-773
Shri C. Rajendran.....	773-776
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	776-781
Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava.....	781-785
Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai Patel.....	785-788
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.....	788-793
Shrimati Darshana Jardosh.....	793-796
Shri A. Ganeshamurthi.....	796-799
Shri Gajanan D. Babar.....	799-803
Shri Rudramadhab Ray.....	803-806
Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.....	806-810
Shri Kamlesh Paswan.....	810-814
Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.....	814-816
Shrimati Rama Devi.....	816-821
Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel.....	821-824
Shri Khagen Das.....	824-827
Prof. Ram Shankar.....	827-830
Shri Shivkumar Udasi.....	830-833
Shri Rajesh Gohain.....	833-838
Shri P.K. Biju.....	838-842
Shri S. Semmalai.....	842-844
Shri P. Kumar.....	844-847
Shri Datta Meghe.....	847-850
Shrimati J. Helen Davidson.....	850-851
Shri Haribhau Jawale.....	851-853
Shri N. Peethambara Kurup.....	853-856
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	856-861

## SUBJECT

## PAGES

Shri Arjun Roy.....	861-864
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.....	864-868
Shri Adhi Sankar.....	868-871
Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.....	871-873
Shri E.G. Sugavanam.....	873-875
Shri Rajendra Agrawal.....	875-880
Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.....	880-884
Shri Jose K.. Mani.....	884-886
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	886-894
Shri Chandu Lal Sahu.....	894-896
Shri C.R. Patil.....	896
Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.....	896-904
Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana.....	904-905
Shri Virender Kashyap.....	906-907
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani.....	907-909
Shri Charles Dias.....	909-910
Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.....	910-914
Shri Madan Lal Sharma.....	914-916
Shri Anto Antony.....	916-919
Dr. Thokchom Meinya.....	919-923
Shri Harsh Vardhan.....	923-924
Shri Bhakta Charan Das.....	925-929
Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela.....	929-931
Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel.....	931-933
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	933-936
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	936-940
Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.....	940-942
Shri Badruddin Ajmal.....	942-944

SUBJECT

PAGES

Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.....	944-949
Shri Sanjay Dhotre.....	949-954
Shri Danve Raosaheb Patil.....	954-955
Shri Nilesh Narayan Rane.....	955-956
Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar.....	958-959
Shri Suresh Angadi.....	959-961
Shri Ratan Singh.....	961-967
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	967-969
Shri A.T. Nana Patil.....	969-972
Shri Ashok Argal.....	972-975
Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg.....	975-976
Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve.....	976-979
Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid.....	979-982
Shri G.M. Siddeswara.....	982-984
Shri Pralhad Joshi.....	984-986
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	986-989
Shri Kailash Joshi.....	989-993
Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat.....	993-994
Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji.....	994-996
Shri Pashupati Nath Singh.....	996-998
Kumari Saroj Pandey.....	998-1000
Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao.....	1000-1009
Shri P.L. Punia.....	1009-1011
Dr. G. Vivekanand.....	1011-1018
Shri Naveen Jindal.....	1018-1025
Shri Laxman Tudu.....	1025-1029
Shri Yashbant Laguri.....	1029-1035
Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe.....	1035-1036

## SUBJECT

## PAGES

Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure.....	1036-1038
Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.....	1038-1040
Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.....	1040-1042
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.....	1042-1046
Shri M.K. Raghavan.....	1046
Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal.....	1047-1049
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.....	1049-1050
Shri Sudarshan Bhagat.....	1050-1052
Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle.....	1052-1053
Shri Jagdanand Singh.....	1053-1057
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.....	1057-1058
Shri Praveen Singh Aron.....	1058-1061
Shri Ijyaraj Singh.....	1061-1064
Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma.....	1064-1068
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.....	1068-1071
Shri Yashwant Sinha.....	1075-1077
Shri P.T. Thomas.....	1077-1079
Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi.....	1079-1082
Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury.....	1082-1084
Shri N.S.V. Chittan.....	1084-1086
Shri Mahesh Joshi.....	1087-1088
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.....	1088-1089
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.....	1089-1091
Shrimati Sushila Saroj.....	1091-1093
Shri A. Sampath.....	1093-1096
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	1096-1098
Shri Janardhana Swamy.....	1098-1100
Shrimati Putul Kumari.....	1100-1102

SUBJECT	PAGES
Shri Premdas.....	1102
Shri R. Thirumaavalavan.....	1102-1103
Shri Pranab Mukherjee.....	1103-1120
<b>APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Introduce.....	1139
Motion to Consider.....	1139
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1.....	1139-1140
Motion to Pass.....	1140
<b>APPROPRIATION BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Introduce.....	1140
Motion to Consider .....	1140
Clauses 2,3 and 1.....	1140-1141
Motion to Pass.....	1141
<b>APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2012</b>	
Motion to Introduce.....	1141
Motion to Consider .....	1141-1142
Clauses 2,3 and 1.....	1141-1142
Motion to Pass.....	1142
<b>SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS</b>	
Re: Alleged Derogatory Statements made by Civil Society Members against MPs and Union Ministers.....	1142-1158
<b>ANNEXURE– I</b>	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	1173
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	1174-1182
<b>ANNEXURE– II</b>	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	1183-1184
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	1183-1186

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 27, 2012/Chaitra 7, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

### MEMBER SWORN

MADAM SPEAKER: Secretary-General may call the name of the Member for taking oath.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Shri K. Jaya Prakash Hegde, Shri K.Jaya Prakash Hegde (Chikmagalur)

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, Dr. Manda Jagannath, Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 181 Shri Harsh Vardhan

[Translation]

#### Prices and Availability of Sugar

\*181. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

(a) whether free sale quota of sugar is released in the open market on month to month basis, so as to moderate the prices of sugar;

(b) if so, the quantum of sugar quota released for

the period from October, 2011 to March, 2012, month-wise;

(c) whether a lower free sale quota was released during March, 2012;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to maintain a meaningful balance between availability and pricing of sugar in an evenly manner throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The quantum of non-levy sugar quota released for the period from October, 2011 to March, 2012, month-wise is given below:

(in Lac tons)

Month	Total non-levy quota released for the month.
October, 2011	17.50
November, 2011	17.01
December, 2011	17.006
January, 2012	14.00
February, 2012	12.50
March, 2012	12.50

(c) and (d) During the month of March 2012, with the release of non levy sugar quota of 12.50 Lac tons, carry over stock of 1 lac ton and levy quota of 2.10 lac tons, the availability of sugar was sufficient in the market and the prices remained stable.

(e) It is the endeavour of the Government to maintain the balance between availability and pricing of sugar through regulated release mechanism, appropriate export-import interventions and administrative measures.

[Translation]

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, to keep the sugar prices in control in the market. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what he is saying.

[Translation]

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: To make the sugar available to the consumer, the Government allot non-levy sugar.

Madam, I want to say to the Hon'ble Minister that from the month of October to the month of March, least quantum of sugar i.e. 12.5 lakh tonnes of sugar was provided. Prior to this, in the month of October, November and December more than Seventeen lakh tonnes of non-levy sugar was made available in market. This policy was made to protect the consumers.

The Hon'ble Minister in his reply has said that one lakh tonnes of sugar was as carry over stock and two and half lakh tonnes of levy sugar was made available in the market i.e. in the month of March a total of fifteen lakh sixty thousand tonnes of sugar was available in the market. This quantum of twelve lakh sixty thousand tonnes of sugar is much less in comparison to the months of October, November and December whereas the Hindu festival of Holi comes in the month of March. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: To maintain the supply and availability of sugar in the market, more quantum of sugar should have been released.

Madam, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister through you that whether the quota of non-levy sugar is released on demand basis or on some other basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, every month approximately 15 to 18 lakh tones of sugar is released under the non-levy quota and the levy category. Every month we monitor the situation and depending on the market price as well as the international price, we decide

how much quantity is required to be released every month in the market. ...*(Interruptions)* the levy sugar released is to be distributed among the BPL families. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the question hour go.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, we will take up your question after 4 P.M.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the question hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.07 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsh Vardhan ji, you ask the second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Madam Speaker, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister through you that whether the Government is working to protect the interests of the producers or the consumers? If this is not so, what is the reason for not releasing the non-levy sugar quota on the basis of market demand? ...*(Interruptions)*

If the Government want to protect the consumers, why the Government deliberately released less quota in the month of March and creating problems for the consumers? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam ...*(Interruptions)* the sugar ...*(Interruptions)* released every month is from the levy and the non-levy quotas.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please sit down

for a while as the Hon. Leader of the opposition wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to ask from the Government through you that why they do not resolve the issue of Telangana? You asked the opposition Members to go back and they went back. ...(Interruptions) Now, the members from treasury branches and TRS are standing. ...(Interruptions) They due to their own reasons ...(Interruptions) would not resolve the Telangana issue. This is the reason the members from Treasury benches have come in the well of the House. Therefore, you direct the Government to ask the members to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions) We are here to run the House. The opposition members went back to their seats at your instance. Now you see the scene. The members from treasury benches are in the well of the House.

Today, Budget has to be passed, budget has to be discussed, the reply of the Finance Minister is to come. We are sitting here prepared for all these things but the members from the treasury benches are in the well of the House. The Government should settle the issue. ...(Interruptions) People in Telangana are committing suicide one after the other. That is why these people are agitated. ...(Interruptions) The members from treasury benches have been holding the proceeding of the House. ...(Interruptions) The Government should resolve the Telangana issue. ...(Interruptions) Create a separate Telangana State ...(Interruptions) Bring the Telangana Bill and we are ready to support it. ...(Interruptions) We want Telangana and we are standing here for it. ...(Interruptions) But the people from treasury benches are interrupting the proceedings. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, during the month of March, 2012 with the release of non-levy sugar quota of 12.50 lakh tones, carry over stock of one 27.03.2012 17 lakh tonne and levy quota of 2.10 lakh tones, the availability of sugar was sufficient in the market and the prices remained stable. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, during the previous ...(Interruptions) it is roughly between 16 lakh tonnes and 18 lakh tones with which we are maintaining prices. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAI: Madam Speaker, in his reply, the Hon'ble Minister has said that the Government fix the monthly sugar quota after consulting the sugar mill owners. After that, a news-item appeared that from the next month, the sugar quota will be fixed on three month basis. Further, whether Government propose to make it quota free? Secondly, when the Government fix the monthly quota, whether the Government have developed any mechanism to identify the gap between demand and supply?

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, usually the monthly allocation of non-levy sugar is decided, but it has been considered that we can have three months' allocations together. ...(Interruptions)

Our Department keeps a constant vigil on the prices in the market. ...(Interruptions) At any occasion, if the prices go up in the market, immediately our Ministry will intervene and more sugar will be released in the market. ...(Interruptions) This is the mechanism by which we control the prices in the open market. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I want to ask from the Government through you that whether free sale quota of sugar released to Chhattisgarh in March, 2012 is less in comparison to the past allotment? If so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the remaining quota will be released?

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, every State is released sugar under the levy quota and the non-levy quota is for the entire country. ...(Interruptions) In the case of the levy sugar, it is to be distributed through the PDS. ...(Interruptions) Usually per capita per month, 500 grams for the BPL category is released to the States. ...(Interruptions) Whenever the State demands some more quantity, we usually give them additional quantity, especially in the festival season. ...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

\*182. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 with special reference to regularisation of unauthorised colonies;

(b) the number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi at present and the details of such colonies proposed to be regularised;

(c) whether instances of irregularities in regularisation have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The salient features of MPD-2021 with respect to unauthorised colonies in Delhi are as follows:

- i. Clause 3.3.1.3. para(A) proposes the improvement of unauthorised colonies through redevelopment by ensuring participation of the inhabitants.
- ii. Clause 4.2.2.2. para(B) of MPD-2021 provides for method of regularisation of unauthorised colonies:
  - With a focus on improvement of physical and social infrastructure, provision of minimum necessary/feasible level of services and community facilities.
  - It also provides for reduced space standards to be adopted for the provision of social facilities depending on the availability of land.

(b) Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that 1639 unauthorised colonies have been registered with GNCTD and those colonies that fulfill the conditions as per the relevant Regulations would be eligible for regularization.

(c) and (d) The work related to regularization of unauthorised colonies, involving agencies concerned is being undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by GNCTD. GNCTD has informed that an enquiry was conducted based on the news item published on 11.11.2011 in Daily newspapers regarding issue of Provisional Regularization Certificates (PRCs) to non-existent colonies. The enquiry was conducted by

Divisional Commissioner, GNCTD. The enquiry report held that 3 non-eligible societies were issued PRCs. However, issuance of PRC does not automatically entitled colonies for regularization. The three ineligible PRCs have been cancelled by the GNCTD. These pertain to, (1) Kotla Mharam Extn. Jasola (Regn. No. LOP-26), (2) Abul Fazal Enclave Part-II, Jasola Village (Regn. No. 1182), (3) Radha Krishan Vihar (Regn. No. 1600).

[English]

### Agricultural Production in North-Eastern States

\*183. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural production in the North-Eastern States particularly Assam is much lesser as compared to the other regions of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the production of various crops in the region during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide additional incentives to the farmers in these States viz. subsidy on seeds, waiving of interest on loans from nationalised banks etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to discourage Jhum cultivation in the North-Eastern States and to increase agricultural productivity by adopting scientific measures?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is a fact that agricultural production in the North-Eastern States is much lesser as compared to the other regions of the country. This is because many abiotic stresses like excessive rain, heavy floods and prolonged dry spells regularly visit these States which are predominantly practicing rainfed agriculture. Low level of farm mechanization, low power consumption, less fertilizer consumption, poor technology adoption, low seed replacement rate, acidic soils, undulating hilly terrain and small size of holdings etc. are the other reasons for lesser agricultural production in the region.

The production of various field crops during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) in north-eastern States and for the current year, i.e., 2011-12 (for Assam only) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been providing incentives for adoption of quality inputs such as seeds, improved farm machinery including water saving devices like sprinklers and pump sets, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pests Management etc. to the farmers under various crop development programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) being implemented in Assam and Tripura and programme of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) in Assam. Besides, Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice), Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds, Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) etc. are also being implemented in many States of the region under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme. Apart from normal Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), several new initiatives namely Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP), Initiative on Vegetable Clusters and Promotion of Oil palm are also being implemented in some States of the region.

Considering favourable agro climatic conditions in the region for horticultural crops, a separate Scheme on Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) is also being implemented.

Government is providing crop loans to the farmers up to a principal amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh at 7% rate of interest since 2006-07. Government is also providing an additional 3% interest subvention to those farmers who repay their short term loans as per schedule. Thus, the effective rate of interest for farmers who repay their crop loan as per payment schedule fixed by the banks becomes

4% per annum.

(e) Shifting cultivation has been a way of life in the social customs of Tribals in North-Eastern region; therefore, such practice cannot be completely stopped. Government of India is implementing Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) as a special central assistance scheme in seven States of North Eastern Hill Region with an aim to develop hill slopes of Jhum areas by adoption of soil and water conservation measures on a watershed approach basis to reduce land degradation and to encourage Jhumia families to develop Jhum land for productive purposes with improved package of practices leading to settled cultivation.

Central Agriculture University, Imphal has also been established in this region for improving agricultural education and crop production technologies as per local needs and also to transfer these technologies to the farmers for improvement of crop production and thereby their economic conditions. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region has also been established in this region which has developed many technologies suitable for the hill states.

Scientific measures such as improved crop varieties; land terrace management etc. have been developed by ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region to enhance the production and productivity of crops in the region including jhum farming. Besides, district level crop contingency plan has been developed to implement alternate crops and cropping systems in the event of extreme climatic events like floods, prolong dry spells, drought etc.

#### **Statement**

#### *Agricultural Production in North-Eastern States*

(Lakh Tonnes)

State	Crop	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12@
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	1.64	2.16	2.34	
	Wheat	0.05	0.05	0.06	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.78	0.79	0.85	
	Total Pulses	0.09	0.10	0.09	
	Total Food grains	2.56	3.09	3.34	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total Oilseeds	0.31	0.28	0.29	
	Sugarcane	0.23	0.27	0.29	
Assam	Rice	40.08	43.36	47.37	44.83
	Wheat	0.55	0.64	0.53	0.59
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.16
	Total Pulses	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.91
	Total Food grains	41.43	44.81	48.76	46.49
	Total Oilseeds	1.38	1.45	1.54	1.47
	Sugarcane	11.00	10.59	10.75	9.84
	Jute and Mesta*	6.74	7.36	6.51	6.86
Manipur	Rice	3.97	3.20	5.22	
	Wheat	0.00	0.00	0.05	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.12	0.12	0.42	
	Total Pulses	0.06	0.07	0.24	
	Total Food grains	4.15	3.39	5.93	
	Total Oilseeds	0.007	0.007	0.27	
	Sugarcane	0.21	0.21	3.01	
Meghalaya	Rice	2.04	2.07	2.07	
	Wheat	0.007	0.007	0.007	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.28	0.28	0.28	
	Total Pulses	0.04	0.04	0.04	
	Total Food grains	2.36	2.39	2.39	
	Total Oilseeds	0.07	0.07	0.07	
	Sugarcane	0.003	0.002	0.002	
	Jute and Mesta*	0.55	0.53	0.53	
Mizoram	Rice	0.46	0.44	0.47	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.09	0.12	0.14	
	Total Pulses	0.04	0.06	0.06	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total Food grains	0.59	0.62	0.67	
	Total Oilseeds	0.02	0.03	0.04	
	Sugarcane	0.14	0.12	0.08	
Nagaland	Rice	3.45	2.40	3.81	
	Wheat	0.02	0.02	0.05	
	Total Coarse-cereals	1.27	0.77	1.45	
	Total Pulses	0.40	0.35	0.36	
	Total Food grains				
	Total Oilseeds	0.72	0.85	0.66	
	Sugarcane	1.86	1.53	1.85	
	Jute and Mesta*	0.01	0.02	0.08	
Sikkim	Rice	0.22	0.24	0.21	
	Wheat	0.08	0.06	0.03	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.66	0.74	0.75	
	Total Pulses	0.12	0.13	0.12	
	Total Food grains	1.08	1.17	1.10	
	Total Oilseeds	0.07	0.09	0.08	
Tripura	Rice	6.27	6.40	7.02	
	Wheat	0.01	0.01	0.006	
	Total Coarse-cereals	0.02	0.02	0.04	
	Total Pulses	0.04	0.04	0.05	
	Total Food grains	6.35	6.48	7.12	
	Total Oilseeds	0.02	0.02	0.03	
	Sugarcane	0.52	0.45	0.46	
	Jute and Mesta*	0.09	0.09	0.11	

Note: The Second Advance Estimates of Production for current year i.e. 2011-12 are available only for Assam.

\* Production of Jute and Mesta in Lakh bales of 180 kg each.

@ As per Second Advance Estimates

### Declining Fertility of Soil

\*184. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility in the wake of the declining fertility rate of soil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether salinity and alkalinity has adversely affected the soil health of the agricultural land in areas where ground water is the main source of irrigation and areas prone to cyclone including Sunderbans in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the agricultural land/regions affected on account of these factors, State-wise; and

(e) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Government is implementing "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSH&F) since 2008-09, to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and productivity and also to check declining fertility

rate of soils. Main components of NPMSH&F include setting up new/strengthening of static/mobile soil testing laboratories (STLs), setting up new/strengthening of Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) and promoting use of organic manures / soil amendments / micro-nutrients etc.

(c) and (d) Salinity and alkalinity have adversely affected soil health and agricultural productivity, especially in areas irrigated with poor quality ground water, in arid/semi-arid regions of Indo-Gangetic plains, coastal/deltaic plains and cyclone prone regions including Sunderbans. As per available estimates, an area of 3.77 million hectare and 2.95 million hectare are affected by alkalinity and salinity respectively across the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Government is implementing programme, namely, "Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils" (RADAS) - for developing alkali and acidic soils for agriculture purposes. Main components of RADAS aim at improving soil fertility and includes application of soil amendments and growing saline/alkaline tolerant crops. In addition, under NPMSH&F balanced fertilizer use is promoted in conjunction with organic manures, green manures and soil amendments to improve soil health. Major achievements during XI Plan under RADAS and NPMSH&F are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise extent of Salt Affected (Salinity and Alkalinity) Soils in India (As reported by ICAR -2008)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Extent of Salt affected Soils in India		(Area in lakh ha.) Total
		Salinity	Alkalinity	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	1.97	2.74
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.77	0.00	0.77
3.	Bihar	0.47	1.06	1.53
4.	Gujarat	16.80	5.41	22.21
5.	Haryana	0.49	1.84	2.33
6.	Karnataka	0.02	1.48	1.50

1	2	3	4	5
7. Kerala		0.20	0.00	0.20
8. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	1.40	1.40
9. Maharashtra		1.84	4.23	6.07
10. Odisha		1.47	0.00	1.47
11. Punjab		0.00	1.52	1.52
12. Rajasthan		1.96	1.79	3.75
13. Tamil Nadu		0.13	3.55	3.68
14. Uttar Pradesh		0.22	13.47	13.69
15. West Bengal		4.41	0.00	4.41
<b>Grand Total (Lakh ha.)</b>		<b>29.55</b>	<b>37.72</b>	<b>67.27</b>
<b>Grand Total (Million ha.)</b>		<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>6.73</b>

Source: Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal, Haryana based on joint study conducted by CSSRI, National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad and National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Nagpur.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise achievement under Scheme on Reclamation & Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS) and National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) during XI Plan*

(Financial in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	RADAS		NPMSH&F	
		Physical (lakh ha.)	Financial	Physical * (Numbers)	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		0.03	142.76	35	973.845
2. Assam		0.04	373.00	0	0.00
3. Arunachal Pradesh		0.02	208.00	5	150.00
4. Bihar		0.00	0.00	42	1247.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Chhattisgarh		0	0.00	4	59.40
6. Gujarat		0.39	2291.54	12	186.25
7. Goa		0	0.00	1	5.00
8. Haryana		0.19	520.00	12	144.10
9. Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	6	178.72
10. Jharkhand		0	0.00	19	255.80
11. Karnataka		0.00	47.88	22	395.57
12. Kerala		0.00	0.00	24	327.30
13. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	6	86.00
14. Maharashtra		0.03	64.68	23	405.00
15. Manipur		0.07	425.00	0	89.00
16. Mizoram		0.01	55.00	4	72.50
17. Meghalaya		0.01	38.55	6	60.00
18. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	3	15.00
19. Odisha		0.00	0.00	14	435.00
20. Punjab		0.12	29.70	23	170.00
21. Rajasthan		0.24	452.91	40	1091.22
22. Sikkim		0.06	286.00	5	130.00
23. Tamil Nadu		0.00	0.00	24	250.00
24. Tripura		0.00	0.00	4	136.50
25. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	26	255.00
26. Uttarakhand		0	0.00	4	25.00
27. West Bengal		0	0.00	13	163.75
28. IISS Bhopal		0	0.00	0	970.273
29. Fert Companies		0	0.00	35	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.21</b>	<b>4935.02</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>8277.828</b>

\* Indicates total number of sanctioned Static/mobile soil testing laboratories to be set up/strengthened under NPMSH&F.

#### **Setting up of Museums**

185. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of museums in various parts of the country, alongwith the locations thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of such museums during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government/ Archaeological Survey of India proposes to set up a museum at Lalitgiri to house the excavated bone relics of Lord Buddha;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the museum alongwith the time by which relics in relics caskets are likely to be thrown open for public viewing?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A total of forty four Archaeological Site Museums functions under the Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of Ministry of Culture. Another two National level museums, namely

National Museum and National Gallery of Modern Art, function as Subordinate offices of the Ministry of Culture. Besides the above, seven other museums are provided Grants -in-aid for their maintenance and upkeep. The list of Museums is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The expenditure incurred on maintenance and upkeep of the above museums a during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Archaeological Survey of India already has a sculpture shed at Lalitgiri which is proposed to be upgraded to a site museum and will house the excavated bone relics retrieved during excavation.

Relics will be available for public viewing once the museum is complete in all respects.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of Archaeological Site Museums under Archaeological Survey of India*

Name of the Museum	State	Sl. No.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Archaeological Site Museum, Amaravati.
	2.	Archaeological Site Museum, Chandragiri
	3.	Archaeological Site Museum, Kondapur
	4.	Archaeological Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda
Assam	5.	Archaeological Site Museum, Sri Surya Pahar
Bihar	6.	Archaeological Site Museum, Bodhgaya
	7.	Archaeological Site Museum, Nalanda
	8.	Archaeological Site Museum, Vaishali
	9.	Archaeological Site Museum, Vikramshila
	10.	Archaeological Site Museum, Purana Qila
Delhi	11.	Archaeological Site Museum, Red Fort, Delhi
	12.	Swatantrata Senani Smark, Salimgarh
	13.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi
	14.	Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi
Goa	15.	Archaeological Site Museum, Velha Goa
Gujarat	16.	Archaeological Site Museum, Lothal

1	2	3
	17.	Archaeological Site Museum, Dholavira
Haryana	18.	Archaeological Site Museum, Sheikh Chilli Tomb, Thaneswar
Himachal Pradesh	19.	Kangra Fort Museum, Kangra
Karnataka	20.	Archaeological Site Museum, Halebidu
	21.	Archaeological Site Museum, Kamlapur (Hampi)
	22.	Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapattanam
Dharwad	23.	Archaeological Site Museum, Aihole
	24.	Archaeological Site Museum, Badami
	25.	Archaeological Site Museum, Bijapur
Kerala	26.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Mattancherry
Madhya Pradesh	27.	Archaeological Site Museum, Chanderi
	28.	Archaeological Site Museum, Gwalior
	29.	Archaeological Site Museum, Khajuraho
	30.	Archaeological Site Museum, Sanchi
Odisha	31.	Archaeological Site Museum, Konark
	32.	Archaeological Site Museum, Ratnagiri
Punjab	33.	Archaeological Site Museum, Ropar
Rajasthan	34.	Archaeological Site Museum, Kalibangan
	35.	Deeg Palace Museum, Bharatpur
Tamil Nadu	36.	Fort St. George Museum, Chennai
Uttar Pradesh	37.	Taj Museum, Agra
	38.	Archaeological Site Museum, Fatehpur Sikri
	39.	Archaeological Site Museum, Sarnath
	40.	1857 Memorial Museum, Residency, Lucknow
Uttarakhand	41.	Archaeological Site Museum, Jageshwar
West Bengal	42.	Archaeological Site Museum, Tamluk
	43.	Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad
	44.	Kooch Bihar Palace Museum, Kooch Bihar

*List of Museums other than Archaeological Site Museums*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Museum, New Delhi</li> <li>2. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi with two branches one each at Bangalore and Mumbai</li> <li>3. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>4. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Indian Museum, Kolkata, West Bengal</li> <li>6. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, West Bengal</li> <li>7. National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata, West Bengal</li> <li>8. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manab Sangrahalay, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh</li> <li>9. Nehru Memo. Museum and Library, New Delhi</li> </ol> |
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**Statement-II**

*Expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of museums during last three years and the current year.*

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Museums	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (until 15th March 2012)	
		Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	National Museum	6.57	6.23	6.39	7.36	9.67	7.62	6.90	7.53
2	National Gallery of Modern Art	3.81	2.27	6.11	3.76	11.52	3.56	10.60	4.25
3	Salar Jung Museum	7.94	8.30	13.30	8.84	10.00	13.04	6.00	6.84
4	Allahabad Museum	0.99	2.00	0.72	1.57	1.41	2.07	0.60	2.15
5	Indian Museum	3.89	5.80	6.95	7.54	7.89	9.59	4.77	4.67
6	Victoria Memorial Hall	3.00	4.13	4.11	3.57	5.85	3.30	6.93	2.78
7	National Council of Science Museum	22.26	19.65	22.73	34.91	30.96	34.46	29.70	27.60
8	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manab Sangrahalay	7.37	2.80	9.48	2.90	7.47	2.90	8.65	3.10
9	Nehru Memo. Museum and Library	9.20	7.92	14.30	10.33	8.60	9.97	3.66	12.17
10.	Archaeological Site Museums (Forty four)	4.50	2.83	5.07	2.32	5.96	2.73	7.60	2.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>69.53</b>	<b>61.93</b>	<b>89.16</b>	<b>83.10</b>	<b>99.33</b>	<b>89.24</b>	<b>85.41</b>	<b>73.42</b>

**Office Bearers in Sports Federations**

\*186. DR. AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of grants provided to the various National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promoting sports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, federation-wise;

(b) whether the continuing occupation of the post of office bearers by the same individuals in the same sports

federation is violating the rules and guidelines issued by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time since when such office bearers have occupied the same post;

(d) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of the said guidelines in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Madam, the Government has released an amount of Rs. 35895.31 lakhs as grants to the various National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promoting sports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year. A Statement showing the details of the grants provided to the NSFs is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Government has issued guidelines imposing age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations, including the Indian Olympic Association, which has further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011, which was issued on 31.1.2011. As per the guidelines, the Government has, inter-alia, provided the following age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of the NSFs:

- i. The President of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- ii. The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- iii. The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.
- iv. The conditions (i) to (iii) above will be subject to the proviso that it shall not disturb the current tenure of any member, provided he/she has been properly elected to the post. In other words, the tenure

condition will become operative for all future elections as they may be conducted in future in their normal course.

(e) Compliance to the directions of the Government by the NSFs has been made mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from Government of India such as railway concessions, income tax exemption, custom duty exemption, etc. and to derive the authority to perform the public functions of selecting and deputing the national teams for participation in recognized continental and world level international sports competitions which involve representation of member countries and to represent the country in international associations, events, meets, conferences, etc. No National Sports Federation has been given annual recognition by the Government which has not adhered to these instructions for the elections held after the issue of these guidelines of 1-5-2010.

In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the national sports bodies, Government has formulated a regulatory framework with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations, the salient features of which are as under:

- (i) Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial and other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/decision making of the concerned NSF and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.

- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
- (viii) A duty has been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.

Specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federation, the National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

#### **Statement**

*Grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and upto December, 2011 of the current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)*

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	659.40	309.94	308.30	790.00*	2067.64
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	96.10	360.31	42.10	606.00*	1104.51
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	221.40	163.00	180.05	162.13	726.58
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	421.07	658.45	509.53	1440.00*	3029.05
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	137.62	263.81	256.64	11.29*	669.36
6	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	62.55	49.66	62.33	425.00*	599.54
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	57.05	88.79	64.71	319.00*	529.55
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	179.80	375.51	356.36	360.00*	1271.67
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	15.10	125.07	35.36	122.00*	297.53
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	57.49	168.25	146.54	68.40	440.68
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	185.47	174.30	165.89	1531.00*	835.41
12	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) and (Women)	346.42	762.82	435.76	1809.00*	3354
13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	26.17	101.13	116.53	567.00*	810.83
14	Badminton Association of India,	265.79	435.48	150.71	910.00*	1761.98
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	86.26	5.05	0.00	0.00	91.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	All India Football Federation, Delhi	52.58	41.90	610.51	174.99	879.98
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	18.24	16.43	41.69	23.53	99.89
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	316.78	470.00	153.98	983.00*	1923.76
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	36.71	147.85	85.95	255.00*	525.51
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	32.08	11.77	10.00	121.00	174.85
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	63.51	73.91	150.53	84.68	372.63
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.54	87.8	18.43	636.00*	760.77
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	72.38	13.55	46.44	78.70	211.07
24	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	44.52	61.60	24.24	227.89	358.25
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	24.75	30.56	174.06	36.06	265.43
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	30.51	26.21	0.00	185.72	242.44
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	42.38	23.98	47.65	75.82	189.83
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	40.10	142.83	221.39	13.38	417.70
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	53.30	3.81	12.00	285.89	355.00
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	19.09	13.58	23.77	10.96	67.40
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00	10.18
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	11.00	12.49	14.75	12.75	50.99
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	16.50	5.92	12.00	10.50	44.92
34	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	15.90	9.34	7.76	12.00	45.00
35	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.97
36	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	16.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	27.50
37	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50	28.50
38	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	12.72	13.31	5.50	2.50	34.03
39	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	18.78	65.00	0.00	0.00	83.78
40	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	44.00
41	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	9.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	45.00
42	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.00	12.25	13.75	11.75	37.75
43	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	11.89	55.10	490.00*	556.99
44	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	16.50	9.00	19.75	15.25	60.50
45	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	16.00	5.00	9.00	8.50	38.50
46	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	6.00	9.75	16.00	11.25	43.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	31.24	30.91	0.00	90.56	152.71
48	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	37.02	38.87	50.11	50.20	176.20
49	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	2.02	1.41	0.00	3.43
50	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.07
51	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.00	49.78	82.34	0.00	132.12
52	Malkhamb Federation of India	9.00	0.16	11.50	0.00	20.66
53	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	6.86	10.75	14.75	11.75	44.11
54	Bridge Federation of India	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
55	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
56	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	13.36	43.54	5.20	0.00	62.10
57	Indian Olympic Association, New Dettri	238.96	204.00	1324.60	39.54	1807.10
58	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	1000.00	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	7022.16
59	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	0.00	158.45	381.00	160.89	700.34
60	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	0.00	55.10	0.00	55.10
61	Bowling Federation of India	1.82	56.86	64.27	0.00	122.95
		5183.36	7992.64	10337.20	13603.38	35895.31

\*the figures include expenditure incurred and committed expenditure upto February, 2012 for London Olympics 2012 (OPEX London, 2012)

### Production of Rice and Wheat

\*187. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the demand and consumption pattern of rice and wheat likely to be achieved in the next five years;

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

(c) whether the current production of rice and wheat is sufficient to meet the growing demand in the country; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of these staple crops to feed the growing population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD

PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics constituted by Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the demand of rice and wheat for the terminal year of the Plan i.e. 2016-17 is estimated at 110.21 million tones and 89.06 million tonnes respectively. There is no State and UT-wise assessment of demand by the Working Group.

(c) and (d) As per Second Advance Estimates for 2011-12, against the demand of 98.79 million tonnes of rice and 77.36 million tonnes of wheat projected by the Working Group for the 11th Five Year Plan, their production during the year is estimated at 102.75 million tonnes and 88.31 million tonnes respectively. Thus, the current production is sufficient to meet the demand of rice and wheat in the country. However, in order to increase production and productivity of foodgrains including rice and wheat on sustainable basis a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National

Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids and related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).

#### **Funding Under CRF and NCCF**

\*188. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the corpus of funds accrued to the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount released to various States/UTs under CRF and NCCF during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the amount requested for by the States, the amount recommended by the Central Inspection team and the actual amount released to the States for each natural calamity during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether there is wide variation in the amount released to the States in respect of the calamities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The information is as below:

(i) Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now designated as State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

(Rs. in crore)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
3220.48	3791.87	4337.63	4023.79

Note: This is the Central Governments contribution and does not include States' contributions.

(ii) National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) now designated as National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

(Rs. in crore)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1800.00	3160.00	3900.01	3998.00

(b) Details of funds released to States from the CRF (SDRF) and NCCF / (NDRF) during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 (till date) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details showing the amount requested by the States, the amount recommended by the Central Team and the actual amount released to the States by the Government of India for natural calamities during 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-II (flood/ landslide, cyclone, cloudburst, earthquake) and Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Fund requirement for immediate relief only are to be met from the SDRF and NDRF. Memoranda received from the State Government invariably includes requirement for funds for long-term and permanent reconstruction activities, specifically those relating to infrastructure. Assistance for these items is not admissible from SDRF/NDRF and the funds for these have to be sought separately through Additional Central Assistance, Special Plan Assistance, etc. Hence, there is a variation between the amounts demanded and the amounts released to the States.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of releases of CRF (SDRF) and NCCF (NDRF) during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12*  
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Centre's share of CRF (SDRF) released				Released from NCCF (NDRF)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298.73	313.670	481.63	300.71	29.82	685.81	582.11	257.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.15	23.86	33.07	34.72	26.40	32.29	97.24	0.00
3.	Assam	157.97	162.80	237.39	124.63	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	121.86	125.59	250.87	131.705	1000.00	267.48	368.01	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.72	139.935	56.745	116.33#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	1.83	1.92	1.11	2.275*	0.00	4.04	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	315.29	224.25	376.59	395.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	54.00	167.385	72.34	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	103.63	63.69	117.68	123.57	40.33	14.58	149.95	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.38	108.275	77.605	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	51.58	157.89	194.59	204.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	99.55	104.52	120.72	126.76	189.11	1594.36	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	74.23	77.93	98.31	51.61	9.48	0.00	12.78	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208.04	214.41	371.88	231.965	0.00	40.53	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	488.895	366.01	140.32	0.00	182.10	310.48	0.00
16.	Manipur	4.48	6.96	3.25	6.66*	5.45	0.91	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	9.23	9.51	6.595	13.52#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	10.941	3.85	7.89#	49.60	0.00	4.57	0.00
19.	Nagaland	3.12	3.22	2.235	0.00*	0.00	8.47	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	324.50	176.504	293.69	308.37	98.87	0.00	560.17	678.65
21.	Punjab	126.78	133.12	83.595	171.30#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	360.87	378.90	225.25	698.27#	0.00	115.12	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.35	14.78	10.24	31.74*	8.36	0.00	0.00	200.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	229.17	142.95	220.14	231.15	522.51	0.00	317.17	500.00
25.	Tripura	10.37	16.09	8.69	26.94#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242.15	249.55	289.04	303.50	0.00	148.96	554.26	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	112.47	76.39	105.89	0.00*	0.00	0.00	517.66	0.00
28.	West Bengal	192.07	197.93	228.62	240.05	0.00	166.869	704.85	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3220.48</b>	<b>3791.865</b>	<b>4337.63</b>	<b>4023.79</b>	<b>2279.92</b>	<b>3261.519</b>	<b>4179.25</b>	<b>1636.64</b>

\* Centre's share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has not been released for want earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

# Including arrears of CRF/SDRF for the previous year.

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing State-wise projected amount of assistance and approved by Government of India in the wake of Floods/ landslides/ Cyclone/Cloudburst and Earthquake during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12*  
(Rs. in crore)

		2008-09			2009-10		
		Assistance sought/ projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*	Assistance sought/ projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1148.51	65.63	64.90+ 3.539 [ARWSP]	3163.64	1185.41	606.88+ 69.785 [NRDWP]
2	Arunachal Pradesh	615.22	132.73	52.88+ 2.82 [ARWSP]			
3	Assam	1374.06	406.73	206.40+ 2.35 [ARWSP]			
4	Bihar	3394.43	1091.16	614.56 (497 35 + 117.21)			
5	Goa	-			22.297	4.68	2.49+ 0.5 [NRDWP]
6	Haryana	-					
7	Himachal Pradesh	1616.01	191.77	93.42+ 6.00 [ARWSP]			
8	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-			
9	Karnataka	524.32	63.84 [ARWSP]	51.63+ 2.25	7513.06 \$	2130.06\$	1501.79 +8.16 [NRDWP]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Kerala	-	-	-	312.13	116.90	61.36 + 1.85 233.21 [NRDWP]
11	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1329.09	279.287	188.77 + 3.94 - [NRDWP]
12	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Odisha	2678.46	499.98	389.29+ 7.67 [ARWSP]	231.488	82.88	39.32
14	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Tamil Nadu	2199.75	570.17	570.17	-	-	-
16	Uttar Pradesh	269.75	100.50	71.63+ 1.02 [ARWSP]	-	-	-
17	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	West Bengal	-	-	-	1743.14	765.86	516.859 (478 27 + 38.589)
19	Puducherry	110.13	33.36	27.73	6.63	0.77	0.35

		2010-11			2011-12		
		Assistance sought/ projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*	Assistance sought/ projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	9373.076 #	930.20	735.65+18.025 [NRDWP]	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	681.19	170.71	123.49 + 32.00 [NRDWP]	-	-	-
3	Assam	745.59	206.17	206.17	-	-	-
4	Bihar	126.00	26.98	26.926	-	-	-
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Haryana	1022.94	65.91	65.91+0.90 [NRDWP]	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	1793.37	295.597	242.73 + 27.56 [NRDWP]	886.90	120.09	@
8	Jammu and Kashmir	342.13	45.06	45.06+ 11.10 [NRDWP]	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	1045.38	197.79	197.75 + 8.66 [NRDWP]	-	-	-
10	Kerala	233.21	28.45	22.20 + 2.40 [NRDWP]	1427.24	225.56	@
11	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mizoram	150.81	9.14	6.249	-	-	-
13	Odisha	-	-	-	3265.37	1006.75	908.30+ 10.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
							[NRDWP]
14	Sikkim	-	-	-	2842.62 **	291.36 + 41.64	227.5 + 41.64
						[NRDWP]	[NRDWP]
15	Tamil Nadu	2139.21	512.81	508.69+ 0.436	5237.01 (11199.89	680.80	@
				[NRDWP]	+ 4037.12)		
16	Uttar Pradesh	2351.51	874.40	869.40+ 5.00	1458.37	467.74	@
				[NRDWP]			
17	Uttarakhand	3932.87	817.91	624.07+71.10	-	-	-
				[NRDWP]			
18	West Bengal	112.76	111.02	107.59 + 0.07	525.05**	103.17	@
				[NRDWP]			
19	Puducherry	8.04	0.607	0.607	2435.66	88.67	@
					(296.30 + 2139.36)		

\* Subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the CRF/ SDRF account for instant calamity.

IMCT = Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

# This includes four memoranda, submitted by State Government.

\$ This includes two memoranda, submitted by State Government.

\*\* Earthquake of 18th September 2011.

@ High Level Committee (HLC) held on 21-3-2012.

(Note: It is mentioned that the State Government in their memorandum had also projected requirement for items outside the purview of SDRF and NDRF norms. Accordingly, no assistance has been considered for those items)

**Statement-III**

*State-wise projection of assistance and approved by Government of India in the wake of Drought during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Assistance sought/projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI *	Assistance sought/projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI *	Assistance sought/projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI *	Assistance sought/projected by State	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	10106.77	1837.10	575.30	-	3006.41	792.92@			
2.	Assam	-	-	-	792.60	95.59	89.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	23071.13	910.21	1163.64	5062.75	650.80	1459.54	-	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	608.13	178.32	88.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	211.82	167.28	156.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	890.31	139.52	200.955	1510.70	833.54	855.30	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	2043.07	93.55	83.83	394.92	260.52	116.49	-	-	2605.99	296.58	@	
8.	Kerala	-	-	-	168.22#	33.02#	33.02#	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	15059.64	1288.25	671.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	11669.68	317.61	246.31	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Manipur		-	-	-	22.09	22.09	14.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Nagaland		-	-	-	74.76	20.26	21.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Odisha		-	-	-	2266.65	294.75	151.92	2871.00	407.52	376.55	-	-	-
14. Rajasthan		-	-	-	14927.37	3421.59	1034.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	-	12133.42	1685.215	515.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Uttarakhand	200.14	58.08	57.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. West Bengal		-	-	-	-	-	-	1100.00	1163.09	724.99	-	-	-

\* Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.

# Including Rs. 0.12 Crores for hailstorm.

IMCT = Inter Ministerial Central Team

@ High Level Committee (HLC) held on 21.03.2012.

**National Mission on Seeds**

\*189. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government/Planning Commission proposes to formulate developmental schemes, for seeds including the National Mission on Seeds, during the XIIth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and the objectives of the Mission; and

(c) the present status of the projects/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) A Central Sector Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed' is being implemented on an all India basis since the year 2005-2006 which is aimed at ensuring production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all crops in sufficient quantities for making it available to the farmers. An outlay of Rs.330 crore for the scheme has been approved for the year 2012-2013. Although the existing scheme has contributed to doubling the availability of quality seeds in the last 5 years, a need has been felt in the current scenario to upgrade and expand the scheme into a Mission with a focused, time bound and integrated approach to further improve the availability of quality seeds to farmers at reasonable prices. Accordingly, a proposal on National Mission on Seeds and Planting Material, has been formulated by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation. The Planning Commission has approved, in principle, the inclusion of the Mission on Seeds in the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Mission for Agricultural Extension and Technology' for the 12th Plan.

The seed component of the Mission aims at increasing production of certified/quality seeds and seed replacement rate for different crops through interventions for strengthening seed multiplication chain, developing and popularizing new varieties, promoting new technologies, strengthening and modernizing seed infrastructure, encouraging seed treatment, upgrading the quality of farm saved seeds, assisting both public and private seed sector, ensuring availability of seeds in contingent situations etc.

**Development of Naxal Affected Regions**

\*190. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently reviewed the effectiveness of various schemes launched for the development of the naxal affected regions in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies identified in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further strengthen these schemes and to ensure that the funds given under these schemes are not diverted by the States for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts for accelerated development since December, 2010. The Scheme now covers 78 districts (including 66 LWE affected districts) in 9 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. The Development Commissioner/equivalent Officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is carried out by a Committee headed by the Member Secretary, Planning Commission. Regular monitoring of the IAP is being done by the Planning Commission through video conferences/meetings with the District Collectors/District Magistrates and the Development Commissioners of the States concerned. So far, 20 such video Conferences/meetings have been held. The District Collectors/District Magistrates concerned upload data online on implementation of the IAP on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission. Intensive monitoring both at the State level and at the Central level is being done to ensure that the programme is implemented in accordance with the guidelines and the pace of implementation is maintained.

1.1 The funds under the IAP are placed at the disposal of a Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District level Committee has the flexibility to spend the

amount for development schemes according to needs assessed by them. The funds are released to the Consolidated Fund of the State Governments and the State Governments are to ensure that the funds are transferred within 15 days to the Saving Bank Account opened in a Public Sector Bank by the District Collector/ District Magistrate concerned. Regular physical and financial audit of the works taken up under the IAP must be carried out by Chartered Accountants listed in the panel of the State Government or the AGs of the State. In order to maintain quality, works undertaken under the IAP are required to be regularly inspected by a team of officers as decided by the three member District-level Committee. The State Governments and the District Collectors/ District Magistrates have also been advised to ensure consultation with the local Member of Parliament on the Schemes to be taken up under the IAP.

- 1.2 As a result of the aforesaid efforts, as on 26.3.2012, out of 70,205 works taken up by the 9 States under the IAP, 45,385 have been completed and against Rs. 3260.00 crores of central funds released, the expenditure reported is Rs. 2,024.91 crores.
- 2.1 The Government has also approved a scheme for development of 5477 kms roads in 34 districts of 8 LWE affected states at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore under Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I). The progress of work under the scheme is being continuously monitored by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and a separate zone for LWE works headed by an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary has been created in that Ministry.
- 2.2 The RRP-I has encountered the problem of poor response to tenders in some areas due to poor accessibility. In a few cases, where the State Governments have the necessary capabilities and the contractors are not willing to execute the works, the State Governments have been permitted to execute the works departmentally. The security concerns are being addressed by providing adequate security, but in some areas, naxal cadres do resort to violence and sabotage to prevent road construction work.
3. The Planning Commission is also monitoring implementation of various flagship programmes in focus districts affected by LWE. The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Group of

Officers under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission on 14.07.2010 with powers to over-ride or modify existing instructions on the implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. As on 23.03.2012, 15 meetings of the Empowered Group of Officers have been held to ensure effective implementation of the schemes.

[Translation]

#### Assistance for Sports Infrastructure

\*191. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided for the construction of stadia and other works for the development of sports infrastructure during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the assistance has now been discontinued, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reintroduce the said assistance for construction of sports infrastructure;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which action is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the measures contemplated to encourage sports activities in schools/colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 'Sports' being the state subject, creation of sports infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Union Government is supplementing the State Governments through various schemes/central assistance.

Under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), which has been introduced in 2010-11 on pilot basis, Rs. 37.42 crore has been provided to State Governments upto 29.2.2012 for creation/upgradation/ modernization of sports infrastructure i.e. construction of multi-purpose hall, laying of synthetic surface for hockey ground, football ground and athletic track including for training of coaches and preservation of playing spaces/playfields. Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, Rs.730.40 crore has been provided to the State Governments from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year upto 29.2.2012, for development of playfields in village/

block panchayats and for holding annual sports competitions at block/district, state and national level.

Massive sports infrastructure facilities were created/upgraded to the level of International standards for staging the Commonwealth Games, 2010 in and around Delhi. A budget provision of Rs. 3732.72 crore was made for this purpose. Additional Central Assistance of Rs.67 crore and Rs.110 crore were given to the Government of Jharkhand and Government of Kerala for creation and development of sports infrastructure for the conduct of 34th National Games and 35th National Games, respectively.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The PYKKA scheme provides for strengthening the sports infrastructure in schools and linking the community sports as an integration of physical education and sports with school education. School playgrounds are given overriding priority in the selection of PYKKA playfields for promotion of community sports beyond school hours. More than 75% of the PYKKA playfields are located in schools. Sports competitions are conducted annually at block/district, state and national level wherein the participants are mainly from the schools. Under the USIS, Government colleges and Universities are provided grants-in-aid to develop sports infrastructure facilities.

Sports Authority of India (SAI) is running various training centre, mostly in schools across the country and nurturing about 15,000 boys and girls in different sports disciplines. Recently, an STC Centre of SAI has been sanctioned for North Eastern Hill University, Shillong with elaborate sports infrastructure such as hostels, multi-purpose indoor hall, archery ground and other play facilities. Under National Sports Development Fund, Rs.2.27 crore was sanctioned in 2009 for creation of sports infrastructure in 10 colleges of Dibrugarh University, Assam.

Under 'Legacy Plan of Commonwealth Games, Delhi-2010, sports infrastructure facilities were created/upgraded with the Central Assistance of around Rs. 9 crore in 18 schools/colleges in and around Delhi during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.39 crore has been provided to Association of Indian Universities (AIU) during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for organizing Inter-University tournaments in India, coaching camps and for participation in Inter-University tournaments abroad.

[English]

#### Allocation under PDS

\*192. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated an additional 5 million tonnes of foodgrains to the Public Distribution System (PDS), as directed by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of families benefitted and the criteria/method adopted for identification of the beneficiary districts and families under the said scheme;

(c) whether the issue price of the said foodgrains is different from the price under normal allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the issue price of foodgrains under normal allocation and the said additional allocation alongwith the price at which they were distributed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 14.5.2011 and 14.9.2011 directed the Union of India, inter alia, to provide food grains for 150 poorest districts of India or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society on priority basis and to reserve 5 million tons of food grains for distribution for the purpose. The Court also requested the High Powered Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa to identify the poorest districts or poorer segments of the society and ensure that additionally allocated food grains reach this segment from time to time. The Committee recommended allocation of a total of 23.68 lakh tons of rice and wheat to cover 47.15 lakh BPL and AAY families in the poorest districts for a period of one year. The Committee also recommended an allocation of 1473 tons of food grains for one year to six districts in four States for running community kitchen to provide cooked food in places like Collectorate, City Hospitals, Bus Stops and in pockets inhabited by poor and vulnerable people in collaboration with Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme.

Based on the above recommendations of D.P. Wadhwa Committee, Government of India has allocated since July 2011, a total quantity of 23.69 lakh tons of rice

and wheat of which 7.61 lakh tons was allocated at Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) prices and 16.08 lakh tons at Below Poverty Line (BPL) prices for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 States including allocation of 1473 tons of food grains to six districts in four States for running community kitchen to provide cooked food under the CSR Programme.

In recommending additional allocation of food grains for distribution to poorest districts, the Wadhwa Committee identified, *inter alia*, the following categories of persons/families for allocation of additional food grains and directed the concerned States accordingly:

1. For BPL and AAY families based on increased populations from 2001 to 2011.
2. Families which do not have BPL/AAY cards but are economically weak and deserve BPL/AAY ration cards as per existing criteria.
3. Families which have BPL/AAY cards but do not have buying capacity to even purchase subsidized food grains.
4. Persons having annual income less than Rs. 60,000/- with exclusion criteria made by the Committee.
5. Persons who hold cards under the AAY scheme but

are unable to purchase food grains even at subsidized rate; or those persons who do not fall under AAY scheme / Annapurna Yojna Scheme or any similar scheme implemented by the State Government but are living in a state of penury and are unable to obtain food grains by their own means.

Under normal TPDS allocations, Government of India supplies food grains for the BPL and AAY families to States/UTs at the Central Issue Price (CIP) as indicated below:

(Rs. per kg.)		
Commodity	AAY	BPL
Wheat	2.00	4.15
Rice	3.00	5.65

In the case of BPL families, margin cost for Fair Price Shop owners may be charged in the end retail price. However, in the case of AAY, the end retail price to beneficiaries will be same as the above CIPs.

The State-wise details of additional allocation of 23.69 lakh tons of food grains made to the States at BPL/AAY CIPs and offtake is enclosed as Statement-I. The offtake against the allocation of 23.69 lakh tons made for the poorest districts is 4.47 lakh tons upto January, 2012.

#### **Statement**

*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made in 174 Districts in 27 States as per the recommendation of Wadhwa Committee (in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States	BPL Allocation	AAY Allocation	Total Allocation BPL +AAY	Total Offtake BPL+AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.869	44.928	116.797	0.000
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.454	0.283	0.737	0.000
3	Assam	9.458	5.882	15.340	0.000
4	Bihar	437.307	159.204	596.511	117.143
5	Chhattisgarh	98.523	33.429	131.952	92.434
6	Gujrat	31.754	19.748	51.502	21.165
7	Haryana	7.459	2.280	9.739	0.545

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.457	1.080	11.537	9.161
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.705	2.052	11.757	4.472
10	Jharkhand	92.355	39.874	132.229	21.408
11	Karnataka	19.357	12.038	31.395	7.848
12	Kerala	3.648	1.420	5.068	1.365
13	Madhya Pradesh	203.514	74.530	278.044	91.438
14	Maharashtra	65.240	40.572	105.812	0.101
15	Manipur	0.864	0.351	1.215	0.300
16	Meghalaya	1.060	0.659	1.719	0.000
17	Mizoram	0.098	0.061	0.159	0.080
18	Nagaland	0.194	0.121	0.315	0.061
19	Odisha	88.744	55.189	143.933	2.252
20	Punjab	1.134	0.705	1.839	0.000
21	Rajasthan	70.762	28.292	99.054	50.904
22	Sikkim	0.241	0.023	0.264	0.146
23	Tamilnadu	25.247	15.701	40.948	14.646
24	Tripura	1.811	0.923	2.734	0.327
25	Uttar Pradesh	195.281	121.443	316.724	9.451
26	Uttrakhand	2.109	0.493	2.602	1.319
27	West Bengal	159.884	99.431	259.315	0.057
Total		1608.529	760.712	2369.241	446.623

[Translation]

**FM Radio Services**

\*193. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:

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

(a) the existing locations from where FM radio services are being operated in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received for opening of FM radio stations during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals cleared and rejected alongwith the locations thereof; and

(d) the locations from where the Government proposes to operate FM radio services in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, 207 Prasar Bharati FM Transmitters are functional at 196 Stations in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Total 101 proposals have been received by them for opening of FM Radio Stations during the last three years including current year. Location-wise and Year-wise details

are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Details of the proposals cleared/being implemented and proposed along with locations are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV. Further it is informed that during 11th Plan, FM transmitters of various capacities are being installed by AIR at 295 more places throughout the country. The State wise list of the places are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

As regards to Private FM Radio, presently 245 private FM radio stations (including 21 stations operationalized

under Phase-I scheme) are functioning in the country under Policy on expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II) City-wise, location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-VI

The Policy of expansion of FM broadcasting through Private Agencies (Phase-III) has been approved on 07.07.2011 by the Cabinet. This Policy extends FM radio services to 227 new cities, in addition to the present 86 cities, with a total of 839 new FM radio Channels. City-wise, location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

**Statement-I**

*List of Existing FM Stations of AIR (Statewise)*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power in KW
1	2	3	4
1.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	10
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	6
3.	Hyderabad		10 & 10
4.	Karimnagar		5
5.	Kothagudam		6
6.	Kurnool		6
7.	Viarkapuram		6
8.	Nellore		0.1
9.	Nizamabad		6
10.	Ongole		0.1
11.	Suryapet		1
12.	Tirupati		3 & 10
13.	Vijayawada		
14.	Vishakhapatnam		10
15.	Warangal		10
16.	Macherla		3
17.	Tanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	10
18.	Dhubri	Assam	6
19.	Guwahati		10

1	2	3	4
20.	Haflong		6
21.	Jorhat		10
22.	Nowgong		6
23.	Silchar		0.1
24.	Aurangabad	Bihar	0.1
25.	Gaya		0.1
26.	Kishan Ganj		0.1
27.	Patna		6
28.	Purnea		6
29.	Sasaram		6
30.	Sitamarhi		0.1
31.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	6
32.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	6
33.	Raigarh		6
34.	Raipur		10
35.	Saraipalli		1
36.	Daman	Daman (UT)	3
37.	Delhi	Delhi	20&20
38.	Panaji	Goa	6
39.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10
40.	Godhra		6
41.	Surat		10
42.	Vadodra		10
43.	Rajkot		10
44.	Hissar	Haryana	6
45.	Kurukshetra		10
46.	Rohtak		10
47.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh	0.1
48.	Berthein		0.1
49.	Dharamshala		10

1	2	3	4
50.	Hamirpur		6
51.	Kasauli		10
52.	Keylong		0.1
53.	Kullu		6
54.	Mandi		0.1
55.	Rampur		0.1
56.	Shimla		10
57.	Sunder Nagar		0.1
58.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir	6
59.	Gurej		0.1
60.	Jammu		3&10
61.	Kathua		10
62.	Leh		0.1
63.	Poonch		6
64.	Rajouri		10
65.	Srinagar		10
66.	Tithwal		0.1
67.	Udhampur		0.1
68.	Uri		0.1
69.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	6
70.	Daltonganj		10
71.	Hazaribagh		6
72.	Jamshedpur		6
73.	Ranchi		
74.	Bangalore	Karnataka	10&10
75.	Bellary		10
76.	Bijapur		6
77.	Chitradurga		6
78.	Dharwad		10
79.	Gulbarga		10

1	2	3	4
80.	Hassan		6
81.	Hospet		10
82.	Karwar		3
83.	Mangalore		10
84.	Mercara		6
85.	Mysore		10
86.	Raichur		6
87.	Sringeri		0.1
88.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	10
89.	Cannanore		6
90.	Cochin		10&10
91.	Idukki		6
92.	Manjeri		3
93.	Thruvananthapuram		10
94.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	. 6
95.	Betul		6
96.	Bhopal		6
97.	Chhindwara		6
98.	Guna		6
99.	Indore		6
100.	Jabalpur		10
101.	Khandwa		6
102.	Viandla		1
103.	Neemach		0.1
104.	Panchmadi		0.1
105.	Rajgarh		3
106.	Sagar		6
107.	Shahdol		6
108.	Shivpuri		6
109.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	6

1	2	3	4
110.	Akola		6
111.	Aurangabad		10
112.	Beed	78	6
113.	Chanderpur		6
114.	Dhule		6
115.	Gadhchiroli		0.1
116.	Kolhapur		6
117.	Mumbai		10&10
118.	Nagpur		10
119.	Nanded		6
120.	Nasik		6
121.	Osmanabad		6
122.	Oras		5
123.	Pune		10
124.	Satara		6
125.	Yavatmal		6
126.	Churachandpur	Manipur	6
127.	Imphal		10
128.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya	0.1
129.	Jowai		6
130.	Shillong		10
131.	Aizawl	Mizoram	6
132.	Lungleh		6
133.	Kohima	Nagaland	1
134.	Mokokchung		6
135.	Baripada	Orissa	5
136.	Berhampur		6
137.	Bolangir		6
138.	Cuttack		6
139.	Deogarh		0.1

1	2	3	4
140.	Puri		3
141.	Rourkela		6
142.	Karaikal	Puducherry (UT)	6
143.	Puducherry		10
144.	Bhatinda	Punjab	6
145.	Jalandhar		10 & 10
146.	Patiala		6
147.	Alwar	Rajasthan	10
148.	Banswara		10
149.	Chittorgarh		10
150.	Churu		6
151.	Jaipur		6
152.	Jaisalmer		10
153.	Jhalawar		6
154.	Jodhpur		6
155.	Mt.Abu		6
156.	Nagaur		6
157.	Swaimadhopur		6
158.	Udaipur		1
159.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	20&20
160.	Coimbatore		10
161.	Darmapur		10
162.	Kodaikanal		10
163.	Madurai		10
164.	Nagercoil		10
165.	Ottacamund		0.1
166.	Thanjavur		0.1
167.	Tiruchirapalli		10
168.	Tirunelveli		10
169.	Yercaud (Salem)		0.1

1	2	3	4
170.	Agartala	Tripura	10
171.	Belonia		6
172.	Kailashahar		6
173.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	6
174.	Allahabad		10
175.	Bareilly		6
176.	Faizabad		0
177.	Jhansi		6
178.	Kanpur		10
179.	Lucknow		10&10
180.	Obra		6
181.	Gorakhpur		10
182.	Varanasi		10
183.	Bacher	Uttarakhand	0.1
184.	Bhatwari		0.1
185.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)		0.1
186.	Mussoorie		10
187.	Nainital		0.1
188.	Pratap Nagar		0.1
189.	Rajgarhi		0.1
190.	Asansol	West Bengal	6
191.	Darjeeling		0.1
192.	Kolkata		20 & 10
193.	Kurseong		5
194.	Murshidabad		6
195.	Shantiniketan		3
196.	Siliguri		10
Total Transmitter			207

**Statement-II**

*Details of proposal received for opening of FM Radio Stations during last three years*

Sl. No.	Location	State
1	2	3

**During the Year 2009**

1.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Ongle	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Trivaniganj, Supaul	Bihar
4.	Banka	Bihar
5.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
6.	Junagarh	Gujarat
7.	Dahod	Gujarat
8.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Deo Bradtta in Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Simoga	Karnataka
11.	Chamraj Nagar	Karnataka
12.	Pathanapuram	Kerala
13.	Deogarh	Odisha
14.	Bina (Sagar)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Mandsaor, Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Amravati	Maharashtra
19.	Kipheire	Nagaland
20.	Tamalu Town	Nagaland
21.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
22.	Dousa	Rajasthan
23.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Udham Nagar	Uttrakhand
25.	Haridwar	Uttrakhand

1	2	3
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**During the Year 2010**

1	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
2	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh
3	Nandiyal	Andhra Pradesh
4	Balipather, Nepparpatti	Assam
5	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
6	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
7	Junagarh	Gujarat
8	Belgaum	Karnataka
9	Renebenur	Karnataka
10	Shimoga	Karnataka
11	Pathanapuram	Kerala
12	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
13	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh
14	Chenderi	Madhya Pradesh
15	Gaderwara, Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
16	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
17	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh
18	Shyopur	Madhya Pradesh
19	Amrawati	Maharashtra
20	Bramhapuri, Dist. Chandrapur	Maharashtra
21	Parbhani	Maharashtra
22	Phulbani	Odisha
23	Karauli	Rajasthan
24	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
25	Gangtok and Sikkim	Sikkim
26	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
27	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
28	Chanchal	West Bengal
29	Krishananagar	West Bengal

1	2	3
<b>For the year 2011-12</b>		
1	Adilabad district	Andhra Pradesh
2	Adoni, Kumool District	Andhra Pradesh
3	Nalgonda (A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh
4	Ramagundam, Mancheriala	Andhra Pradesh
5	Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokaro	Jharkhand
6	Farbishganj	Bihar
7	Shibhar and Sitamani	Bihar
8	Amerali	Gujarat
9	Bharuch and Narmada District	Gujarat
10	Sabarkatha	Gujarat
11	Lowerkoti	Himachal Pradesh
12	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
13	Bagalkot	Karnataka
14	Bider	Karnataka
15	Chamarajanagar District	Karnataka
16	Gangawati	Karnataka
17	Shimoga	Karnataka
18	Alappuzha	Kerala
19	Pathanapuram	Kerala
20	Perinthamanna	Kerala
21	Beena Nagar, Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
22	Mandsor District	Madhya Pradesh
23	Nagda- Khachrod	Madhya Pradesh
24	Narsinghpur, Gadarwara	Madhya Pradesh
25	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh
26	Piperia district Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
27	Sivni	Madhya Pradesh
28	Sivni	Madhya Pradesh
29	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
30	Zawara	Madhya Pradesh
37	Phulbani	Odisha
38	Muktsar	Punjab
39	Barmer and Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
40	Mahuwa, Dausa,	Rajasthan
41	Pali, District	Rajasthan
42	Baikunth Dham	Chattisgarh
43	Deoria and Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
44	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
45	Fatahpur	Uttar Pradesh
46	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
47	Shajahanpur	Uttar Pradesh

**Statement-III**

*Details of proposals accepted for opening of FM Radio Stations during last three years*

Sl. No.	Location	State
1	2	3
<b>For the year 2009</b>		
1.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Ongle	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
4.	Junagarh	Gujarat
5.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Deo Bradtta in Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Shimoga	Karnataka
8.	Deogarh	Odisha
9.	Bina (Sagar)	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Mandsaor Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
13. Amravati		Maharashtra
14. Bikaner		Rajasthan
15. Mathura		Uttar Pradesh
16. Udham Nagar		Uttrakahnd
17. Haridwar		Uttrakand

**For the year 2010**

1 Adilabad		Andhra Pradesh
2 Nandiyal		Andhra Pradesh
3 Raipur		Chhattisgarh
4 Bhavnagar		Gujarat
5 Junagarh		Gujarat
6 Shimoga		Karnataka
7 Chenderi		Madhya Pradesh
8 Amrawati		Maharashtra
9 Bramhapuri, Dist.Chandrapur		Maharashtra
10 Parbhani		Maharashtra
11 Phulbani		-Odisha
12 Karauli		Rajasthan
13 Ratiam		Rajasthan
14 Gangtok		Sikkim
15 Rampur		Uttar Pradesh
16 Lakhimpur		Uttar Pradesh
17 Pithoragarh		Uttarakhand
18 Krishananagar		West Bengal

**For the Year 2011-12**

1 Adilabad		Andhra Pradesh
2 Adoni, Kurnool District		Andhra Pradesh
3 Giridih, Dhanbad and Bokaro		Jharkhand

1	2	3
4 Farbesganj		Bihar
5 Shibhar and Sitamani		Bihar
6 Mandi		Himachal Pradesh.
7 Shimoga,		Karnataka
8 Mandsor District		Madhya Pradesh
9 Ujjain		Madhya Pradesh
10 Jalna		Maharashtra
11 Parbhani		Maharashtra
12 Sholapur		Maharashtra
13 Wardha		Maharashtra
14 Gajapati district		Odisha
15 Keyonjhar		Odisha
16 Phulbani		Odisha
17 Barmer and Jaisalmer		Rajasthan
18 Mau		Uttar Pradesh

**Statement-IV**

*Details of proposals being proposed for opening of FM Radio Station in 12th plan*

Sl. No.	Location	State
1	2	3

**For the year 2009**

1 Banka		Bihar
2 Dahod		Gujarat
3 Chamraj Nagar		Karnataka
4 Pathanapuram		Kerala
5 Bina (Sagar)		Madhya Pradesh
6 Kipheire		Nagaland
7 Tamalu Town		Nagaland
8 Dousa		Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Location	State	1	2	3
1	2	3			
<b>For the year 2010</b>					
1	Balipather, Nepparpatti	Assam	8	Bider	Karnataka
2	Belgaum	Karnataka	9	Chamarajanagar District	Karnataka
3	Renebenur	Karnataka	10	Gangawati,	Karnataka
4	Pathanapuram	Kerala	11	Alappuzha	Kerala
5	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	12	Pathanapuram	Kerala
6	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh	13	Perinthamanna	Kerala
7	Gaderwara, Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	14	Beena Nagar, Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
8	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	15	Nagda-Khachrod	Madhya Pradesh
9	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh	16	Narsinghpur, Gadawara	Madhya Pradesh
10	Shyampur	Madhya Pradesh	17	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh
11	Chanchal	West Bengal**	18	Piperia district Hoshangabad,	Madhya Pradesh
<b>For the year 2011-12</b>					
1	Nalgonda (A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh	19	Sivni	Madhya Pradesh
2	Ramagundam, Mancheri	Andhra Pradesh	20	Sivni	Madhya Pradesh
3	Amerali	Gujarat	21	Zawara	Madhya Pradesh
4	Bharuch and Narmada District	Gujarat	22	Muktsar	Punjab
5	Sabarkatha	Gujarat	23	Mahuwa, Dausa	Rajasthan
6	Lowerkoti,	Himachal Pradesh	24	Pali, District	Rajasthan
7	Bagalkot	Karnataka	25	Baikunth Dham	Chhattisgarh
			26	Deoria and Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
			27	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
			28	Fatahpur	Uttar Pradesh
			29	Shajahanpur	Uttar Pradesh

**Statement-V**

*List of New locations where AIR FM Transmitters/radio services being setup in next 2 years  
(approved under 11th Plan)*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	10kWFM
2.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
3.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 kWFM
4.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM
5.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	T kW FM
6.	Bomdila -	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
7.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
8.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
9.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW FM
10.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 kW-F-M
11.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM
12.	Karimganj	Assam	1 kW FM
13.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM
14.	Tezpur	Assam	1 kW FM
15.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW FM
16.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW FM
17.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10kWFM *
18.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
19.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
20.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
21.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
22.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
23.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM
24.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
25.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
26.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW FM
27.	Trichur	Kerala	1 kW FM
28.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5k WFM
29.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
30.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW FM
31.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10kWFM
32.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 kWFM
33.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW FM

1	2	3	4
34.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	10 kW FM
35.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
36.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW FM
37.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW FM
38.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW FM
39.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW FM
40.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 kW FM
41.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM
42.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW FM
43.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW FM
44.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW FM
45.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW FM
46.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW FM
47.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kWFM
48.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW FM
49.	Keonjhar	Odisha	10 kWFM
50.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kWFM
51.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW FM
52.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW FM
53.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW FM
54.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 kW FM
55.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10kWFM
56.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW FM
57.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW FM
58.	Gangtok	Sikkim	10 kW FM
59.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW FM
60.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM
61.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM
62.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW-FM
63.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW FM
64.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM

1	2	3	4
65.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW FM
66.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10kWFM
67.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW FM
68.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW FM
69.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
70.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
71.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW FM
72.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
73.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kWFM
74.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW FM
75.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 kW FM
76.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kWFM
77.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kWFM
78.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 kW FM
79.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 kWFM
80-179	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern Region (100 Nos.) {Annexure-V(A)}		100 Watt
180-278	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country (99 Nos.) {Annexure-V(B)}		100 Watt
279-295	Low Power FM Transmitters in All Over Country in 10th Plan (17 Nos.) {Annexure-V(C)}		100 Watt

**Statement-V(A)**

*List of Places for installation of 100 WATT FM TRANSMITTERS  
In NORTH- EASTERN REGION (100 nos.)*

**(i) Installation work of 100 Watt FM Transmitters at following places is completed:**

Sl. No.	State /UT	Places	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zemithang	Tawang
2.		Tawang	Tawang
3.		Kalaktang	West Kameng
4.		Bhalukpong	West Kameng
5.		Bomdila	West Kameng
6.		Seppa	West Kameng

1	2	3	4
7.		Chayangtajo	West Kameng
8.		Raga	Lower Subansiri
9.		Yachuli	Lower Subansiri
10.		Ziro	Lower Subansiri
11.		Sangram	Kurung Kurme
12.		Taliha	Upper Subansiri
13.		Yomcha	West Siang
14.		Mechuka	West Siang
15.		Rumgong	West Siang
16.		Basar	West Siang
17.		Gensi	West Siang
18.		Along	West Siang
19.		Boleng	East Siang
20.		Koyu	East Siang
21.		Passighat	East Siang
22.		Tuting	Upper Siang
23.		Yingkiang	Upper Siang
24.		Mariang	Upper Siang
25.		Hunli	Lower Dibang
26.		Roing	Lower Dibang
27.		Namsai	Lohit
28.		Hawai	Lohit
29.		Hayuliang	Lohit
30.		Tezu	Lohit
31.		Miao	Changlang
32.		Nampong	Changlang
33.	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta
34.		Dudnoi	Goalpara
35.		Udalguri	Darrang
36.		Bakuliaghat	Karbi Anglong
37.		Sarihajan	Karbi Anglong

1	2	3	4
38.		Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar
39.		Lanka	Nagaon
40.		Nagaon	Nagaon
41.		Guwahati	Guwahati
42.		Tinsukia	Tinsukia
43.		Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
44.		Margherita	Dibrugarh
45.		Tezpur	Tezpur
46.	Manipur	Senapati	Senapati
47.		Chandel	Chandel
48.		Moreh	Chandel
49.		Imphal	Imphal
50.	Meghalaya	Baghmara	South Garo Hills
51.		Tura	West Garo Hills
52.		Shilong	East Khasi Hills
53.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Aizwal
54.		Zawrgin	Aizwal
55.		Khawbung	Chemphai
56.		Pukzing	Mamit
57.		Rengdil	Mamit
58.		Vanlaiphai	Serchip
59.		Laisawrai	Lunglei
60.		Thingsat	Aizole
61.	Nagaland	Samtore	Tuensang
62.		Dimapur	Dimapur
63.		Meluri	Phek
64.		Henima (Tenning)	Kohima
65.	Sikkim	Rangpo	East Sikkim
66.		Rangli	East Sikkim
67.		Gyalshing	West Sikkim
68.		Soreng	West Sikkim

1	2	3	4
69.		Dentam	West Sikkim
70.		Yuksom	West Sikkim
71.		Tashiding	West Sikkim
72.		Gangtok	Gangtok
73.		Chungthang	North Sikkim
74.		Lachung, Forest Guest House	North Sikkim
75.		Lachen	North Sikkim
76.		Mangan	North Sikkim
77.		Jorethang, Police Thana	South Sikkim
78.		Namchi, DM Office	South Sikkim
79.		Namthang, Police Thana	South Sikkim
80.	Tripura	Damchhara	North Tripura
81.		Vangmun (Bhangmun)	North Tripura
82.		Sakhan	North Tripura
83.		Chowmanu	Dhalai
84.		Gandachhara	Dhalai
85.		Khowai	West Tripura
86.		Teliamura	West Tripura
87.		Amarpur	South Tripura
88.		Silachari	South Tripura
89.		Sabroom	South Tripura

**(ii) At following places in North East Zone, work for installation of 100 Watt FM Transmitters yet to be completed:**

Sl. No.	State /UT	Places	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Upper Subansiri
2.		Kanubari	Tirap
3.		Tongchao	Tirap
4.		Sarli	Kurung Kurme
5.		Walong	Lohit
6.	Manipur	Maosongsang	Senapati

1	2	3	4
7.		Parbung	Churachandpur
8.		Tamei	Tamenglong
9.		Chingai	Ukhrul
10.	Tripura	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
11.		Khedachhara	North Tripura

**Statement-V(B)**

*List of places for installation of 100 watts FM Transmitters under 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Places	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	Aazira	Sibasagar
8.		Morth Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	Paschim Champaran
10.		Motihari	Motihari
11.		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
12.		Madhubani	Madhubani
13.		Supaul	Supaul
14.		Forsibganj	Araria
15.		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
16.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanker
17.		Korba	Korba
18.		Konta	Dantewada
19.		Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon
20.		Pandaria	Bilaspur
21.		Kharod	Janjgir Chmpa

1	2	3	4
22.		Jagdalpur	Jagdalpur
23.	Gujrat	Bharuch	Bharuch
24.		Dwaraka	Dwaraka
25.		Mehsana	Mahesana
26.		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
27.		Porbandar	Porbandar
28.		Jamnagar	Jamnagar
29.		Ahwa	Ahwa
30.	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa
31.		Ambala	Ambala
32.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih
33.		Deoghar	Deoghar
34.		Dumka	Dumka
35.		Gumla	Gumla
36.		Ghatsila	Purbi Singhbhum
37.		Chatra	Chatra
38.		Bokaro	Bokaro
39.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur
40.		Sagar	Shimoga
41.		Devangere	Devangere
42.		Hosdurg	Chitradurg
43.		Kumata	Kumata
44.	Kerala	Punalur	Kollam
45.		Kalpetta	Waynad
46.		Idukki	Painavu
47.		Kasargode	Kasargode
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna
49.		Jhabua	Jhabua
50.		Mandsaur	Mandsaur
51.		Harda	Harda

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1	2	3	4
52.		Chanderi/Ashoknagar	Guna
53.		Ratlam	Ratlam
54.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha
55.		Gondia	Gondia
56.		Jaiana	Jaiana
57.		Buldana	Buldana
58.		Brahmapuri	Chandrapur
59.		Malegaon	Nashik
60.	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha
61.		Lawngtalai	Lawngtalai
62.	Odisha	Nuapara	Nuapara
63.		Baligurha	Phulbani
64.		Rayagada	Rayagada
65.		Angul	Angul
66.		Sundergarh	Sundergarh
67.		Parlakheimundi	Gajapati
68.		Paradeep	Paradeep
69.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
70.		Ferozpur	Ferozpur
71.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
72.		Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
73.		Nathdwara	Raj Samand
74.		Bharatpur	Bharatpur
75.		Karauli	Karauli
76.		Sikar	Sikar
77.	Tamilnadu	Thirupattur	Vellore
78.		Rameshwaram	Ramanathpuram
79.		Vellore	Vellore
80.	Uttarakhand	Pauri	Pauri
81.		Kalagarh	Pauri Gharwal
82.		Haridwar	Haridwar

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1	2	3	4
83.		Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
84.		Kashipur	Rudrapur
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
86.		Bahraich	Bahraich
87.		Orai	Jalaun
88.		Balrampur	Balrampur
89.		Mahoba	Mahoba
90.		Pilibhit	Pilibhit
91.		Mathura	Mathura
92.	West Bengal	Purlia	Purlia
93.		Medinipur	Medinipur
94.		Balrampur	Balrampur
95.		Basanti	24 Pargana
96.		Farakka	Farakka
97.		Krishna Nagar	Krishna Nagar
98.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Silvasa
99.	Lakshdweep	Kavaratti	Lakshdweep

**Statement-V(C)**

*List of 100 watt FM TRANSMITTERS already installed and awaiting commissioning*

Sl. No.	State	Place
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Manendergarh
2.	Daman and Diu	Diu
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur Town
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaurikhas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Manali
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bimbargalli

1	2	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mangladevi Fort
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pehaigam
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tral
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
12.	Sikkim	Yangyang
13.	Uttarakhand	Kheitikhan
14.	Uttarakhand	Okhimath
15.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet
16.	Uttarakhand	Tanakpur
17.	West Bengal	Balurghat

**Statement-VI**

			1	2	3
Sl. No.	City	No. of Channels	30	Hyderabad	4
1	2	3	31	Indore	4
1	Agartala	1	32	Itanagar	1
2	Agra	2	33	Jabalpur	4
3	Ahmedabad	5	34	Jaipur	5
4	Ahmednagar	2	35	Jalandhar	4
5	Ajmer	2	36	Jalgaon	2
6	Akola	1	37	Jammu	1
7	Aligarh	1	38	Jamshebpur	3
8	Allahabad	2	39	Jhansi	1
9	Amritsar	3	40	Jodhpur	3
10	Asansol	2	41	Kannur	4
11	Aurangabad	2	42	Kanpur	3
12	Bangalore	7	43	Karnal	2
13	Bareilly	2	44	Kolhapur	2
14	Bhopal	4	45	Kolkata	9
15	Bhubaneswar/Cuttak	3	46	Kota	3
16	Bikaner	1	47	Kozikode	2
17	Bilaspur	1	48	Lucknow	3
18	Chandigarh	2	49	Madurai	3
19	Chennai	8	50	Mangalore	3
20	Cochin	3	51	Mumbai	7
21	Coimbatore	4	52	Muzaffarpur	1
22	Delhi	8	53	Mysore	2
23	Dhule	1	54	Nagpur	4
24	Gangtok	3	55	Nanded	1
25	Gorakhpur	1	56	Nasik	2
26	Gulberga	1	57	Panaji	3
27	Guwahati	4	58	Patiala	3
28	Gwalior	4	59	Patna	1
29	Hissar	3	60	Puducherry (UT)	3

1	2	3
61	Pune	4
62	Raipur	4
63	Rajahmundry	1
64	Rajkot	3
65	Ranchi	4
66	Rourkela	2
67	Sangli	2
68	Shilong	2
69	Shimla	3
70	Sholapur	2
71	Siliguri	4
72	Sri-Nagar	1
73	Surat	4
74	Thiruvananthapuram	4
75	Thrissur	4
76	Tiruchi	2
77	Tirunelveli	2
78	Tirupati	2
79	Tuticorin	2
80	Udaipur	3
81	Vadodara	4
82	Varanasi	3
83	Vijaywada	2
84	Vishakapatnam	4
85	Warangal	1
Total		245

**Statement-VII**

Sl. No.	Name of City	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3
1	Hyderabad	4

1	2	3
2	Vijayawada	2
3	Kakinada	4
4	Kurnool	4
5	Nellore	4
6	Rajamundry	3
7	Tirupati	2
8	Warangal	3
9	Adilabad	3
10	Adoni	3
11	Alwal	3
12	Anantpur	3
13	Bheemavaram	3
14	Chirala	3
15	Chittoor	3
16	Cuddapah	3
17	Dharamavaram	3
18	Eluru	3
19	Guntakal	3
20	Hindupur	3
21	Karimnagar	3
22	Khammam	3
23	Kothagudem	3
24	Machillpatnam	3
25	Madanapalle	3
26	Mahbubnagar	3
27	Mancherial	3
28	Nalgonda	3
29	Nandyal	3
30	Nizamabad	3
31	Ongole	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
32	Proddatur	3	61	Bilaspur	3
33	Ramagundan	3	62	Durg-Bhillainagar	3
34	Vizianagaram	3	63	Jagdalpur	3
35	Portblair	3	64	Korba	3
36	Itanagar	2	65	Rajgarh	3
37	Dibrugarh	3	66	Daman	3
38	Jorhat	3	67	Delhi	1
39	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3	68	Ahmedabad	1
40	Silchar	3	69	Surat	2
41	Tinsukia	3	70	Rajkot	1
42	Dubhari	3	71	Bhavnagar	4
43	Haflong	3	72	Jamnagar	4
44	Patna	3	73	Bharuch	3
45	Bhagalpur	4	74	Botad	3
46	Gaya	4	75	Dohad	3
47	Muzzaffarpur	3	76	Godhra	3
48	Arrah	3	77	Jetpur Navagadh	3
49	Begusarai	3	78	Junagadh	3
50	Bettiah	3	79	Mahesana	3
51	Bihar Shareef	3	80	Palanpur	3
52	Chapra	3	81	Patan	3
53	Darbhanga	3	82	Porbandar	3
54	Motihari	3	83	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
55	Munger	3	84	Veraval	3
56	Purnia	3	85	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
57	Saharsa	3	86	Ambala	3
58	Sasaram	3	87	Bhadurgarh	3
59	Siwan	3	88	Bhiwani	3
60	Chandigarh	2	89	Hissar	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
90	Jind	3	119	Bidar	3
91	Kaithal	3	120	Bijapur	3
92	Karnal	1	121	Chikmagalur	3
93	Panipat	3	122	Chitradurga	3
94	Rewari	3	123	Gadag Betigeri	3
95	Rohtak	3	124	Hassan	3
96	Sirsa	3	125	Hospet	3
97	Thanesar	3	126	Kolar	3
98	Jammu	3	127	Raichur	3
99	Srinagar	3	128	Shimoga	3
100	Kargil	3	129	Tumkur	3
101	Leh	3	130	Udupi	3
102	Katua	3	131	Cochin	1
103	Poonch	3	132	AlappUzha (Alleppey)	4
104	Bhaderwah	3	133	Kozhikod	2
105	Dhanbad	4	134	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
106	Jamshedpur	1	135	Palakkad	3
107	Bokaro Steel City	3	136	Kavarati	3
108	Deoghar	3	137	Sagar	4
109	Giridih	3	138	Ujjain	4
110	Hazaribag	3	139	Burhanapur	3
111	Bangalore	1	140	Chhattarpur	3
112	Belgaum	4	141	Chhindwara	3
113	Bellary	4	142	Damoh	3
114	Devengeri	4	143	Guna	3
115	Gulbarga	3	144	Itarsi	3
116	Hubli-Dharwad	4	145	Khandwa	3
117	Mangalor	1	146	Khargone	3
118	Mysore	2	147	Mandsaur	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
148	Murwara (Katni)	3	178	Shilong	1
149	Neemuch	3	179	Jowai	3
150	Ratlam	3	180	Aizwal	2
151	Rewa	3	181	Lung-lei	3
152	Satna	3	182	Dimapur	3
153	Shivpuri	3	183	Kohima	3
154	Singrauli	3	184	Mokukchung	3
155	Vidisha	3	185	Bhubaneshwar	1
156	Mumbai	2	186	Rourkela	2
157	Nagpur	1	187	Baleshwar	3
158	Pune	2	188	Baripada	3
159	Ahmednagar	2	189	Brahmapur	3
160	Akola	3	190	Puri	3
161	Amravati	4	191	Sambalpur	3
162	Aurangabad	2	192	Puducherry	1
163	Dhule	3	193	Amritsar	2
164	Jalgaon	2	194	Ludhiana	4
165	Kolhapur	2	195	Patiala	1
166	Malegaon	4	196	Abohar	3
167	Nanded	3	197	Bhatinda	3
168	Nasik	2	198	Hoshiarpur	3
169	Sangli	2	199	Moga	3
170	Sholapur	2	200	Pathankot	3
171	Achalpur	3	201	Jaipur	1
172	Barshi	3	202	Ajmer	2
173	Gondiya	3	203	Bikaner	3
174	Latur	3	204	Jodhpur	1
175	Wardha	3	205	Kota	1
176	Yavatmal	3	206	Udaipur	1
177	Imphal	3	207	Alwar	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
208	Beawar	3	238	Agartala	2
209	Bharatpur	3	239	Belonia	3
210	Bhilwara	3	240	Kanpur	3
211	Churu	3	241	Lucknow	3
212	Ganganagar	3	242	Agra	2
213	Hanumangarh	3	243	Allahabad	2
214	Jhunjhunu	3	244	Moradabad	4
215	Pali	3	245	Varanasi	1
216	Sawai Madhopur	3	246	Aligarh	3
217	Sikar	3	247	Bareilly	2
218	Tonk	3	248	Gorakhpur	3
219	Chennai	1	249	Jhansi	3
220	Madurai	1	250	Muzaffarnagar	4
221	Erode	4	251	Saharanpur	4
222	Salem	4	252	Shahjahanpur	4
223	Tiruchy	2	253	Azamgarh	3
224	Tirunelveli	2	254	Bahraich	3
225	Tuticorin	2	255	Ballia	3
226	Vellore	4	256	Bands	3
227	Coonoor	3	257	Basti	3
228	Dingdigul	3	258	Budaun	3
229	Karaikkudi	3	259	Deoria	3
230	Karur	3	260	Etah	3
231	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3	261	Etawah	3
232	Neyveli	3	262	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
233	Pudukkottai	3	263	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	3
234	Rajapalayam	3	264	Fatehpur	3
235	Thanjavur	3	265	Ghazipur	3
236	Tiruvannamalai	3	266	Gonda	3
237	Vaniyambadi	3	267	Hardoi	3

1	2	3
268	Jaunpur	3
269	Lakhimpur	3
270	Lalitpur	3
271	Mainpuri	3
272	Mathura	3
273	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	3
274	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	3
275	Orai	3
276	Rae Bareilly	3
277	Sitapur	3
278	Sultanpur	3
279	Dehradun	4
280	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	3
281	Hardwar	3
282	Asansol	2
283	Alipurduar	3
284	Baharampur	3
285	Balurghat	3
286	Bangaon	3
287	Bankura	3
288	Bardhaman	3
289	Darjiling	3
290	English Bazar (Maldah)	3
291	Kharagpur	3
292	Krishnanagar	3
293	Puruliya	3
294	Raoganj	3
<b>Gross Total</b>		<b>839</b>

**Withdrawal of AFSPA**

\*194. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) is in force in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to withdraw the Act from some States;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken note of the suggestions made by Justice B.P. Jivan Reddy Committee in regard to the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) to (e) The Act is in force in the following areas:

- (i) Entire States of Assam and Nagaland;
- (ii) Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh;
- (iii) 20 km wide belt bordering Assam in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya;
- (iv) the entire State of Manipur excluding Imphal Municipal Area;
- (v) Parts of Tripura as notified by the State Government; and
- (vi) Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The five member committee headed by Justice Jeevan Reddy was constituted by the Government on 19th November, 2004 to review the provisions contained in the AFSPA. The committee submitted its report on 6th June, 2005 which recommended the repeal of the Act and suggested that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 should be suitably amended to achieve the purpose served by AFSPA.

These recommendation have been considered by the Government and Inter-Ministerial consultations were held. No final decision has been taken. On security matters

Government of India carefully evaluates the situation on the ground before taking a decision.

[*English*]

#### **Production of Cotton**

\*195. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under implementation for the promotion, cultivation and production of cotton in the country;

(b) the criteria laid down for selection of villages under the scheme;

(c) whether there has been a decline in the production of cotton in several cotton producing States in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) For promotion, cultivation and production of cotton in the country, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission-II under Technology Mission on Cotton. The scheme is being implemented in 13 cotton growing states in the country and selection of area under the scheme is done by the State Government.

(c) and (d) Cotton production has shown increasing trend during the last 3 years and the current year. In 2008-09, the cotton production in the country was 222.76 lakh bales of 170 kg each. Production is estimated to be 340.87 lakh bales during 2011.12. However, in 2008-09, production declined primarily in Maharashtra due to deficient rainfall resulting in dry spell in many parts of the state, in Punjab because of delayed sowing due to late release of canal water and heavy rain during 2nd week of May and in Gujarat due to heavy rainfall leading to flood. During 2009-10, the production fell mainly in Andhra Pradesh due to drought and in Punjab due to reduction in area under cotton cultivation. In 2010-11, production fell in Haryana due to shift in area from cotton cultivation. During 2011-12, production suffered in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra due to drought/moisture stress conditions.

[*Translation*]

#### **Production of Seeds**

\*196. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in the production of seeds to meet the domestic requirements;

(b) if so, the quantum of seeds produced in various States of the country, crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the shortfall in seeds production, State-wise and crop-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The production and availability of certified/quality seed in the country for the year 2011-12 is 353.62 lakh quintals against the requirement of 330.41 lakh quintals as reported by the States. The crop-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) The production of certified quality seeds in the country has increased from 140.51 lakh quintals in 2005-06 to 353.62 lakh quintals in 2011-12. For sustained increase in the production of seeds, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments and seed producing agencies for seed related activities under various Programmes/Schemes viz:

- i. National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- ii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- iii. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM).
- iv. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).
- v. Technology Mission on Cotton.
- vi. Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta.
- vii. National Horticulture Mission (NHM).
- viii. Technology Mission for the North East (TMNE).
- ix. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructural Facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds.
- x. Mega Seed Project (Indian Council of Agricultural Research).

**Statement-I***All India Requirement and Availability of Certified/Quality Seed-2011-12*

Quantity in Quintals

Crop	Requirement	Availability	Deficit/Surplus	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	10822389	11782832	960443	
Paddy	8255917	9160208	904291	
Maize	1082011	1363254	281243	
Jowar	244348	266268	21920	
Bajra	297196	336957	39761	
Ragi	29844	29791	-53	Shortage is reported only in Uttarakhand and met from local seeds available from seed valley.
Barley	168045	180380	12335	
Kodo	1342	16	-1326	Shortage is a local variety in Chhattisgarh met from Farm Saved Seed.
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>20901092</b>	<b>23119706</b>	<b>2218614</b>	
Gram	1422354	1662757	240404	
Lentil	112695	95066	-17629	Surplus foundation and Farm Saved Seed used.
Peas	150164	135825	-14339	Available vegetable peas used and further shortages tied up with private.
Horse Gram	1680	2118	438	
Cowpea	22974	15958	-7016	Shortage is reported only in Rajasthan and is met by additional seed production taken in Rabi/Summer, 2011
Moong	220024	230286	10261	
Urd	244201	337114	92913	
Arhar	271236	354986	83750	
Lethyrus	178	117	-61	Met through Farm Saved Seed.
Raj mash	4411	3491	-920	Shortage is of a local variety in Uttarakhand only, seed production will have to be taken up locally.
Khesari	3490	3490	0	
Moth	15250	9014	-6236	Shortage is reported only in Rajasthan, seed

1	2	3	4	5
				production will have to be taken locally, alternative is to shift to Farm Saved Seed. Government of Rajasthan, RSSC, NSC and SFCI have been requested to step up their seed production.
Other	3991	3992	1	
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>2472648</b>	<b>2854214</b>	<b>381566</b>	
Groundnut	2919861	3369384	449523	
R&M	253360	265989	12629	
Linseed	4316	3639	-677	Surplus foundation and Farm Saved Seed used.
Castor	49818	64638	14820	
Safflower	9973	9605	-368	Used the available quantity only no addition seed is required.
Sunflower	72497	97769	25272	
Til	26189	26263	75	
Niger	2945	2064	-881	Shortage in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh seed production will have to be taken up locally.
Soybean	3002545	3444386	441841	
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>6341504</b>	<b>7283737</b>	<b>942233</b>	
Cotton	234619	267265	32646	
Jute	40396	47515	7119	
Mesta	330	413	83	
<b>Total Fibre</b>	<b>275345</b>	<b>315193</b>	<b>39848</b>	
Berseem	200	200	0	
Oat	6100	6100	0	
Dhaincha	30	30	0	
Sunhemp	26	26	0	
Guar	42300	48072	5772	
Indian Bean	360	370	10	
Other	3612	0	-3612	Met from private
Potato	2996641	1733763	-1262879	Tied up with private

1	2	3	4	5
Others	972	972	0	
Grand Total	33040829	35362382	2321553	

**Statement-II***All India Requirement and Availability of Certified/Quality Seed-2011-12*

Quantity in Quintals

2011-12

State	Requirement	Availability	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4803670	6951058	2147388	
Arunachal Pradesh	12148	12148	0	
Assam	960807	960807	0	
Bihar	1580080	1706494	126414	
Chhattisgarh	626739	600788	-25951	Tied up with NSC, SFCI, MSSC, APSSDC, UAS and TDC, NAFED, and KRIBHCO.
Goa	5485	5480	-5	Tied up with NSC
Gujarat	1376304	1414091	37787	
Haryana	1084835	1561370	476535	
Himachal Pradesh	163548	163628	80	
Jammu and Kashmir	115699	127700	12001	
Jharkhand	565010	100830	-464180	Tied up with NSC, SFCI and Private.
Karnataka	1159575	1347916	188341	
Kerala	120000	109023	-10977	Tied up with NSC and KSSC
Madhya Pradesh	2916221	3312441	396220	
Maharashtra	2729833	2959821	229988	
Manipur	15710	15710	0	
Meghalaya	17600	17600	0	
Mizoram	1073	1073	0	
Nagaland	140884	46894	-93990	Tied up with NSC
Odisha	835298	623976	-211322	Odisha met shortage through tender
Puducherry	11275	11347	72	
Punjab	1359104	1782098	422994	

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	2041562	2499469	457907	
Sikkim	6349	6349	0	
Tamil Nadu	551110	868789	317679	
Tripura	23934	25365	1431	
Uttar Pradesh	6195415	5102229	-1093187	Tied up with NSC, SFCI, NHRDF and Private.
Uttarakhand	108170	96913	-11257	Tied up with SFCI and local seed available
West Bengal	3513391	2930975	-582416	Met from private.
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33040829</b>	<b>35362382</b>	<b>2321553</b>	

### Honour Killings

\*197. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to look into the issue relating to honour killings, has completed its deliberations;

(b) if so, the final outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Law Commission has also given some suggestions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a comprehensive legislation to deal with honour killings is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Group of Ministers constituted to look into the issue of honour killing has not so far completed its deliberations. The Law Commission of India has not so far made any suggestions pertaining to 'honour killings'. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

[English]

### Delhi Metro

\*198. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present ridership capacity in each metro coaches in Delhi;

(b) whether the number of passengers have increased during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the extent thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the frequency of the metro trains in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof, route/line-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce overcrowding in Delhi Metro?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) It is informed that the present ridership capacity in each metro coach is 376 and 328 passengers in Broad Gauge and Standard Gauge trains respectively.

(b) Yes, Madam. The number of passengers using metro services has increased during each of the last three years.

(c) The extent of increase in ridership is as under:

Year	2010	2011	2012 (till February i.e two months)
Total Yearly Rider- ship	41,19,61,543	57,72,51,875	10,60,55,152
Average Ridership (per month)	3,43,30,129	4,81,04,323	5,30,27,576

(d) The current frequency is commensurate to meet the present demand. However, deciding about the frequency is an ongoing process.

(e) The train frequency has been improved from time to time in past depending upon increase in passenger's demand. The details are mentioned below:

(In minutes and seconds)

Line	Peak Hours Headway		
	2010	2011	2012 (current)
Line-1 (Dilshad Garden-Rithala)	4 min 12 sec	4 min	3 min 50 sec
Line-2 (Jahangirpuri-HUDA city center)	2 min 42 sec*	2 min 50 sec	2 min 40 sec
Line-3/4 (Dwarka Sector 21-NOIDA/ Vaishali)	3 min 18 sec	2 min 55 sec	2 min 40 sec
Line-5 (Mundka-Inderlok/Kirti Nagar)	6 min 36 sec	5 min 24 sec	4 min 12 sec
Line-6 (Central Secretariat-Badarpur)	--	5 min 12 sec	5 min

\* Line-2 operated between Jahangirpuri and Central Secretariat, prior to expansion to HUDA city center.

(f) The other steps taken to reduce the overcrowding in Delhi Metro are as under:

- (i) The fleet of trains has been augmented by converting total 123 trains from 4 - car to 6 - car trains. As a measure to meet increased demand in future, it is planned to convert 68 trains to 8 - car trains starting from December, 2012 to December, 2013.
- (ii) During peak hours, extra number of trains are run.
- (iii) Announcements are made inside the trains/stations to guide the passengers of the next train arrival.
- (iv) Customer Facilitation Agents have been deployed at the busy platforms for passenger guidance, smooth train movement and to prevent any untoward incident.

#### **Urban Infrastructure Development**

\*199. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the constraints in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure development in the urban sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action by the Government to overcome the same;

(c) the details of the ongoing PPP projects alongwith the nature of infrastructure development involved therein, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the foreign direct investment inflow for urban infrastructure development during the last one year, State-wise and sector-wise?

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

(b) The constraints in increasing the number of PPP projects in the urban infrastructure sector include the following:

- (i) Most of the urban sector investments involve third tier of governments, which increase the perceived risks for private sector investments.
- (ii) Historically, water supply and sanitation services have been seen as "public goods" that need to be provided at affordable prices (meaning nominal low costs). The low water and sewerage tariffs make water supply and sewerage projects non-bankable.
- (iii) Except for a minority of municipalities, the general financial status of most municipalities is precarious.
- (iv) lack of precise data especially in the case of water distribution, where poor records of network layout and conditions constrain project development.
- (v) poor risk sharing models and unrealistic performance expectations which lead to reluctance on the part of the private sector. Proper structuring of a project where the commercial and political risks are

appropriately allocated to parties which can bear the identified risks most efficiently is necessary.

- (vi) lack of objective prequalification norms
- (vii) inadequate operators with operational experience
- (viii) poor quality of contracts
- (ix) the lack of adequate capacity for structuring of PPP projects etc.

(c) Urban infrastructure is a State subject and by virtue of the 74th Constitutional amendment, most of the subjects have been further devolved to the urban local bodies. Accordingly, the cities are free to enter into PPP arrangements. The list of PPP projects which are supported through grant funding under the JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Four metro rail projects have been awarded on PPP-BOT namely, Mumbai Metro Rail Line-I, Mumbai Metro Rail Line-II, Hyderabad Metro Line and Delhi Airport Express Line.

(d) Statement-II and III giving details of Region-wise and sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2010 to January, 2012 respectively have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion which is the nodal Department for Foreign Direct Investment. However, the data for the urban infrastructure sector is not maintained separately.

**Statement-I**

*Details of PPP Projects Under JnNURM*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of State	Sector	Project Cost	GOI Share	State Share	CLB Share	Private Partner Name	Type of PPP arrangement	PPP Component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nagpur Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2) (NAG*012)	Maharashtra	Water Supply	90.55	30.98	1239	18.59	28.59	M/s. Veolia Water (India) Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	• BOOT
2	Nagpur Water Audit (NAG-011)	Maharashtra	Water Supply	27.34	1250	5.00	7.50	2.34	M/s. Enviuro Protection Co. Pvt Ltd Mumbai	• 50% contribution
3	Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply (NAG-008)	Maharashtra	Water Supply	28.83	12.52	5.01	7.51	241	M/s. Veolia Water (India) Pvt Ltd. New Delhi	• 30% contribution by PPP • O&M
		Maharashtra	Water Supply					1.38	M/s Mechatronics Systems Pvt Ltd., Pune	• 30% contribution by PPP • Maintenance
4	Nagpur Kanhan Augmentation Scheme (NAG-015)	Maharashtra	Water Supply	105.28	41.09	16.43	24.65	23.11	M/s. Veolia Water (India) Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	• Contribution by PPP Operator • O&M
5	Nagpur DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City through Public Private Partnership (NAG-028)	Maharashtra	Water Supply	387.86	193.93	77.57	-	116.36	M/s. Veolia Water (India) Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	• PPP Operator will be service Provider.
6	Nagpur Recycle & Reuse of Waste Water (NAG-016)	Maharashtra	Sewerage	130.11	65.06	26.02	-	39.03	Tender under	• Mahagenco is

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Process	implementing agency for the project
7	Surat BRTS	Gujarat	Urban Transport	117.50	55.00	22.00	33.00	7.50	Under Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management Contract in which private partner has to procure buses, operate and manage the buses on the routes decided by ULB and as per the frequency decided by ULB.</li> <li>• Period of concession/ engagement-7 years</li> </ul>
8	SURAT BRTS (Procuring, providing and plying buses for Surat BRTS)	Gujarat	Urban Transport	540.02	234.51	93.80	140.71	71.00	Private partner is being selected	BOO
9	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage	10.98	5.49	220	3.29	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years.
10	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage	15.09	7.55	3.02	4.53	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years.
11	Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Gujarat	Sewerage	13.22	6.61	2.64	3.97	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years.
12	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Gujarat	Sewerage	21.28	10.64	4.26	6.38	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years. PPP Operator is only taking care of O&M of STP.
13	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Gujarat	Sewerage	34.37	17.19	6.87	10.31	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years. PPP Operator is only taking care of O&M of STP.
14	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for	Gujarat	Sewerage	110.66	55.33	22.13	33.20	-	-	Service Contract for 5 years. PPP Operator is only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	New East Zone Areas									taking care of O&M of STP.
15	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Gujarat	Sewerage	184.04	92.02	36.81	55.21			Service Contract for 5 years. PPP Operator is only taking care of O&M of STP.
16	Municipal Solid Waste Management Asansol-Durgapur Municipal Area	West Bengal	SWM	43.57	21.79	8.71	4.66	8.41	Gujrat Enviro Protection & Infrasoucturo Ltd and Hanjar Biotech Pvt Ltd.	BOT
17	Design, Development, Operation & Maintenance of Phase I of the Secured Engineered Landfill Facility at Jambua for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in Vadodara Municipal Limit under JnNURM Scheme	Gujarat	SWM	30.98	15.49	6.19	9.30	-	Gujrat Enviro Protection & Infrastructure Ltd	BOT concession basis but with out capital contribution from operator
18	Sural Solid Waste up gradation system	Gujarat	SWM	9900	26.25	10.50	15.75	46.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre for Development communication.</li> <li>• Global Waste Management Cell</li> <li>• M/s Jigar Transport co</li> <li>• Hanjer Biotech Energies Pvt Ltd</li> </ul>	Operation & maintenance on PPP mode on BOO basis Period of concession / engagement - 10 Years 1) The model of PPP adopted-BOOT3) Period of concession/ engagement - 30 Years
19	Rajkot Integrated Solid Waste Processing Plant	Gujarat	SWM	11.47	4.34	1.73	2.60	10.00	Hanzer Biotech Energies Pvt Ltd.	BOOT
20	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry	Puducherry	SWM	108.00	39.73	9.93	-	58.34	Puducherry Municipal Services Pvt Ltd	BOOT

21	Development & Management of Water Supply in Sector-V of Salt Lake	West Bengal	Water Supply	26.07	9.12				16.95	Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company (JUSCO).	BOT 30 years Concession Agreement
22	Solid Waste Management for 13 ULBs of KMA	West Bengal	SWM	111.97	39.19	39.19			33.59		BOT 10 years Concession Agreement
23	Solid Waste Management in Agra	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	31.20	15.42	6.17	9.25	0.36		M/s Harder	BOOT
24	Solid Waste Management in Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	46.04	15.21	6.08	9.12	15.63		M/sSPML	BOOT
25	Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	92.47	28.12	11.25	16.87	36.23		M/s A2Z	BOOT
26	Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	74.13	21.46	8.58	12.88	31.21		M/s Jyoti Buildtech	BOOT
27	Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	17.62	7.93	0.99	0.99	7.70		M/s SPML	BOOT
28	Solid Waste Management in Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	69.26	11.30	4.52	6.78	46.67		M/s A2Z	BOOT
29	Solid Waste Management in Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	SWM	68.80	24.34	9.74	14.60	20.12		M/s Jyoti Buildtech	BOOT
30	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Uttrakhand	SWM	24.60	1968	2.46	246	-		M/s SPML	
31	Solid Waste Management in Guwahati	Assam	SWM	102	17	31.65	1.52	-	67.00	M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	BOOT
32	Solid Waste Management in Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Vengadamangalam	Tamil Nadu	SWM	44.21	15.47	6.63	-	22.11		M/S Hydroair Tectonics (PCD) Ltd, Navi Mumbai	DBOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	Solid Waste Management in Chennai	Tamil Nadu	SWM	255.32	1277	5.47	18.24	218.84	M/s India Cements & M/s Terra Firms (SWM) Chennai Pvt Ltd	DBOOT (For Kodungaryur Land fill site)
		Tamil Nadu	SWM	M/S					Hydroair Tectonics (PCD) Ltd.	DBOOT (for Perungudi Land fill site)
34	Solid Waste Management in Coimbatore Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM	117.30	48.26	19.30	28.95	20.79	BEIL-UPL (Consortium)	DBOOT Concession Agreement 20 years
35	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM	74.29	37.15	14.85	5.19	17.10	M/s. Subash Project Marketing Pvt Ltd	BOOT
36	Development and Management of Sewerage system at Salt Lake, Sector - V (NDITA)	West Bengal	Sewerage	34.07	11.93	-	-	22.14	Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company (JUSCO).	BOT 30 years Concession Agreement
37	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan	SWM	13.20	6.60	2.64	3.96			O&M contract for Sanitary landfill
38	BRTS Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Transport	470.93	226.47	90.59	135.87	1800	M/s. Construction Catalysers, Pune.	BOOT Concession 18.5 Years
39	Development of Integrated Disposal Facility in Mysore	Karnataka	SWM	29.98	23.98	3.00	3.00	-	Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company (JUSCO).	DBFO
40	Remodelling of water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	Karnataka	Water Supply	194.54	155.63	19.45	19.46		Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company (JUSCO).	DBOT
41	BRTS 12 Km. Long	Gujarat	Urban	105.30	30.66	13.14	43.80	18.20	M/s Chartered	BOOT Concession 18.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Ahmedabad		Transport						Speed Private Ltd.	Years
42	BRTS Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Urban Transport	405.72	142.00	60.86	202.86	-	M/s Raj deep Enterprise for 2 years	O&M contract for Housing Keeping of 54 Bus Station
43	BRTS Ahmedabad Phase II	Gujarat	Urban Transport	496.14	170.85	73.22	244.07	8.00	M/s Krizen Eng. & security Pvt. Ltd. & M/s Gujarat Info Petro Ltd.	Procurement and Management of Ticketing & IT System
44	Development and Management of 180 MLD Sewerage system at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage	69.22	24.23	10.38	34.61	-	M/s Enviro Control Associates Pvt. Ltd., Sunt & M/s Shriram EPC Ltd., Chennai.	O&M of STP
45	Development and Management of 35 MLD Sewerage system at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage	15.91	3.97	1.70	10.24		M/s Hydro air Techtonics Ltd.	O&M of SIP
46	Development of 200 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Water Supply	53.83	18.84	8.07	26.92	-	M/s Nagarjuna Construction Co.	Comprehensive O&M of WTP for 3 years
47	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	SWM	118.86	41.60	17.83	59.43	-		Comprehensive O & M for vehicles and other equipments
48	Solid Waste Management at PCMC	Maharashtra	SWM	100.44	35.22	14.09	21.13	30.00		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up</li> <li>• O&amp;M for collection vehicles and comorting plant</li> </ul>
49	Solid Waste Management for Faridabad City	Haryana	SWM	76.50	38.25	15.30	22.95	-	M/s AKC Developers Ltd	

(AJV of M/s Hanjer  
Biotech Energies, EPC for 30 Yeas  
Mumbai and Uflex  
Ltd. Noida)

Total	5457	2215	84225	1334	1065
	.94	.29		.80	.60

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Component
1	2	12
1	Nagpur Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2) (NA&012)	Construction of 115 Mid WTP at Godhani
2	Nagpur Water Audit (NAG-011)	Replacement of Consumer Meters (10,000 Nos.)
3	Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply (NAG-008)	Replacement of machinery in WTP at Gorewada Automation/ Instrumentation & MIS of existing Pumping Station & WTP
4	Nagpur Kanhan Augmentation Scheme (NAG-015)	Construction of New WTP of 120 Mid Rehabilitation of existing WTP and Protection of Kanhan River Bank near Head Works
5	Nagpur DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City through Public Private Partnership (NAG-028)	Operation Maintenance & Implementation for 24 x7 project; Preparation of Water Bills
6	Nagpur Recycle & Reuse of Waste Water (NAG-016)	Module-A: Weir & Intake Works Module-B: STP Module-C: Sump, Pumping, Transmission Main Module-D: Micro-filtration TP & Storage Tank Module-E: Liter-connections, Miscellaneous Works MahaGenco would pay Rs 15 Crore on an annual basis as annuity to Nagpur.
7	Rajkot BRTS	• Private partner has to procure, manage, operate and Treintain BRTS buses of pre laid specifications at the fares, frequency on pilot corridor.

1	2	12
8	SURAT BRTS (Procuring, providing and plying buses for Surat BRTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rajkot Municipal Corporation will facilitate the private operator with terminal facilities.</li> <li>• Rajkot Municipal corporation has licenced to run BRTS bus on KM basis.</li> </ul> <p>Management Contract in which private partner has to procure buses, operate and manage the buses on the routes decided by ULB and as per the frequency decided by ULB. They will have to maintain the buses and will be paid at per KM cost basis. The PPP operator would bring in Rs 71 Crore for 325 buses in phases. The 1st tender for 50 buses have been floated now</p>
9	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc. i.e. on All - in - all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
10	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc. i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
11	Secondary Seweage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc. i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
12	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc. i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>

1	2	12
13	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc. i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
14	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
15	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract includes all major &amp; minor parts, consumable etc i.e. on All-in-all basis.</li> <li>• Contractor has to depute necessary staff to operate and maintain the plant as per tender.</li> </ul>
16	Municipal Solid Waste Management Asansol-Durgapur Municipal Area	<p>Management and treatment of biodegradable wastes for 5 ULBs under Asansol Urban Agglomeration, Common regional landfall facilities for all the 5 Municipal towns. Arrangement of Gas collection from the common land fill site Running the treatment facilities for segregation and treatment of MSW on a daily basis. Conversion of recycleable wastes to produce Compost, fuel pellets, etc.</p>
17	Design, Development, Operation & Maintenance of Phase I of the Secured Engineered Landfill Facility at Jambua for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in Vadodara Municipal Limit under JnNURM Scheme	<p>Private operator has responsibility for O &amp; M against payment of tipping fee. 15% of tipping fee payment during active operation period will be retained and paid in 60 quarterly installment during post closer maintenance. 15 years post closer maintenances is payable by contractor without payment</p>
18	Sural Solid Waste up gradation system	<p>Door to Door garbage collection system is brought in by the PPP partner at its own cost</p>
19	Rajkot Integrated Solid Waste Processing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation &amp; Commissioning of Waste Conversion &amp; Processing Plant by PPP operator</li> <li>• Entire liability of the equipments involved in Waste</li> </ul>

20 Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry

Conversion Processing Plant would be of PPP operator

- All products received as output of the Waste Conversion & Processing Plant would be the assets of PPP operator
- To lease 12 hectares land for setting up of processing plant & warehouse facilities for the period of 7 years.
- To develop sanitary landfill site
- No financial assistance from RMC to PPP operator
- User charges for such utilities to be borne by PPP operator
- Door to door Collection,
- to sweep streets and clean drains as per the periodicity required in the approved CAT plan,
- to transport the collected waste to P&L,
- to receive MSW at the Receipt Point of the P&L;
- to process the Solid Waste in the P&L;
- to develop the sanitary landfill during the term of the PWMS;
- to dispose the Residual Inert Matter in the landfill; and
- set up and operate a state of the art laboratory.

21 Development & Management of Water Supply in Sector-V of Salt Lake

Construction of Elevated Service Reservoir, Pump House & Rising Mains & Distribution Pipeline, Chlorination.

22 Solid Waste Management for 13 ULBs of KMA

Construction of Vermi Pits and sheds. Construction of concrete yards, office building, boundary wall etc., Construction of sanitary landfill and electrification, Procurement of equipment for primary and secondary collection

23	Solid Waste Management in Agra	Composting, recycling. Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
24	Solid Waste Management in Allahabad	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
25	Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Composting, recycling. Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
26	Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Composting, recycling. Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
27	Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
28	Solid Waste Management in Meerut	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
29	Solid Waste Management in Varanasi	Composting, recycling. Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
30	Integrated Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage at primary point of waste generation</li> <li>• Door-to-door collection of waste</li> <li>• Collection of waste from street sweeping</li> <li>• Secondary storage of waste</li> <li>• Transportation of waste</li> <li>• Work shop for maintenance</li> <li>• Processing of waste</li> </ul>
31	Solid Waste Management in Guwahati	Composting, recycling, Bricks/blocks manufacturing, RDF & energy generation
32	Solid Waste Management in Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Vengadamangalam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Transfer Station cum material recovery facilities</li> </ul>

1	2	12
33 Solid Waste Management in Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing common compost plant and development of Sanitary landfill</li> </ul>	Collection, Transportation, Waste Segregation, Composting, manufacturing Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), Plastic Recycling, Inert Processing to Bricks, Development of Sanitary Landfills, Leachate collection and Treatment Facilities, etc.
34 Solid Waste Management in Coimbatore Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing and maintaining sanitary landfill for 20 years.</li> <li>• Construction of waste processing unit to process the waste under aerobic treatment method for 20 years.</li> </ul>	Collection, Transportation, Waste Segregation. Composting, manufacturing Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), Plastic Recycling, Inert Processing to Bricks, Development of Sanitary Landfills, and Treatment Facilities, etc.
35 Integrated Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing and maintaining sanitary landfill for 20 years.</li> <li>• Construction of waste processing unit to process the waste under aerobic treatment method for 20 years.</li> </ul>	Laying of sewer pipes and construction of manhole chambers. Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant Electrification.
36 Development and Management of Sewerage system at Salt Lake, Sector - V (NDITA)	O&M Contract for Sanitary landfill	O&M Contract for Sanitary landfill
37 Municipal Solid Waste Management in Jaipur (Rajasthan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 78 Nos. of Modern Bus Shelters (100% Stainless Steel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 78 Nos. of Modern Bus Shelters (100% Stainless Steel)</li> </ul>
38 BRTS Visakhapatnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 25 Nos. Modern Foot Over Bridges (with lifts &amp; ramps)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 25 Nos. Modern Foot Over Bridges (with lifts &amp; ramps)</li> </ul>
39 Development of Integrated Disposal Facility in Mysore	Establishing sanitary landfill and capping of existing waste.	Establishing sanitary landfill and capping of existing waste.
40 Remodelling of water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	Operator shall be responsible for the study, rehabilitation, operation and management of water distribution system in the distribution operating zone during the O&M period, to achieve performance targets.	Operator shall be responsible for the study, rehabilitation, operation and management of water distribution system in the distribution operating zone during the O&M period, to achieve performance targets.
41 BRTS 12 Km. Long Ahmedabad	Bus Procurement and Operation and maintenance for BRTS	Bus Procurement and Operation and maintenance for BRTS

1	2	12
42 BRTS Ahmedabad		<p>on PPP &amp; ULB's own share</p> <p>Bus Station Housing Keeping work and Project commenced in Oct-2009.</p>
43 BRTS Ahmedabad Phase II		<p>Procurement and Management of Ticketing &amp; IT System Procurement &amp; maintenance of IT system &amp; server; for Bus stations. Control room Call centre etc. Private operator to get Rs 25 lacs for operation of IT systems for 26 Bus stations</p>
44 Development and Management of 180 MLD Sewerage system at Ahmedabad		<p>Comprehensive O&amp;M for 3 years</p>
45 Development and Management of 35 MLD Sewerage system at Ahmedabad		<p>Comprehensive O &amp; M for 3 years</p>
46 Development of 200 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Ahmedabad		<p>Comprehensive O&amp;M of WTP for 3 years</p>
47 Upgradation of Solid Waste Management at Ahmedabad		<p>O &amp; M of Containers, Dumper Placer Units &amp; Road Vacuum Sweeping Machines</p>
48 Solid Waste Management at PCMC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• O&amp;M for Mechanical Composting plant</li> <li>• Capital contribution towards setting up and operating of plant to produce 6MW energy</li> </ul>
49 Solid Waste Management for Faridabad City		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 year O &amp;M of the MSW processing plant</li> <li>• Capacity enhancement of the plant from present 600 TPD to as required during the 30 year period</li> <li>• O &amp; M and closure systems of the sanitary landfill for 7 years.</li> <li>• Obtaining Carbon Credits from UNFCC and passing on 67% CERS to the ULB.</li> </ul>

**Statement-II***Region-wise FDI Equity Inflows**From April, 2010 to January, 2012**(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)**Sector Head: Infrastructure*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age with FDI Inflows
			(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	16,946.46	3,669.35	40.91
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	11,619.70	2,521.08	28.10
3	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,607.54	347.11	3.87
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	1,492.61	327.42	3.65
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	1,452.93	305.18	3.40
6	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	867.95	194.70	2.17
7	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	771.031	169.06	1.88
8	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	215.89	47.18	0.53
9	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	134.52	29.22	0.33
10	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	122.15	26.78	0.30
11	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	56.03	12.16	0.14
12	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	51.39	10.94	0.12
13	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1.56	0.34	0.00
14	Panaji	Goa	0.82	0.16	0.00
15	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.09	0.02	0.00
	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,118.33	1,309.72	14.60
Grand Total			41,459.01	8,970.42	

• The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI Mumbai.

**Statement-III***Financial Year Wise FDI Equity Inflows**From April, 2010 to January, 2012**Sector Head: Infrastructure*

(Amount in Rs. crore and US\$ million)

Sl. No	Sector	2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Mar		Total	
		Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US
1	Telecommunications	7,542.04	1,664.50	8,983.56	1,991.60	16,525.60	3,656.1
2	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	604.76	133.07	90.02	19.50	694.78	152.5
3	Ports	49.84	10.92	0.02	0.00	49.86	10.9
4	Construction Activities	4,978.75	1,103.02	10,859.34	2,230.21	15,838.09	3,333.2
5	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes Etc.)	5,600.31	1,226.60	2,750.38	591.00	8,350.69	1,817.6
Grand Total		18,775.70	4,138.12	22,683.31	4,832.30	41,459.01	8,970.4

*Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows**From April, 2010 to January, 2012**Sector Head: Infrastructure*

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of total Inflows
		(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ Million)	
1	Telecommunications	16,525.60	3,656.10	40.76
2	Construction Activities	15,838.09	3,333.23	37.16
3	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes Etc.)	8,350.69	1,817.60	20.26
4	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	694.78	152.57	1.701
5	Ports	49.86	10.92	0.12
Grand Total		41,459.01	8,970.42	

**Processing of Fruits and Vegetables**

\*200. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage of fruits and vegetables being processed in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for processing of fruits and vegetables in the country including Bundelkhand region;

(c) the steps/initiatives taken for setting up and modernisation of fruit and vegetable processing and storage units to reduce wastage in the country during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has entered into any technical agreement or signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with other leading fruit and vegetable processing industrial countries to develop the said industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The data on level of processing of fruits and vegetables in the State/UT is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(b) In order to assist entrepreneurs and domestic agro-processing industries, the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries specifically aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors like Milk, Fruit and Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse. Under the scheme, the Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North Eastern and difficult areas.

(c) To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide

financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages 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% for North Eastern Region and 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, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Similarly, the Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adopting food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime. The scheme is also aimed at ensuring that end product/outcome/findings of R&D work should benefit Food Processing Industries in terms of product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes, with commercial value. Another scheme is for setting up / up-gradation of food testing laboratories which would benefit all stakeholders.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has entered into agreements with some developed countries viz. Germany and France for bilateral co-operation in the field of food processing which generally include processed food segments including fruits and vegetables. Besides, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has entered into number of umbrella agreements with some developed countries like USA, France, Canada, Netherlands, Argentina, Austria, Brazil for bilateral co-operation in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors which generally include agro and food processing, cold chain etc. Apart from this, MoUs have been entered into by two institutions under the Ministry, namely National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) & Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT).

These MoUs relate to collaboration in teaching and research in the food processing sector.

[Translation]

#### **DDA Housing Scheme-2010**

2071. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of allottees under the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scheme, 2010 offered possession letter;

(b) whether some of the allottees of the DDA Housing Scheme, 2010 have not been given possession so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the DDA has fixed different construction charges for LIG houses in various areas under this scheme;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to give these flats at a uniform price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated till date 2298 possessions of flats have been given to the allottees of DDA Housing Scheme-2010.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that in those cases where the requisite documents/formalities as per the scheme have not been submitted/completed, the possession of flats could not be given.

(d) and (e) As per Delhi Development Authority's Resolution standard cost of flats is worked out on the basis of Plinth Area Rates (PAR) which includes:-

- (i) Cost of construction-PAR X Plinth Area
- (ii) @ 15% Departmental charges on (i) above.
- (iii) Interest for construction period @ 10% for 18 months on (i)+(ii), above.

The PAR is fixed rate for all flats of LIG category in Delhi for a period of 6 months i.e. 01/4 to 30/9 of the calendar year and 01/10 to 31/03 of next calendar year. However, the land rates as decided by the Land's

Department of DDA are different for different zone. Thus the demand of disposal cost varies on the basis of plinth area and land rates of various zones.

(f) Does not arise in view of above reply.

[English]

#### **Tackling Food Inflation**

2072. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had urged the State Governments to waive different types of State level taxes on essential commodities in order to fight food inflation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

[Translation]

#### **Action against Corrupt Officials by CPWD**

2073. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the Vigilance Department of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) against the corrupt officials of CPWD during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of action taken against the corrupt officials of CPWD during the said period;

(c) whether some of the officials against whom action were taken/being taken are still holding their posts despite their involvement in corruption; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the details of complaints received by the Vigilance Department of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) against the officials of CPWD during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of complaints received	No. of cases investigated	No. of cases investigated	No. penalties of awarded
2009	453	31	30	Group 'A' Officers - 22 Group 'B' Officers - 07 Group 'C' Officer - 01
2010	431	36	15	Group 'A' Officers - 05 Group 'B' Officers - 06 Group 'C' Officers - 04
2011	275	59	21	Group 'A' Officers - 10 Group 'B' Officers - 10 Group 'C' Officer - 01
2012 till date	57	Under process	-	-

(c) and (d) As per the available information, some of the officers against whom action were taken/ being taken are still holding their posts. Details are as under:

1. Shri V.K. Sharma, Chief Engineer (Civil).
2. Shri A.K. Silekar, Superintending Engineer (Civil).
3. Shri P.K. Kulshrestha, Superintending Engineer (Civil).
4. Shri Vimal Kumar, Superintending Engineer (Electrical).
5. Shri CM. Tiwari, Executive Engineer (Civil).

[English]

#### **CWG Flats**

2074. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has constructed a large number of flats for the Commonwealth Games Village;

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

(c) whether there is any difference between the DDA and the private construction companies regarding completion and allotment of these flats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve

the issue to ensure allotment of these flats to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that 1168 flats of various types on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have been constructed at Commonwealth Games Village for stay of athletes. These consist of two Bedroom - 31, Three Bedroom - 765, Four Bedroom - 209 and Five Bedroom - 163.

(c) to (e) DDA has informed that the issue is sub-judice before the High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (Civil) of 3703/11, 5161/11 and before Appellate Tribunal of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. However, till date, Completion Certificates for 26 towers having 908 flats have been given under the directions of High Court of Delhi.

#### **Corruption in DDA**

2075. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/reports with regard to corruption in the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in providing houses to the public;

(b) if so, whether the Government has undertaken any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the stern steps taken by the Government to check the prevailing corruption in DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is an autonomous organization established under an Act of Parliament and is headed by Lt. Governor of Delhi as its Chairman has its own Chief Vigilance Officer to deal with corruption cases against its officials.

(d) All complaints received from General Public against DDA officials are sent to Vice-Chairman, DDA for taking action. The corruption cases received from Chief Vigilance Commission against DDA's officers are sent to DDA's Chief Vigilance officer for investigation and report.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Mithila Culture

2076. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/launched any scheme/ programme for promotion of Mithila culture;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is also funding NGOs which are involved in the promotion of Mithila culture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) While there is no special scheme for promotion of Mithila culture, the Government implements various schemes for the protection, development and promotion of all forms of art and culture, including Mithila culture. Details of such schemes implemented by the Ministry of Culture are enclosed as Statement.

NGOs involved in the promotion of Mithila Culture are also eligible for grant of funds under these schemes.

#### Statement

Sl. No. Name of Scheme	
1	2
1.	Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects.
2.	Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGs).
3.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations for organizing Centenaries / Anniversaries
4.	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
5.	Financial Assistance for Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
6.	Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme.
7.	Financial Assistance for Publication of Magazines and Journals dedicated to Indian Culture and Heritage.
8.	Financial Assistance for Book Fairs, Book Exhibitions and Participation in International Book Fairs/ Publishing Events, etc.
9.	Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields.
10.	Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.
11.	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12.	Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such other Walks of life who may be in Indigent circumstances and their dependents.
13.	Building Grants including Studio Theatres.
14.	Tagore Cultural Complexes.
15.	Financial Assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
16.	Revised Norms/Guidelines for Setting up of New Science Cities and Science Centres
17.	Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations/Societies for development and maintenance of National Memorials.
18.	Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS)

*[English]***Relief Package to Farmers**

2077. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved any relief package for distressed farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal seeking inclusion of some of its irrigation projects in the said package;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of the Union 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) to (e) The Government approved a Rehabilitation Package amounting to Rs. 16978.69 crore for 31 identified suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra in September, 2006. Six districts in Karnataka namely, Belgaum, Hassan, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Kodagu and Shimoga were covered under the package. The activities/programmes under the package included debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facility, watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying fisheries, etc. for alleviating the hardship of debt stressed farmers. The implementation period of the package has ended on 30.9.2011. Rs. 2689.64 crore was allocated under the rehabilitation package for Karnataka which included Rs. 1208.71 crore for major and medium irrigation activities and Rs. 458.10 crore for minor irrigation activities.

**Criminal Prosecution of Cops**

2078. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has slammed the Delhi Police for abuse of power and assault on democratic values and asked for criminal prosecution of cops; and
- (b) if so, the details and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its judgment dated the 23rd of February, 2012 regarding the action taken by Police against Baba Ramdev and his followers on the night of 4/5 June, 2011 noted that while some of the police personnel were very cooperative with the members of the assembly and helped them to vacate the Ramlila Maidan, some others were violent and inflicted cane injuries. The Supreme Court has directed disciplinary action against such erring officers/personnel of Delhi Police. Delhi Police has constituted a fact-finding committee to conduct preliminary enquiry and identify the erring officers and recommend the nature of departmental action to be taken against each officer in compliance with the order of the Court. Besides, as per the directions of the Court, a fresh FIR No.24/12 u/s 336 IPC has been registered on 09.03.2012 at Police Station Kamla Market.

**Oil Palm Cultivation**

2079. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned any scheme to expand oil palm cultivation in North Eastern States including Assam; and
- (b) 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) Oil Palm Development Programme under Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is presently under implementation in North Eastern State of Mizoram besides Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Orissa, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Under ISOPOM, assistance is provided for cost of planting material, maintenance of plantation for 4 years, cultivation inputs, installation of drip irrigation system, diesel pump sets, training, development of waste-land, extension and publicity, establishment & staff, demonstrations, leaf-nutrients analysis laboratories and testing of genotypes under various environmental conditions, and innovative interventions etc.

Besides ISOPOM, Government of India has launched Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) Programme for bringing 60,000 hectares in 8 potential States including Mizoram

during 2011-12 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). OPAE includes a strategy indicating State specific targets for area expansion, critical interventions, pattern of assistance, research and development components, institutional linkages, monitoring etc.

#### **Functioning of HBL Sugar Mill**

2080. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the current crushing season, HPCL Biofuels Ltd. (HBL) operated Sugar Mills/Plants are not running smoothly due to mismanagement in administration which has resulted in dissatisfaction/distress among various stakeholders especially sugarcane growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for closure of the Mill during the season;

(c) the details of the mechanism available for grievance redressal;

(d) whether pollution created due to ethanol production by the HBL Mill/Plant is causing public health hazards in the region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government of Bihar has informed that Lauriya & Sugauli units of HPCL Biofuels Ltd. (HBL) have started crushing operation from the current sugar season 2011-12. Their crushing performance upto 15.03.2012 is as under:

	Cane Crushed (In Lakh Quintals)	Sugar Produced (In Lakh Quintals)	Recovery percentage
Lauriya	14.00	0.55	7.08
Sugauli	14.32	0.69	8.30

Further, the Government of Bihar has informed that, as the units of HBL have started commercial production this year only, they are facing initial teething problems.

However, both the units of HBL are promptly paying cane price dues to the farmers.

(b) The Government of Bihar has informed that both the units are running as on date.

(c) As per provisions contained in Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, it is obligatory on the part of sugar mills to pay the sugarcane prices to the sugarcane growers within 14 days of delivery, failing which interest on the amount due is payable @ 15% for the period of delay beyond 14 days. The powers of enforcing the provisions of the said Order, relating to payment of cane price dues of sugarcane farmers, are delegated and vested with the State Government concerned who have necessary field formations.

(d) The Government of Bihar has informed that no such complaint has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Dairy Development Programme**

2081. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented fully; and

(d) the funds earmarked and released by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted six project proposals under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP). These six projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs.3806.62 lakh by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. Details are given as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District covered	Date of Approval and Project period*	Approved outlay	Total Fund released	Status
1	Guna & Narsinghpur	1993-94 to 2007-08	494.06	494.06	Completed
2	Khargaon, Chattarpur, Satna & Rewa	07.03.1996 1995-96 to 2007-08	475.28	475.28	Completed
3	Jhabua	29.09.2005 2005-06 to 2008	228.89	192.44	On-going
4	Chhindwara and Balaghat	29.09.2005 2005-06 to 2007-08	420.58	361.77	On-going
5	Harda, Barwani, Neemuch, Sheopur & Seoni	30.03.2007 2006-07 to 2009-10	1422.09	743.27	On-going
6	Dewas, Dhar, Khandwa & Betul	16.02.2012 2011-12 to 2013-14	765.72	356.34	On-going
			3806.62	2623.16	

\* Time of full implementation depends upon complete utilisation of funds by the implementing agency as per the approved project.

[English]

#### **Kuttanadu Package**

2082. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for speedy implementation of the Kuttanadu Package of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the Kuttanadu Package;

(d) whether the Union Government has released the funds for the Package; 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) For speedy implementation of Kuttanad Package, Government has approved constitution of an implementation mechanism consisting of Kuttanad and Alappuzha Prosperity Council, Task Implementation and Management Committee and a Project Management Unit. Besides, Government has also constituted a Coordination Committee for sorting out the implementation issues in the package on a continuous basis with Government of Kerala.

(c) to (e) As reported by the State Government of Kerala, projects worth Rs.4098.60 crore have been submitted for consideration under Kuttanad package of which projects involving an amount of Rs. 1292.58 crore have been sanctioned against which Rs.90.24 crore has been released.

#### **Loan to Co-operative Sugar Mills**

2083. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide interest free loan to Co-operative Sugar Mills for establishment of Bagasse based Cogeneration Plants; and

(b) 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) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Pulses**

2084. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of pulses which had shown a rising trend during the past few months is likely to fall by March this year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the details of the export of pulses during the last two years alongwith the reasons for export when domestic demand and price was so high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per information available from the major trading centres over the last one year, the wholesale prices of pulses except gram dal, have shown a decline.

(c) Export of pulses has been banned since 27.06.2006. Export of kabuli chana has been allowed from 7-03-2007. Export of organic pulses with a ceiling of 10,000 tonnes and subject to certain conditions have also been allowed in 2011-12. Details of export of pulses during the last two years are given below:

Year/Period	Export of Pulses	
	Quantity (Tonne)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2009-10	99915	407.35
2010-11	204848	848.86
Apr'11-Nov'11	121397	740.23*

\* April-November figures are provisional

Source: DGCIS

### Impact of Global Food Prices on Agriculture

2085. SHRI ARUN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the studies by the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organisation have suggested that the global food prices have increased in the recent times; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its likely impact on the remunerative prices for crops and its export?

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) FAO food price index which is an indicator of prices of a basket of important food items like cereals, meat, vegetable oils and sugar has increased in 2007-08 to record levels and thereafter moderated, but remained higher than pre-2007-08 crisis. Another steep increase in the index was seen in February, 2011 to June, 2011 and thereafter there was a downward trend with monthly fluctuations seen in the index. Similar trend was also observed in the World Bank food price index. Modest but steady growth in global grain consumption, more variable global grain supplies due to weather and a draw-down of stocks held by major grain exporting countries have combined to increase both uncertainty in global grain markets and broader food price volatility. High oil and energy prices, increase in cost of fertilizers, irrigation and transportation, production of bio-fuels substituting food production, speculative transactions, export restrictions leading to hoarding and panic buying are some of the other reasons cited by FAO and World Bank studies for the rise in global food price inflation. Data on global food price index is given below:

### FAO Food Price Index

(2002-2004=100)

Year	Food Price Index (composite)	Cereal Price index	Oils price index	Sugar Price index
1	2	3	4	5
1/2011	203.5	215.3	245.8	369.6
2/2011	209.3	227.5	247.3	367.9
3/2011	204.1	221.0	230.2	327.5
4/2011	206.6	233.4	229.5	304.0

1	2	3	4	5
5/2011	203.7	229.8	229.5	274.6
6/2011	205.3	227.9	227.8	314.6
7/2011	203.4	217.4	222.5	352.2
8/2011	202.9	222.0	215.7	346.3
9/2011	198.0	214.9	210.6	333.3
10/2011	189.9	203.5	197.3	317.7
11/2011	190.4	201.3	206.6	299.0
12/2011	185.4	191.4	200.1	287.6
1/2012	193.0	202.0	212.0	303.2
2/2012	195.2	205.9	216.5	310.4

Source: FAO

Rise in global prices of cereals would have incentivized exports and discouraged imports if there was free international trade in these commodities. However as exports and imports of agricultural commodities in India are governed by domestic requirements high international prices of food crops will have limited impact on domestic prices. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) while formulating its recommendations on price policy for agricultural commodities take into account, apart from other relevant factors, effect on general price level and international market price situation.

#### Investment in FPI

2086. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the opportunity for huge investments in the food processing sector owing to the increased food production in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has assessed the availability of food processing facilities; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Vision Document was prepared in the year 2005 and the same was adopted by the Government. Vision Document suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the sector. The adopted Vision 2015 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishable

from 6% to 20%, enhancing value addition from 20% to 35% and increasing India's share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015. To achieve these targets, investment of Rs. 100 thousand crores was estimated by year 2015, out of which Rs. 10,000 crores was to come from Government. Accordingly, Ministry formulated its 11th plan schemes to attract the required investment in the sector.

For the Development of the food processing sector, the Government has taken various initiatives and has approved a scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Added Centres and Modernization of Abattoirs. The Infrastructure scheme envisages a well-defined agri/horticultural-processing zone containing state of the art processing facilities with infrastructure support and well established supply chain.

Government 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 of R&D, Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Human Resource Development 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 and make them more competitive in global market.

#### **Task Force on PDS**

2087. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has ignored the Nilekani Task Force report for making UID central to the information technology reforms in the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the major recommendations made by the Task Force;

(c) whether the Union Government has framed detailed guidelines for computerisation based on a platform developed by the National Informatic Centre called the PDS Common Services Platform;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the Public Distribution System Network?

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) and (d) Detailed guidelines for Computerization of TPDS have been sent to all States/UTs. A PDS Common Services Platform has been prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC), which could be used by the States to computerize their PDS operations.

The salient features of application software, namely, Smart card application software, Supply Chain Computerization (Chhattisgarh model) and Food Coupon and Bar Coded Ration Cards (Gujarat model) have also been sent to all States/UTs. States/UTs have been requested to select the modules as per their specific requirements and prepare an implementation plan in consultation with NIC. Further, directions alongwith timelines for achievement of various milestones towards Computerization of PDS have also been sent to all States/UTs.

(e) Government is taking further action to set up the PDS Network.

[*Translation*]

#### **Micro Irrigation Scheme**

2088. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works carried out under Micro Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat during the XIth Five Year Plan alongwith the achievements thereof; and

(b) the amount of funds allocated to Gujarat under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) In Gujarat, drip and sprinkler irrigation system is being installed in the farmers field under Micro Irrigation Scheme. So far, during XIth Five Year Plan an area of 4.01 lakh hectares has been covered and 2.53 lakh farmers got benefited.

(b) The amount of funds allocated under the scheme to Gujarat during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	(Rs. in Crore) Funds allocated
2008-09	150.77
2009-10	146.56
2010-11	120.00
2011-12	130.95

#### Promotion of Folk Dance

2089. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote various folk dance forms of newly formed States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the field of culture, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) While no special scheme has been formulated to promote folk dance forms of newly formed States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, financial assistance is provided for promotion of all forms of performing arts including folk dances of all the States across the country, under the ongoing schemes titled "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects" and "Cultural Functions Grant Scheme". In addition, the 7 Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with their Headquarters at Patiala, Allahabad, Udaipur, Kolkata, Thanjavur, Nagpur and Dimapur have been set up to preserve, promote and disseminate the traditional folk arts and culture of the Country. Chhattisgarh is in the ambit of South Central Zone Cultural Centre. Jharkhand is in the ambit of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre and Uttarakhand is in the ambit of North Zone Cultural Centre and North Central Zone Cultural Centre. The 7 ZCCs have been implementing the following schemes to promote various folk dance forms:

i. National Cultural Exchange Programme.

- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme.
- iii. Young Talented Artistes Scheme.
- iv. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms.
- v. Loktarang- National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE.

(d) Details of NGOs working in the field of culture are not centrally maintained.

#### Press Information Bureau

2090. DR. SANJAY SINH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the objectives of the Press Information Bureau (PIB);

(b) whether the Government is able to achieve the said objectives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review of the functioning of the PIB;

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

(f) the follow up action taken by the Government to strengthen the functioning of the PIB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The objective of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) is to disseminate information to the print and electronic media on important policies, programmes, initiatives and achievements of the Central Government. In order to achieve its objective, the Bureau regularly issues press releases, backgrounders, features etc. and also uploads them on PIB's website 'www.pib.gov.in'. The Bureau also organizes press tours, press conferences, media briefings, interviews for dissemination of information to the media. Besides, PIB also organizes "Bharat Nirman Public Information Campaign" to disseminate information about flagship programmes to the targeted beneficiaries at grassroot level directly. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), PIB has organized a total number of 527 Public Information Campaigns (PICs) across the country as on date.

(d) to (f) Review of functioning of PIB is an ongoing process. Periodical review of performance is conducted by

the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Parliamentary Committees, Planning Commission, etc. The recommendations made at such forums are implemented to make the functioning of PIB more effective and to improve the efficiency in its working.

Improvement in delivery of services and adaptation to emerging technologies suiting the need of media in terms of format as well as content is an ongoing process. PIB has been increasingly using the tools of information technology to ensure quicker dissemination of information which is effected through e-mail, posting of press releases, photographs, etc. on PIB's website. PIB is also putting videos of important events on its website in the form of streaming video and is also web-casting events of significant importance for use by audio-visual media.

#### **Import of Processed Food Products**

2091. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of processed food products is causing adverse effects on the country's Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of several Indian companies using the brand names of foreign companies for marketing their processed food products in violation of the norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against them; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of Indian FPIs?

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 Ministry has not conducted any study on the impact of import of processed food products on the Country's Food Processing Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently Indian companies are allowed to import technologies and use brand names of Foreign companies as per mutual agreement between the two companies. Import of technologies and using brand names of Foreign Companies help the Indian companies to improve the quality of their products and also consumer

gets variety of choices, better quality and hygienic products.

(d) and (e) Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 has been set up to lay down science based standards for articles of food and also regulate, *inter-alia*, its manufactures. The Food Authority is also mandated to promote consistency between International technical standards and domestic food standards while ensuring that the level of protection adopted in the country is not reduced. Moreover, to ensure compliance of the lay down standards by the food processing companies, inspection of such units at regular interval is done by the enforcement agencies under the Act. In case of any violations, penal/legal actions are taken against the defaulters as per relevant provisions of the Act.

#### **Forensic Laboratory**

2092. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government in regard to setting up of state-of-the-art forensic laboratory for the assistance of investigation agencies in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Bill from Gujarat**

2093. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has re-submitted the 'Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime (GUJCOC) Bill, 2003' for the approval of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the GUJCOC Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Gujarat has re-submitted the Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Gujarat for consideration of the President, which was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 11.11.2009.

(b) The President has withheld her assent from the Bill on 22.01.2012 as the State Government had not made any amendments in clauses 16 and 20 in the said Bill as per the directives contained in Presidential Message to the earlier Bill. The same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor, Gujarat on 3.2.2012.

#### **Arrest of Persons**

2094. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of innocent persons were arrested by various investigating agencies without sufficient evidence of their involvement in crime and remained in jail for several years and were later released by court of law for lack of prima facie evidence as in the case of the Malegaon blast;

(b) if so, the norms laid down in this regard and the penal action proposed to be taken against the investigative agencies;

(c) whether the Government plans to review its rules regarding arrest of persons without solid evidence by the investigating agencies; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to safeguard the lives of innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Existing statutes and rules made thereunder are adequate to deal both with the right of the accused and delinquent action by law enforcement agencies.

#### **Failure of RADP**

2095. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) for development of rainfed areas in the country has not succeed in its objectives; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government for effective implementation of the programme in future?

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) No, Madam. Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched only in 2011-12 on pilot basis in 10 states, viz., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. As per available data about 1.2 lakh ha has been covered under RADP. The main features of RADP are:

- (i) Farmer centric approach focusing mainly on small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) Composite farming to sustain the livelihood and food security at farm level.
- (iii) Integrated farming system to help farmers in minimizing the impacts of possible crop failures through supplementary production/income from the remaining production approach.
- (iv) Adoption of cluster approach.

Based on response of States, it has been decided to continue these interventions during XII Plan.

#### **Sports Policy**

2096. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in a new National Policy on Sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to spend more money for the development of sports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to bring in a new National Policy on Sports as the existing National Sports Policy-2001 adequately covers the goals set for both mass

participation and the promotion of excellence in sports.

(c) and (d) Sports is a 'State' subject. Hence the primary responsibility for development of sports including need to spend more money on development of sports is that of State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in pursuing the objectives of 'Sports for All' by way of broad-basing of sports infrastructure and mass participation in sports and the promotion of excellence in sports.

(e) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Sports Federations under RTI**

2097. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring various sports association/federations including the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) under the ambit of the Right to Information Act, 2005 so as to ensure transparency in their functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of these federations and BCCI thereon;

(c) the progress made by the Government so far in this regard;

(d) whether the BCCI gets various concessions in income tax, custom duty etc. and land at concessional rates for stadia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The need for bringing National Sports Federations (NSFs) including BCCI under ambit of Right to Information Act, (RTI) 2005 has been voiced from time to time. Accordingly Government in April, 2010 declared all the NSFs receiving grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs or more as Public Authority under Section 2(h) of the RTI, 2005. There are major court rulings for treating the National Sports

Federation as a public authorities, especially in view of the state-like function discharged by them such as selection of the national team and control and regulation of sports in the country, which also make them amenable to the writ jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India Notwithstanding the above, the Government has proposed to bring all the National Sports Federations including BCCI under the RTI Act in the proposed Draft National Sports Development Bill, with provision of exclusion clause protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.

(d) and (e) In so far as BCCI, in particular, is concerned, Government of India has been treating BCCI as a National Sports Federation and approving the proposal of BCCI for holding the events in India and participation in international events abroad. The Central Government does not extend any direct financial assistance to BCCI. But the Central Government has been granting concessions in income tax, customs duty, etc. to BCCI. The State Governments also have provided land in many places to the Cricket Associations.

As per the Section 80(G) 92) (viii) (c) and sum paid by the assesses, being a company, in the previous year as donations to the Indian Olympic Association or to any other association or institutions established in India, as the Central Government may, having regard to the prescribed guidelines, by notifications in the officials gazette specify in this behalf for (i) the development of infrastructure for sports and games; (ii) the sponsorship of sports and games. For being eligible under the above Act BCCI was registered under Section 12 (a) read with Section 17 (a) as a charitable institution and was availing tax exemptions. Department of Revenue has informed that the registration granted to BCCI under section 12A of the Act was withdrawn in December, 2009 with effect from 1 June, 2006. As such BCCI has availed tax exemptions as a charitable organization till 30.06.2006 as per details given below:-

Sl. No. Annual year		Amount of exemption
1	2	3
1.	1997-1998	Rs.11,01,44,329/-
2.	1998-1999	Rs.18,18,20,87,740/-
3.	1999-2000	Rs.8,37,14,734/-
4.	2000-2001	Rs.36,01,22,999/-

1	2	3
5.	2001-2002	Rs.42,98,07,762/-
6.	2002-2003	Rs.31,46,41,089/-
7.	2003-2004	Rs.26,28,78,110/-
8.	2004-2005	Rs.33,46,89,451/-
9.	2005-2006	Rs.32,99,98,557/-
10.	2006-2007	Rs.127,51,52,718/-

From 2007-2008 onwards assessee's registration under section 12A of the Act has been withdrawn and assessed income has also been indicated as under:-

Sl. No.	Annual Year	Assessed Income	Demand
1.	2007-2008	Rs.274,86,30,510/-	Rs.118,03,75,711/-
2.	2008-2009	Rs.608,30,07,010/-	Rs.257,12,20,954/-

Further, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue) has informed that no specific exemption of Customs, Central Excise duty and Service Tax has been extended to BCCI in the last three years and the current year, except an exemption for temporary import of specified sports, medical, photographic, broadcast and office equipment for the purpose of organizing the International Cricket Council World Cup 2011 as per Notification No.07/11-Customs, dated 9.2.11.

[English]

### **NSSO Survey on Farmers**

2098. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted any survey on the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of the survey; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the farmers in the country a Situation

Assessment Survey (SAS) was carried out in 2003 by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

(b) The highlights of the survey are published in the NSS Report No. 497 entitled "Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003" and the same are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investments in agriculture sector for accelerating agricultural growth and to raise farm incomes such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; improving the income earning opportunities of farmers through Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy, etc.

### **Statement**

*Highlights of the NSSO Report No. 497 entitled "Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets for Farmer Households, 2003"*

About 60 per cent of the rural households were farmer households engaged in farming activities like cultivation, plantation, animal husbandry, fishery, beekeeping and other agricultural activities.

There was only one tractor per 100 ST or SC farmer households, while there were three per 100 OBC farmer households and 5 per 100 Other farmer households.

Among large farmer households possessing 10 hectares or more land, there were 38 tractors per 100 households. For every 100 households with medium sized farm of 4-10 hectares, there were 18 tractors. For small farmers with land in the range of 0.4 - 1.0 hectare, there was only one tractor per 100 households.

Tribal farmer households possessed larger number of cattle heads compared to farmer households of other categories. There were 173 heads of cattle per 100 Tribal farmer households. While SC farmer households had 98, OBC farmer households had 126 and Others had 132

cattle per 100 farmer households.

While ST/SC farmers had 40 to 45 buffaloes per 100 farmer households, the OBC and Other category had 78 to 80 buffaloes per 100 farmer households.

Farmer households in the lowest monthly expenditure class or the poorest category had 31 buffaloes per 100 households, whereas the highest monthly expenditure class had 113 buffaloes per 100 households.

Of the average monthly income of a farmer household, Rs. 969 came from cultivation. Wage earning contributed Rs. 819 while the non-farm business generated Rs.236 and income from farming of animals brought in only Rs.91 per farmer household.

Of the average monthly expenditure incurred by farmer households in purchase and maintenance of productive assets, 81 percent went for farm related assets, 13 percent for residential building and 6 percent for non-farm business.

About 58 percent of the farmers kept some kind of farm animals. Households engaged in dairying spent on an average Rs.814 per month on dairy farming. Farmer households who kept poultry spent on an average Rs.129 per month on poultry farming.

The break-up of the total annual cultivation expenses showed that 23 percent of the expenditure went for fertilizers and manure, 22 percent towards labour charges, 16 percent for seeds and 12 percent for irrigation.

The survey found that the standard of living of the average farmer household measured in terms of total monthly consumer expenditure was no different from that of the average rural households at the all India level.

#### **Feed and Fodder Development Scheme**

2099. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Feed and Fodder Development Scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon alongwith the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

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) This Department has received the following proposals during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

Year	Name of the Department	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	1573.80
		5123.08
		1152.43
2011-12		32.68
	Forest Department	275.00
	Animal Husbandry	467.50
	Forest Department	275.00

#### **(2) Details of funds released:**

Year	Name of the Department	Fund sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry Department	630.43	300.00 (in 2010-11)
			330.43 (in 2011-12)
	Forest Department	250.00	250.00
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	2076.083	1038.00

(c) The balance funds will be released on receipt of funds utilization certificate and physical progress report in respect of funds already released.

[Translation]

#### **Report of Interlocutors on Kashmir**

2100. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interlocutors appointed for Kashmir have submitted a final report to the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has studied the said report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Interlocutors have submitted their final report to the Government on 12th October, 2011. The report is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### **Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre**

2101. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme 'Establishment of Agriclinic and Agri-business Centres' to create employment opportunities for selfemployed agriculture graduates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years, Statewise?

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 Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation launched a Central Sector Scheme "Establishment of the Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABCs)" in April, 2002. The Scheme aims to:

(i) Provide gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, intermediate in agriculture and

biological science graduates with PG in agri-related courses;

(ii) Support agricultural development; and

(iii) Supplement efforts of public extension by necessarily providing extension services to the farmers as per local needs of farmers.

#### **Salient features of the scheme:**

(i) The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) is the Implementing Agency for training component of the Scheme. Two months' free residential training is imparted to the selected eligible candidates on Agri-Entrepreneurship Development followed by one-year handholding support after completion of training, through Nodal Training Institutes.

(ii) The Scheme has a provision of credit support (start up loan) upto Rs. 20 lakhs for individual projects and Rs. 100 lakhs for a group project.

(iii) There is a provision of credit linked back-ended composite subsidy on the bank loan availed by trained candidates under the Scheme. The subsidy is 44% in respect of women, SC/ST and all categories of candidates from North-Eastern and Hill States; and 36% in respect of all other categories.

(iv) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the Implementing Agency for disbursement of subsidy and monitoring the credit support to agri-clinics and agribusiness centres through the banks.

(c) Since inception of the scheme, a total of 27894 candidates have been trained and 9949 of them have established agri-ventures up to February, 2012.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries under the Scheme in the country including Gujarat (candidates trained and ventures established) is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement-I***State-wise Candidates Trained and Agri-ventures Established under ACABC Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Candidates Trained	Agri-ventures Established	Candidates Trained	Agri-ventures Established	Candidates Trained	Agri-ventures Established
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	39	85	24	120	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	6	0
3.	Assam	66	17	86	42	57	27
4.	Bihar	271	170	150	66	125	23
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	13	36	1	0	12
7.	Delhi	1	0	1	0	5	1
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0
9.	Gujarat	57	12	143	37	104	34
10.	Haryana	69	18	70	27	32	23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	32	12	33	1	35	24
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	174	29	169	35	150	29
13.	Jharkhand	93	15	26	10	22	24
14.	Karnataka	160	65	188	105	129	39
15.	Kerala	26	4	0	8	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	40	9	89	17
17.	Maharashtra	360	207	507	162	920	357
18.	Manipur	68	8	27	33	23	15
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	1
20.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	85	1	33	10	0	0
22.	Odisha	0	0	29	0	68	21
23.	Puducherry	13	7	12	10	16	11
24.	Punjab	62	12	69	12	35	36
25.	Rajasthan	137	41	107	31	210	101
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. Tamil Nadu		268	53	282	180	418	237
28. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Uttar Pradesh		512	285	439	308	657	207
30. Uttaranchal		0	0	28	0	0	0
31. West Bengal		0	1	0	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2503</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>2564</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>3224</b>	<b>1292</b>

[*Translation*]

### **Production of Paddy**

2102. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of paddy in the country including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the increase/decrease in the production of paddy during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to enhance the production of paddy; 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) State-wise details of

production of paddy (in terms of rice) in the country including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The overall production of rice in the country has been consistently increasing since 2008-09 except in 2009-10, a drought year which adversely affected major rice producing States in the country.

(c) and (d) To increase the production of rice in the country, the Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes namely; National Food Security Mission - Rice (NFSM-Rice) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme - Rice (ICDP - Rice) under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA). Further, to increase production and productivity of rice on sustainable basis, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also undertaken a number of Research Programmes for development of high yielding, pest resistant and eco-friendly varieties etc.

### **Statement**

*State-wise production of rice during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

Production: ('000 Tonnes)

State/ UT		Rice			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh		14241.0	10538.0	14418.0	11919.0
Arunachal Pradesh		163.9	215.8	234.0	#
Assam		4008.5	4335.9	4736.6	4483.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar		5590.3	3599.3	3102.1	6755.6
Chhattisgarh		4391.8	4110.4	6159.0	6245.7
Goa		123.3	100.6	115.0	#
Gujarat		1303.0	1292.0	1496.6	1508.0
Haryana		3298.0	3625.0	3472.0	3769.0
Himachal Pradesh		118.3	105.9	128.9	106.3
Jammu and Kashmir		563.1	497.4	507.7	504.6
Jharkhand		3420.2	1538.4	1110.0	3301.1
Karnataka		3802.0	3691.0	4188.0	3892.0
Kerala		590.3	598.3	522.7	550.8
Madhya Pradesh		1559.7	1260.6	1772.1	1783.6
Maharashtra		2284.0	2183.0	2696.0	2712.0
Manipur		397.0	319.9	521.7	#
Meghalaya		203.9	206.7	207.0	#
Mizoram		46.0	44.3	47.2	#
Nagaland		345.1	240.3	381.4	#
Odisha		6812.7	6917.5	6827.7	6857.5
Punjab		11000.0	11236.0	10837.0	10536.0
Rajasthan		241.1	228.3	265.5	257.2
Sikkim		21.7	24.3	21.0	#
Tamil Nadu		5182.7	5665.2	5792.4	5982.6
Tripura		627.1	640.0	702.5	#
Uttar Pradesh		13097.0	10807.1	11992.0	13502.0
Uttarakhand		582.0	608.0	550.4	599.0
West Bengal		15037.3	14340.7	13045.9	15120.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		22.1	24.9	23.9	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		23.4	13.5	20.8	#
Delhi		31.4	29.0	29.4	#

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman and Diu		3.8	3.3	3.3	#
Pondicherry		50.8	52.4	52.0	#
Others		NA	NA	NA	2359.2
All India		99182.5	89092.9	95979.8	102744.2

\* 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02 2012

# Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

[English]

#### Staff Training Institute

2103. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the activities undertaken at the Staff Training Institute (Technical) set up in Delhi alongwith the number of employees trained during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the special project launched in 2001 to digitalise the archival recording preserved in the Central Archives of All India Radio has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to complete the project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that the institute caters to the training needs of engineering personnel of All India Radio and Doordarshan. In addition to above, the following other activities are carried out:

- To conduct departmental competitive examinations.
- To prepare and update Technical Manuals.
- To prepare Safety Manual.
- To publish quarterly Newsletter.

#### Training details:

Employees Trained during the last three years from 2009 to 2011= 4547

Employees Trained during the year 2012 (Jan.& Feb.) = 228

(b) The special project launched in 2001 to digitalise the archival recording preserved in the Central Archives of All India Radio has been completed.

(c) 43,000 Tapes have been digitalized, having total of 16000 hours of programme.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Demand of Foodgrains

2104. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrain production has increased at an average annual rate of only one percent during 1997-98 to 2006-07;

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

(c) whether to ensure food security in the country the total demand for foodgrains is projected at a growth of 280 million tonnes by 2021;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the required annual growth rate in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the above demand of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The foodgrains production in the country has increased from 193.12 million tonnes in 1997-98 to 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07

with an average annual growth rate of 1.88%.

The reasons for slow growth in foodgrains production during the above period include deterioration in terms of trade for agriculture, deceleration in growth in fertilizer use, poor power supply to agriculture and also dietary diversification away from cereals.

(c) and (d) As per assessment made by the National Centre for Agricultural Economics & Policy Research (NCAP) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the total demand for foodgrains by 2020-21 has been projected at 280.6 million tonnes. Taking into account the current year's estimated production of 250.42 million tonnes of foodgrains (2nd advance estimates), the average annual increase of 1.34% would be required to achieve the production level of 280.6 million tonnes of foodgrains during 2020-21.

(e) In order to increase foodgrains production in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable J cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids, related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good

adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).

#### **Sale of Ghee and Dhara by Mother Dairy**

2105. SHRI N. CHALUVARAYASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy is selling Ghee and Dhara products at Maximum Retail Price (MRP) through its outlets in Delhi whereas these products are available at cheaper price than MRP in Kendriya Bhandar outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) It has been reported that Kendriya Bhandar sells Ghee and Dhara at prices less than MRP. Retail outlets are permitted to sell goods not exceeding MRP under the provisions of Consumer Goods (Mandatory Printing of Cost of Production and Maximum Retail Price) Act, 2006.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Standards of Processed Food Industry**

2106. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve/develop the standards of processed food industry of the country to International Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) under its Plan Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research and Development and Promotional Activities provides financial assistance for implementation

of HACCP/ ISO22000, ISO 14000, Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) quality / safety management system by food processing units in the country. Under the scheme, all implementing agencies including Central/State Government Organizations / NTs and Universities are eligible for reimbursement of 50% of cost of consultant fee, Certification Agency fee, plant and machinery and technical civil works towards implementation of Total Quality Management System including ISO14000, ISO22000, HACCP, GMP and GHP in general areas subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakhs and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs.

In addition, MFPI also provides financial assistance for setting up/up-gradation of food testing/quality control laboratories under its Plan Scheme to various stakeholders such as Central/State Government organizations NTs, Universities, and private sector organizations. The food testing facilities so established are accessible to the food processing units for testing their products in and around the area.

(c) The Government has notified Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 which envisages establishment of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution and sale as per international standards.

FSSAI is also mandated to promote consistency between International standards and domestic food standards while ensuring that the level of protection adopted in the country is not compromised. Moreover, to ensure compliance of the laid down standards by food processing units, inspection at regular intervals is also carried out by the Enforcement Agencies under the above Act.

[English]

### **National Mission for Protein Supplements**

2107. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced a scheme, 'National Mission for Protein Supplements' (NMPS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal for seeking financial assistance under the NMPS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and released to the State Government so far?

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 Union Government has introduced a scheme 'National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS)' as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Visas Yojana (RKVY) in this Financial Year i.e., 2011-12. The scheme is under implementation in 22 identified states, with an outlay of Rs. 300 Crore. The objective of the programme is to assist states to produce protein rich animal products within a limited time-frame. The detail of the components under NMPS is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The details of the proposals for seeking financial assistance under the NMPS submitted by the State Government of Karnataka is given below:

Sl. No.	Details of Proposals	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1. Fisheries Sector:		
(a)	Reservoir Fisheries Development	334.00
(b)	Intensive aquaculture in Ponds and Tanks	570.00
2. Dairy Development Sector:		
(a)	Automation of milk collection process in dairy co-operatives societies of North Karnataka	136.00
(b)	Construction of Cattle Shed for Housing of milch cows (Bull Mother)	360.00
(c)	Calf rearing scheme under special programme for dairy development	450.00
Total		1850.00

(e) An amount of Rs. 1850.00 lakh was allocated to State Government of Karnataka in this financial year 2011-12 for the development of dairy and fisheries sector. The funds allocated and released to State Government of Karnataka is given below:

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount Allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Fisheries Sector	904.00	904.00
2.	Dairy Development Sector	946.00	946.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1850.00</b>	<b>1850.00</b>

*National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS)*

The details of components under NMPS are given below:

- i. **Dairy Development:** The scheme is named as Special Programme for Dairy Development under National Mission for Protein supplements (SDDP-NMPS) with an allocation of Rs. 150 crore. Under the scheme, projects is being funded for expansion of animal husbandry and dairy developments activities with priority given to improving productivity of milch animals through measures such as productivity improvement programme, improving nutritional balance of animal feed concentrate, fodder development activity and improving milk procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure in the identified area of implementation.
- ii. **Fisheries:** The areas under fisheries sector which has been taken under NMPS are Reservoir Fisheries Development and Intensive Aquaculture in Ponds and Tanks with an allocation of Rs. 100 crore.
- iii. **Goatery:** The areas under Goatery sector which has been taken under NMPS are Intensive goat production system and Support to conventional goat production with capacity building in the community with an allocation of Rs. 25 crore.
- iv. **Piggery:** The areas under Piggery sector which has been taken under NMPS are promotion to availability of high grade cross bred piglets through pig breeding and multiplication units with an allocation of Rs. 25 crore.
- iv. The detailed guidelines of NMPS involving

components of Dairy Development, Fisheries, Piggery and Goat Development under RKVY were issued to the participating States. The States were directed to prepare detailed project proposals at their level and get the sanction of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State.

**National Security Guard**

2108. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Guard (NSG) is one of the best commando forces in the world;

(b) if so, whether the Government has directed the NSG to work closely with the commando forces of Russia, France etc. to keep itself abreast of the latest counter terror techniques; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam. National Security Guard (NSG) is one of the best commando Forces specialized in carrying out swift surgical strikes in hostage/hijack situations. It is trained, equipped and is battle hardened for any such operational situations.

(b) NSG undertakes regular interaction with other Special Forces of the World in order to keep abreast with the latest progress in relevant fields.

(c) NSG carries out joint training with special forces of France and Germany, both in India and abroad. Similar joint training is planned with special forces of other countries also. NSG interacts at senior levels with its counter parts in France, Germany, Israel, Russia and the USA.

**Packaged Food Items**

2109. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the production of packaged food items in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount/funds proposed to be allocated for the said purpose?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of food Processing Industries (MFPI) is the Nodal Ministry for promotion and Development of Food Processing Sector including packaged food items in the country. Ministry under the various schemes provides financial assistance to increase the production of packaged food items which are considered to be more safe and hygienic. Under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 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, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

(c) The funds are allocated scheme - wise and as such no specific funds are earmarked for the packaged food items. During the current year under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries total Rs. 135.86 crores have been spent till 29.02.2012.

### Production of Horticultural Crops

2110. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of horticultural crops has increased many times since the launch of the National Horticulture Mission during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) With the implementation of Schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) there has been steady increase in the production of horticulture crops in the country.

(b) The State-wise details of production of horticulture crops during the last three years and the estimated production for the current year are given in the statement attached.

#### Statement

#### *Production of horticulture crops*

(Production in '000' MT)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	120.7	133.7	142.6	148.7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18987.2	20483.3	23324.5	24107.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	261.4	190.3	208	208
4.	Assam	4679.3	6327.6	5074.8	5237.8
5.	Bihar	17123.2	17386.4	18556.8	18556.8
6.	Chandigarh	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.8
7.	Chhattisgarh	4086.4	4889.2	5943.6	6272.2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.2	24.2	5.5	5.5
9.	Daman and Diu	0.2	0.2	0	0
10.	Delhi	624.1	624.1	503.5	495

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Goa		266.5	253.2	251.4	251.4
12. Gujarat		13204.7	14818.2	17595.9	17478.1
13. Haryana		4245.7	4386.7	5144.7	5338.8
14. Himachal Pradesh		1919.6	1803.3	2526.2	1880.7
15. Jammu and Kashmir		2715.3	3079.0	3780.8	3725
16. Jharkhand		4055.0	4276.5	4914	4843.9
17. Karnataka		14967.7	15098.9	17797.9	17573.7
18. Kerala		10274.9	10228.9	10196.3	10359.1
19. Lakshadweep		51.8	55.4	55.3	55.3
20. Madhya Pradesh		6862.6	6391.8	7693.3	9307.9
21. Maharashtra		17827.8	17236.9	17540.2	20724.2
22. Manipur		524.0	511.5	547	547
23. Meghalaya		797.6	799.7	686.9	686.9
24. Mizoram		330.6	610.2	459.7	592.3
25. Nagaland		269.7	342.3	270.8	270.8
26. Odisha		10506.9	11306.9	10298.5	10526.5
27. Puducherry		131.8	131.5	44.9	47.4
28. Punjab		4720.0	5057.4	5105.8	5333.9
29. Rajasthan		1804.9	2339.6	2403.9	2403.9
30. Sikkim		155.4	207.9	199.1	204.8
31. Tamil Nadu		20880.1	18305.9	22662.9	21947.1
32. Tripura		796.9	1049.2	1210.7	1192
33. Uttar Pradesh		23601.4	28013.9	23279.5	24196.3
34. Uttarakhand		1832.8	1755.7	1790.8	1790.8
35. West Bengal		25997.8	25287.3	30207.6	30853
Total		214650.9	223409.4	240426.2	247164.0

**Sale of Surplus Stock**

2111. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total surplus stock of foodgrains available

with the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) whether the FCI had offered to sell the surplus stock in the open market;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of foodgrains offered and sold alongwith their reserve price;

(d) the reasons for low sale of such foodgrains; and

(e) the steps taken to manage the available surplus stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) 212.55 lakh tonnes of wheat and 331.78 lakh tonnes of rice were available on 01.03.2012 in the Central Pool against the combined buffer and strategic norm reserve of 112 lakh tonnes of wheat and 138 lakh tonnes of rice as on 1st January, 2012.

(b) Stocks available in the central pool are used for making allocations for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS). During the year 2011-12, 292.91 lakh tonnes of wheat and 356.7 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated for TPDS, OWS and OMSS. For the year 2012-13, an advance allocation of 499 lakh tonnes for TPDS and 27 lakh tonnes for OWS has already been made.

Over and above, 9 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and for sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS). This allocation is valid for the period starting from October, 2011 to March,

2012. A reserve of 3 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been provided to FCI so that FCI may allocate this to the State where the existing allocations get exhausted.

(c) Details of allocation and lifting of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS are at Statement-I and sale price/reserve price of wheat are at Statement-II.

(d) 61% of wheat allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers and to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS, has been lifted upto February, 2012 and the allocation are valid upto 31st March, 2012 in non-wheat procuring States/UTs and upto 15th March, 2012 in wheat procuring States/UTs. Lifting/sale is expected to be on peak during this lean period of availability of wheat in open market. Sale of wheat under the scheme is satisfactory.

(e) Stocks available in the central pool are used for making allocations for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS). During the year 2011-12, 292.91 lakh tonnes of wheat and 356.7 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated for TPDS, OWS and OMSS. For the year 2012-13, an advance allocation of 499 lakh tonnes for TPDS and 27 lakh tonnes for OWS has already been made.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of allocation and Sale of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS*

(Figs. in tonnes)

State/UT		Allocation	Sale (upto February, 2012)	% lifting
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	2260.14	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	1642.26	0	0
3.	Odisha	33223.29	2491.01	7
4.	West Bengal	40354.67	1678.98	4
5.	Sikkim	18.75	0	0
6.	Assam	15141.38	806.49	5
7.	Delhi	151612.63	115165.44	76

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	66928.09	47761.4	71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	641.26	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	157305.96	98463.34	63
11.	Punjab	79055.79	82582	104
12.	Chandigarh	18539.7	6800	37
13.	Rajasthan	9904.23	2443.55	25
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28692.3	3709.39	13
15.	Uttanchal	18600.93	505	3
16.	Andhra Pradesh	36960.88	8044.1	22
17.	Kerala	46404.66	18730.51	40
18.	Karnataka	194956.96	119993.52	62
19.	Tamil Nadu	69189.21	52894.78	76
20.	Puducherry	13603.46	2379	17
21.	Gujarat	51444.43	48330.9	94
22.	Maharashtra	125205.73	107690.71	86
23.	Goa	25729.64	9057	35
24.	Madhya Pradesh	10350.34	3405	33
25.	Chhattisgarh	2233.36	0	0
Total		1200000.05	732932.12	61

**Statement-II**

*Sale price/reserve price of wheat for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f 17.10.2011 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f 19.10.2011 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f 17.01.2012 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)	OMSS (D) Rates w.e.f 16.03.2012 (Rate: Rs. Per quintal)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	1186.74	1187.60	1187.60	1191.50
2.	Chandigarh	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
3.	Punjab	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Haryana	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
6.	Uttarakhand	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
7.	Rajasthan	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1217.39	1217.83	1224.73	1226.96
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1184.77	1185.52	1185.52	1188.89
10.	Tamil Nadu	1260.37	1265.52	1265.52	1288.71
11.	Puducherry	1264.91	1270.32	1270.32	1303.41
12.	Kerala	1277.87	1284.04	1284.04	1317.28
13.	Andhra Pradesh	1249.78	1254.31	1254.31	1274.73
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1389.22	1394.21	1394.21	1420.11
15.	Lakshadweep Islands	1309.88	1315.58	1315.58	1343.41
16.	Karnataka	1263.22	1268.53	1268.53	1303.41
17.	Bihar	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
18.	West Bengal	1240.32	1244.30	1244.30	1265.67
19.	Sikkim	1283.90	1287.83	1287.83	1310.15
20.	Odisha	1249.16	1253.65	1253.65	1274.73
21.	Jharkhand	1235.80	1239.52	1239.52	1265.67
22.	Assam	1246.76	1251.26	1251.26	1282.04
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1315.38	1320.15	1320.15	1346.12
24.	Meghalaya	1308.43	1312.90	1312.90	1344.23
25.	Tripura	1300.85	1305.92	1305.92	1340.50
26.	Mizoram	1297.42	1302.49	1302.49	1337.08
27.	Nagaland	1264.37	1269.17	1269.17	1294.62
28.	Manipur	1430.27	1435.07	1435.07	1460.52
29.	Maharashtra	1238.52	1242.39	1242.39	1265.67
30.	Goa	1259.87	1264.99	1264.99	1288.71
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Chhattisgarh	1242.07	1246.15	1246.15	1265.67
33.	Gujarat	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00	1170.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1250.66	1254.28	1254.28	1270.56
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1247.89	1251.50	1251.50	1267.78

### Survey on Hunger

2112. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data available on hunger in the country has not been updated for the past several years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to update the data on hunger in the country;

(d) if so, the time by which the survey is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the International Food Policy Research Institute has recently released a report on 'Global Hunger Index'; and

(f) if so, the details of the ranking of India according to the Index including the various sub-parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) There is no Government data on hunger available. There is no proposal for conducting a survey on hunger.

(e) and (f) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October, 2011. In this report, index has been calculated for 122 countries and India ranks 67 out of 81 countries finally included in the calculation. The GHI is based on three equally weighted indicators namely (i) percentage of proportion of undernourished in the population for the years 2005-07 (ii) percentage of prevalence of under-weight in children under five years for the years 2004-09 and (iii) percentage of under-five mortality rate for the year 2009.

### Wheat Export

2113. SHRI P. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of wheat from the country is proposed to be doubled during the ensuing year; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has already allowed export of wheat under Open General License (OGL) out of privately held stocks vide Directorate General of Foreign Trade Notification No. 72 dated 9-9-2011 and as on 19-03-2012, a quantity of 5.92 lakh tons of wheat has been exported.

### FDI in Farm Sector

2114. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the multi brand retail on small and marginal farmers who have less than four hectares of land

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received objections on FDI in the farm sector from any quarter and the National Council of State Agricultural Marketing Boards (NCOSAMB) has also opposed FDI in the farm sector;

(d) if so, the apprehensions raised by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR.

CHARAN DAS MAHANT: (a) to (e) Government had instituted a study on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which *inter-alia* considered the impact of organized retail on farmers. Thereafter, Government had released a discussion paper on 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the objective of obtaining the views and comments of stakeholders, for informed policy making. Comments were received from various stakeholders, including from farmers. The comments/views so received are available in the public domain, on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. ([www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in)).

As per extant policy (Paragraph 6.2.1 of 'Circular 2 of 2011 - Consolidated FDI Policy'), FDI, upto 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, subject to conditions, as mentioned in para 6.2.1.1 of 'Circular 2 of 2011 - Consolidated FDI Policy', in the following agricultural activities:

- (i) Floriculture, Horticulture, Apiculture and Cultivation of Vegetables and Mushrooms under controlled conditions;
- (ii) Development and production of Seeds and planting material;
- (iii) Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, under controlled conditions; and
- (iv) Services related to agro and allied sectors

Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector/activity.

At present, there is no proposal to change the FDI policy relating to the agriculture sector.

#### **Doping in Sports**

2115. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether there are reports of the use of banned substances during school games in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government/National Anti Doping Agency has taken any steps to control and prevent the unhealthy precedence of doping menace in sports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The discipline-wise and State-wise details are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Discipline (number of cases)
1.	Punjab	Wrestling (1), Weight lifting (1), Boxing (2)
2.	Maharashtra	Wrestling (1), Boxing (1)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Wrestling (1)
4.	Delhi	Weight lifting (2)
5.	Manipur	Boxing (1)
6.	Chandigarh	Boxing (1)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has been set up by Government of India and is functioning with effect from 01/01/2009. It deals with all matters relating to prevention of doping in sports including dissemination of information, educating the sportspersons, coaches and support personnel, on the ill effects of doping, through teaching sessions/seminars/workshops and organizing dope tests on athletes, both in-competition and out-of-competition, as well as distribution of printed education material to all stakeholders including athletes.

#### **NFWF Housing Scheme**

2116. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for enhancement of the assistance of Rs. 50,000/- provided for National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost of construction of houses will

vary from States to States, depending on the labour charge, material cost and nature of soil etc.;

(d) if so, the action being taken for enhancement of this assistance;

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to widows of fishermen also; and

(f) 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) No, Madam. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Housing scheme is not implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Facilities to Sportspersons**

2117. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the packages, cash incentives and other facilities being provided to the sportspersons for promoting their talent;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the sportsmen are developing their talent on their own and the said facilities and packages are being utilised by various Sports Federations for their own benefits;

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

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Assistance, both in the shape of training/competition exposure and cash incentives is provided to the sportspersons under following schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India:

- A: Schemes of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (i) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations
  - (ii) Scheme of National Sports Development Fund

(iii) Scheme for Talent Search & Training

(iv) Special Awards to winners of medals in International sports events and their coaches

(v) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons

(vi) National Sports Awards viz, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna award, Dhyan Chand award and Dronacharya award.

B: Schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI)

(i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme

(ii) SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme

(iii) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

(iv) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme

(v) Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme

(b) to (d) As stated in reply to part (a) above, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India are rendering requisite assistance to identified sportspersons for their training and participation in International sports events. While assistance for participation in international sports events, conduct of international tournaments in India and National championships, organizing of coaching camps at non-SAI venues, procurement of sports equipment is given through the concerned National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. Assistance in respect of other schemes of the Ministry as well as the Sports Authority of India is being given directly to the sportspersons. Further, for ensuring that the funds given to National Sports Federations are utilized for the purpose for which the grant is given, the Federations are required to submit audited statement of accounts and the utilization certificate, which are duly examined and scrutinized, before balance grant and grants for next year are released.

[*English*]

#### **Approval of DD Programmes**

2118. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for approval of programmes to be telecast on Doordarshan channels;

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

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to be approved/cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Proposals for

telecast of programmes on Doordarshan channels are received in Prasar Bharati. Prasar Bharati has informed that programme proposals for telecast on Doordarshan National Channels have been received by Doordarshan Directorate. The details of the proposals are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the proposals received during the last one year and the current year for telecast on Doordarshan National Channels*

Name of Channel/ Unit	Category	No. of Proposals Received	Proposals approved	Proposals under processing	No. of Proposals rejected	Remarks
Urdu Channel	Commissioned	1047	-	1047	-	Interview process/Evaluation has been completed and final approvals are likely to be conveyed in the coming financial year.
National Channel	Sponsored	5	3	-	2	
Central Commissioning Unit at Headquarters	Commissioned	41	14	16	11	16 proposals are under process for final approval.
DD Bharati	Commissioned	3	-	3	-	The proposals are under process.

[Translation]

**Category of Chhattisgarh under  
MPF Scheme**

2119. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh State has been placed under category 'B' under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government for placing Chhattisgarh State under Category 'A' like Jammu and Kashmir and other North Eastern States;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to place Chhattisgarh State under Category 'A' in view of the naxalite problem in the State; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Eight North Eastern States, including Sikkim, and Jammu and Kashmir have been placed under Category 'A' for 100% Central assistance under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, as their resource base is very low. Other States, including Chhattisgarh, are placed under Category 'B' and are provided 75% Central assistance and the State Governments contribute the remaining 25% matching share.

(c) to (e) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh to upgrade Chhattisgarh State from 'B' to 'A' category under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces.

[English]

**Untraced FIR for Sikhs Riot**

2120. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action for recovery of the untraced FIRs on Hond Chillar Mass Killing incident of Rewari, Haryana during the 1984 Sikhs genocide;

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

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As enumerated at Nos. 1 and 2 of List II-State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, the 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the responsibility of State Governments. The State Government of Haryana has already appointed the Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into the said incident, under the Chairmanship of Mr. (Justice) T.P. Garg (Retd.) of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court.

**Abuse of Power by Security Forces**

2121. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of abuse of power by security forces in naxal affected States have been reported;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Standard Operating Procedure for security forces while dealing with naxals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends to extend the Integrated Action Plan across all naxal affected districts in the country; 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 are some instances of complaints being made against security forces for alleged violation of human rights during anti-naxal operations. In such matters, the State Governments/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) initiate enquiries and if found guilty, departmental/criminal proceedings are launched against the erring personnel. According to data received from the National Human Rights Commission, during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12, monetary compensation has been awarded in 07 matters concerning violation of human rights in LWE affected states. The Government of India has issued instructions to all States Governments/CAPFs to adhere to the highest standards of human rights during anti-LWE operations and to strictly deal with aberrations, if any.

(c) and (d) The standard operating procedures for security forces during anti-naxal operations are dynamic in nature and are constantly revised, based on changing tactics adopted by the LWE.

(e) and (f) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) currently covers 78 Selected Tribal and Backward districts which includes 66 LWE affected districts. There is no proposal to extend the IAP to all naxal affected districts.

**Price of Fruits and Vegetables**

2122. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fruits and vegetables have increased manifolds in the country during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring down the prices of fruits and vegetables?

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 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base year 2004-05 = 100) for fruits and vegetables for the last three years is as follows:

Period	Vegetables (WPI)	Fruits (WPI)	Vegetables (Percentage change)	Fruits (Percentage change)
February, 2009	121.0	124.0	-	-
February, 2010	138.4	145.3	14.38	17.18
February, 2011	158.3	170.7	14.38	17.48
February, 2012	160.7	169.8	1.52	-0.53

As shown above, the month over month index for vegetables has increased by 1.52 percent in February, 2012 compared to 14.38 percent in February, 2011 over the corresponding month of the previous year (2010). But the index for fruits decreased by (-) 0.53 in February, 2012 as compared to 17.48 in February, 2011 over the corresponding month of the previous year (2010).

The prices of fruits and vegetables depend upon a large number of factors. These include mismatch between demand and supply due to fluctuations in production caused by weather conditions, cost of transportation, storage, supply bottlenecks, role of middlemen, rising demand due to increasing incomes, urbanisation etc.

(c) To enhance the production and productivity of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" in the country from 2005-06. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS). Further, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a new programme namely, Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), during 2011-12, under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Scheme is being implemented in one city each of 29 States having a population of one million or capital city. Initially, this programme will be implemented for a period of one year (2011-12).

#### **Welfare of Fishermen**

2123 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is protecting the rights of the traditional fishermen in the country including Andhra

Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated for the welfare of the fishermen in the 11th Five Year Plan period including Andhra 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) to (c) The Government provides enabling environment for the welfare of men and development of the fisheries sector. The traditional fishermen carry out fishing operation within the territorial waters i.e. upto 12 nautical miles, where State Governments exercise control. The State Governments, through their Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRA) earmark certain areas for exclusive fishing by the traditional fishermen. Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' is implemented with the objective of providing basic civic amenities i.e. construction of fishermen houses, tubewells and community centre. Besides, socio-economic security to fishermen is provided through group accident insurance cover and financial support during the fishing ban period. During the Eleventh Plan a sum of Rs 149.58 crore was allocated in Budget Estimates for the Scheme. All the State/UTs are eligible for assistance under the scheme including Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is demand driven, therefore no separate allocation is made to the states.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance for Sugar Mills**

2124. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests were received from the sugar

mills of Maharashtra seeking assistance from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of requests received, approved/pending and the funds sought and allocated alongwith the reasons for pendency;

(c) whether there is any time limit for conducting the meeting of SDF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of meetings held and the outcome thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 22 applications were received from sugar mills of Maharashtra for loans amounting to Rs. 314.69 crores. 09 applications were considered by the Standing Committee, 11 applications have been considered and recommended by the Sub-Committee/Screening Committee and 02 applications have been rejected by the Screening Committee. Out of the above, loan amount of Rs.20.863 crore has been disbursed to one sugar factory.

(c) As per SDF Rules, 1983, the Committee may hold meetings as often as may be deemed necessary by it, but shall meet at least once in each quarter of a year.

(d) Three meetings were held on 28.4.2010, 18.11.2010/24.11.2010 and 20.1.2011 in which 19, 17 and 11 cases respectively, received from all States, were recommended involving a total loan amount of Rs. 379.25 crore.

[English]

#### **Inter-State Taxes on Farm Produce**

2125. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on a law to enable traders and dealers of farm produce to bypass the multiple Inter-state taxes by registering in a common centralised system; and

(b) 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) The Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a draft 'Agricultural Produce

Inter-State Trade and Commerce (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012' to promote, develop and regulate inter-state trade and commerce of agricultural produce and commodities to facilitate inter-State transfer of such produce for the benefit of both farmers and consumers by providing a common national level market to avoid multiple licensing requirements and minimize internal trade barriers. The draft Bill has been sent to the States for their views in the matter.

[Translation]

#### **Amendment in Seeds Bill**

2126. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make necessary amendments in the Seeds Bill, 2004; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor alongwith the present status of the Bill?

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 Seeds Bill, 2004 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th December, 2004 and the same was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture for examination and report. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were considered in the Ministry and based on the accepted recommendations official amendments were moved. Thereafter, in July, 2010 a meeting was held with Members of Parliament based on which few more suggestions were accepted. Accordingly, total 75 official amendments were moved during the monsoon session of Parliament in 2011 and the Bill is presently pending consideration of the Rajya Sabha.

[English]

#### **Surrender of Insurgents in NER**

2127. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of insurgents belonging to different organisations of the North Eastern Region had laid down their arms and surrendered before the Government in January, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to

rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) On 24th January, 2012, 1695 cadres of 9 (nine) different militant outfits, namely, Adivasi Cobra Militant of Assam (ACMA), Birsha Commando Force (BCF), Adivasi People's Army (APA), All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA), Santhal Tiger Force (STF), Kuki Revolutionary Army (KPA), United Kukigam Defence Army (UKDA), Kuki Liberation Organization (KLO)/Kuki Liberation Army (KLA) and Hmar People's Convention (Democratic) (HPC (D)) laid down arms in the presence of Union Home Minister and Chief Minister of Assam to find out solution of their demands through negotiation with the Government.

State Government of Assam has been requested to take action for rehabilitation of these surrenderees in a time bound manner. Action has also been initiated to address their grievances.

#### **Porous Indo-Nepal Border**

2128. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of escape of terrorists/criminals through the porous Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during

*No. of Smugglers Arrested during last three years and Current Year (Upto 29.02.2012)*

State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto 29.02.2012)	Total
Uttarakhand	101	201	7	2	311
Uttar Pradesh	714	1140	493	59	2406
Bihar	352	869	668	124	2013
West Bengal	338	287	179	13	817
Sikkim	2	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	1507	2497	1347	198	5549

#### **Impact of Subsidising Food**

2129. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidising of food for the poor is

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There are no reports relating to the escape of terrorists from Indo- Nepal border. However, details of criminals/smugglers apprehended by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) during the last three years and the current year, state-wise on Indo- Nepal border is given in the enclosed Statement.

Indo-Nepal Border is open and porous in nature. To stop use of border by unscrupulous elements including terrorist/criminals and laying of nakas along the border, SSB has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. Regular presence, round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and surveillance are carried out by SSB to stop cross border criminal activities. Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping vigil. Issues of security concerns are also addressed through institutional interactions with Nepal on a regular basis. These mechanisms include, Home Secretary-level talks, Joint Working Group on Border Management, DG Customs level Talks and Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues.

#### **Statement**

leading to payment of lower price to the farmers for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of the State Governments and the people in this regard; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Madam. Government is running price support operations for specified crops to ensure payment of reasonable price to the farmers for their produce. As per existing procurement policy of Government, farmers are paid Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produce brought at specified procurement centres operated by Food Corporation of India, other agencies nominated by Government, State Governments and their Agencies. MSP of specified crops is fixed by Government in advance, of every Marketing season on the basis of the recommendations given by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While giving its recommendations for MSP, input costs required for a particular crop and reasonable returns expected are taken into account by the CACP.

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

#### **Ban on Constructions**

2130. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government strictly follows the norms for issue of permission for construction activities in nearby areas of protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any Supreme Court judgment to demolish unauthorized constructions in the vicinity of protected monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The norms for grant, or otherwise, of permissions for construction activities in nearby areas of centrally protected monuments/sites as laid down in the provisions of 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act. 2010' are being followed strictly.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 2430/2006 Archaeological Survey of India V/s Narender Anand and others in the matter of Jantar Mantar directed the Central Government and Director General, Archaeological Survey of India not to pass any order under Section 20 A (3) and 20 (C) of 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (amendment and validation) Act. 2010' except in accordance with the observations made in the said judgment. Besides, Hon'ble Supreme Court in judgment dated 8.9.2011 in Civil Appeal No. 699 of 2006 S.N. Bhardwaj V/s Archaeological Survey of India and others in the matter of Tughlaqabad Fort, vacated the stay order and directed concerned authorities to take appropriate steps in accordance with the Law.

#### **Amenities at Monuments**

2131. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken project works for providing amenities to tourists visiting temples and monuments during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on the same during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In each financial year amenities like toilets, drinking water, signage, approach pathways, benches, brochures and guide books, etc. are created or upgraded at the most frequented ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance.

(b) The Circle-wise expenditure incurred on providing such amenities or upgradation of the existing facilities during last three years by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of Circle-wise expenditure incurred*

Sl. No. Name of Circles	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto till date)
1. Agra Circle	40,47,792	7,20,244	1,08,38,145	73,77,639
2. Aurangabad Circle	25,96,544	64,94,711	32,77,028	82,40,709
3. Bangalore Circle	12,97,126	16,00,183	46,88,544	20,56,010
4. Bhopal Circle	1,33,312	28,45,840	19,42,727	2,44,572
5. Bhubaneswar Circle	8,28,480	282,745	12,56,780	2683,660
6. Chandigarh Circle	20,99,567	34,62,738	8,98,684	6,85,646
7. Chennai Circle,	41,25,822	29,44,926	14,52,887	-
8. Dehradun Circle	-	65,000	20,07,000	2,65,000
9. Delhi Circle	40,520	24,65,739	2,82,37,141	41,89,764
10. Dharwad Circle	29,24,767	40,07,969	61,22,739	39,77,653
11. Goa Circle	9,87,821	6,11,319	5,99,925	4,67,824
12. Mumbai Circle	26,00,121	22,41,940	2,05,000	90,000
13. Guwahati Circle	12,05,000	11,54,000	11,85,000	18,67,000
14. Jaipur Circle	15,00,000	20,00,000	25,00,000	15,00,000
15. Hyderabad Circle	7,56,297	3,29,896	7,00,000	40,26,129
16. Kolkata Circle	27,82,000	8,96,000	38,00,000	25,73,000
17. Lucknow Circle	25,03,314	27,91,980	1,03,83,428	52,39,929
18. Patna Circle,	10,61,570	5,33,782	12,10,058	28,47,563
19. Raipur Circle,	39,97,590	75,86,464	72,21,287	39,65,033
20. Ranchi Circle	16,86,964	1392173	11,90,400	5,57,279
21. Shimla Circle	78,240	3,80,799	6,56,668	4,30,000
22. Srinagar Circle	11,17,146	1,49,676	1,37,004	6,95,209
23. Thrissur Circle	7,01,561	21,97,194	3,14,629	89,681
24. Vadodara Circle	14,62,776	34,69,890	41,01,190	72,57,758
25. Mini Circle Leh	-	-	-	2,00,000

### Funding of Metro by DDA

2132. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is partly funding the Metro Phase-III in Delhi;

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

(c) the actual demands pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that for Phase-III of Delhi Metro, DDA is to provide Rs.1500 crore as grant in 5 equal instalments of Rs.300 crore each commencing from 2011-12 to 2015-16 to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. as per the approval of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 09-08-2011. The first instalment of Rs.300 Crore during the financial year 2011-12 has since been released to DMRC.

(c) DDA has further informed that no demand is pending in this regard.

### Violation of BIS Norms

2133. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of many companies violating the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) norms and cheating the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) and (b) Yes Madam, The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) receives complaints regarding no-conformity of norms by different companies and manufacturers. On receipt of such complaints, raids on company premises are conducted and prosecution is lodged in courts whenever complaint is established. The details of complaints, raids and prosecution during last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of complaints received	No. of Raids conducted (both suo-moto and on complaint)	No. of Prosecutions (Cases filed)
2008-09	80	156	135
2009-10	61	152	101
2010-11	33	135	71

### Assistance by KVKs

2134. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'farmers first' is the latest motto for the Krishi Vigyan Kendras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are providing assistance to the farmers, 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) Since beginning, the KVKs are working with farmers' perspective with the aim to update and demonstrate farm technologies in farmers' field.

(b) The activities of KVKs for farmers' include on-farm trials and front-line demonstrations; training programmes to update their knowledge and skill and organizing extension activities to create awareness about improved agricultural technology; production of seed, planting material and livestock strains/fingerlings. In addition, selected KVKs test soil and water samples of farmers associated with their activities.

(c) KVKs are mandated to assess, refine and demonstrate technologies. As such the KVKs provide technical assistance to farmers through above activities, and by enabling the state extension machineries.

### Death due to Spurious Liquor

2135. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of deaths due to alleged consumption of spurious and illicit liquor;

(b) if so, the number of such fatal cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of

the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any directives to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken to check such illegal trade and to make the law more effective in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise number of deaths reported due to consumption of spurious and illicit liquor are attached as Statement.

(c) to (e) The production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors are specifically covered by Entry 8 of List II (State List) of Schedule 7 to the Constitution of India and therefore the States have the exclusive power to regulate their

production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for controlling the sale of spurious liquor, prevention of such incidents of death due to consumption of spurious liquor and investigation into the matter for prosecuting the criminals. 'Police' and 'Public Order' also being State subjects under the Schedule 7 to the Constitution of India, 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 under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions.

#### **Statement**

#### *State/UT-wise number of Deaths due to consumption of Spurious/ Poisonous liquor during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	States	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	42	164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	32	3
4.	Bihar	86	42	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	5	18
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	91	68	107
8.	Haryana	69	6	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	3
11.	Jharkhand	18	45	27
12.	Karnataka	188	180	235

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26	68	45
15.	Maharashtra	51	20	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	4	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	69	15
21.	Punjab	219	185	183
22.	Rajasthan	28	12	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	101	429	185
25.	Tripura	1	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56	82	47
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	335	136	88
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>1181</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	8	23	19
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>1358</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>1202</b>

[Translation]

#### **Batla House Encounter**

2136. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry by a special agency or judicial inquiry with regard to the Batla House encounter involving the Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on its own had conducted an enquiry into the Batla House encounter and had concluded that the encounter was genuine.

#### **Breeding of EMU**

2137. DR SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra have been breeding Emu for more than ten years and the farmers are getting more profit out of it than breeding other birds and animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give subsidy on breeding of this bird and 25% subsidy is being given in the six districts of Bihar; 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) and (b) Many entrepreneurs in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra are known to have taken up breeding emu for some time. However, there are no comparative studies known to illustrate that they are getting more profit out of it than breeding other birds and animals.

(c) and (d) Government of India is already implementing a Central Sector Scheme, 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) wherein among other items breeding farms for emu is included. The scheme is implemented in all States of the country including Bihar.

The proportion of subsidy is 33.3% for SC/ST & NER areas and others 25 % on bankable projects since 2011-12. Prior to this in 2009-10 and 2010-11, the scheme was on interest-free loan mode.

[English]

#### **Smuggling of Cheap Fuel**

2138. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian fishing boats are falling into terror traps through buying cheap Iranian fuel from high sea traffickers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling of cheap Iranian fuel in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As per available information, there are no reports that Indian fishing boats are falling into terror traps through buying cheap Iranian fuel from high sea traffickers.

(c) Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard are carrying out surveillance of Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and adjacent high Sea by ships and a ire rafts. Efforts have also been augmented in territorial waters by Indian Navy, Marine Police, Customs and other agencies to enhance Coastal surveillance.

#### **R&D in Food Processing Sector**

2139. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps has been taken to promote Research and Development (R&D) activities in the food processing sector;

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

(c) whether the Government is providing any investment linked incentives for inhouse R&D expenditure incurred by the companies in the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) To promote R&D activities in the Food Processing Sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance as grant-in-aid to Research Institutes/Universities, Public Funded organizations both in public and private sectors, to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in the field of Food Processing for product and process development and improved packaging.

During each of the last three years and the current year, following number of projects were assisted

Sl. No	Year	No. of New Projects	Assistance provided (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	2008-2009	10	376.47
2.	2009-2010	9	196.88
3.	2010-2011	10	222.51
4.	2011-2012 (Current Year upto 21.3.12)	11	331.82
Total		40	1127.68

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) To further encourage R&D across all sector 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 enhance from 125% to 175%. To this effect Ministry of Finance has issued the amendment of section 35 AD of Finance Act 2011. This incentive would give boost to R&D activities of all sectors.

#### **Funds to Sports Associations**

2140. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided by the Government to registered sports organizations/associations during each of the last three years and the current year, sports organisations/association-wise;

(b) whether all the said organisations/associations have utilized the allocated funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of organisations/associations which have submitted their utilization certificates and audit reports;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial assistance to National Sports Academies set up in various districts of Uttar Pradesh for air conditioned training hall; and

(f) if so, the time by which the said assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The statement showing funds provided by the Government to various National Sports Federations during each of the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. All the said organizations/associations have utilized the allocated funds and submitted Utilization certificates. With a view to ensuring proper utilization of Government funds, National Sports Federations are insisted upon to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. Further, recurring grants are released only after settlement of accounts in respect of previous releases. In addition, the accounts of National Sports Federations receiving annual grant exceeding Rs 1.00 crore from the Government are got audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last four years (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	659.40	309.94	308.30	494.38
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	96.10	360.31	42.10	253.50
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	221.40	163.00	180.05	162.13
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	421.07	658.45	509.53	57.78
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	137.62	263.81	256.64	11.29
6	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	62.55	49.66	62.33	110.37
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	57.05	88.79	64.71	70.34
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	179.80	375.51	356.36	283.71
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	15.10	125.07	35.36	107.36
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	57.49	168.25	146.54	68.40
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	185.47	174.30	165.89	309.75
12	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	346.42	762.82	435.76	423.05
13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	26.17	101.13	116.53	226.50
14	Badminton Association of India	265.79	435.48	150.71	199.48
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	86.26	5.05	0.00	0.00
16	All India Football Federation, Delhi	52.58	41.90	610.51	174.99
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	18.24	16.43	41.69	23.53
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	316.78	470.00	153.98	573.51
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	36.71	147.85	85.95	5.40
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	32.08	11.77	10.00	121.00
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	63.51	73.91	150.53	84.68
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.54	87.80	18.43	130.42
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	72.38	13.55	46.44	78.70
24	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	44.52	61.60	24.24	227.89
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	24.75	30.56	174.06	36.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	30.51	26.21	0.00	185.72
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	42.38	23.98	47.65	75.82
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	40.10	142.83	221.39	13.38
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	53.30	3.81	12.00	285.89
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	19.09	13.58	23.77	10.96
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	11.00	12.49	14.75	12.75
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	16.50	5.92	12.00	10.50
34	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	15.90	9.34	7.76	12.00
36	Indian Body Building Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Indian Power lifting Federation, Jameshpur	16.00	11.50	0.00	0.00
39	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50
40	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.72	13.31	5.50	2.50
41	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	18.78	65.00	0.00	0.00
42	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	12.00	8.00	12.00	12.00
44	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	9.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
45	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.00	12.25	13.75	11.75
46	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	11.89	55.10	76.14
47	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	16.50	9.00	19.75	15.25
48	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	16.00	5.00	9.00	8.50
49	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	6.00	9.75	16.00	11.25
50	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	31.24	30.91	0.00	90.56
51	Throwball Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	37.02	38.87	50.11	50.20
53	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	2.02	1.41	0.00
54	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	0.00	49.78	82.34	0.00
57	Malkhamb Federation of India	9.00	0.16	11.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
58	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	6.86	10.75	14.75	11.75
59	Bridge Federation of India	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	13.36	43.54	5.20	0.00
62	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	238.96	204.00	1324.60	39.54
63	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	1000.00	2000.00	3700.16	322.00
64	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	0.00	158.45	381.00	160.89
65	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	0.00	55.10	0.00
66.	Bowling Federation of India	1.82	56.86	64.27	0.00

#### **Lease for Government Property**

2141. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its recent judgment on 2G case has emphasised the need for transparency and non discrimination in award and disposal of public property through auction and tender for securing public interest;

(b) whether the said principles have been followed/ being followed in award of lease for high value Government property in Delhi especially fresh lease for group of hotels including Taj Hotel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development is not directly concerned with the 2G case and the Supreme Court judgment thereon. However, in the disposal of public property, the principles of fairness, equity and public interest are invariably followed by the Ministry of Urban Development, as enunciated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment.

(b) and (c) The property under control of the Ministry of Urban Development, if and when leased out, is done through a transparent process by following the laid down rules and procedures. The Ministry has not leased out any piece of land to the Taj Group of Hotels. The Taj Mahal Hotel on Mansingh Road is situated on the land allotted by the L&DO to the NDMC.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **Atrocities against SCs/STs**

2142. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made assessment of the number of reported cases of atrocities against SCs/ STs registered in the country in the past three years;

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

(c) whether the Government is taking any stringent steps to protect these vulnerable sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 atrocities registered in the country for the years 2008, 2000 and 2010 respectively are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes

against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing

the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities Against SCs/STs during 2008*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Against SCs				Atrocities Against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	179275	31732	83170	38.2	3875	192	1515	12.7	745	40	392	10.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	285	464	61.4	0	0	0	-	63	0	0	-
3	Assam	53333	2266	14027	16.2	104	7	26	26.9	130	4	20	20.0
4	Bihar	122669	9981	50600	19.7	3617	229	1244	18.4	99	2	14	14.3
5	Chhattisgarh	51442	11945	23148	51.6	600	122	357	34.2	614	159	494	32.2
6	Goa	2742	260	983	26.4	4	0	0	-	1	0	1	0.0
7	Gujarat	123808	25895	67422	38.4	1228	38	1024	3.7	222	8	261	3.1
8	Haryana	55344	14252	33659	42.3	339	16	151	10.6	0	0	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	13976	1875	6405	29.3	68	3	50	6.0	0	1	3	33.3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	3777	7422	50.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11	Jharkhand	38686	5898	25254	23.4	598	30	188	16.0	231	16	96	16.7
12	Karnataka	127540	28062	77757	36.1	2343	47	1664	2.8	400	5	141	3.5
13	Kerala	110620	37530	67468	55.6	519	9	208	4.3	106	4	41	9.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	206556	59254	114813	51.6	2965	1665	4501	37.0	1071	504	1257	40.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra	206243	7552	80610	9.4	1172	59	681	8.7	268	26	225	11.6
16	Manipur	3349	64	104	61.5	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
17	Meghalaya	2318	251	523	48.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18	Mizoram	1989	1606	1956	82.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19	Nagaland	1202	503	542	92.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20	Odisha	56755	4478	28375	15.8	1836	89	780	11.4	508	37	236	15.7
21	Punjab	35314	7226	19670	36.7	101	9	56	16.1	0	0	0	-
22	Rajasthan	151174	37444	62473	59.9	4302	711	1546	46.0	1038	192	444	43.2
23	Sikkim	730	114	213	53.5	17	12	15	80.0	12	5	8	62.5
24	Tamil Nadu	176833	77993	123496	63.2	1615	126	767	16.4	14	0	8	0.0
25	Tripura	5336	253	1626	15.6	4	0	6	0.0	14	3	16	18.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	168996	53565	96583	55.5	7960	3283	5987	54.8	9	9	14	64.3
27	Uttarakhand	8856	2540	3657	69.5	42	37	81	45.7	0	3	3	100.0
28	West Bengal	105419	4077	34018	12.0	19	1	5	20.0	17	0	2	0.0
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>2033483</b>	<b>430678</b>	<b>1026438</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>33328</b>	<b>6685</b>	<b>20852</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5563</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>3676</b>	<b>27.7</b>
29	A and N Islands	882	73	230	31.7	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-
30	Chandigarh	3931	1027	1890	54.3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31	D and N Haveli	401	12	99	12.1	1	0	1	0.0	10	0	4	0.0
32	Daman and Diu	248	56	232	24.1	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0	-
33	Delhi UT	49350	12189	18680	65.3	34	3	5	60.0	0	0	0	-
34	Lakshadweep	95	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35	Puducherry	4989	4439	5052	87.9	2	0	2	0.0	0	0	0	-
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>59896</b>	<b>17797</b>	<b>26185</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>2093379</b>	<b>448475</b>	<b>1052623</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>33367</b>	<b>6688</b>	<b>20861</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5576</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>3680</b>	<b>27.7</b>

**Statement-II**

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities Against SCs/STs during 2009*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Against SCs				Atrocities Against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	180441	29988	89968	33.3	4465	232	1816	12.8	828	59	381	15.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	331	569	58.2	0	0	0	-	21	0	0	-
3	Assam	55313	3139	14880	21.1	0	1	26	3.8	9	3	29	10.3
4	Bihar	122931	8500	47218	18.0	3836	216	1843	11.7	67	9	43	20.9
5	Chhattisgarh	51370	11431	23636	48.4	466	94	327	28.7	551	103	363	28.4
6	Goa	3005	311	1189	26.2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
7	Gujarat	115183	23467	57081	41.1	1180	43	683	6.3	195	11	135	8.1
8	Haryana	56229	12031	33155	36.3	303	50	274	18.2	0	0	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	13315	1655	6766	24.5	87	12	58	20.7	1	0	0	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21975	4776	10323	46.3	0	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-
11	Jharkhand	37436	10240	33016	31.0	631	95	373	25.5	182	70	202	34.7
12	Karnataka	134042	26209	73367	35.7	2164	32	1565	2.0	272	5	221	2.3
13	Kerala	118369	42935	75230	57.1	467	28	284	9.9	102	4	41	9.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	207762	53222	112284	47.4	3040	1014	2614	38.8	1135	409	1098	37.2
15	Maharashtra	199598	7149	74273	9.6	1072	51	734	6.9	224	10	219	4.6
16	Manipur	2852	7	26	26.9	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
17	Meghalaya	2448	209	539	38.8	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
18	Mizoram	2047	1446	1589	91.0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
19	Nagaland	1059	457	566	80.7	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20	Odisha	55740	3359	25517	13.2	1709	52	720	7.2	552	23	196	11.7
21	Punjab	35545	6625	18926	35.0	108	8	78	10.3	0	0	0	-
22	Rajasthan	166565	36722	60471	60.7	4985	638	1475	43.3	1183	217	515	42.1
23	Sikkim	669	154	335	46.0	16	10	13	76.9	14	8	9	88.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Tamil Nadu	174691	68077	109547	62.1	1310	94	776	12.1	22	10	31	32.3
25	Tripura	5486	267	2102	12.7	7	4	10	40.0	27	9	24	37.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	172884	54374	100723	54.0	7461	3186	6063	52.5	4	7	14	50.0
27	Uttarakhand	8802	2808	4051	69.3	58	26	56	46.4	0	4	5	80.0
28	West Bengal	113036	3003	23758	12.6	21	0	2	0.0	16	0	0	-
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>2061155</b>	<b>412892</b>	<b>1001105</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>33389</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>19792</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>5405</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>3526</b>	<b>27.3</b>
29	A and N Islands	941	56	149	37.6	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-
30	Chandigarh	3555	684	1420	48.2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31	D and N Haveli	442	36	146	24.7	1	0	0	-	16	1	4	25.0
32	Daman and Diu	276	21	166	12.7	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
33	Delhi UT	50251	11830	20353	58.1	31	0	3	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
34	Lakshadweep	134	0	74	0.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35	Puducherry	4591	2136	2368	90.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>60190</b>	<b>14763</b>	<b>24676</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20.0</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>	<b>2121345</b>	<b>427655</b>	<b>1025781</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>33426</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>19795</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>5423</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>3531</b>	<b>27.2</b>

Source: Crime in India

**Statement-III**

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under IPC Crimes and Atrocities Against SCs/STs during 2008*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities Against SCs				Atrocities Against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	181438	37816	110365	34.3	4271	263	1748	15.0	803	31	423	7.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	480	814	59.0	0	0	0	-	54	1	4	25.0
3	Assam	61668	2556	15018	17.0	7	2	14	14.3	3	1	13	7.7
4	Bihar	127453	8562	52733	16.2	3516	158	1378	11.5	71	5	41	12.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Chhattisgarh	54958	14050	34022	41.3	340	124	398	31.2	507	139	447	31.1
6	Goa	3293	305	1426	21.4	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7	Gujarat	116439	20939	55227	37.9	1008	72	791	9.1	155	8	140	5.7
8	Haryana	59120	10460	32606	32.1	380	70	303	23.1	0	0	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	13049	1057	5315	19.9	100	5	23	21.7	2	1	2	50.0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	23223	5112	9628	53.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11	Jharkhand	38889	6429	26586	24.2	577	95	371	25.6	234	51	200	25.5
12	Karnataka	142322	26027	74484	34.9	2472	80	1614	5.0294	10	198	5.1	
13	Kerala	148313	56274	89741	62.7	583	18	185	9.7	88	5	36	13.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	214269	60489	131902	45.9	3373	1070	3038	35.2	1383	384	1148	33.4
15	Maharashtra	208168	7973	89001	9.0	1107	36	864	4.2	292	8	215	3.7
16	Manipur	2715	37	54	68.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
17	Meghalaya	2505	207	492	42.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18	Mizoram	2174	2134	2280	93.6	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19	Nagaland	1059	545	694	78.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20	Odisha	56459	3329	33502	9.9	1707	116	1470	7.9	556	64	306	20.9
21	Punjab	36648	8314	20673	40.2	115	12	62	19.4	0	0	0	-
22	Rajasthan	162957	33627	56871	59.1	4979	534	1322	40.4	1319	168	373	45.0
23	Sikkim	552	89	188	47.3	3	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
24	Tamil Nadu	185678	67060	120578	55.6	1628	187	763	24.5	33	2	3	66.7
25	Tripura	5805	274	2478	11.1	11	1	4	25.0	35	7	26	26.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	174179	69448	119001	58.4	6272	4827	7493	64.4	0	25	47	53.2
27	Uttarakhand	9240	3175	4721	67.3	35	38	72	52.8	0	2	6	33.3
28	West Bengal	129616	3189	23609	13.5	63	0	3	0.0	47	0	0	-
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>2164628</b>	<b>449957</b>	<b>1114009</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>32548</b>	<b>7708</b>	<b>21916</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>5877</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>3628</b>	<b>25.1</b>
29	A and N Islands	980	82	165	49.7	0	0	0	-	1	0	6	0.0
30	Chandigarh	3373	751	1865	40.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	D and N Haveli	378	30	131	22.9	0	1	1	100.0	2	0	2	0.0
32	Daman and Diu	203	18	129	14.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0.0
33	Delhi UT	51292	10112	19641	51.5	16	7	19	36.8	0	0	0	-
34	Lakshadweep	42	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35	Puducherry	3935	3178	5091	62.4	5	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>60203</b>	<b>14171</b>	<b>27022</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Total All India		2224831	464128	1141031	40.7	32569	7716	21936	35.2	5880	912	3637	25.1

Source: Crime in India

*[English]***Crimes by Juveniles**

2143. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes by juveniles are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for such trend among children in the country;

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

(e) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such crimes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise number of cases of crimes by juveniles under IPC reported in the country during 2008-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the accused / criminals involved through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and applicable law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens including children.

**Statement***Cases of Crimes by Juveniles under IPC during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1170	1208	1369
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76	112	78
3	Assam	534	546	365

**States:**

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	1141	935	693
5	Chhattisgarh	2836	2860	2128
6	Goa	48	60	56
7	Gujarat	1693	1428	1459
8	Haryana	1155	959	701
9	Himachal Pradesh	122	127	159
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	8	17
11	Jharkhand	440	686	79
12	Karnataka	290	227	161
13	Kerala	505	441	460
14	Madhya Pradesh	5214	4535	5554
15	Maharashtra	4597	4622	4315
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	97	82	82
18	Mizoram	52	19	63
19	Nagaland	0	11	46
20	Odisha	477	381	403
21	Punjab	80	135	177
22	Rajasthan	1542	1819	1787
23	Sikkim	16	56	66
24	Tamil Nadu	858	1362	962
25	Tripura	22	42	26
26	Uttar Pradesh	275	313	578
27	Uttarakhand	89	152	108
28	West Bengal	624	135	240
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>23961</b>	<b>23261</b>	<b>22132</b>
Union Territories:				
29	A and N Islands	34	27	21
30	Chandigarh	108	88	113
31	D and N Haveli	12	13	16
32	Daman and Diu	10	2	8

1	2	3	4	5
33	Delhi	368	452	416
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	42	83	34
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>608</b>
Total (All-India) India		24535	23926	22740

Source: Crime in India

[*Translation*]

**Council for Promoting Sports**

2144. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up the National Sports Development Council for promotion of sports in the country including the Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its aims and objectives and the time by which the said Council is likely to be setup;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the existing mechanism for promotion of sports in the country including rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to set up a National Sports Development Council for promotion of sports in the country including Gram Panchayats, as while the primary responsibility of promotion and development of sports in general is that of State Governments, sports being a State subject, the primary responsibility of promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of respective National Sports Federations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the National Sports Federations under its various schemes aimed at achieving the objectives of 'Sports for All' and "Promotion of Excellence" in sports.

For promotion of sports in rural areas, the Ministry has introduced the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur

Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008-09. The Scheme aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner and conduct of annual sports competitions for providing ample opportunity of participation in competitions to rural youth. Around 51,633 Village/block panchayats have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme, for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and upto 29.02.2012 of the current financial year. Annual sports competitions are conducted at block, district, state and national level. More than 43 lakh rural men and women participated in the annual sports competitions during 2010-11.

[*English*]

**Definition of Slum**

2145. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee for upliftment of people residing in slums under the chairmanship of Pranab Sen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has revised the definition of a slum based on the recommendations contained in the report of the Pranab Sen committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken or considered by the Government to rehabilitate the slum population?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation set up a Committee to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/ Census and issues regarding conduct of slum census 2011 under the chairmanship of Pranab Sen.

(b) to (d) The Pranab Sen Committee submitted its report on 30th August, 2010. The Committee has defined Slums as:

"A Slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions".

This definition has been adopted for Rajiv Awas Yojana with a special dispensation for North Eastern & special category states, where such settlements of 10 -15 houses would be considered as slums.

(e) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is from 2005-2012.

This Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy on loans upto Rs.1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of houses for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including Slum dwellers. This Scheme has now been dovetailed with Rajiv Awas Yojana.

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 with an outlay of Rs.5,000 crores while Phase II will be for the remaining period of the twelfth plan period.

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. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would

be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which encourages public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, has been dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme, central support is provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

#### **Modernisation of GOI Presses**

2146. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize the various Government of India Presses including one located at Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the employees in these Presses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Buildings Construction Corporation has been asked to undertake detailed study of all the Government of India Presses, including Coimbatore with the ultimate objective of modernizing the Presses to make them world class Presses.

(c) The employees of all the Presses will be retained inspite of addition of number of high speed machines and equipments. They will be imparted training on the new technology for operation of the new machines, equipment and ancillaries.

[Translation]

#### **Football Premier League**

2147. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether football premier league is proposed to be introduced in the country with a view to popularizing football game in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularise the game?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The primary responsibility for the development of various sports disciplines vests in the National Sports Federation (NSF) concerned, which in case of football is the All India Football Federation (AIFF). The Government supplements their efforts through financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs). At state level, it is the responsibility of state level federations and the concerned state government to develop various sports disciplines. Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is running the following promotional schemes in which football is one of the disciplines and training by experienced coaches with scientific back up is provided to the players to achieve excellence at national/international level:

- (a) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (b) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (c) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (d) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (e) Centre of Excellence (COE)

Besides, SAI has entered into an Agreement with All India Football Federation in October, 2011 for the use of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi, which *inter-alia* includes that SAI will enable use of stadium by AIFF including the main pitch for a maximum period of 40 days per year and allot the stadium to AIFF for holding of South Asian Football Federation Tournament, International matches, I-League matches, Nehru Cup Football Tournament in 2012, International Friendly Matches, other Asian Football Confederation/Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Matches as well as hold domestic tournaments.

[*English*]

### **Anti Human Trafficking Measures**

2148. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to induct more women in police organisation as a supplementary measure to deal with human trafficking in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the State Governments thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on Crime against Women dated 4.9.2009. Point (iv) of the advisory has stated that overall representation of women in police force should be increased through affirmative action so as they constitute about 33% of the police force. Regarding human trafficking, Government of India has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme for establishment of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs. 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to all the State Governments for establishment of 225 Anti Human Trafficking Units.

Establishment of AHTUs in the States has shown results at the ground level resulting in increase in the number of cases registered, number of rescue operations and more convictions. This has been done under a comprehensive scheme of setting up 335 Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units in the course of 3 years.

[*Translation*]

### **Drinking Water Project under JNNURM**

2149. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding misuse of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) including works carried out for laying of drinking water pipelines in various parts of the country during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the details of officials who were found guilty and the action taken by the Government against erring officials so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government has received reports alleging misuse of funds for some projects including water supply approved under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) from the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh etc.

The implementation of the projects is being done by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in accordance with their rules and procedures. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) monitors the implementation of projects, reforms as well as following of all codal formalities in implementation of projects. In cases of reported mis-utilization of funds the State Governments concerned are asked for taking appropriate action. Action required to be taken against any official found erring is taken by the concerned State as per its' Rules and Regulations. States/Union Territories (UTs) report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs). In addition, the Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA), which are appointed by the States and approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Ministry of Urban Development, undertake monitoring and the implementation of projects sanctioned under the JnNURM, desk review of project documents and site visits to each project for reviewing that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner.

[English]

#### **Amendment in Citizenship Act**

2150. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to amend the Indian Citizenship Act that not only rechristens the overseas citizens of India but also extends the facilities to foreigners married to Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal

for amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 is under consideration.

[Translation]

#### **Shortage of Teachers in Schools**

2151. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in the schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts so far; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that there are 21780 sanctioned posts of Primary School Teachers, against which 16449 Teachers are working on regular basis and 3879 Teachers are working on contract basis. New Delhi Municipal council has informed that against sanctioned strength of 873 Teachers of various categories, 712 Teachers are working on regular basis, 21 Teachers are working on re-employment basis and 74 Teachers are working on contract basis. Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory has informed that as against the total sanctioned posts of 43327 of Teachers of various categories, 36184 posts are filled up and 7143 posts are vacant.

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacant post is a continuous process. However, the concerned authorities have taken steps to fill up the vacant posts of Teachers, which include taking up the matter with the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board (DSSSB) for filling up the vacant posts under direct recruitment quota; convening Departmental Promotion Committee to fill up the vacant posts meant for Departmental candidates; and engaging Teachers on contract basis temporarily; and engaging Guest Teachers.

#### **Youth Co-ordinators under NYKS**

2152. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government appoints youth co-ordinators at district and State levels under the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS);

(b) if so, the number of posts of youth co-ordinators at district and State levels lying vacant at present and the time by which such posts are likely to be filled up, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has constituted an advisory committee at district/State level to monitor the functioning of the NYKS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam. As per the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (Service) Regulation, 1987, the appointing authority in respect of all categories of post is Director General of the Sangathan.

(b) There is a sanctioned strength of 623 posts of District Youth Co-ordinators (DYCs) in NYKS. Out of it, 300 posts have been filled up and the remaining 323 posts are lying vacant as per the State-wise details given in the

Statement-I. The process to fill up the vacant posts in accordance with Recruitment Rules has been initiated.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP) and District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP) of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan have been constituted with the following objectives:

- (i) to establish effective linkages between NYKS and different a State Government functionaries.
- (ii) to explore and identify appropriate developmental project in view of the need of youth of the State.
- (iii) to mobilize necessary resources and expertise for the development of training infrastructure as well as core group of Trainers at State Level.

The criteria of nominating the office bearers for these committees and their composition are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Regarding Youth Co-ordinators Under NYKS.*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Post	Position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6	6	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	23	12	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	14
4	Assam	27	12	15
5	Bihar	38	13	25
6	Chandigarh	1	1	0
7	Chhattisgarh	16	4	12
8	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	1	0	1
9	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
10	Delhi	9	6	3
11	Goa	3	3	0
12	Gujarat	25	11	14
13	Haryana	19	8	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	3
16	Jharkhand	22	10	12
17	Karnataka	27	16	11
18	Kerala	14	7	7
19	Lakshdweep	1	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	48	34	14
21	Maharashtra	34	23	11
22	Manipur	10	8	2
23	Meghalaya	7	4	3
24	Mizoram	8	2	6
25	Nagaland	11	1	10
26	Odisha	30	7	23
27	Puducherry	4	1	3
28	Punjab	20	10	10
29	Rajasthan	32	11	21
30	Sikkim	4	2	2
31	Tamil Nadu	30	17	13
32	Tripura	4	1	3
33	Uttar Pradesh	71	30	41
34	Uttranchal	13	6	7
35	West Bengal	23	17	6
Total		623	300	323

**Statement-II**

*The criteria for nominating office bearers and the composition of the State Advisory Committee on Youth*

*Programme (SACYP) and District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP) is as under:*

**SACYP**

- 02 Local Representatives amongst Members of Parliament/MLAs/ MLCs are nominated as non-official member by Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India-cum-Chairperson,

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).

- 02 renowned Social Workers, Women Activists, Sportspersons are nominated by Director General, NYKS.
- Heads of the developmental agencies, Chief Lead Bank Officer of the State, Representative of DG, NYKS, Deputy Programme Advisor - NSS are the official members of SACYP.

- Deputy Director(s), NYKS of the State is/are also the official members of SACYP as special invitee.

**DACYP**

- 03 Non-official members from Social Workers, Educationists, Ex-Servicemen from the District are nominated by DM/DC cum Chairperson of DACYP.
- The Youth Leaders elect 02 representatives from amongst themselves to be represented in the DACYP.
- The NYC Volunteers also elect 01 representative from amongst themselves.
- Heads of the developmental agencies, Lead Bank Officer of the District, Programme Officer - NSS are the official members of DACYP.

The tenure of non-official members of DACYP and SACYP is of three years.

*Composition of State Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (SACYP)*

Sl. No. Particulars		Designation
1	2	3
1.	Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports of the State	Chairperson
2&3	Members of Parliament/ MLAs / MLCs (To be nominated by Hon'ble Minister-cum-Chairperson, NYKS)	Hon'ble Members
4&5.	Renowned Social Worker, Women Activist, Sportspersons. (To be nominated by DG, NYKS)	Hon'ble Members
6.	Zonal Director	Member Secretary
7.	Director, Youth Services and Sports of the State	Member
8.	Director, Rural Development	Member
1	2	3

9.	Director, Health and Family Welfare	Member
10.	Director, Social Welfare	Member
11.	Director, Culture	Member
12.	Director, Agriculture	Member
13.	Director, Small Scale Industries	Member
14.	Director, Environment & Forest	Member
15.	Director, SC, ST and Backward Classes	Member
16.	Director, Information and Public Relations	Member
17.	Chief of Lead Bank in the State	Member
18.	Deputy Programme Advisor, NSS	Member
19.	Representative of DG, NYKS	Member
20.	Deputy Director (s) of the State	Special Invitee

*Composition of District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme (DACYP)*

Sl. No. Particulars		Designation
1	2	3
1.	District Collector	Chairperson
2.	District Youth Coordinator	Member Secretary
3.	Regional Coordinator, NYKS	Member
4.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development and Planning)	Member
5.	Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon	Member
6.	General Manager, DIC	Member
7.	District Public Relation Officer	Member
8.	Field Publicity Officer	Member

1	2	3
9.	District Youth Services and Sports Officer	Member
10.	District Social Welfare Officer	Member
11.	Lead Bank Officer	Member
12.	Project Officer, DRDA	Member
13.	Project Officer, NSS	Member
14.	Head of NGO	Member
15.	Non-Official	Member
16.	Non-Official	Member
17.	Youth Leader	Member
18.	Youth Leader	Member
19.	National Youth Corps (NYC) Volunteer	Member

[English]

#### Medical Tourism

2153. SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing a big chunk of the potential medical tourists to Thailand due to the cumbersome visa regulations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are no specific inputs which suggest that India is losing a big chunk of the potential medical tourists to Thailand due to the cumbersome visa regulations. The extant visa regulations for grant of Medical Visa to visit India are not cumbersome. Medical Visa is granted to a foreign national who has submitted the medical documents establishing the need for and the bonafides of taking medical treatment in India. It is also provided that in case the foreign national desires to avail of treatment under the Indian systems of medicine, his/her case may also be considered by the Indian Missions.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Libraries

2154. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:  
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of assistance given to these libraries during each of the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken specific steps to promote libraries in rural areas of the country including Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance given for the same during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLIVATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Recent data regarding the number of public libraries in the country is not available. However, the number of Public Libraries in the country, as per an evaluation study commissioned in 2003 by Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture, is at Statement-I.

(b) All these libraries do not receive financial assistance. The details of assistance given to libraries during the last two years and the current year is at Annexure-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation has schemes of matching and non-matching assistance for improvement of Public Libraries covering, *inter-alia*, aspects like increasing the stock of books, purchase of computers, assistance for organizing seminars, infrastructural improvements etc.

**Renovation of Monuments**

2155. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monuments which are being renovated in the country including Madhya Pradesh, monument-wise;

(b) the details of the present status of renovation vis-a-vis the targeted date of completion, monument-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated and spent for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Every year, conservation and renovation of centrally protected monuments in the country, including in Madhya Pradesh, is undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources, and these are in a good state of preservation. Conservation programme for special repairs to the protected monuments is reviewed annually wherein completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated. However, routine maintenance works are attended regularly on all protected monuments. Conservation work of the monuments, therefore, is a continuous process.

(c) The details of funds allocated/utilized for conservation of monuments during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year, are as under:

**Amount**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated/ utilised
1.	2008-09	13498.60
2.	2009-10	15300.43
3.	2010-11	15649.50
4.	2011-12	13305.00

*[English]***Indian Agriculture Service**

2156. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to

introduce Indian Agricultural Service in Civil Services Examinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Earthquake Resistant Houses**

2157. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the States/Union Territories to adopt compulsory earthquake resistant technique in construction of houses/colonies in the urban areas of the country;

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

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to instruct the authorities concerned and the people living in Delhi for retrofitting so as to make houses earthquake resistant?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are no mandatory directives issued by Union Government to adopt compulsory earthquake resistant techniques in construction of houses/colonies in the urban areas of the country.

(b) and (c) However, following steps have been taken to formulate necessary advisory framework in the country:

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have developed following Indian Standards related to earthquake resistant design and construction techniques for various types of construction:

- i. IS 1893 (Part-1):2000 - Criteria for earthquake resistant design of structures

- ii. IS 4326:1993 - Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings - Code of Practice
- iii. IS 13827:1993 - Improving Earthquake Resistance of Earthen Buildings - Guidelines
- iv. IS 13828:1993 - Improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings - Guidelines
- v. IS 13920:1993 - Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to Seismic Forces - Code of Practicer
- vi. BIS 13935:2009 - Repair and Seismic Strengthening of Buildings-Guidelines

National Building Code 2005 brought out by BIS *inter-alia* gives provision for planning, design and construction of earthquake resistant construction techniques.

Disaster Management Act 2005 is in place and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issues guidelines related to the earthquake safety from time to time. There is also a National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 which has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009.

To facilitate State Governments in making necessary amendments in their Town and Country Planning Acts, Development Control Rules and Bye-laws for safety against earthquake hazards, a Model Town and Country Planning Legislation, Zoning Regulation Development Control and Building Regulation Bye-laws for safety against natural hazards have been prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs. All the States have been advised to amend their respective Acts Bye-laws Regulations so that construction activities are regulated with respect to safety against earthquake hazards. Workshops have also been organized to help them in making necessary amendments.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under the aegis of this Ministry has undertaken activities like propagation and demonstration of seismic retrofitting in important schools and hospitals in various regions including Delhi, to bring in greater awareness in this regard.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the primary responsibility of States to amend their existing regulations to make the requisite provisions for compulsory adoption.

[English]

### **Bamboo Industry**

2158. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to promote bamboo industry in the country in a big way to help the North Eastern Region and other backward regions to improve their economic status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the existing and new incentives proposed to be extended to this sector to withstand competition with other countries in the world?

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. Government of India are promoting bamboo industry in the country, especially to help north eastern states and other backward regions to improve their economic status.

(b) Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India, are implementing National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA) as a technology mission for providing Technology Development Assistance (TDA) for setting up bamboo processing units. This aims at ensuring higher employment generation for people of North East in the field of bamboo which is available in abundance in that region.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) are also implementing a project, sanctioned in October, 2010 to enhance competitiveness of bamboo industry for Upgradation of infrastructure facilities at Bamboo-based cluster, Guwahati (Assam) with a total cost of Rs. 60.66 crore, including central grant of Rs. 52.63 crore. This project is being implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) "M/s. Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati". First installment of the grant amounting to Rs. 15.79 crore has been released and the SPV has achieved financial progress of Rs. 3.27 crore.

(c) To make the bamboo industry competitive, NMBA extends support to entrepreneurs for setting up bamboo manufacturing and processing units in the North East in the form of Technology Development Assistance (TDA), repayable at par over a period of five years up to 70% of

the cost of project, limited to plant & machinery only.

[*English*]

[*Translation*]

#### **Acid Attack**

2159. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of acid attacks on women are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding acid attack on women is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

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, 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all state Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centres. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila/children help desk' at police station level.

A High-Powered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws has recommended insertion of Section 326A and 326B, Hurt by acid attack in draft "Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011."

#### **Crime Against Senior Citizens**

2160. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, crime-wise and gender-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and the action taken against them alongwith the cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to provide special security to the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against senior citizens are not maintained separately. However, State/UT wise and gender wise victims (above the age of 50 years) of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and kidnapping and abduction during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are enclosed as Statement.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizen lies with the States/ UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.03.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

**Statement***Statement of Victims of Murder Aged Above 50 Years during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State	Murder								
		2008			2009			2010		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221	82	303	184	91	275	325	143	468
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	55	0	55	40	0	40	46	0	46
4	Bihar	96	18	114	125	18	143	194	31	225
5	Chhattisgarh	112	40	152	117	44	161	105	40	145
6	Goa	6	5	11	3	3	6	2	0	2
7	Gujarat	78	29	107	56	34	90	89	21	110
8	Haryana	100	12	112	83	15	98	65	14	79
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	4	14	14	9	23	17	2	19
10	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	18	10	4	14	19	3	22
11	Jharkhand	73	25	98	81	8	89	65	12	77
12	Karnataka	129	43	172	121	66	187	130	57	187
13	Kerala	54	23	77	58	18	76	55	27	82
14	Madhya Pradesh	248	64	312	257	77	334	244	60	304
15	Maharashtra	262	73	335	216	104	320	238	84	322
16	Manipur	12	0	12	16	2	18	8	1	9
17	Meghalaya	9	0	9	7	1	8	8	2	10
18	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	8	1	9
19	Nagaland	3	0	3	1	0	1	7	3	10
20	Odisha	51	47	98	118	40	158	72	32	104
21	Punjab	66	17	83	42	14	56	65	21	86
22	Rajasthan	101	30	131	124	35	159	103	32	135
23	Sikkim					1	1	3	0	3
24	Tamil Nadu	234	93	327	246	93	339	227	100	327
25	Tripura	13	4	17	7	4	11	16	8	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Uttar Pradesh	331	65	396	354	81	435	288	56	344
27	Uttarakhand	25	3	28	13	1	14	13	6	19
28	West Bengal	149	16	165	88	25	113	84	36	120
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>2456</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>2382</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>3169</b>	<b>2496</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3288</b>
29	A and N Islands	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	4
31	D and N Haveli	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	36	7	43	23	18	41	25	14	39
34	Lakshadweep				0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3	2	5	2	1	3	8	0	8
	<b>Total UT</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>3206</b>	<b>2409</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>3339</b>

Source: Crime in India

*Statement of Victims of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder & Kidnapping & Abduction Aged Above 50 Years during 2008-2010*

1	2	Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder									Kidnapping & Abduction								
		2008			2009			2010			2008			2009			2010		
		Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	19	3	22	23	5	281	151	11	26	32	5	37	26	3	29	13	10	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
4	Bihar	27	1	28	15	1	16	16	3	19	16	2	18	4	0	4	1	0	1
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Goa	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4	3	7	0	1	1	7	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	7	11



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
33 Delhi UT			2	0	2	3	0	3	3	3	6	3	2	5	4	0	4	3	0	3
34 Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry			1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT			3	0	3	5	0	5	8	4	12	6	2	7	4	0	4	3	0	3
Total All India	291	41	332	289	61	350	305	61	366	191	42	228	204	54	258	196	166	362		

Source: Crime in India

### Supreme Court Guidelines on Atrocities against Women

2161. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court or any High Court have laid down guidelines regarding revealing of the identity of women who are victims of rape or other atrocities, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines have been violated in some States particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure that the State Governments strictly adhere to the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Supreme Court in a Judgment on Delhi Domestic Working women's Forum vs Union of India dated 19.10.1994 have directed that in all rape trials anonymity of the victims must be maintained as far as necessary.

Some instances have been reported where inadvertent mistakes on part of State Police has lead to divulgence of identity of rape victims.

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, 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centres. 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.

Ministry of Home affairs in a separate comprehensive advisory on Media Policy of Police in March, 2010 has advised States/UTs to scrupulously adhere to guidelines while dealing with the media Point 2 (V) specifically advises for meticulous compliance with the legal provisions and court guidelines regarding protection of the identity of juveniles and rape victims and under no circumstances

should the identity of juveniles and victims in rape cases be disclosed to the media.

#### **Bamboo Products under RKVY**

2162. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the bamboo products and coconut leaf products like baskets, etc. under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the activities involved in both these by-products are similar in nature to sericulture and hence including it as an agricultural activity would be considered; 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) to (d) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a State Plan Scheme. Projects under the scheme are not approved by the Government of India. The funds are released to the State Government on the basis of projects approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). It is for the State Government to further implement the scheme in the State for increasing production and productivity in the State to achieve 4% growth in agriculture and allied sector and for the betterment of farmers.

The activities relating to bamboo products and coconut leaf products are not similar to sericulture. However, the sericulture activities till cocoon production stage, are agri-based activities. Therefore, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has included Sericulture and allied activities under RKVY Scheme.

#### **Employment Guarantee Scheme**

2163. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any urban employment scheme for the urban poor on the lines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

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

(c) if not, the measures/steps being taken by the Government to ensure employment guarantee to the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in implementation from 1997 has been revamped recently in the year 2009. The livelihoods conditions in urban areas are vastly different from those in rural areas.

In the urban areas what is perhaps more required is skill development of the urban poor as well as facilitation of sustainable self-employment opportunities for them instead of focusing on unskilled wage employment as is the case in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). The recently revised guidelines of SJSRY lays considerable focus on skill development of the urban poor to enhance their employability, so as to enable them to take advantage of increasing job opportunities in the urban areas.

#### **Unsafe Buildings**

2164. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several unsafe buildings in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has directed the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to conduct a survey to find out the number of unsafe buildings in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that it has not carried out any specific survey to identify the unsafe buildings in National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, MCD carries out routine pre-monsoon survey of buildings every year to identify the dangerous buildings and necessary action is accordingly taken. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that insofar as NDMC area is concerned there are no unsafe buildings noticed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

**Construction of Residential Quarters  
and Laboratory**

2165. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP), a constituent of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has entrusted the work of construction of residential quarters

and office-cum-laboratory in New Delhi to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CPWD has completed the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Total Cost of the Work	Advance released to CPWD	Date of release of Advance
1.	Construction of office-cum-Lab Building of Regional Centre, Delhi	Rs. 1,45,79,000/-	Rs.48,59,666/-	20.02.2001
2.	Construction of 18 Nos. Residential quarters at Regional Centre, Delhi	Rs.78,40,000/-	Rs.26,13,072/- Rs.26,13,072/-	06.03.2000 22.03.2000

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The reasons are as follows:

1.	Construction of Office-cum-Lab Building of Regional Centre, Delhi	Due to non clearance of Layout Plan by MCD and other local Government agencies till date.
2.	Construction of 18 nos. Residential quarters at Regional Centre, Delhi	Due to non clearance of Layout Plan by MCD and other local Govt, agencies. Further, the proposed land for construction of residential quarters has been now re-allotted for construction of office building of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and therefore, CPWD has been approached for refund of the deposited amount of Rs. 52,26,144/- to NBSS&LUP.

*[Translation]***Committee on Sugar Regulation**

2166. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee to examine the proposal of deregulation of the sugar sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the objectives, composition and terms of reference of the said committee;

(c) whether the benefits, likely to accrue from the deregulation of the sugar sector have been assessed; and

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

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

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister has been constituted on 20.01.2012 to look into all the issues of deregulation of sugar sector. The composition of the committee is as under:

- |       |   |            |
|-------|---|------------|
| (i)   | Dr. C. Rangarajan,<br>Chairman, EAC to PM             | - Chairman |
| (ii)  | Dr. Kaushik Basu, Chief<br>Economic Advisor           | - Member   |
| (iii) | Secretary, Deptt. Of Food and<br>Public Distribution  | - Member   |
| (iv)  | Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture<br>and Cooperation | -Member    |

- |       |  |            |
|-------|--|------------|
| (v)   | Dr. Ashok Gulati, Chairman,<br>Commission for Agricultural<br>Costs and Prices | - Member   |
| (vi)  | T. Nanda Kumar, Member, NDMA   | - Member   |
| (vii) | Secretary, EAC to PM   | - Convener |

The Chairman of the Committee is authorized to invite one or two experts/academicians having knowledge and experience of sugar policy to the Committee as Special Invitees. No time limit has been fixed for the Committee to submit its report.

(c) and (d) Does not arise as the committee is still to submit its findings/recommendations.

*[English]***Condition of Farmers**

2167. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent survey conducted by the Government, the condition of farmers hailing from backward regions/rainfed areas of the country including Karnataka is very pathetic;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey;

(c) whether the Government proposes, to launch new schemes to diversify the activities of farmers into various non-agricultural areas to supplement their income;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help the farmers in the said areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a report on the State of Indian

Agriculture 2011-12 and has laid it in both Houses of Parliament. The report is also uploaded on the website of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, [www.agricoop.nic.in](http://www.agricoop.nic.in). The report emphasis the need for bridging the yield gaps in the low productivity regions by effective technology dissemination which can be combined with an efficient supply and service system and raising of the production frontier in the high productivity regions by strengthening and reorienting agricultural R&D, reducing regional disparities, targeting rain fed areas, emphasis on development of states in eastern Indian, etc. with an increasing pressure of population and a decreasing per capita availability of cultivable land, there is a need to enhance cropping intensity without compromising land productivity. To enhance productivity, easy and reliable access to inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, access to suitable technology tailored for specific needs, the presence of support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems to aggregate and market the output from large number of small holdings efficiently and effectively are necessary. With the declining share of agriculture to GDP, the continuing high pressure of population on agriculture and the increasing fragmentation of land holdings leading to decreasing availability of cultivated land area per household, the agriculture sector alone would hardly be in a position to create additional employment opportunities to sustain the livelihood of the rural households. This calls for creation of additional employment opportunities in the non-farm and manufacturing sectors. This requires suitable skill development of the people so as to gainfully employ them in non-farm activities to make agriculture viable in a sustainable manner.

(c) and (d) Currently a major emphasis is laid on skill development for improving employment and livelihood opportunities for the poor. Towards this end a three-tier structure consisting of (i) the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, (ii) the National Skill

Development Coordination Board (NSDCB), and (iii) the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is created. The Prime Minister's National Council has outlined the core operating principles which, *inter alia*, advocate the need for co-created solutions for skill development based on partnerships between States, civil society, and community leaders. The emphasis is on making skills bankable for all sections of society including the poorest of the poor.

(e) With a view to attend to skill development requirements, the Ministry of Agriculture & Food Processing Industries is imparting vocational education and training programmes, besides the regular under-graduate, post graduate and Ph.D. courses, in agricultural extension, use of agricultural implements and machinery, soil conservation, cooperative education and training, food processing; testing and quality management and entrepreneurship development through its various institutions.

#### **Cases Registered Against Foreign Nationals**

2168. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered against foreign nationals by the Narcotics Control Bureau, nationality-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the regions/areas having the highest incidents of such cases in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) The State-wise and Nationality-wise number of cases registered against foreign nationals by the Narcotics Control Bureau during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto February) are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The NCT of Delhi and State of Tamil Nadu are having the highest incidents of such cases.

**Statement**

*The State-wise and Nationality wise number of cases registered against foreign nationals by the Narcotics Control Bureau*

Sl. No.State / UT	Year							
	2009		2010		2011		2012 (up to Feb)	
	No. of cases registered	Nationality	No. of cases registered	Nationality	No. of cases registered	Nationality	No. of cases registered	Nationality
1. Chandigarh	1	Canada	1	Lesotho	-	-	-	-
2. Delhi	3	Nigeria, Mozambique and Thailand	13	Male, Philippines, Afghanistan, Singapore, Nepal and Nigeria	5	Nepal Nigeria Israel Afghanistan	-	-
3. Maharashtra	2	USA and Cameroon	2	Iran, Netherlands & Columbia	4	Nigeria, Germany, Italy	1	Bolivia, Columbia, Britain
4. Tamil Nadu	5	Nigeria, Kenya, Sri Lanka,	4	Sri Lanka and Malaysia W Africa and Nepal	5	Sri Lanka, Maldives, Russia	2	Nigeria
5. Gujarat	1	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Uttar Pradesh	1	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Punjab	1	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Manipur	-	-	1	Myanmar	1	Myanmar	2	Myanmar
9. Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Nepal
10. Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Cameroon

[Translation]

**Cross Border Smuggling**

2169. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances of smuggling of various items including drugs/narcotics, foodgrains and fertilisers etc. across the international borders of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported alongwith the items seized thereon and the number of persons including foreigners apprehended during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;

(c) whether there is a shortage of security forces at the porous international borders like Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to deploy sufficient number of security forces and also to check cases of smuggling across the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) and (b) Statements-I and II are enclosed.

(c) to (e) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Nepal Border. SSB has so far established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on the Indo-Nepal Border. Each BOP has a sanctioned strength of one platoon. 32 additional battalions have been sanctioned to SSB in June, 2010, to be raised during 2010-11 to 2015-16.

Border Security Force (BSF) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Bangladesh Border with 1185 sanctioned Border Out Posts along this Border. Besides, 3 Nos. of floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) are also deployed to dominate riverine stretches of this border. Government has also approved 29 additional battalions for effective domination on Indo-Bangladesh border. These battalions are to be raised in a phased manner in five years perspective plan from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

**Statement-I**

*Details of smuggling of drugs/narcotics, foodgrains and fertilizers etc. across the international borders during each of the last three years and the current year border-wise*

**1. Indo-Bangladesh Border**

Sl. No.	Item	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Drugs/Narcotics	9549 Kgs	9292 Kgs	8598 Kgs	675 Kgs
2	Foodgrains	38004 Kgs	20226 Kgs	51885 Kgs	2833.5 Kgs
3	Fertilizers	295095 Kgs	83938 Kgs	8477 Kgs	2567 Kgs

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2. Indo-Pakistan Border</b>					
1	Drugs/Narcotics	148 Kgs	146 Kgs	75 Kgs	99 Kgs
2	Foodgrains	--	--	--	--
3	Fertilizers	--	--	--	--
<b>3. Indo-China Border</b>					
1	Drugs/Narcotics	--	--	--	--
2	Foodgrains	--	--	--	--
3	Fertilizers	--	--	--	--
<b>4. Indo-Nepal Border</b>					
1	Drugs/Narcotics	25294.884 Kgs	30715.083 Kgs	12405.284 Kgs	1846.88 Kgs
2	Foodgrains	244561 Kgs	788939.2 Kgs	499408 Kgs	11428 Kgs
3	Fertilizers	18330 bags	28094 bags	13261 bags	1627 bags
<b>5. Indo-Bhutan Border</b>					
1	Drugs/Narcotics	1126.365 Kgs	397.809 Kgs	710 Kgs	2 Kgs
2	Foodgrains	--	--	--	--
3	Fertilizers	--	--	--	--
<b>6. Indo-Myanmar Border</b>					
1	Drugs/Narcotics	7747.721 Kgs	25349.236 Kgs	11124.148 Kgs	894.996 Kgs
2	Foodgrains	--	--	--	--
3	Fertilizers	--	--	--	--

**Statement-II**

*Details of number of persons including foreigners apprehended during each of the last three year and the current year border-wise*

Sl. No.	Border	Persons apprehended (including foreigners)			
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto February)
1	Indo-Bangladesh Border	4766	3017	2514	371
2	Indo-Pakistan Border	253	246	187	47
3	Indo-China Border	--	13	20	--
4	Indo-Nepal Border	350	1069	577	48
5	Indo-Bhutan Border	11	06	09	--
6	Indo-Myanmar Border	73	157	90	47

**FRP of Sugarcane**

2170. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) the details of the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane fixed/proposed to be fixed by the Government for the ensuing season;

(b) whether a uniform FRP of sugarcane is being fixed across the country despite variations in geographical and climatic conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the criteria adopted for determination of FRP;

(d) whether the increase in sugarcane prices is not commensurate with the wholesale rate of sugar;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken for providing remunerative prices to sugarcane farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Fair and remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane is determined on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with different stakeholders. FRP for the ensuing season is under consideration and still to be determined.

(b) and (c) The Central Government determines the uniform FRP of the sugarcane linked to recovery rate throughout the country. The variations in geographical, topographical and climatic conditions are accounted for in the procedure of collection and compilation of cost data under the Comprehensive Scheme (CS). Each State growing sugarcane, both in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the country, is stratified into homogeneous agro-climatic zones according to soil type, and afterwards, cost data are collected from sample farm holdings in each of homogenous agro-climatic zones to arrive at a representative cost of cultivation/production of each State. Other aspect of FRP is that it is linked to 9.5 per cent basic recovery rate, with premium being granted linked to each 0.1 percent increase in recovery rate over and above

basic recovery of 9.5 percent. Sugarcane price realization by farmers staggers over each increase of 0.1 percent in recovery above basic recovery. Since variations in agro-climatic conditions are associated with varying sucrose content and hence recovery, this is also taken care of in the premium over uniform FRP. Also, the Central Government pays due regard to the factors mentioned in Clause 3 (1) of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 and takes into account other relevant considerations while recommending FRP of sugarcane.

(d) and (e) The Central Government takes into account the prices of sugar which are likely to prevail in the concerned sugar season for which FRP is recommended.

(f) The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane as determined by the Central Government is a remunerative cane price as it includes risk and profit margin upfront.

**Diversion of Foodgrains**

2171. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) has come in for a lot of criticism from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and other agencies for diversion/theft of foodgrains in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum and value of foodgrains lost during the last three years

alongwith the expenditure incurred on implementation of PDS, State-wise;

(Rs. in crore)

(c) the names of the States where PDS implementation was found to be the worst alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether food experts have called for reforms to make the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more efficient and responsive to the changing conditions;

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

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to strengthen/streamline PDS to check diversion and ensure supply of foodgrains to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) on Public Distribution System (PDS) with Justice D. P. Wadhwa as Chairman was set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to look into maladies affecting functioning of PDS and to suggest remedial measures. The CVC has submitted reports in respect of 22 States/UTs and also a report on Computerization of TPDS to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In these reports, CVC has referred to deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion and exclusion errors, bogus/ineligible ration cards being in circulation, diversion/theft of foodgrains, beneficiaries not getting their entitled quota of foodgrains and allotment of fair price shops in an arbitrary manner.

There have been reports/complaints about irregularities in the functioning of TPDS including loss of foodgrains. Complaints/reports as and when received by the Central Government, are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments for enquiry and appropriate action. However, accurate assessment of quantum and value of foodgrains lost is not available.

The expenditure incurred on implementation of PDS by Government of India is in the form of food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States on the basis of offtake of foodgrains.

Total funds allocated by Ministry of Finance for food subsidy and subsidy released for Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families under TPDS during last three years and budget provision for the current year are as under:

Year	Funds allocated by Finance	Scheme-wise Subsidy		
		APL	BPL	AAY
2008-09	43695	7294	16157	12615
2009-10	58242	12595	19564	14224
2010-11	62930	15875	20385	14083
2011-12	62382*	**	**	**

\* Amount indicated by Ministry of Finance. However, it is yet to be allocated.

\*\* Scheme-wise breakup of subsidy released for the year is worked out after the end of the financial year.

(c) to (f) Central Government allocates foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States/UTs under TPDS @ 35 kg per family per month to the accepted number of 6.52 crore BPL families, including about 2.43 crore AAY families. A State-wise statement on the allocation/offtake of foodgrains during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to January, 2012) is enclosed as Statement.

Reforms in TPDS and its strengthening and streamlining is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS and improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels. A Conference of States/UTs on Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS was held in July, 2010. Another Conference on issues including computerization of TPDS was held with States/UTs in February, 2012.

With a view to modernize TPDS and make it more efficient and responsive to the changing conditions, all States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) on priority basis which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerization of Supply-Chain, digitization of beneficiary database, setting up of transparency and grievance redressal mechanism etc.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Offtake of RICE and WHEAT for the Year 2010-2011 and 2011-12  
(Upto January, 2012) Under TPDS*

(In Thousand tons)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3676.48	3433.137	3101.116	2512.793
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	85.023	84.63	67.714
3	Assam	1673.126	1591.641	1492.28	1363.658
4	Bihar	3543.192	2969.154	3033	2311.965
5	Chhattisgarh	1168.032	1135.107	1011.4	889.668
6	Delhi	595.734	607.303	498.038	448.889
7	Goa	68.751	53.804	49.81	50.743
8	Gujarat	1885.998	1532.88	1671.22	1054.551
9	Haryana	685.242	613.097	606.42	505.636
10	Himachal Pradesh	508.988	486.462	431.156	427.429
11	Jammu and Kashmir	757.104	749.115	630.67	628.232
12	Jharkhand	1319.412	1032.747	1112.59	847.541
13	Karnataka	2260.476	2132.04	1978.358	1879.901
14	Kerala	1399.646	1373.157	1186.226	1203.875
15	Madhya Pradesh	2610.454	2707.86	2224.65	2175.342
16	Maharashtra	4490.412	3687.169	3853.94	3011.686
17	Manipur	141.844	71.209	131.954	112.255
18	Meghalaya	182.928	156.605	150.266	147.539
19	Mizoram	70.14	64.502	58.45	55.563
20	Nagaland	126.876	138.126	105.73	119.644
21	Odisha	2221.788	2052.089	1764.356	1712.746
22	Punjab	786.348	680.707	676.104	561.836

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Rajasthan	2037.128	1937.843	1751.89	1749.855
24	Sikkim	44.25	43	36.89	38.251
25	Tamil Nadu	3722.832	3698.126	3102.36	3129.266
26	Tripura	302.622	249.02	257.494	226.589
27	Uttar Pradesh	6948.948	6555.953	5902.47	5607.574
28	Uttanchal	474.122	455.838	417.37	367.692
29	West Bengal	3601.864	3325.618	3120.888	2702.582
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.02	17.921	28.35	13.548
31	Chandigarh	31.38	25.975	28.85	28.17
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.924	2.457	8.54	8.461
33	Daman and Diu	4.98	1.162	4.488	4.026
34	Lakshadweep	4.62	6.385	3.85	2.703
35	Puducherry	56.112	48.435	48.86	38.412
Total		47547.329	43720.667	40564.664	36006.335

\* Upto January, 12

### Conservation of Ancient Caves

2172. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protects ancient and historical caves in the country including Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the ASI has taken steps to conserve and preserve the said caves especially the Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra in a scientific manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of financial assistance allocated for

the said purpose during the last one year, cave-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) (b) and (e) The State-wise details of protected caves of Archaeological Survey of India and funds allocated during the current financial year for conservation are given in enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The conservation work on caves, including Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra, is attended to regularly, depending on the need for the repairs and availability of resources. For conservation work, wherever found necessary, the technical advice is taken from reputed Government agencies in the country.

**Statement***List of Centrally Protected Caves under ASI and Funds Allocated for 2011-12.*

Sl. No.	Name of state	Name of monument/ Cave	Location		Funds allocated for 2011-2012 Amount in Rs.
			City/ Town/ Tehsil/ Village	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Rock cut cave temple	Mogala	Krishna	23,000
		2. Four Stored Rock Cut Hindu Temple	Razapuram Undavalli	Krishna	1,80,000
		3. Rock Cut Temple as Akkanna Maddanna Caves	Vijayawada Guntupalli	Krishna West Godavari	3,90,000 59,000
		4. Rock Cut Temple			
2.	Assam	1. Group of Rock Cut caves	Jogighopa	Bongaigaon	3,50,000
3.	Bihar	1. Patalpuri Cave and land adjoining Bateshwar Cave on the Patharghatta hill	Madhorampur	Bhagalpur	50,000
		2. Kama chaupar Cave	Barabar hills	Jehanabad	20,000
		3. Sudama Cave	Barabar hills	Jehanabad	
		4. Lomash Rishi Cave	Barabar hills	Jehanabad	
		5. Visva Jhopa Cave	Barabar hills	Jehanabad	
		6. Gopi Cave	Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad	1,50,000
		7. Vadathika Cave	Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad	
		8. Vahiyaka Cave	Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad	
		9. Sone Bhandar Cave	Rajgir	Nalanda	20,000
		10. Saptaparni Cave	Rajgir	Nalanda	20,000
4.	Chhattisgarh	1. Sita Bhengra cave	Udaiur	Sarguja	1,25,000
		2. Jogimara cave	Udaiur	Sarguja	1,25,000
5.	Goa	1. Rock Cut Caves	Araveelem	North Goa	1,00,000
6.	Gujarat	1. Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhanagar	5,13,942
		2. Buddhist Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh	2,32,320
		3. Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves	Junagadh	Junagadh	17,74,665
		4. Dhank Caves	Dhank	Rajkot	315
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Burnzuva Cave and Temple	J&K	Anantnag	2,75,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Karnataka	1.	Ravan Phadi Caves	Aihole	Bagalkot	1,13,238
	2.	Rock Shelter (Shidlapadi cave)	Aihole	Bagalkot	--
	3.	Mena Basti (Jaina cave)	Aihole	Bagalkot	69,275
	4.	Heritage in a natural cavern to East of the Lake	Badami	Bagalkot	-
	5.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves	Badami	Bagalkot	3,92,688
	6.	Large seated image, rock-cut in a natural cavern under the cliff to the South-East of the Bhutanath	Badami	Bagalkot	1,70,246
9. Kerala	1.	Rock Cut Cave	Vizhinjam, Trivandrum	Kerala	1,15,159
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.	Caves bearing inscriptions of 1st century AD	Silhara	Anuppur	7,235
	2.	Lohani Caves	Mandu	Dhar	-
	3.	Sat Kothari Cave	Mandu (Sulibundy)	Dhar	-
	4.	Buddhist Caves 1 to 7	Bagh	Dhar	1,34,296
	5.	Pandav Caves	Pachmrhi	Hoshangabad	5,87,990
	6.	Buddhist Caves No. 1 to 51	Dhamnar	Mandsaur	-
	7.	Inscriptions in Cave	Keoti	Rewa	8,189
	8.	Caves	Pathari	Vidisha	-
	9.	Caves 1 to 20 Group of monuments	Udaygiri	Vidisha	99,644
11. Maharashtra	1.	Dhokeshwar Caves	Dhoke	Ahmednagar	5,13,841
	2.	Patur Caves (Two Caves)	Patur	Akola	18,355
	3.	Ajanta caves	Ajanta	Aurangabad	1,68,46,595
	4.	Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	19,32,075
	5.	Ellora Caves	Ellora	Aurangabad	34,73,018
	6.	Pitalkhora Caves	Pitalkhora	Aurangabad	20,12,284
	7.	Pandavas Caves containing three images	Bhandak	Chandrapur	-
	8.	Old Gateways in the ruined Form and caves	Bhamer	Dhulia	-
	9.	RockCaves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	10.	Brahmanical Caves locally known as Pandavlena	Mahoor Village	Nanded	-
	11.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik	6,195
	12.	Pandavlena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik	1,24,784
	13.	Jaina Caves	Tringalwadi	Nasik	10,554
	14.	Caves & Temple	Harishchandra	Ahmednagar	52,152
	15.	Pohale Caves	Garh		
	16.	Cave Temple & inscriptions	Pohala Bedsa	Kolhapur Pune	
	17.	Cave temple & inscriptions	Bhaja	Pune	17,66,906
	18.	Cave & inscription at the Naneghat	Ghat Ghar	Pune	70,000
	19.	Caves temples & inscriptions	Junnar	Pune	1,00,000
	20.	Caves temples & inscriptions	Karia	Pune	
	21.	Cave temple of Pataleshwar			
	22.	Excavations & inscriptions	Pune	Pune	
	23.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh Lena group)	Shelarwadi	Pune	
	24.	Buddhist Caves			
	25.	Mandapeshwar Caves	Panhala Kaji	Ratnagiri	
	26.	Jogeshwari Caves			
	27.	Kondivate Caves	Jakhinwadi	Satara	295615
	28.	Buddhist Caves	Mandapeshwari	Mumbai	
	29.	Cave	Majas	Suburban	
	30.	Elephanta Caves	Kondivate	Mumbai	
	31.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri	Suburban	
	32.	Kol Caves	Ambivli	Mumbai	509062
	33.	Caves in Survey No. 49 & 50	Gharapuri Gomashi	Suburban Murjhai	4,00,000
	34.	Kondane Caves	Kol	Suburban	4,00,000
	35.	Kuda Caves	Kol	Raigad	
	36.	Thanala Caves	Raigad	-	
	37.	Khadsambala Caves	Kondane	Raigad	1,50,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	38. Caves		Kuda	Raigad	
	39. Caves near the Kotali Fort		Nadsur Nenavali	Raigad	
	40. Brahmanical Caves		Pale	Raigad	
	41. Caves on Barad Hill		Peth	Raigad	Raigad
	42. Old Portuguese church, watch tower and caves		Polu Sonala Khundwada	Raigad Raigad	
	43. Portuguese monastery over the caves and large watch tower on the adjoining hill		Raigad Mandapeshwar	Thana	
			Mandapeshwar	Thana	
					Mumbai Suburban
					Mumbai Suburban
12. Odisha	1. Khandagiri-Udayagiri Jain Caves		Bhubaneswar	Khurda	11,39,670
	2. Small rock cut cell with Niche and inscription of Santikara		Dhauli	Khurda	
13. Rajasthan	1. Buddhist Caves		Hathiagor	Jhalawar	30,848
	2. Buddhist Caves, Pillars & Idols		Kolvi	Jhalawar	33,462
	3. Buddhist Caves & Pillars		Binayaga	Jhalawar	31,683
	4. Buddhist Caves of Naranjani		Dag	Jhalawar	26,348
14. Tamil Nadu	1. Rock Cut Cave,		Thirunandikkara,	Tirunelveli	1,30,054
	2. Rock Cut Cave Temple		Thirumalapuram	Tirunelveli	
	3. Rock cut cave tiger heade		Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	44,667
	4. Cave in Sitharmalai		Mettupatti	Dindigul	--
	5. Rock-Cut Cave and Inscription		Tiruparankunram	Madurai	--
	6. Whole cave with Two Jain figures Carved on the Rock over it and Damaged Inscription		Ammachatram	Pudukkottai	--
	7. Rock-Cut Siva Cave Temple,Hall Of Hundred Pillared Mandapam Or Car Mandapam With Wheels in Front Par of the Plinth		Kunnandarkoil	Pudukkottai	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8.	Rock fort i) Lower Cave, ii) Path Leading to the Site in front of the Lower Cave; iii) Path Leading to the Upper cave; iv) Site in Front of the Lower Cave v) Upper cave	Rock fort, Tiruchy	Tiruchchirappalli		
	9.	Rock cut caves, Sculptures and Inscriptions	Mamandur	Thiruvanamalai		
	10.	Rock Cut Caves	Narasamangalam	Thiruvanamalai	10,00,000	
	11.	Rock, Sculptures & Caves	Vilapakkam	Vellore		
	12.	Talagiriswara Temple and A cave containing an Image of Durga and Pallava Inscription	Panamalai	Villupuram		
	13.	Rock cut cave temple	Tirunandikara	Kanyakumari		
	14.	Natural Cavern known as Virupakshi Cuha & Skandashrani and Path Leading from Ramnasharam	Tiruvannamali	Tiruvanamalai		
	15.	Alagarmalai Cavern with Panchapandava Beds Midway Between Algarmalai and Kidampatti	Melur	Madurai		
	16.	Two Rock Cut Temples at north east corner of the Koneri Pallam Tank	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram		
	17.	Unfinished Rock cut cave temple north of Krishna Mandapa	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram		
	18.	Eight natural Caverns, Jain Idols and Inscriptions in Kjudagumalai, Aladiperumal Paraika	Kulathur	Pudukkottai		
	19.	Natural Cavern with Drip Line on the western side of the Kudumiyamalai	Kudumiyamalai	Pudukkottai		
	20.	Rock Cut Siva Temple	Malayadipatti	Pudukkottai		
	21.	Rock Cut Vishnu Temple (Satyagirisvara Temple)	Tirumayam	Pudukkottai		
	22.	Natural Cavern called Andarmatam	Sembuthi	Pudukkottai		
	23.	Natural Cavern known as	Tiruvannamali	Tiruvanamalai		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Virupakshi Cuha & Skandashram and Path leading from Ramnasharam			
15. Uttarakhand		Patal Bhubneswar Cave	Dehradun	Pithoragarh	1,47,387
16. Uttar Pradesh	1.	Cave known as Sita-ki-Raso	Mankuar, Tehsil-Bara	Allahabad	--
	2.	Two large caves in the	Rauli, middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered around	Banda	--
			Tehsil-Atarra		
	3.	Two large caves known as	Barha-Kotra, Rikhain	Chitrakut Tehsil-Mau	--
	4.	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa	Manjhampur	Pabhosa, Tehsil-	Kaushambi
	5.	Cave after the name of Angulimal at Ancient site Mahet	Mahet, Sravasti	Sravasti	973682
	6.	Several caves in the precipitous sand stone cliff near the top of the hill	Adhesar	Mirzapur	
	7.	Cave called Khoh containing two early Kutila inscriptions on the rock inside	Bhuili	Mirzapur	
	8.	Durga Khoh	Chunar	Mirzapur	20,000

#### Setting up of Intelligence Unit in CRPF

2173. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has repeatedly requested the Government to set up an intelligence unit under the administrative control of CRPF to streamline and speed up the investigation process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the said request; and

(d) 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 (d) Yes. The proposals of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have been considered and Government has sanctioned 1716 posts for the Intelligence Unit of CRPF vide Orders dated 1.9.2009 and 6.1.2012.

#### Functioning of DD/Akashvani Kendras

2174. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHRUVE:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of Doordarshan (DD) and Akashvani Kendras set up/functioning in the country alongwith the

number of viewers and listeners benefited from these Kendras, DD/Akashvani-wise and location wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments to set up such kendras including transmitters in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on these proposals, DD/Akashvani-wise and location-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has also received proposals from the said States regarding upgradation of low power transmitters of these Kendras; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, DD/Akashvani-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Dry Land Farming**

2175. SHRI RAKESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various States by the Union Government for encouraging dry land farming during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the total area of land brought under dry land farming during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the incentives given to the farmers for dry land farming; and

(d) the extent to which success has been achieved 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) For the promotion of rainfed / dryland farming, various watershed programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development through integrated

watershed management approach. The details of these programmes are:

#### **Ministry of Agriculture**

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA)
2. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)
3. Watershed Development Project for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

#### **Ministry of Rural Development**

1. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
3. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP).

These programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009

State Wise allocation / expenditure made under various watershed programmes during the last two years (2009-10 to 2010-11) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Details of area coverage under watershed, development during the last three years and target for current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore in 10 states covering an area of about 1.2lakh ha.

(c) and (d) In watershed programmes, assistance is provided to farmers for natural resource management activities. Besides, in all agriculture development programmes, incentives are provided to farmers in terms of subsidy for various agricultural inputs / operations. Watershed programmes have helped in increasing production & productivity in rainfed / degraded areas.

**Statement-I***Expenditure/Release during last two years (2009-10 & 2010-11) under watershed programmes*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	NWDpra*	RVP/FPR*	WDPSca*	DPAP#	DDP#	IWDP#	IWMP#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.21	14.61		81.65	26.11	46.55	150.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.7	7.53	4.25			53.47	25.53
3	Assam	0	2.97	14.50			34.88	73.36
4	Bihar	5.56	0.87				5.71	0.74
5	Jharkhand	19.38	1.55				4.37	31.74
6	Goa	2.37						
7	Gujarat	24.58	31.36		69.96	142.26	39.43	211.96
8	Haryana	4.9	9.95		0	52.28	9.42	0.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.9	15.03		23.4	13.73	30.47	74.28
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.49	28.01		13.48	30.21	13.49	
11	Karnataka	25.01	25		94.45	71.44	52.76	151.97
12	Kerala	8.41	2.8				10.18	11.01
13	Madhya Pradesh	41.54	59.78		85.04		41.31	156.72
14	Chhattisgarh	14.95	4.62		35.68		22.24	64.07
15	Maharashtra	41.19	57.44		160.72		75.83	275.91
16	Manipur	15.05	9.53	16.55			26.4	11.27
17	Mizoram	38.21	11	11.00			64.71	22.2
18	Meghalaya	20.91	1.77	11.00			41.75	12.31
19	Nagaland	24.1	7.36	15.70			7.93	36.58
20	Odisha	33.57	5.23		70.74		52.74	95.24
21	Punjab	5.37	0.63				4.99	5.74
22	Rajasthan	27.33	68.61		40.64	219.42	30.45	327.39
23	Sikkim	11.19	3.63				10.29	5.05
24	Tamil Nadu	14.62	31.69		30.66		24.83	76.33
25	Tripura	17.74	2.15	7.00				10.61
26	Uttar Pradesh	97.93	43.7		37.63		54.83	156.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	Uttarakhand	26.62	7.86		19.12		23.24	15.97
28	West Bengal	17.3	10.46				8.98	
Total		581.13	465.14	80.00	763.17	555.45	791.25	2003.74

\* Expenditure

# Release

Source: Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation and Dept. of Land Resources.

**Statement-II***Area developed/covered during last 3 years & current year target under Watershed programmes*

Area in lakh hectare

Sl. No.	State	Achievement (2008-09 to 2010-11)				Target for 2011-12			
Sl. No.	State/UT	NWDPR	RVP&FPR	WDPSA	IWMP	NWDPR	RVP&FPR	WDPSA	IWMP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.11	0.16	0	12.14	0.02	0.12	7.13	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.32	0.06	0.05	1.59	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.93
3	Assam	0.06	0.06	0.19	5.81	0.00	0.02	0.06	3.60
4	Bihar	0.05	0.01	0	0	0.04	0.02		2.17
5	Jharkhand	0.23	0.14	0	2.15	0.08	0.02		2.43
6	Goa	0.03	0	0	0	0.01			0.05
7	Gujarat	0.27	0.49	0	14.22	0.07	0.07		5.29
8	Haryana	0.08	0.1	0	0	0.03	0.04		1.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.16	0	4.42	0.03	0.03		1.42
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.18	0.51	0	0	0.07	0.09		2.68
11	Karnataka	0.53	0.84	0	10.39	0.10	0.20		5.48
12	Kerala	0.12	0.05	0	1.42	0.02	0.01		0.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.68	0.95	0	12.19	0.16	0.15		8.64
14	Chhattisgarh	0.28	0.12	0	4.93	0.10	0.03		2.42
15	Maharashtra	0.5	1.15	0	26.1	0.15	0.04		9.20
16	Manipur	0.16	0.12	0.26	1.28	0.05	0.04	0.07	1.52
17	Mizoram	0.51	0.12	0.15	1.28	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Meghalaya	0.23	0.04	0.16	0.82	0.10		0.05	0.48
19	Nagaland	0.33	0.05	0.23	1.89	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.86
20	Odisha	0.36	0.13	0	6.86	0.08	0.01		3.55
21	Punjab	0.09	0.01	0	0.88	0.00			0.73
22	Rajasthan	0.24	1.13	0	21.83	0.21	0.20		12.89
23	Sikkim	0.13	0.03	0	0.29	0.01	0.02		0.14
24	Tamil Nadu	0.34	0.36	0	5.71	0.68	0.17		2.97
25	Tripura	0.19	0.01	0.09	0.6	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.53	0.77	0	12.47	0.32	0.20		5.63
27	Uttarakhand	0.45	0.11	0	2.07	0.25	0.04		0.80
28	West Bengal	0.19	0.07	0	0	0.12	0.05		3.29
Total		8.32	7.35	1.13	151.34	2.96	1.65	0.34	87.39

Note: No new projects for DDP, DPAP & IWDP were sanctioned during this period

Source: Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation and Dept. of Land Resources

[English]

#### Landless Farmers

2176. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Farmers has recommended for provision of one acre of land to every landless farmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has raised this matter with the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study on the number and conditions of landless farmers in the country; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the concrete measures taken by the Government to improve the condition of such farmers?

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) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) recommended provision of one acre of land per household wherever feasible. The National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which was approved by the Government based on the recommendations of NCF and consultations with State Governments, provides for asset reforms to ensure that every farmer household in villages possesses and/or has access to productive assets like land, livestock, fishpond, homestead farm and/or income through an enterprise or market driven skills, so that the household income is increased substantially which, in turn, would ensure nutrition and livelihood security and their education and health requirements. The NPF, 2007 was circulated to all State Governments in December, 2007 for further suitable action.

(e) and (f) As per the Agriculture Census 2005-06, the estimated number of landless operational holders cultivating "wholly leased-in" land or "wholly otherwise operated" land in the country was 5,49,029 (excluding the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra). Programmes for distribution of ceiling surplus land, Government wastelands and Bhoodan land to the eligible rural poor are being implemented by the States. As per information

received from States, as on 30.06.2011, 51.30 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 56.86 lakh beneficiaries of whom 37.5% belong to the Scheduled Castes and 15.5% to the Scheduled Tribes. In addition, 153.22 lakh acres of Government wastelands and 16.67 lakh acres of bhoodan land have also been distributed to the eligible rural poor.

Other measures taken by Government in this regard include the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2006, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, National Old Age Pension Scheme etc.

[Translation]

#### Paid News

2177. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has indicted certain electronic and print media for paid news during the recent assembly elections held in five States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the media houses against whom allegations have been levelled by the Election Commission;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

CHOU DHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance to Odisha

2178. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government to Odisha for the development of sports during the last one year and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has asked the State Government of Odisha to submit the utilisation certificate for the financial assistance released to the State during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Madam. Grant-in-aid is provided under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhlyan (PYKKA) scheme, for development of playfields in village/block panchayats. Under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) also, grants-in-aid is provided to the State Governments for upgradation/modernization of sports infrastructure i.e. construction of multi-purpose hall, laying of synthetic surface for hockey ground, football ground and athletic track.

(b) Scheme-wise release of grants-in-aid to Government of Odisha during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given under:

Name of the scheme	Name of project	Year(s)	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
(1) PYKKA	(i) Development of playfields in village/block panchayats	2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto29.2.2012)	13.32
	(ii) Annual Sports competitions	-do-	4.27
(2) USIS	Laying of synthetic surface in the Hockey Ground, Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneshwar	2011-12	5.00

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Utilisation certificate for the recurring grant of Rs. 8.79 crore that was availed in 2010-11 became due by 1st April, 2011, which was, then, received from the Government of Odisha.

#### **Consumer Information Centres**

2179. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up consumer information centres in the country;

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

(c) the amount of funds allocated by the Government for setting up of such centres during the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to set up more such centres during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme of District Consumer Information Centre (DCIC) was launched in 2000 and was discontinued w.e.f. 2004. Under the scheme, one DCIC is to be set up in each district of the country to function as an information & guidance Centre. The main functions of District Consumer Information Centre were to disseminate information on consumer protection not only to direct users but also to all local bodies and institutions, act as watchdogs for consumers, facilitate filing of complaints, liaise with the District Weights and Measures authorities and to raise consumers awareness. The total amount of grant given under the scheme for setting up of one DCIC was Rs. 5 lakhs. The grant was disbursed in a phased manner covering 3 years with Rs. 2.5 lakhs in the first year, Rs. 1.75 lakhs in the second year and Rs. 75,000/- in the third year. The 2nd and 3rd installments were given subject to the centre having demonstrated satisfactory performance on the basis of the report of the District Magistrate/District Collector.

(c) and (d) Nil. Since the scheme had already been discontinued in the year 2004, no further release of funds is taking place.

[*Translation*]

#### **Foodgrains for Welfare Institutions**

2180. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any direction to provide 15 kg. foodgrains per month at Below Poverty Line rates to the beneficiaries living in madarasas, old age homes, orphanages being run by social institutions and to students living in meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of beneficiaries identified and foodgrains allocated during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the allocation made for Madhya Pradesh during the said period has been much less than its requirement as per the entitlement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to allocate adequate quantity of foodgrains for the 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 food grains for Welfare Institutions to meet the requirement of beggar homes, orphanages, homes for nari-niketans, etc. sponsored by the State Governments and concerned administrative Ministry of Government of India. Initially allocations were made @ 15 kg per person per month. However, as per the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee for Food, allocation under Welfare institutions was reviewed and rationalized in August 2005 on the basis of average offtake of food grains by the States. Under SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme, hostels having 2/3rd students belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories are eligible to get 15 kg food grains per resident per month for ten months. Data on actual number of beneficiaries identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations under these schemes are not available. State-wise allocation of food grains made by the Government during the last three years - 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 under the above schemes is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Madhya Pradesh has been lifting lower than the allocated quantity of food grains under the Welfare institutions scheme. During 2011-12, the State has been allocated 5233.60 tons of wheat after adjusting unspent balance from previous allocations available with the State Government. In the case of SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme, an allocation of 24,731 tons of wheat and 4,364 tons of rice was made to the State during 2008-09. The State

Government did not lift allocated food grains. The State Government was also requested for indicating fresh demand for allocation of food grains under the Scheme, but no proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh.

As the offtake under these schemes by most of the States/UTs is lower than allocation made to them, adequate food grains are made available.

**Statement**

*State-wise Allocation of Foodgrains under Welfare Institutions for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11*

(Fig. in '000' Tons)

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.267	0.000	69.267	69.267	0.000	69.267	69.267	0.000	69.267
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.189	0.081	0.270	0.047	0.020	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	Assam	0.058	0.019	0.077	0.014	0.010	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	Chhattisgarh	22.800	1.200	24.000	5.700	0.300	6.000	22.800	1.200	24.000
6	Delhi	0.211	0.336	0.547	0.211	0.336	0.547	0.211	0.336	0.547
7	Goa	0.331	0.142	0.473	0.331	0.142	0.473	0.331	0.142	0.473
8	Gujarat	1.671	9.466	11.137	0.000	11.137	11.137	0.000	5.568	5.568
9	Haryana	0.036	0.201	0.237	0.000	0.059	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.542	0.542	1.084	0.135	0.135	0.271	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	Jharkhand	0.093	0.040	0.133	0.023	0.010	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	Karnataka	15.878	6.805	22.683	3.970	1.701	5.671	7.939	3.402	11.341
14	Kerala	1.783	0.764	2.547	0.446	0.191	0.637	0.891	0.382	1.273
15	Madhya Pradesh	1.125	6.375	7.500	0.000	5.307	5.307	0.000	3.750	3.750
16	Maharashtra	7.548	17.615	25.163	9.487	22.414	31.901	22.800	54.000	76.800
17	Manipur	0.336	0.144	0.480	0.242	0.142	0.383	0.273	0.142	0.415
18	Meghalaya	1.417	0.000	1.417	1.417	0.000	1.417	1.417	0.000	1.417
19	Mizoram	0.953	0.000	0.953	0.953	0.000	0.953	0.953	0.000	0.953

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Nagaland	2.528	0.536	3.064	1.248	0.535	1.783	1.248	0.535	1.783
21	Odisha	13.410	0.000	13.410	13.410	0.000	13.410	13.410	0.000	13.410
22	Punjab	0.006	0.031	0.037	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000
23	Rajasthan	0.077	0.433	0.510	0.000	0.128	0.128	0.000	0.255	0.255
24	Sikkim	0.137	0.000	0.137	0.137	0.000	0.137	0.137	0.000	0.137
25	Tamil Nadu	38.693	0.000	38.693	9.673	0.000	9.673	19.346	0.000	19.346
26	Tripura	0.680	0.000	0.680	0.170	0.000	0.170	0.680	0.000	0.680
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.255	0.474	0.729	0.010	0.010	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Uttarkhand	0.018	0.018	0.036	0.000	0.182	0.182	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	West Bengal	2.261	0.969	3.230	2,253	0.959	3.212	2.261	0.969	3.230
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.048	0.022	0.070	0.012	0.005	0.017	0.048	0.022	0.070
31	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.055	0.012	0.067	0.055	0.012	0.067	0.056	0.011	0.067
33	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	Lakshdweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	Puducherry	0.271	0.116	0.387	0.068	0.029	0.097	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grand Total		182.677	46.341	229.018	119.274	43.752	163.026	164.068	70.714	234.782

**Statement**

*Statement Showing State-wise Allocation of Foodgrains Under SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme for the Years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.*

(In '000 Tons)

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009			2009-2010			2010-11		
		Allocation			Allocation			Allocation		
1	2	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Karnataka	3.612	7.224	10.836	14.152	28.303	42.455	14.152	28.303	42.455
2	Andhara Pradesh	32.935	98.805	131.74	0	98.805	98.805	0	98.805	98.805
3	Nagaland	2.708	2.708	5.416	2.708	2.708	5.416	2.257	2.257	4.514
4	Tripura	1.428	1.428	2.856	0	1.428	1.428	0	2.775	2.775
5	Madhya Pradesh	24.731	4.364	29.095	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0.600	0.600	1.2	0	0	0
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.084	0.128	0.212	0.084	0.128	0.212	0.128	0.084	0.212
Total		65.498	114.657	180.155	17.544	131.972	149.516	16.537	132.224	148.761

### **Nexus between Terrorists and Naxalites**

2181. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESHWARA RAO:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some terrorists belonging to the Lashkar-e-Taiba who had local patronage of naxalites have been arrested by the Delhi Police from naxalite areas in Jharkhand recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether security agencies have informed of dangerous trend of naxalite-terrorists and naxalite-ISI nexus in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the said nexus and patronage of terrorists by naxalites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. An Lashkar-e-Taiba module was busted on 28.2.2012, which was planning to carry out a major terrorist incident in Delhi. Delhi Police with the help of Jammu & Kashmir Police and Jharkhand Police has arrested 3 persons. Among them, 2 persons were arrested in Delhi and 1 was arrested at Jharkhand. Several incriminating articles including explosives/incendiary materials and 11 memory sticks containing video coverage of LeT training activities were recovered from their possession. However, no linkage of the arrested Lashkar-e-Taiba operatives with naxals has come to notice by the investigating agencies.

(e) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the centre and State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments

concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

### **Decentralisation of Sports Activities**

2182. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a time bound programme for decentralisation of sports activities in the country apart from promotion of talented youth hi sports at district and State levels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to chalk out a time bound programme for decentralization of sports activities in the country as the promotion and development of sports is already decentralized since the primary responsibility of promotion and development of sports in general is that of State Governments, sports being a State subject that of promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of respective National Sports Federations at the National level, State Sports Federations at the State level and District Sports Federations at district level. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of the State Government and National Sports Federations in pursuit of the objectives of 'Sports for All' and "Promotion of Excellence" in sports in the country.

**Unclaimed Passports**

2183. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passports were found unclaimed at Terminal-3 of Delhi airport recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investigation made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the involvement of human traffickers has been reported in the said case;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons arrested for such cases during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 105 passports were found lying unclaimed at Customs Warehouse, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. FIR No. 2/12 dated 02/01/2012 has been registered under Section 12 of PP Act and under Section 420 of IPC, which was added later.

(c) and (d) Seven persons have been arrested by Delhi Police in the matter and they were found to be human traffickers. The details of persons arrested for such cases during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) are given below:

Year	No. of persons arrested
2009	40
2010	111
2011	25
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	07

(e) Necessary action under appropriate provisions of law is taken by Delhi Police against the person found involved in human trafficking.

[English]

**Assistance under USIS**

2184. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released to various States along with the funds utilised by them under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during 2010-11 and 2011-12, state-wise;

(b) the names of the States which have not been provided any financial assistance under the scheme alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details or proposals which are under consideration of the Government regarding construction of stadia; and

(d) the present status of such proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Rs. 37.42 crore under the USIS has been released to Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Meghalaya during 2010-11 and current financial year upto 29.2.2012 for upgradation/modernization of sports infrastructure i.e. construction of multi-purpose hall, laying of synthetic surface for hockey ground, football ground and athletic track. In addition, Rs. 15.08 crore has been approved recently for Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Assam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Execution of projects normally takes one to two years. As works are In progress, report on the utilization of the grant has not come from the State Governments.

(b) Funds could not be approved/released to the other states due to reasons like incomplete proposals, non-availability of budget, etc.

(c) Under the USIS, no proposal for financial assistance for construction of stadia, is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds approved/released for projects under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during 2010-11 and 2011-12.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Project	(Rs. in crore)	
			Grant approved	Grant released (1st Installment)
<b>2010-11</b>				
1	Himachal Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey Field	5.00	3.50
2	Mizoram	Synthetic Hockey Field	5.00	4.00
3	Punjab	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	3.98	2.00
4	West Bengal	Renovatlons/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex.	6.00	3.00
Total			19.98	12.50
<b>2011-12</b>				
1	Madhya Pradesh	Synthetic Hockey Surface	4.81	3.62
2	Mizoram	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	6.00	4.50
3	Nagaland	Synthetic Athletic Track	5.00	3.00
4	Odisha	Synthetic Hockey Surface	5.00	5.00
5	Rajasthan	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	6.00	4.50
6	Meghalaya	Synthetic athletic track	5.50	4.30
7	Kerala	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	6.00	3.875*
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Astro-turf Football Ground	4.50	4.465*
9	Puducherry	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	6.00	3.54*
10	Assam	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall	6.00	3.20*
Total			54.81	40.00

\* Being released

[Translation]

**Investment in Casinos**

2185. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether money of criminals and terrorists is being invested in Indian casinos;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported so far; and

(c) the number of casinos whose licences have been cancelled for the said economic offence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) To the extent information is available, no such suspicious transaction have been reported so far.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

**Appellate Authority for Arms Licences**

2186. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the appellate authority for filing an appeal against refusal by a State Government for extension of the validity of arms licence of any applicant throughout India or to any other State alongwith the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints from Members of Parliament for irregularities in extending the validity of arms licences;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty officials so far?

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

(a) There is no appellate authority prescribed in the Arms Rules, 1962, to whom an appeal against refusal by a State Government for extension of the validity of arms licence of any applicant throughout India or to any other State may be made. Moreover, provision under Section 18 (1) of the Arms Act, 1959 stipulates that no appeal shall lie against any order made by or under the direction of the government.

(b) to (d) Representations from some Members of Parliament against rejection of all India validity applications have been received, as also some suggestions for changes in certain provisions of Arms Act/Arms Rules have been reviewed. Examination of such representations is under process.

**Naxal Affected Districts**

2187. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of naxal affected districts in Bihar;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted a proposal for listing of fifteen new districts as naxal affected;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has accepted the said proposal;

(d) if so, the names of the said districts; and

(e) whether the said districts are covered under the

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) On the basis of violence profile, presently, 83 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in 9 States of the country including 15 districts of Bihar viz. Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi and West Champaran are covered under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on Anti-naxal operations.

The Government has received a proposal from the State Government to include additional 07 (seven) districts of Bihar, namely, Vaishali, Begusarai, Lakhisarai, Sheohar, Banka, Muzaffarpur and Khagaria under the SRE Scheme.

Inclusion/ exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme is a continuous process.

**Illegal Societies in Delhi**

2188. SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules/legislations enacted by the Government for better town planning of the city;

(b) whether illegal societies are mushrooming in Delhi and they are not complying with the rules/laws enacted by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stringent steps taken against such societies by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Act 1957 provides for preparation of Master Plan for comprehensive and orderly development of Delhi. The Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) was first prepared and enforced for the period 1962-1982 and subsequently extensive modifications have been carried out to the Master Plan with the perspective period of 2001 and then up to 2021.

The MPD-2021 prepared by the DDA as an extensive modification to the MPD-2001 has been approved by the Central Government under sub section 11A(2) of DD Act, 1957 and notified vide S.O. No. 141(E) on 07.02.2007.

For the better Town Planning of the city the rules/regulations/building bylaws are formulated under Section 57 of the DD Act. Various regulations have been notified to meet the objectives of planned development. Recently the following two regulations have been notified with the approval of the Government.

- I. The Building Regulations for Special Area, Unauthorized Regularized Colonies and Villages have been notified by DDA vide S.O. No. 97 (E) Dated 17.01.2011 under sub section (1) of Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- II. The Regulations/Guidelines for redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas have been notified by the DDA vide S.O. No. 683(E) on 01.04.2011 under sub section (1) of Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(b) and (c) Societies in States come under the jurisdiction of their respective State Governments. However, in so far as Cooperative Group Housing Societies in NCT of Delhi are concerned the Registrar Cooperative Society, GNCTD has informed that no such instance of illegal society has come to its notice.

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

[English]

#### **Price of Coconut**

2189. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to announce a separate price for coconut by recognising the Andhra Pradesh coconut as special grade coconut and to start procurement under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steps have been taken to establish purchasing centers in Andhra Pradesh through NAFED; 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) and (b) In view of the different cultivation and harvesting practices in Andhra Pradesh,

State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Ministry of Agriculture to allow wrinkled copra up to 30% while fixing FAQ standard during the procurement in 2012 season. A meeting on the subject has been fixed for 26.03.2012 with the concerned officers of State Government.

(c) and (d) NAFED has made all necessary arrangements to undertake procurement of copra under Price Support Scheme (PSS) in all the copra producing states including Andhra Pradesh during 2012.

#### **Nexus with Terrorist Organisations**

2190. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that terror funds are flowing into the real estate, mining and manufacturing sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made inquiry into the alleged flow of funds and the said nexus;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check the nexus of real estate and manufacturing sector with terrorist organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the available inputs from Central Intelligence Agencies and Investigating Agencies no systemic vulnerability or targeting of real estate, mining and manufacturing sectors per se has been reported or assessed. Similarly, no such nexus between terror funds and these sectors have been reported. However, Central Intelligence and investigating agencies have taken action under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) whenever specific instances of funds/ property being proceeds of terrorism or intended to be used for terrorism are detected including through purchase of specific properties/plots of land in the real estate sector or extortion from the legitimate entities operating in the mining and the manufacturing sectors.

(e) The existing provisions of UAPA and Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) comprehensively cover various facets of both terrorist funding and, benefitting from proceeds of terrorism. UAPA empowers both the Union Government and the State Government agencies to take

action wherever such specific cases come to light. NIA in 2010 and 2011 has reported 14 cases of freezing/forfeiture of funds and 7 cases of properties (including one vehicle) detected to be either proceeds of terrorism or intended to be used for terrorism.

#### **Polutary Projects of Karnataka**

2191. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Karnataka for poultry projects during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Government 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has received proposals under the 'Assistance to State Poultry Farms' and 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development". There are no State-wise allocations made under the scheme. However, releases made during the last two years and current year for Karnataka are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 23.03.2012)
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Poultry Development"			
i)	Assistance to State Poultry Farms component	63.20	-	199.20
ii)	Rural Backyard Poultry Development component	-	-	244.10*

\* Including Rs. 12.60 lakh through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

[Translation]

#### **Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds**

2192. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided grants to Odisha for development and strengthening of infrastructural facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds under seed village scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the number of villages in Odisha where the said scheme is being implemented; and

(d) the number of farmers benefited from the said scheme in Odisha?

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) Yes, Madam. The details are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The details of Grant-in-aid provided to Odisha for Seed Village Programme for the last three years under the Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution Quality Seeds"*

#### **Seed Village Programme**

Year of Release	Implementing Agency	Amount Released in Rupees (lakh)	Number of Villages	Number of Farmers Benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha	418.62	1251	148852

1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha	146.62	253	24239
2010-11	Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha	517.92	696	96100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1083.16</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>269191</b>
2008-09	Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd.,	103.92	181	39059
2009-10	Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd.,	1046.80	817	413315
2010-11	Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd.,	232.389	385	48278
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1383.109</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>500652</b>

[English]

### Committee on Piracy

2193. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government had constituted a committee to look into the issue of piracy in film, video, cable and music and to suggest measures for combating the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam. A Committee has been constituted to recommend measures to combat film, cable and music piracy.

(b) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Uday Kumar Verma, the then Special Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The composition of the Committee is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Some of the major recommendations of the Committee include carrying out effective and all encompassing multi-media campaign involving all the relevant stakeholders, upscaling of the level of sensitization of the official machinery mandated to implement Copyright Act, simultaneous or near simultaneous release of films across platforms, geographies and formats, conversion of traditional cinema theatres into digital ones, lowering of prices of genuine DVDs, and theatre owners to ensure that

camcording does not take place inside a cinema theatre. The detailed recommendations of the Committee are available at Ministry of Information & Broadcasting's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

(d) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has only an advisory role to play in addition to coordinating among the various stakeholders/agencies involved in combating piracy. This Ministry has taken/been taking the following steps in this regard:

- Highlighted the negative impacts of piracy among all the stakeholders.
- Urged the State Governments in the SIMCON meetings to reduce Entertainment Tax rates. This has had positive effect and State Governments have reduced the Entertainment Tax rates to 50% or less from rates which were as high as 70%.
- Suggested to the State Governments to enact anti-piracy legislations like the one enacted by the Government of Tamil Nadu (Goonda Act).
- Prepared a 176 page compact reading material on enforcement of copyright and prevention of piracy using the expertise of experts at Indian Institute of Mass Communication. These have been sent to Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments for use by senior level police officers.
- A letter dated 14.12.2011 has been issued to all exhibitors and their associations of the country requesting them to screen 30 sec/60 sec Video clips (to be provided by FICCI) on anti-piracy before commencement of exhibition of a movie. The issues pertaining to other Departments have been forwarded for taking appropriate action.

- A new scheme has been initiated during 12th Five Year Plan to create awareness among the consumers regarding anti-piracy. The main objective of the Scheme is to create awareness among all the stakeholders against the piracy and educate on the need to combat the same. The scheme proposes to carry forward the steps that have already been taken by the Ministry in this regard. The scheme envisages launching multi-media campaign involving all the stakeholders from film, broadcasting and music industry. Personalities from film and media would be requested to campaign asking people to refrain from buying pirated goods. These campaigns would be carried on Doordarshan/AIR and private TV channels and private FMs. Training programmes, workshops in different parts of the country for police, judicial and administrative officials would be conducted to sensitize about the Copyright Act. Research on the effects of piracy would be conducted to enable development as well as implementation of public private initiatives to combat piracy.

**Statement**

*Composition of Committee*

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| i) Shri Uday Kumar Varma,<br>Special Secretary:<br><br>Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | Chairperson      |
| ii) Shri Yash Chopra, Eminent Film Producer:  | Member           |
| iii) Shri Manmohan Shetty, President, Film<br>& Television<br>Producers' Guild of India:      | Member           |
| iv) Shri G. Adishesagiri Rao, Former<br>President, FFI:                                       | Member           |
| v) Shri Jawahar Goel, President, Indian<br>Broadcasting Federation:                           | Member           |
| vi) Shri Prashant Pandey, Member,<br>Association of Radio Operators' of India:                | Member           |
| vii) Director (BC):   | Member           |
| viii) Director (Films):   | Member Secretary |

**Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

2194. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY);
- (b) the targeted and the actual number of families covered under AAY alongwith the quantum and value of foodgrains allocated to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the said allocation is as per the entitlement of the States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith 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) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor among Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and with subsequent expansions targeted to cover a total of 2.50 crore families.

The identification of eligible AAY families in accordance with the guidelines issued by this Department and issuance of ration cards to these families within the target of AAY families given to each State/Union Territory (UT) is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. Presently, State/UT Governments have identified and issued ration cards to 243.250 lakh AAY families.

(b) to (e) Foodgrains (rice & wheat) are allocated to all States & UTs for distribution to AAY families at the rate of 35 kg per family per month at a highly subsidized price of Rs.2 per kg. for wheat and Rs.3 per kg. for rice. State-wise details of number of persons covered under AAY scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the State/UT Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of allocations of foodgrains (rice & wheat) made in this period under TPDS to such families are given in the Statement-II. Further, in pursuance to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 14th May,

2011 and 14th September, 2011 and on the recommendation of the Wadhwa Committee, an additional allocation of about 7.61 lakh tons of foodgrains has been

made for AAY families from July, 2011 to February, 2012 to twenty-seven States covering 174 districts. State-wise details of these additional allocations made at AAY prices are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing the number of AAY households during the past three years and current year*

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated No. of AAY families	AAY families identified & Ration Cards issued			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Feb., 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.578	15.578	15.578	15.578	15.578
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.380	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
3	Assam	7.040	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.04
4	Bihar	25.010	24.285	24.285	25.010	25.010
5	Chhattisgarh	7.189	7.189	7.189	7.189	7.189
6	Delhi	1.568	1.502	1.502	1.502	1.502
7	Goa	0.184	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145
8	Gujarat	8.128	8.098	8.098	8.098	8.098
9	Haryana	3.025	2.924	2.924	2.924	2.924
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.971	1.971	1.971	1.971	1.971
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.822	2.557	2.557	2.557	2.557
12	Jharkhand	9.179	9.179	9.179	9.179	9.179
13	Karnataka	11.997	11.997	11.997	11.997	11.376
14	Kerala	5.958	5.958	5.958	5.958	5.958
15	Madhya Pradesh	15.816	15.816	15.816	15.816	15.816
16	Maharashtra	25.053	24.639	24.639	24.639	24.639
17	Manipur	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636
18	Meghalaya	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.702
19	Mizoram	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Nagaland	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475	0.475
21	Odisha	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645	12.645
22	Punjab	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794	1.794
23	Rajasthan	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321	9.321
24	Sikkim	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
25	Tamil Nadu	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646	18.646
26	Tripura	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131	1.131
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945	40.945
28	Uttarakhand	1.909	1.512	1.512	1.909	1.909
29	West Bengal	19.857	14.799	14.799	14.799	14.799
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.107	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043
31	Chandigarh	0.088	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.069	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
33	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
34	Lakshdweep	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
35	Puducherry	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322
Total		249.998	242.749	242.749	243.871	243.250

**Statement-II**

*Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for the Year 2008-2009, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012 for AAY Families under TPDS (in 000 Tons)*

Sl. No	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	654.288	654.288	654.288	654.288
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.972	15.972	15.972	15.972
3	Assam	295.692	295.692	295.692	295.692
4	Bihar	1,019.988	1,019.988	1,047.884	1050.420
5	Chhattisgarh	301.944	301.944	301.944	301.944
6	Delhi	63.084	63.084	63.084	63.084

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Goa	6.108	6.108	6.108	6.108
8	Gujrat	340.080	340.080	340.080	340.080
9	Haryana	122.820	122.820	122.820	122.820
10	Himachal Pradesh	82.740	82.740	82.740	82.740
11	Jammu and Kashmir	107.388	107.388	107.388	107.388
12	Jharkhand	385.536	385.536	385.527	385.524
13	Karnataka	503.892	503.892	503.892	497.373
14	Kerala	250.260	250.260	250.260	250.260
15	Madhya Pradesh	664.260	664.260	664.260	664.260
16	Maharashtra	1,034.880	1,034.880	1,034.880	1034.880
17	Manipur	26.724	26.724	26.724	26.724
18	Meghalaya	29.484	29.484	29.484	29.484
19	Mizoram	10.920	10.920	10.920	10.920
20	Nagaland	19.968	19.968	19.968	19.968
21	Odisha	531.120	531.120	531.120	531.120
22	Punjab	75.360	75.360	75.360	75.360
23	Rajasthan	391.488	391.488	391.488	391.488
24	Sikkim	6.936	6.936	6.936	6.936
25	Tamil Nadu	783.144	783.144	783.144	783.144
26	Tripura	47.520	47.520	47.520	47.520
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,719.480	1,719.480	1,719.480	1719.480
28	Uttarakhand	63.516	63.516	69.072	80.184
29	West Bengal	621.684	621.684	621.684	621.684
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800
31	Chandigarh	0.822	0.624	0.624	0.624
32	D and N Haveli	2.196	2.196	2.196	2.196
33	Damen and Diu	0.636	0.636	0.636	0.636
34	Lakshadweep	0.492	0.498	0.504	0.504
35	Puducherry	13.548	13.548	13.548	13.548
Total		10,195.770	10,195.578	10,229.027	10236.153

**Statement-III**

*Additional Adhoc Allocation of foodgrains for AAY category of 174 Poorest Districts under TPDS upto the Month of February, 2012*

*(in thousand tons)*

Sl. No.	States	AAY Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.928
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.283
3	Assam	5.882
4	Bihar	159.204
5	Chhattisgarh	33.429
6	Gujrat	19.748
7	Haryana	2.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.08
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2.052
10	Jharkhand	39.874
11	Karnataka	12.038
12	Kerala	1.42
13	Madhya Pradesh	74.53
14	Maharashtra	40.572
15	Manipur	0.351
16	Meghalaya	0.659
17	Mizoram	0.061
18	Nagaland	0.121
19	Odisha	55.189
20	Punjab	0.705
21	Rajasthan	28.292
22	Sikkim	0.023
23	Tamil Nadu	15.701
24	Tripura	0.923
25	Uttar Pradesh	121.443
26	Uttrakhand	0.493
27	West Bengal	99.431
Total		760.712

**Distribution of Subsidised Pulses**

2195. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to discontinue the supply of pulses at subsidised rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

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

(c) whether the production of pulses is expected to decline during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure adequate availability and control the prices of pulses;

(e) whether some States have placed orders for considerable quantity of pulses under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken.

(c) and (d) As per the Second Advance Estimates for the year 2011-12, production of pulses is estimated to be 17.28 million tonnes as compared to last year's final estimates at 18.24 million tonnes. Steps taken by the Union Government to ensure adequate availability and control prices of pulses are enclosed in the given Statement-I.

(e) and (f) Pulses import status in the current year as on 15.03.2012 by States and Agencies, is enclosed in the given Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Steps taken by the Union Government to ensure adequate availability and control prices of pulses:*

1. Government has been actively promoting the production of pulses through various crop development schemes such as National Food

- Security Mission on Pulses;
2. Lowering of customs duty on import of pulses to zero w.e.f. June 8, 2006;
3. Banning export of pulses since June 27, 2006, extended upto 31.3.2012, except the export of kabuli chana, and 10,000 tonnes of organic pulses;
4. Imposing stock limit on pulses since August 29, 2006;
5. Operated a scheme whereby 15% of the losses incurred by designated PSUs on the import of pulses is reimbursed by government, during December, 2006 to March, 2011;
6. Banning futures trade in pulses since January 23, 2007, except for desi chana; and
7. Implementing a subsidy scheme for pulses through State Governments/UTs with a subsidy of Rs.10/- per kg for distribution under the PDS @ 1kg per family per month, since November, 2008.

**Statement-II***PDS Scheme: Pulses Import Status in the Current Year as on 15.3.2012*

(Qty. in tonnes)

1	2	3	4
Pulses imports permitted by the government after 31.03.2011			5,00,000
Pulses Imports contracted after 01.04.2011 are as below:			
Agency	State	Variety of Pulses	
MMTC	Tamil Nadu	Urad SQ	1000
	Himachal Pradesh	Urad FAQ	8000
	Himachal Pradesh	Desi Chick Peas	2000
	<b>Total MMTC</b>		<b>11000</b>
PEC	Himachal Pradesh	Chick Peas	13610
	Himachal Pradesh	Urad	5850
	Tamil Nadu	Urad	24000
	Tamil Nadu	Yellow Lentil	4000
	Tamil Nadu	Tur	4045
	Punjab	Chick Peas	17600
	Punjab	Urad	6000
<b>Total PEC</b>		<b>75105</b>	
STC	Uttar Pradesh	Yellow Peas	59966
	Uttar Pradesh	Lemon Tur	15670
	Tamil Nadu	Urad FAQ	3135
	Tamil Nadu	Toor Arusha	1004

1	2	3	4
	Himachal Pradesh	Urad FAQ	5009
	Himachal Pradesh	Chick Peas	2000
	Punjab	Chick Peas	2698
	Nagaland	Yellow Peas	10000
		Total STC	99482
		Grand Total	185587

Source: Designated Importing Agencies

[Translation]

**Revenue from Private Broadcasters**

2196. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government/Doordarshan charges any amount from private broadcasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total revenue accrued during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Stock for PDS**

2197. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had failed to maintain adequate stocks in Bihar as per the requirement/allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System during the last three years;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Food Corporation of India (FCI) endeavors to maintain required stocks of foodgrains in all the Food Storage Depots of FCI including in Bihar. The details of allotment, offtake under TPDS and stock position of foodgrains in Bihar during last three years are as follows:

(in Lakh Tons)

Year	Allocation	Offtake	Average monthly Allocation	Average monthly Offtake	Stock Position as on 1st April
2008-09	29.58	15.26	2.47	1.27	3.01
2009-10	33.82	22.74	2.82	1.90	4.79
2010-11	39.19	31.24	3.27	2.60	5.29
2011-12 (upto January, 2012)	41.54	29.95	4.15	2.99	4.25

Above table indicates that the stocks of foodgrains were more than the average allotment and offtake of foodgrains in the State of Bihar during last three years and current year. However, there may be some problem in a particular pocket in the State and the same is sorted out by FCI by moving stocks of foodgrains from nearby depots or allowing the State Government to lift the stocks from nearby depots.

[*Translation*]

#### Centre for Agro Information

2198. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a centre at the Panchayat level in Rajasthan for providing agro related information; and

(b) 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) The State Government of Rajasthan is in the process of establishing "Kissan, Sewa Kendra cum Village Knowledge Centres (KSKVKC)".

(b) 3000 KSKVKC are proposed to be established along with Land Record Information Centre (LRIC) and other Gram Panchayat level Offices in common premises. Out of these, NABARD has sanctioned 2000 KSKVKC with financial assistance of Rs.5.00 lacs for each KSKVKC under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIFD).

Farmers will be benefited by these centres as information about the latest technology in Agriculture and other related sectors will be disseminated through these centres, which can be used by the farmers as Information Technology (IT) Centres as well.

[*English*]

#### Proposals from Maharashtra

2199. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for project works related to archaeological survey, archives and museums;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of

each proposal; and

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

THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The details of proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra related to monuments of Archaeological Survey of India, National Archives and Museums and their status are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

I Proposals received from State of Maharashtra for project works related to Archaeological Survey of India are as under:

(i) Development in and around Gondeshwar Mahadev Temple, Sinnor, District Nashik

(ii) Development of Govilgad Fort, Khikhaldeva by Forest Division, Maharashtra.

(iii) Development and beautification of Salabatkhan's Tomb, Ahmednagar.

(iv) Mega Tourism Development Project at Aurangabad region

These pertain to works to be taken up in the protected and/or prohibited/regulated area in respect of monuments. These proposals are at various stages of examination. The time frame for decision by statutory authorities cannot be indicated

II Proposal from Raj Bhawan Archives, Government of Maharashtra under Grant-in-Aid Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/UT Archival Repositories, Govt. Libraries and Museums. An amount of Rs.42,00,000/- has been recommended for sanction..

#### Promotion of Cooperative Sector

2200. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote and develop the cooperative sector in the rural areas of the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far 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) to (c) Government of India has taken various steps to promote and develop the co-operative sector in the country. These include *inter-alia*, framing of national policy on co-operatives, enactment of Multi-state Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, enactment of the Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act, 2011, implementation of recommendation of Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee for revival of short term cooperative credit structure, constitution of high powered committee on co-operatives etc. Besides, the Government is implementing two plan schemes namely the Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative Education & Training through the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and the Central Sector Scheme for assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Programmes for development of cooperatives.

The main objectives of the Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative Education and Training are to create awareness about cooperatives amongst the general public, training to the employees working in the cooperative societies and to apprise the members and non-officials of cooperatives about their rights and duties.

The objective of the Restructured Central Sector Scheme for assistance to NCDC programmes for Development of Cooperatives is development of agriculture and rural development through cooperatives. The scheme has three main components namely (i) marketing, processing, storage etc. programmes in cooperatively under the least developed States, (ii) share capital participation in growers/weavers' cooperative spinning mills and (iii) integrated cooperative development projects in selected districts. Under the scheme, the subsidy is provided by the Government and loan component is provided by NCDC from its own sources.

### Illegal Arms

2201. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crimes committed in the country using licensed as well as unlicensed arms during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and licensed/unlicensed arms-wise;

(b) the total number of unlicensed/illegal/prohibited arms recovered during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any estimate of the total number of unlicensed/illegal/prohibited arms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken/measures adopted by the Government for unearthing and recovering these illegal arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) This data is not centrally maintained.

(b) Year-wise total number of unlicensed / illegal arms (both prohibited and non-prohibited) seized/recovered in different States/UTs in the country during last three years and current year till February, 2012 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Data of previous years gives an indication of such unlicensed/illegal arms.

(e) Steps taken by different agencies/State Governments/Police Organisations to unearth illegal arms are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Statement***Year-wise Member of Unlicensed (Illegal Arms Seized) recovered*

Sl. No. States / UTs		Illegal Arms seized/recovered during:			
		2009	2010	2011*	2012* up to Feb'12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	59	166	15	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	50	0
4.	Assam	251	307	422	51
5.	Bihar	2	0	444	59
6.	Chandigarh	34	35	0	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	218	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	260	417	205	42
11.	Goa	9	13	0	0
12.	Gujarat	175	261	109	21
13.	Haryana	249	330	263	41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	4	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	965	2796	719	64
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	188	65
17.	Karnataka	33	100	90	5
18.	Kerala	42	30	14	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	565	1066	207	42
21.	Maharashtra	388	299	341	32
22.	Manipur	221	378	481	80
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	72	2
24.	Mizoram	128	105	35	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Nagaland		92	183	105	54
26. Odisha		28	23	74	14
27. Puducherry		0	1	0	0
28. Punjab		35	93	488	53
29. Rajasthan		473	660	307	31
30. Sikkim		2	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		9	2	34	19
32. Tripura		45	30	6	4
33. Uttar Pradesh		117	354	3432	615
34. Uttarakhand		206	326	190	11
35. West Bengal		90	416	2400	132
Total		4778	8396	10913	1454

\* Provisional data.

[Translation]

### National Food Security Mission

2202. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Food Security Mission (NFSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective of the above mission;

(c) the details of the crops included alongwith the allocation and the progress under the mission State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the coverage by including more crops under the NFSM; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is implemented in 482 districts of 19 States with three components namely NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses. NFSM-Rice is implemented in 144, districts of 16

States, NFSM-Wheat in 142 districts of 9 States and NFSM-Pulses in 468 districts of 16 States. The objective of the Mission is to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones, respectively by the end of XI Plan. The Mission also aims to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy to restore the confidence of the farmers. The details of State-wise and component-wise allocation and funds released under NFSM during the current year i.e. 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to continue NFSM during the 12th Five-year Plan with some modifications. The revamped NFSM forges linkages with all concerned in implementation of crop production activities which have direct bearing on enhancing and stabilizing the crop production. NFSM is being revamped during the XII Plan with focused attention on indentified crops following a location specific, targets oriented production strategies which have more focus on accelerated production of foodgrain crops including coarse cereals and fodder, asset building, strengthening of institutions including building of farmers organization to serve the farmers in focused manner thus improving the production and productivity of foodgrain crops.

**Statement**

State-wise Allocation, Release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice ,NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses during 2011-12 (as on 17.03.2012)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			A3P			Grand Total			
	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Amt. Rel.	Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.27	35.00	20.76	0.00		0.00	47.12	42.19	38.83	23.97	11.68	30.89	110.36	88.87	90.48
2	Assam	25.24	25.24	49.21	0.00		0.00	9.49	9.49	4.12	3.02	1.85	1.85	37.75	36.58	55.18
3	Bihar	19.26	17.79	13.89	37.47	36.10	35.06	14.96	16.44	6.42	4.72	4.54	1.87	76.41	74.87	57.24
4	Chhattisgarh	34.48	30.00	21.82	0.00		0.00	23.68	22.45	5.75	5.13	2.80	2.29	63.29	55.25	29.86
5	Gujarat	1.90	1.18	1.37	6.15	6.07	2.97	13.52	15.51	8.93	8.70	5.55	3.39	30.27	28.31	16.66
6	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.28	14.37	8.51	9.80	9.38	2.09	3.87	3.32	1.83	34.95	27.07	12.43
7	J and K	3.59	2.69	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59	2.69	0.00
8	Jharkhand	8.29	0.00	3.22	0.00		0.00	16.00	11.20	2.68	2.81	1.00	6.24	27.10	12.20	12.14
9	Karnataka	17.38	12.31	7.87	0.00		0.00	45.35	45.35	34.14	17.58	15.60	16.78	80.31	73.26	58.79
10	Kerala	3.04	2.28	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	2.28	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	10.61	8.57	6.51	43.53	31.74	22.63	78.79	72.83	48.02	41.10	33.68	36.02	174.03	146.82	113.18
12	Maharashtra	20.45	19.17	14.56	22.17	16.28	7.27	74.35	69.20	38.07	34.70	31.20	32.76	151.67	135.85	92.66
13	Odisha	35.97	38.03	26.62	0.00		0.00	20.41	22.29	7.06	4.63	4.44	3.21	61.01	64.76	36.89
14	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.39	27.53	14.59	8.83	7.17	0.44	0.50	0.48	0.00	47.72	35.18	15.03
15	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.65	22.44	16.05	50.23	45.60	25.38	21.79	11.24	20.80	94.67	79.28	62.23
16	Tamil Nadu	21.44	21.58	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.44	9.66	2.55	3.70	3.30	0.00	36.58	34.54	5.59
17	Tripura	3.63	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	66.55	61.34	48.25	118.51	101.21	62.22	77.69	68.39	32.11	20.97	14.02	10.77	283.72	244.96	153.35
19	West Bengal	40.84	30.63	21.75	7.43	3.64	2.63	6.70	0.00	1.84	2.06	1.40	0.00	57.03	35.67	26.22
Total		351.94	309.44	238.87	317.58	259.38	171.93	508.36	467.15	258.43	199.25	146.10	168.70	1377.13	1182.07	837.93

**Food Processing in  
Maharashtra**

2203. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government in Maharashtra for promotion of food processing industry during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the State during the said period?

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 has formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of Food processing units, creation of infrastructure through establishment of Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain and Abattoir support of R&D, Food Testing

Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Human Resource Development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries in the country including State of Maharashtra. 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 and make them more competitive in global market.

Under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 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, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. Details of the financial assistance provided in the State of Maharashtra during 11th Plan period is as under:

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)
Amount Released	1696.805 (Rs. in lakhs)	1802.633 (Rs. in lakhs)	1717.3 (Rs. in lakhs)	1006.524 (Rs. in lakhs)	2380.76 (Rs. in lakhs)

**Crop Scheme**

2204. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land covered under the National Agricultural Crop Scheme (NACS) presently, State-wise;

(b) the names of the crops brought under this scheme;

(c) the provisions made by the Government to ensure that the farmers avail the benefits of this scheme fully; and

(d) the number of times the said provisions have been violated during the last three years and the effective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) No Scheme with the name "National Agricultural Crop Scheme" (NACS) is being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. However, to increase production and productivity of various crops, a number of Agriculture development Schemes and Programmes given below are being implemented through State Government in the country:

National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oil Palm (ISOPOM), Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton and Jute, Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/ Wheat/ Coarse Cereals/ Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems Areas (SUBACS)

under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

In 2010-11, in addition to above mentioned schemes, two new programmes, Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM. A new programme Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 unit of 1000 hectare each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

[*English*]

#### **Excavations in Jharkhand**

2205. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out excavations in Itkhori and Balbal region of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the discoveries made;

(c) whether the ASI proposes to establish museums at these sites to house the relics excavated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is excavating at the ancient site of Itkhori, District Chatra, Jharkhand and the excavation is continuing. No excavation is carried out at Balbal (Gidhaur Block) region of Jharkhand.

(b) Nine trenches have been taken for excavation and so far, it has revealed stone and brick structures which seem to be ruins of a low-height stupa.

So far, a number of sculptural panels depicting kirtimukha, kalasa, couple, creeper and mythical figures; sculptures of Dhyani Buddha and human head, terracotta hopscotch, beads together with iron implements have been found.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at this stage for the construction of Site Museum at the site as the work is in progress.

#### **Dual Citizenship**

2206. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of Sikhs and Hindus in Pakistan are desirous of securing dual citizenship in India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any request/representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal to grant dual citizenship to Pakistan nationals in India.

#### **Achievements under BSUP**

2207. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the details of works undertaken and the achievements made for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made under the programme during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of dwelling units sanctioned and completed alongwith basic infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission in its Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Plan and the Ministry of Urban Development have appraised the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) including the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of JNNURM. The details of findings of the appraisal are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***State-wise Dwelling Units Sanctioned and Completed under BSUP*

Sl. No.	Name of The State	DwellUng Units Sanctioned	Dwelling Units Completed
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	138054	92945
3	Arunachal Pradesh	996	92
4	Assam	2260	352
5	Bihar	22372	352
6	Chandigarh (UT)	25728	12736
7	Chhattisgarh	30000	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0
10	Delhi	74312	13820
11	Goa	155	0
12	Gujarat	108944	78818
13	Haryana	3248	2844
14	Himachal Pradesh	636	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6677	344
16	Jharkhand	16724	0
17	Karnataka	28288	16872
18	Kerala	23577	11830
19	Lakshdweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	41446	8732
21	Maharashtra	152247	52494
22	Manipur	1250	0
23	Meghalaya	768	160
24	Mizoram	1096	135
25	Nagaland	3504	1270
28	Odisha	2508	907
27	Puducherry	2964	358

1	2	3	4
28	Punjab	5152	1000
29	Rajasthan	11151	765
30	Sikkim	254	52
31	Tamil Nadu	91418	31575
32	Tripura	256	256
33	Uttar Pradesh	68217	28601
34	Uttarakhand	1799	54
35	West Bengal	160662	61086
Grand Total		1026663	418450

**Statement-II**

*Details of findings of the Appraisal*

(I) Major findings by Planning Commission -The Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Plan Document of the Planning Commission has revealed the following points on JNNURM:

- A) JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country; however the need to raise capacity and investment resources is still substantial. It has been successful in catalysing significant investments into the physical infrastructure of cities. Much of this investment has been directed towards the provision of critical basic services that are essential to inclusiveness. The programme has created renewed focus on cities and allowed states and ULBs to raise their aspirations.
- B) JNNURM has helped to initiate a comprehensive process of urban reforms within States and ULBs. However, the pace and depth of reforms needs to pick up.
- C) Capacity building funds can be used more effectively. JNNURM earmarked 5 per cent of the programme funds for capacity building. Assessment and discussions with the states point to opportunities for better use of these funds to support capacity initiatives in the states.
- D) Emphasis has to shift even more from 'projects' to holistic urban renewal and an integrated view of a city's development. While cities did submit CDPs as

part of their project proposals, the emphasis on urban renewal and long term planning of cities is lagging.

(II) M/s. Grant Thornton, engaged by the Ministry of Urban Development for conducting Appraisal of JNNURM, has revealed the following major findings in its report:

- JNNURM has been instrumental in rejuvenating the urban space in the country. Post-independence, JnNURM has been the country's first National flagship programme of this nature and size for the urban sector.
- Even though JNNURM give the option of providing the Central Assistance as a soft loan to the Urban Local Body (ULB), the discretion to exercise that option had been left to the State Government.
- It is for the first time that the Central Government is providing assistance of this kind for what is classified as a State subject as per the Constitution. This Programme is bringing about a change, not just in the urban governance set up and the mind-set of the states and ULBs but has also created an awareness, raised expectation among the people for a better quality of life.
- Out of the 65 Mission Cities, category A (Mega cities/Urban Agglomerations) and B (Million plus cities/Urban Agglomerations) may not require the extent of funding under the umbrella of JNNURM as in the present scheme and funding may be scaled down for them to increase the funding for smaller towns.

- Funding of the Mission Cities was decided on the basis of population based on 2001 census; based on the said criteria, the smaller states with smaller towns had some disadvantage over the large cities.
- The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) is headed either by the Secretary of Urban Development or Municipal Administration/Local Self Government without any dedicated staff as the staff already have additional workload.
- 23 reforms to be implemented within a span of five to seven years seem to be a tall order for the States/ULBs.  
A bottom up approach should be followed and the States should be asked to furnish the reforms within the acceptable timeframe.
- Capacity building, perhaps the single most important activity required in the today's urban sector scenario should be considered to be monitored by an agency similar to appraising and monitoring agencies for reforms and project.

[Translation]

#### Sugarcane Dues

2208. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced by the sugar mills during the current crushing season so far, State-wise;

(b) the details of payment made for sugarcane to farmers during the said period alongwith the outstanding amount, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/is likely to take any steps for early payment of the sugarcane dues;

(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) As per the latest reports received from the major sugar producing States, the sugar mills in the country have crushed around 2087.44 lac tons of sugarcane and produced around 212.15 lac

tons of sugar during the current sugar season 2011-12. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise/zone-wise details of cane price payable, price paid and balance outstanding for cane purchased during the current sugar season 2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) During the current sugar season 2011-12, the Central Government has allowed export of 20 lac tons of sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) in two tranches of 10 lac tons each, 0.19 lac tons to Maldives under bi-lateral treaty agreement, 0.18 lac tons to United States and European Union and 1.16 lac tons under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) to augment the liquidity of sugar mills so as to enable them to pay cane price in time. In the last 2010-11 sugar season, the Government had also allowed export of 26.18 lac tons of sugar under various categories for the said purpose. Further, the Central Government under Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has delegated powers to the State Governments/UT Administrations for enforcing the timely payment of cane price arrears.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise cane crushed and sugar production upto 15.03.2012 during the current 2011-12 sugar season) October-September)*

Sl. No.	State	Cane crushed (Qty. in M.T)	Sugar production (Qty. in M.T)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.49	9.78
2	Bihar	44.20	4.04
3	Gujarat	83.41	8.74
4	Haryana	45.96	4.08
5	Karnataka	291.52	32.58
6	Maharashtra	635.68	72.83
7	Punjab	40.89	3.67

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8	Tamil Nadu	115.15	11.05	10	Uttarakhand	33.47	2.98
9	Uttar Pradesh	675.85	60.59	11.	Others*	20.82	1.81
				Total		2087.44	212.15

Source : Cane Commissioners/Director of Sugar of the respective sugar producing States

\* On the basis of latest Proforma-II returns furnished by the sugar mills

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise/ Zone-wise position of Cane Price Payable, price paid and balance outstanding for cane purchased during 2011-12 season as on 29.02.2012*

State/Zone	Total Price Payable for Cane Purchased	Cane Price Paid	Balance Cane Price Payable	%age of Balance Price Payable
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	83989.56	69635.66	14353.90	17.09
Haryana	85364.80	67336.35	18028.45	21.12
Rajasthan	598.81	392.07	206.74	34.53
West UP	429717.94	302101.94	127616.00	29.70
Central UP	568965.96	387284.51	181681.45	31.93
East UP	400100.39	280100.47	120009.92	29.99
<b>Total UP</b>	<b>1398794.29</b>	<b>969486.92</b>	<b>429307.37</b>	<b>30.69</b>
Uttarakhand	74039.78	46750.76	27289.02	36.86
Madhya Pradesh	9848.04	9485.14	362.90	3.68
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Gujarat	103686.81	69783.29	33903.52	32.70
Saurashtra	6053.30	4062.22	1991.08	32.89
Total Gujarat	109740.11	73845.51	35894.60	32.71
South Maharashtra	324790.45	313642.49	11147.96	3.43
North Maharashtra	187085.73	168551.02	18534.71	9.91
Central Maharashtra	334627.69	317968.01	16659.68	4.98
<b>Total Maharashtra</b>	<b>846503.87</b>	<b>800161.52</b>	<b>46342.35</b>	<b>5.47</b>
North Bihar	80086.24	51354.44	28731.80	35.88
South Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Bihar</b>	<b>80086.24</b>	<b>51354.44</b>	<b>28731.80</b>	<b>35.88</b>

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	182417.86	124437.36	57980.50	31.78
Karnataka	487949.00	351528.00	136421.00	27.96
Tamil Nadu	199710.31	157314.46	42395.85	21.23
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	3913.81	3153.42	760.39	19.43
West Bengal	1059.25	759.25	300.00	28.32
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	4041.44	2728.70	1912.74	41.21
Goa	1532.56	858.00	674.56	44.02
Dadar and nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India Total	3570189.73	2729227.56	840962.17	23.56

### BRT Projects

2209. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to release the amount of Rs. 39.56 crore deducted from the sanctioned amount under the Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) projects;

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

(c) whether the work of the projects sanctioned for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is suffering for want of clearance;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to sanction the revised proposals for BRTS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has funds available to release the amount of Additional Central Assistance (AC A) committed for the projects already approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) subject to compliance of conditions as per guidelines of JnNURM.

(c) to (e) Funds for all projects including BRTS are released as per guidelines of UIG of JNNURM. Revised proposals with respect to Vijayawada, Jaipur and Vishakhapatnam BRTSs had been submitted by the State Governments' for review and approval under UIG of JNNURM due to some change of scope of work. Release of funds is dependent upon physical progress of projects & achievement of reforms.

[English]

### Indebtedness of Farmers

2210. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to identify the specific regions in each State/UT where the farmers are reeling under debt;

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

(c) the breakup of these debts viz. from local money lenders, co-operative banks, nationalised and schedule banks etc.; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken

by the Government to reduce the indebtedness of the farmers?

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 (c) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report No. 498 on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (as part of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers - 59th Round) released by NSSO in the year 2005, of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. State-wise details of indebted farmer households is enclosed as Statement. As per the survey report, the most important source of loan in terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount was banks (36%) followed by agricultural/professional money lenders (26%) and cooperative societies (20%).

(d) The Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow for reducing the dependence of the farmers on non-institutional sources of credit. 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 and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period up to six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loan upto Rs. 1.00 lakh, implementation of revival package for short term cooperative credit structure in the country etc. As a result of these measures, agricultural credit flow has increased from Rs. 86981 crore in the year 2003-04 to Rs. 468291 crore in the year 2010-11 and is expected to surpass the target of Rs. 475000 crore fixed for the year 2011-12.

#### **Statement**

*Estimated number of rural households, and total and indebted farmer households in each State*

State	Estimated number of rural households ('00)	Estimated number of farmer household ('00)	Estimated number of farmer household ('00)	Percentage of farmer household indebted
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	142512	60339	49493	82.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15412	1227	72	5.9
Assam	41525	25040	4536	18.1
Bihar	116853	70804	23383	33.0
Chhattisgarh	36316	27598	11092	40.2
Gujarat	63015	37845	19644	51.9
Haryana	31474	19445	10330	53.1
Himachal Pradesh	11928	9061	3030	33.4
Jammu and Kashmir	10418	9432	3003	31.8
Jharkhand	36930	28238	5893	20.9
Karnataka	69908	40413	24897	61.6
Kerala	49942	21946	14126	64.4
Madhya Pradesh	93898	63206	32110	50.8

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	118177	65817	36098	54.8
Manipur	2685	2146	533	24.8
Meghalaya	3401	2543	103	4.1
Mizoram	942	780	184	23.6
Nagaland	973	805	294	36.5
Odisha	66199	42341	20250	47.8
Punjab	29847	18442	12069	65.4
Rajasthan	70172	53080	27828	52.4
Sikkim	812	531	174	38.8
Tamil Nadu	110182	38880	28954	74.5
Tripura	5977	2333	1148	49.2
Uttar Pradesh	221499	171575	69199	40.3
Uttaranchal	11959	8962	644	7.2
West Bengal	121667	69226	34696	50.1
Group of UT's	2325	732	372	50.8
All India	1478988	893504	434242	48.6

[Translation]

#### Employees on Contract Basis in DMRC

2211. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees engaged by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on contract basis, category-wise;

(b) the details of the policy for engaging them on contract basis in the Metro Rail Corporation when the service provided by them is on a regular and long term basis;

(c) whether the employees engaged by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) through contracts are being provided all the facilities like adequate wages, insurance cover etc;

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

(e) whether the Government/DMRC has received any complaints regarding exploitation of such contract employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year alongwith the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) 144 number of employee have been engaged by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) on contract basis, category wise as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	Number of Employees
1	2	3
1	Assistant	10
2	Assistant Manager	11
3	Supervisor	104

1	2	3
4	Senior Supervisor	1
5	Deputy General Manager	1
6	Head of Department	3
7	Miscellaneous	14
Total		144

(b) DMRC has informed that with a view to meet the huge requirement of manpower during the construction phase, it had employed some staff and executives on 3 year contract for Phase-II. Once the construction phase is over, the huge work force will not be required. Therefore, the engagement of contractual staff has been done on tenure basis during Phase-II also.

(c) and (d) The employees engaged by the DMRC on contract basis for Phase-II were initially taken on a fixed lump sum salary. On completion of three years service and after screening, most of them have been granted the regular pay scales on long term contract of 5 years for Phase III along with all facilities as applicable to a regular employee of DMRC. They are eligible for accident/life insurance and are covered under the DMRC's medical policy also. Some fresh employees for Phase-III have also been engaged on a long term contract of 5 years in regular pay scale with most facilities as available to regular employee of DMRC.

(e) DMRC has informed that no complaint has been received regarding exploitation of such contract employees.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Agriculture Sector**

2212. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to develop agriculture and allied sectors including in backward, rural and scheduled areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated/increased allocation proposed for the development of agriculture and upliftment of the living standard of the farmers during the current year, 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) to (c) Development of Agriculture and allied Sectors including backward rural and scheduled areas of the country is the domain of the State Government. However, the Government of India helps the State Governments in their development efforts through financial and institutional support. Accordingly, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implements a number of schemes through the State Governments, which includes Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS), Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (ATMA), National Mission of Micro Irrigation (NMMI), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) etc. The State Governments implement the schemes for the development of agriculture and allied sector as per requirements of the State. Under RKVY, which is a State Plan Programme, State Governments are free to implement any scheme depending on the need of the State, which enhances productivity and production of the agriculture and its related sector.

State-wise details of funds allocated under these schemes is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Allocation made under the major schemes being implemented by the Department in the country during current year (2011-12)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	RKVY	NFSM	MMA	NHM	HMNEHS	ATMA	NMMI	TMC	NBM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	727.74	110.36	53.36	105.40		22.18	252.20	1.25	0.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.26		17.22		40.00	8.64	2.00		6.00
3	Assam	227.77	37.75	13.32		25.00	9.11	2.00		6.00
4	Bihar	506.82	76.41	32.63	34.00		42.80	6.00		2.02
5	Chhattisgarh	230.57	63.29	1.7.61	93.50		13.81	20.00		5.43
6	Goa	49.55		0.38	2.98		2.11		0.50	0.00
7	Gujarat	515.48	30.27	30.94	76.50		20.04	130.95	1.75	2.00
8	Haryana	168.92	34.95	13.60	80.75		12.05	17.00	0.85	
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.93		17.05		35.00	7.89			1.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	103.03	3.59	31.44		35.00	13.87	4.00		0.74
11	Jharkhand	168.56	27.10	9.11	51.00		20.64	10.00		2.50
12	Karnataka	595.90	80.31	40.52	106.25		17.89	92.15	0.70	4.50
13	Kerala	173.93	3.04	10.01	65.45		13.19	2.00		0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	398.37	174.03	52.16	72.25		28.65	90.00	1.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	727.67	151.67	75.38	127.50		29.16	232.80	2.25	2.50
16	Manipur	22.25		17.22		40.00	5.36	1.00		17.22
17	Meghalaya	14.66		19.50		35.00	4.03	2.50		3.13
18	Mizoram	34.61		12.02		40.00	4.52	1.50		17.50
19	Nagaland	37.54		19.50		40.00	5.97	3.00		17.12
20	Odisha	356.96	61.01	27.07	53.55		31.37	9.00	0.85	5.00
21	Punjab	138.87	47.72	13.77	46.75		13.24	16.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	685.04	94.67	47.25	59.50		22.65	130.95	0.70	2.90
23	Sikkim	20.08		15.60		40.00	3.27	4.00		3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Tamil Nadu	333.06	36.58	27.77	123.25		30.81	75.00	0.50	0.65
25	Tripura	17.99	3.63	15.60		40.00	4.25	4.00	0.50	2.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	757.26	283.72	92.03	102.00		65.59	10.00	0.30	4.00
27	Uttarakhand	131.77		19.65		30.00	9.10	1.50	2.40	
28	West Bengal	476.65	57.03	36.28	42.50		27.11	1.00	0.30	1.13
Total States		7729.24	1377.13	777.99	1243.13	400.00	489.30	1121.05	10.95	110.89

[English]

### GPS Technology in PDS

2213. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to introduce Special Purpose Vehicle for transportation of foodgrains from procuring States to consuming States and install GPS tracking system to monitor the movement of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering the proposal for introduction of biometric-based bar-coded ration cards to be issued to the beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, whether the Government has launched any pilot project prior to its implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to introduce Special Purpose Vehicle for transportation of foodgrains from procuring States to consuming States and to install GPS tracking system to monitor the same. However, in order to curb leakages and diversion of foodgrains meant for distribution to the eligible beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), a scheme regarding installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) sets on vehicles carrying TPDS commodities for tracking the movement of such vehicles had been taken up in 2007-08 on pilot basis. State Governments of Chhattisgarh and

Tamil Nadu have implemented the scheme. Subsequently, it has been decided to extend this scheme to all the States/Union Territories (UTs) in the current financial year 2011-12 and proposals have been invited from States/UTs for sanctioning funds under the scheme.

(c) to (e) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) on priority basis which *inter-alia* includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation using Smart Cards, bar-coded ration cards/food coupons, etc.

To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS and to assess replicability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on smart card based delivery of TPDS commodities was approved for Chandigarh UT and State of Haryana in December, 2008. Under this scheme, the existing ration cards are to be replaced by smart cards. These smart cards will contain bio-metric features of the adult members of the ration card holder families.

Chandigarh UT has informed that digitization of ration card forms has been completed. Point of sale terminals and electronic weighing machines have been installed at 35 fair price shops. The revised PDS application provided by National Informatics Centre (NIC) would be implemented by the first week of April, 2012. Government of Haryana has reported that digitization of beneficiaries' data of 4 pilot smart card blocks has been completed and that the Computerization of PDS is expected to be completed by June, 2013.

### Bills from Maharashtra

2214. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and the Maharashtra Regional and Town

Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and Maharashtra Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010 are pending for the approval of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of these Bills alongwith the time by which these Bills are likely to be approved?

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

(a) and (b) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra for the consideration and assent of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution has since been assented to by the President on 22.2.2012 and same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor, Maharashtra on 28.2.2012. The Maharashtra Money-Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra for the consideration and assent of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 11.5.2010. The Department of Financial Services made certain observations on the said Bill which were sent to the State Government for clarifications. The clarifications received from the Government of Maharashtra have again been referred to the Department of Financial Services for examination on 15.2.2012.

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

[Translation]

#### Corruption in Tihar Jail

2215. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of rampant corruption,

irregularities, mismanagement etc. have been reported in the Tihar Jail in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported, accused arrested and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

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

(a) and (b) The government of NCT of Delhi has intimated that the cases of corruption and illegal activities reported are dealt with departmentally. The details of such cases during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	No. of Cases
2009	08
2010	06
2011	16
2012 (till date)	05

(c) The Authorities have taken a number of corrective steps so as to check such activities inside the Prison which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) The service records of all members of the staff have been scanned to single out persons of doubtful integrity. It is emphasized on the Superintendents of the jails to ensure the integrity and upright conduct of their subordinate staff under the conduct rules and to mount surveillance on those with doubtful integrity.
- (ii) The staff is frequently rotated at all levels in different jails so that they do not develop vested interests on account of longer stay in any prison.
- (iii) In-service training and refresher courses are conducted to sensitize all levels of staff about the legal provisions of Delhi Prison Act and Delhi Jail Manual, duties assigned to them under the Act/ Manual, the level of commitment, dedication to duties and integrity.
- (iv) There is an elaborate mechanism for grievance redressal of inmates and staff members and each jail has a grievances redressal committee.

- (v) Director General (Prisons)'s petition boxes have been kept in the wards of every jail and the petitions are received and investigated.
- (vi) Each jail has a designated Visiting Judge, who visits the jail once in two months. The petition box of the visiting judge, installed in each ward of every jail, is opened by him and action is taken on the petitions as per his orders.
- (vii) In all areas of public interface, transparency has been introduced. A Citizen charter has been published and working Manuals have been put on the prison website.
- (viii) Procedure for Mulakat (visits by relatives and friends) has been streamlined.
- (ix) Staff is sensitized about their obligations as public servants to provide a corruption - free administration.
- (x) Tihar is on Face-Book in which the opinion of public is taken on various reformative measures introduced in the Prison and their participation in correctional activities. The public can also inform the authorities about instances of corruption on the part of Prison staff.

[English]

#### **Disaster Preparedness of Nuclear Installations**

2216. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has asked all the States having nuclear installations to prepare a plan for development of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) around the nuclear plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mock exercises to look at the offsite nuclear emergency plans were carried out by NDMA in the wake of the Fukushima experience in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which nuclear installations in the country are safe for the families living in and around such installations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The existing regulatory requirements with regard to disaster preparedness of Nuclear installation are brought out in the following Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) documents:

- AERB safety code AERB/SC/S "Code of Practice on Safety in Nuclear Power Plant Siting."
- Atomic energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004, rule 33, (1).
- AERB/SG/EP-2 Preparation of off-site emergency preparedness plan for Nuclear Installation.

The AERB/SG/EP-2 covers all aspects of off-site emergency response plans, which the operating organization and state public authorities shall prepare and maintain in full readiness for implementation in the event of off-site emergency at nuclear installations in the country.

All the nuclear installations have on-site and off-site emergency preparedness plans as per regulatory requirement.

A series of workshop and Mock drills were carried out by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) during June to August 2011 in association with the Nuclear Plant Organizations, District Administration, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board & Department of Atomic Energy, Crisis Management Group in all the State where Nuclear power plants are located. Accordingly, keeping in view the observations made during workshop / Mock drills, the concerned States were requested to prepare a plan for development of the Emergency Planning zone (EPZ) around the Nuclear Power Plants, which will facilitate not only better preparedness to cope with an unlikely event of nuclear emergency but also in winning the confidence of the people around.

Mock-exercises were conducted at all the 6 States where Nuclear Power Plants are operating viz; tarapur (Maharashtra), Kalpakkam (Tamilnadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kokrapar (Gujarat), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Rawatbhata (Rajasthan) during the period June-2011 to August, 2011. During the Mock exercises, the need for an enhanced level of preparedness and awareness generation of the community in the event of nuclear emergency were highlighted. Further, as a result of the gaps identified during mock drills the need for revising the existing off-site emergency plans was emphasized and this has been undertaken by NDMA along with other stakeholders.

(e) Nuclear plants are sited, designed, constructed, commissioned and operated as per regulatory requirements by AERB. Nuclear plants during normal operation release negligible amount of radioactivity, which contribute to maximum 0.02 mSv exposure to public in a year which is significantly lower than the radiations due to natural background. Safety provisions built into the design of the plant ensures that possibility of accidental release of radioactivity is remote. As further backup the existing emergency plans ensures the safety of the families living in and around the nuclear installations.

#### **Registration of Births and Deaths**

2217. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly twenty five percent of children born in India are not registered at birth;

(b) if so, whether the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in its 2012 report has also revealed that only fifty nine percent of births in urban India and thirty five per cent in rural areas are registered;

(c) if so, whether the Compulsory Registration of Births and Deaths Act has completely failed to check such unregistered births; and

(d) if so, the latest strategy to be adopted to ensure that every citizen at the time of births or after deaths is properly registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Approximately 25 per cent of the births are not being registered in India. The level of registration of birth in India is 74.5 and 77.5 per cent respectively for the year 2007 and 2008.

(b) Yes, Madam. UNICEF Report on "The State of the world's Children, 2012" reveals that 59% of the birth in urban India and 35% in rural India are registered.

(c) No, Madam. The level of registration of birth in India is increasing year by year and the level of registration of births has increased to 77.5 percent in 2008 from 56.2 percent in 2000.

(d) The measures being taken to improve the registration system in India are:

- Office or RGI has intensified publicity campaigns on the need and importance of registration of births

and deaths through electronic and print-media at the central level.

- Under the scheme of central assistance to States, the financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for -
  - (i) Publicity and advertisement through Information Education Communication (IEC) activities;
  - (ii) Training of Registration Functionaries; and
  - (iii) Providing infrastructural support in terms of staff, computers, etc.
- Launched National campaign for birth registration.
- Instructions have been issued to ensure cent per cent registration of institutional events to all States/UTs.

#### **Functioning of NSNIS**

2218. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted a High Power Committee (HPC) to review/improve the functioning of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said committee along with the action taken thereon so far;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the said institute;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open new branches of the NSNIS in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A High Power Committee (HPC) was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mool Chand Sharma, Vice Chairman, University Grants Commission to review the functioning of Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government with recommendations on institutional arrangements, human resource requirement and academic programmes.

The matter was further examined by the Government and it was felt that the academic mission of NSNIS, Patiala needs to be re-enforced. With the objective to make NSNIS, Patiala an Institute of Excellence for Coaching Education, it has been decided in the Governing Body of Sports Authority of India to de-merge NSNIS, Patiala from the ambit of SAI and strengthen its academic and training programmes in coach education.

(d) There is no proposal for opening new branches of NSNIS in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Use of Stadia**

2219. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the top sports stadia set up in Delhi have been thrown open for the use of Government universities, schools, corporate bodies as well as registered societies;

(b) if so, the names of such stadia and the criteria fixed for offering these stadia to the above; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said stadia are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Sports Authority of India (SAI) is managing the following five Stadia in Delhi:

- i) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex.
- ii) Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex.
- iii) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex.
- iv) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium.
- v) Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges.

These Stadia are being utilized for sports activities by various Universities/Schools/Corporate Bodies etc. Training under "Come & Play" Scheme to sportspersons is also being imparted in all Stadia. The detailed terms and conditions (tariff) for utilization of the above said

Stadia are available at the website of SAI i.e. sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in

#### **Talks with Insurgent in NER**

2220. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the peace talks with the insurgent groups of the North Eastern Region (NER) are progressing as per the expectations of the Government;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of the said talks;

(c) whether the Government is considering to include all the rebel/insurgent groups to bring peace in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the insurgent groups thereto?

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

(a) There are about 79 insurgent groups, including splinter groups, active in the North Eastern region of the country. The Central/State Governments have signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements with National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Pro-talk (NDFB/P); Dima Halam Daogah (DHD)/Joel in Assam, and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya. United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has, in August, 2011, submitted a Memorandum of demands and expressed its desire for signing SoO with Government India. The Government of Assam has also entered into SoO agreement with Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA), Birsa Commando Force (BCF), and Karbio Longri National Liberation Front (KLNLF). In Nagaland, ceasefire agreements are in force with the factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland. Peace talks are in progress with National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Isak-Muivah (NSCN/IM) faction. In Manipur, SoO agreements are in force with umbrella organizations such as Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF).

(b) The talks with various Insurgent groups are in progress and it will be premature to disclose the outcome of the talks.

(c) and (d) The Government is following a multi pronged policy to deal with insurgent and militant activities in the North East Region which, *inter-alia*, includes willingness to talk to groups provided they lay down arms, surrender and abjure violence, seek resolution of their

demands within the frame work of the Indian Constitution and come into the mainstream of national life. The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in the North East includes accelerated infrastructural development, stress on employment and good governance and de-centralization, building friendly relations with neighboring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people as also a resolve not to tolerate violence.

[Translation]

**Wheat Production**

2221. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAIRANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat in the country indicating its rank in the world during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports of decline in the production of wheat in various parts of the country;

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

(d) the action plan formulated to increase the production of wheat in the country including the northern region during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As per the latest reports of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2010, India

ranks 2nd in wheat production in the world. State-wise production of wheat in the country during each of the last three years and the current year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The overall production of wheat in the country has been increasing since last few years and reached an all time record level of 88.31 million tones during 2011-12 (2nd advance estimates):

(d) To increase the production of wheat in the country including northern region, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission - Wheat (NFSM-Wheat), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, a new programme viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India has been initiated under RKVY.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity of various crops including wheat, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids and related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs).

**Statement**

*State-wise production of Wheat during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

Production: ('000 Tonnes)

State/ UT	Wheat			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	16.0	10.0	13.0	7.0

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	54.6	63.5	52.8	59.0
Bihar	4410.0	4570.8	4097.6	4603.5
Chhattisgarh	92.5	121.9	126.8	91.3
Gujarat	2593.0	2352.0	4019.5	3989.8
Haryana	10808.2	10500.0	11630.0	11861.0
Himachal Pradesh	547.3	327.1	546.5	629.0
Jammu and Kashmir	483.6	289.9	446.3	387.6
Jharkhand	153.9	173.2	158.4	273.7
Karnataka	247.0	251.0	279.0	183.0
Madhya Pradesh	6521.9	8410.0	7627.1	8029.3
Maharashtra	1516.0	1740.0	2301.0	1240.2
Odisha	7.4	5.8	4.2	5.1
Punjab	15733.0	15169.0	16472.0	16495.9
Rajasthan	7287.0	7500.9	7214.5	8546.5
Uttar Pradesh	28554.0	27518.0	30001.0	30000.0
Uttarakhand	797.0	845.0	878.0	886.0
West Bengal	764.5	846.7	874.4	895.0
Others	92.5	108.8	131.9	131.9
All India	80679.4	80803.6	86874.0	88314.8

\* 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012.

[English]

#### Records of National Archives

2222. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the records available with the National Archives are classified;

(b) whether the said records are made accessible to academicians and researchers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said records are allowed to be published for research purposes; 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) Records are not classified by the National Archives of India (NAI). It receives only unclassified records from the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 12 of The Public Records Act, 1993, all unclassified records in the custody of NAI are made accessible to the academicians and researchers registered in the NAI for bonafide consultation and research purposes on fulfillment of conditions as laid down under Sub-rule (i)

and (ii) of Rule 11 of The Public Records Rules, 1997.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Extracts from records being consulted are allowed to be published, subject to compliance of the provisions of Sub-rule (v) and (vi) of Rule 11 of The Public Records Rules, 1997.

#### **Training for Clean Milk Production**

2223. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched any Centrally sponsored scheme to make cattle breeders aware of and to train them in producing clean milk in the wake of large scale cases of adulteration in milk reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cattle breeders that have been trained so far under the said scheme; and

(c) the amount of funds released for the scheme?

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) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme "Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production" in the country in which training is provided to milk producers to improve the quality of raw milk produced.

Since inception (2004-05), 162 projects have been approved under the scheme with total outlay of Rs. 228.84 crore till 22.03.2012. About 6.29 lakh dairy farmer members have been trained under the scheme till 31.03.2011.

(c) Since inception, an amount of Rs.184.23 crore has been released under the scheme till 22.03.2012.

#### **Rajiv Awas Yojana**

2224. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the norms/parameters adopted by the

Government for inclusion of city/towns of the country under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) the number of cities/towns of the country identified so far for construction of houses under the RAY in the first phase, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been approved on 2nd June 2011. As per RAY Guidelines, the selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned.

(b) The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme i.e. the preparatory phase of RAY, an amount of Rs.99,98 crores has been released to 34 States/UTRs during the years 2009-10 & 2010-11 for undertaking preparatory activities. The list of 162 cities for which these funds are to be utilized for undertaking preparatory activities given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under Phase-I of RAY which will extend for two years from the date of approval of the Scheme, States are being supported to develop GIS based Slum Free City Plans with comprehensive household-wise slum surveys as RAY emphasises a whole city, all slums and whole slum strategy. The States/UTs are also being encouraged to prepare innovative pilot projects which would form the basis for replication and upscaling in Phase-II of the Scheme. 8 pilot projects with project cost of Rs.446.2 crores have been sanctioned for construction of 6240 Dwelling Units and 2160 units of rental/transit housing.

**Statement***List of 162 cities*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl.Corp (GHMC) 2 Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC) 3 Vijayawada 4 Tirupathi 5 Guntur 6 Nellore 7 Kurnool 8 Rajamundry 9 Warangal 10 Kakinada 11 Ramagundam
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	12 Naharlagun 13 Itanagar
3	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	14 Guwahati
4	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	15 Patna 16 Gaya-Bodhgaya 17 Bhagalpur 18 Muzaffarpur
5	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities)	19 Bhilai Nagar 20 Raipur 21 Bilaspur 22 Korba
6	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	23 Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	24 Mormugao 25 Panaji 26 Margao

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1	2	3	4
8	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	27 Ahmadabad
			28 Surat
			29 Vadodara
			30 Rajkot
			31 Jamnagar
			32 Bhavnagar
			33 Bharuch
			34 Porbandar
9	Haryana	1513 (3 cities)	35 Faridabad
			36 Panipat
			37 Yamunanagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	38 Shimla
11	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	39 Jammu
			40 Srinagar
			41 Anathanag
			42 Udhampur
			43 Barahmulla
			44 Kathua
12	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	45 Jamshedpur
			46 Dhanbad
			47 Ranchi
			48 Bokaro Steel City
13	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	49 Bangalore
			50 Mysore
			51 Hubli-Dharwad
			52 Mangalore
			53 Belgaum
			54 Gulbarga
			55 Davanagere
			56 Bellary
14	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	57 Kochi

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1	2	3	4
			58 Thiruvananthapuram
			59 Kozhikode
			60 kannur
			61 Kollam
			62 Thrissur
15 Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)		63 Indore
			64 Bhopal
			65 Jabalpur
			66 Gwalior
			67 Ujjain
			68 Sagar
16 Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities)		69 Greater Mumbai U.A
			70 Pune U.A
			71 Nagpur
			72 Nashik
			73 Aurangabad
			74 Solapur
			75 Bhiwandi
			76 Amravati
			77 Kolhapur
			78 Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			79 Nanded-Waghala
			80 Malegaon
			81 Akola
			82 Jalgaon
			83 Ahmadnagar
			84 Dhule
			85 Chandrapur
			86 Latur
17 Manipur	55-79 (1 city)		87 Imphal
18 Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)		88 Shilong

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1	2	3	4
19	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	89 Aizwal
			90 Champhai
			91 Kolasib
			92 Laungltai
			93 Lunglei
			94 Mamit
			95 Saiha
			96 Serchhip
20	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	97 Kohima
			98 Dimapur
21	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities)	99 Bhubaneswar
			100 Puri
			101 Cuttack
			102 Raurkela
			103 Brahmapur
			104 Sambalpur
22	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	105 Pondicherry
			106 Ozhukari
23	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	107 Ludhiana
			108 Amritsar
			109 Jalandhar
			110 Patiala
			111 Bhatinda
24	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities)	112 Jaipur
			113 Jodhpur
			114 Kota
			115 Bikaner
			116 Ajmer
			117 Udaipur
			118 Bharatpur
			119 Alwar

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1	2	3	4
25	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	120 Gangtok
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	121 Chennai MCorp
			122 Coirnbatore
			123 Madurai
			124 Tiruchirappalli
			125 Salem
			126 Tiruppur
			127 Tiruneiveli
			128 Erode
			129 Vellore
27	Tripura	54-68 (1 city)	130 Agartala
28	Uttar Pradesh	733-17 (19 cities)	131 Kanpur
			132 Lucknow
			133 Agra M Corp
			134 Varanasi
			135 Meerut
			136 Allahabad
			137 Ghaziabad
			138 Bareilly
			139 Aligarh
			140 Moradabad
			141 Gorakhpur
			142 Jhansi MB
			143 Saharanpur
			144 Firozabad
			145 Muzaffarnagar
			146 Mathura
			147 Shahjahanpur
			148 Noida
29	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	149 Dehradun
			150 Nainital

1	2	3	4
			151 Haridwar
30	West Bengal	423.27 (3 cities)	152 Kolkata U.A
			153 Asansol U.A
			154 Siliguri (Part)
31	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	155 Daman
			156 Diu
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43-45 (2 city)	157 Silvassa
			158 Amli
33	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	159 Portblair
34	Lakshadweep (UT)	15-00 (3 cities)	160 Amini
			161 Kavaratti
			162 Minicoy

### **Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables**

2225. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institutional arrangement has been put in place for production, marketing and delivery of fruits and vegetables; and

(b) 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) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely i) Horticulture Mission for North east and Himalayan States and ii) National Horticulture Mission for holistic development of horticulture in a mission mode approach covering entire spectrum of horticulture right from production to consumption through backward and forward linkage. All manner of assistance is provided to State Horticulture Departments and National Level agencies namely Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC), National Horticulture Research and Development Foundation (NHRDF), National Committee on Plasticulture Application in Horticulture (NCPAH), National Seeds Corporation (NSC), Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), National Agricultural Cooperative

Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) to provide adequate support for production, marketing and delivery of fruits and vegetables.

### **Functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

2226. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any programmes to support the functioning of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the country;

(c) the budgetary allocations and expenditure incurred by the KVKs since 2005;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is supporting the functioning of KVKs; 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) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a plan scheme on Continuation, Strengthening and Establishment

of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country.

(b) The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the country is 611.

(c) The budgetary allocations and expenditure incurred by the KVKs since 2005 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The ICAR is providing 100 percent financial support to each KVK for pay of 16 staff, construction of office building, office vehicles, equipments and farm implements, trainees hostel, six residential apartments and two demonstrations units, besides provision of additional facilities like e-connectivity, soil and water testing, rain water harvesting structure, basic plant health diagnostic, portable carp hatchery, minimal processing and integrated farming system units in selected KVKs. The eight Zonal Project Directorates of ICAR are supporting the functioning of KVKs through Agricultural Universities and ICAR Research Institutes by providing technological backstopping and knowledge empowerment. In addition, the Directorates of Extension of multidisciplinary Agricultural Universities have been strengthened by providing funds for farmers, hostel, mobile diagnostic cum exhibition units, HRD support to KVKs and overseeing of KVK activities.

#### **Statement**

##### *Year-wise Budgetary Allocations and Expenditure Incurred by KVKs since 2005-06 to 2011-12*

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2005-06	24376.35	23714.10
2006-07	25002.30	24647.80
2007-08	24142.65	24138.15
2008-09	27384.85	27322.78
2009-10	29926.62	29926.60
2010-11	60225.78	60225.78
2011-12	49103.98	26800.88*
<b>Total</b>	<b>240162.53</b>	<b>216776.09</b>

\* Expenditure up to January, 2012.

#### **Quality Content in AIR Programmes**

2227. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any mechanism to establish the quality of programmes being produced and broadcast by the All India Radio (AIR) stations in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to broadcast quality content through AIR stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati, All India Radio has informed that improvement of the quality of AIR programmes is a continuous process. All India Radio has a wide network. Audience Research Units across the country, periodically conduct audience surveys and regularly provide feedback about the programmes broadcast on different AIR Stations/channels. Programme Advisory Committees, constituted at various AIR Stations, include distinguished personalities/experts from various fields. Their suggestions for improvement in the quality of programmes are paid due attention. Feedback received from listeners is also given due importance. All India Radio is also improving its network to enhance technical quality of programmes. The work of digitalization has been initiated at 165 AIR Stations.

Regional Programme Coordination Committee meetings are organized every quarter wherein programme officers from all AIR Stations in the concerned State/region exchange experiences, views and ideas and formulate strategies for betterment of programmes. AIR has an institutional mechanism wherein music artists, drama artists and sports commentators are screened and auditioned and also graded by duly constituted Committees/Boards so that broadcast of quality content in these formats is ensured.

[*Translation*]**Export/Import of Foodgrains**

2228. SHRI PREMDAS:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains procured directly from farmers during the last three years;

(b) the rate at which the said foodgrains were procured;

(c) the quantum of foodgrains imported and exported during the said period; and

(d) the rates at which foodgrains were imported or exported, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Details of foodgrains procured and their procurement price i.e. Minimum Support Price(MSP) during last three years are as follows:

*Wheat Procurement*

(in lakh tonnes)

Rabi Marketing Season	Wheat Procurement	Minimum Support Price (Rs./quintal)**
2009-10	253.82	1080
2010-11	225.14	1100
2011-12	283.35	1170

\*\* including bonus payable if any

*Rice Procurement*

(in lakh tonnes)

Kharif Marketing Season	Rice procurement	Minimum Support Price(Rs./quintal)**	
		Common	Grade 'A'
2008-09	341.04	900	930
2009-10	320.34	1000	1030
2010-11	341.98	1000	1030

\*\* including bonus payable if any

Rice procurement for KMS 2011-12 is still continuing and as on 20.3.2012, 280.41 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured for central pool. MSP of paddy for KMS 2011-12 has been fixed as Rs. 1110 per quintal for Grade 'A' rice and Rs 1080 per quintal for common rice.

Details of foodgrains imported and exported are as follows:

*Export of wheat and rice*

(in lakh tonnes)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July 2011)
Rice	21.56	22.825	11.01
Wheat	0.00030	0.00448	0.058

*Import of wheat and rice*

(in lakh tonnes)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July, 2011)
Rice	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheat	1.64383	1.84276	--

(d) Information is being collected.

[*English*]**Godowns in Rural Areas**

2229. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has announced/launched a Centrally sponsored scheme to provide financial assistance for construction of godowns and cold storages in rural areas in private capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the assistance to be provided by the Government and the eligibility criteria under the proposed scheme;

(c) the godowns to be hired and the rent to be paid for storage of foodgrains during the ensuing year; and

(d) the other steps taken to protect the foodgrains from rotting?

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, Ministry of Agriculture has launched 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' w.e.f. 01.04.2001 for creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. Under the revised scheme w.e.f. 26/06/2008, subsidy @ 25% is being given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & CWC/ SWCs. All other categories of individuals companies and corporations are being given subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. In case of NE States/hilly areas & SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and Women Farmers, subsidy shall be 33.33%. Further the scheme has been made more attractive by enhancement of maximum capacity to 30,000 MT with maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 3 crores for other than North Eastern States & for North Eastern States the maximum capacity is 25,000 MT with maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 3.333 crores.

(c) The FCI hires godowns, from the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) which charge at the rate of Rs. 4.90 per quintal per month for storage and maintenance. This rate was finalized for the year 2008-09. Payment for subsequent years is also being made at this rate.

For Godowns hired from the private parties by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for storage of food grains, General Manager (Regions) have powers to pay rentals upto Rs. 4.16 per quintal per month. ED (Zones) have power upto Rs. 5.21 per quintal per month and if higher rates are received the proposals are then finalized by the FCI, Headquarters.

(d) Various steps are taken by FCI to prevent damage to foodgrains. Prophylactic and curative measures are carried out regularly for the control of insects/pests. Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken. Regular quality checks are conducted to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage. Adequate dunnage is provided for the foodgrain stocks stored in CAP. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected. To protect the CAP stocks from rain, sun etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with nylon ropes. Wheat stocks stored in CAP by the State Govts/Agencies are subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by officers of FCI and the concerned State Governments/Agencies. Stocks are generally issued on

the principle of "First in First out" (FIFO).

[*Translation*]

### **Agricultural Extension Programmes**

2230. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture extension programmes are playing an important role in propagating agriculture related information among the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether assistance is being provided to various States under the Agriculture Extension Reform Programme;

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

(e) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(b) Various agricultural extension programmes being implemented in the country are disseminating agriculture related information among farmers. These include:

- i. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms aims at strengthening farmer centric extension system in various States and Union Territories by putting in place new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). The activities taken up under the Scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstration, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmer - scientist interaction.
- ii. Under the Mass Media Support to Agriculture Scheme, agriculture related programmes are broadcast through 180 Narrow casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres and 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM station radio for 30 minutes, five/six days a week. Besides this, a Focussed Publicity Campaign on issues relevant to the farming community has also been going on.

- iii. Kisan Call Centres scheme provides agriculture related information to the farming community through toll free telephone lines. Replies to the queries of the farming community are given in local languages. Calls are attended from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm on all 7 days of the week.
- iv. The Scheme on 'Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres by Agriculture Graduates' provides extension services to farmers through the selected candidates who possess academic background in agriculture by giving them training and handholding support to set up economically viable ventures.
- v. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is promoting/organizing agriculture fairs at different levels to disseminate information to farming communities on development of Agriculture.
- vi. Farmers are trained through Seed village programme on seed production and seed technologies.
- vii. ICAR, through their network of 611 KVKs in the country empowers farmers, rural youths and extension personnel through training.
- (c) Yes, Madam. The assistance is being provided to 604 rural districts of 28 States and 3 UTs across the country.
- (d) State-wise and year-wise details of release of funds during last three years and the current is enclosed as Statement-I.
- (e) The number of farmers benefitted under Centrally Sponsored scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" during last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Release of Funds under Extension Reforms (A.T.M.A.) Scheme for the last 3 years & current year*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Release			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1025.87	989.30	2023.39	1700.00
2	Bihar	2255.76	1246.54	2472.90	5320.82
3	Chhattisgarh	400.00	50.00	397.83	1600.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00		
5	Gujarat	189.39	556.71	510.44	2200.00
6	Haryana	477.00	737.64	1.20.00	971.32
7	Himachal Pradesh	336.88	514.83	402.61	1448.34
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	444.80	200.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	604.89	781.49	1280.37
10	Karnataka	452.00	250.00	634.63	1623.68
11	Kerala	470.00	343.27	510.00	1073.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Maharashtra	1425.07	939.17	2234.87	2800.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	2198.36	1534.48	990.33	1828.34
14	Odisha	1424.24	1510.57	1838.86	4337.36
15	Punjab	637.86	211.42	463.73	800.00
16	Rajasthan	575.00	1186.90	1058.20	2036.30
17	Tamil Nadu	1266.28	1113.24	2654.98	2124.95
18	Uttar Pradesh	2586.00	4158.67	4247.81	4838.18
19	Uttranchal	180.30	664.21	300.00	300.00
20	West Bengal	1815.27	0.00		
21	Assam	200.00	0.00	375.50	300.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	39.00	197.75	337.15	592.98
23	Manipur	286.40	0.00	174.71	468.14
24	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	220.73	288.74
25	Mizoram	192.56	121.54	75.58	403.01
26	Nagaland	270.36	378.80	419.54	747.13
27	Tripura	286.00	178.12	50.00	589.93
28	Sikkim	168.00	75.00		249.26
29	Delhi	7.47	0.00		
30	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00		81.40
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.00	40.41	27.76	81.37
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		
34	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		
35	MANAGE	96.00	255.75	259.65	
36	DOE	0.12	0.00	0.72	.041
<b>Total</b>		<b>19301.19</b>	<b>17859.21</b>	<b>24028.21</b>	<b>40285.03</b>

*Statement-II**Number of Farmers Benefitted under Extension Reforms Scheme during 2008-09 onwards*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Farmers Benefitted			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	316205	98740	148889	134838
2	Bihar	291042	693225	647933	344656
3	Chhattisgarh	10333	89514	24543	0
4	Goa	8225	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	18822	68323	521369	243757
6	Haryana	179565	79312	38884	32684
7	Himachal Pradesh	48764	27647	12250	51254
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	34252	36635	20520	58276
10	Karnataka	450465	70415	55164	48749
11	Kerala	152090	226880	114681	23241
12	Maharashtra	81035	135175	73671	127710
13	Madhya Pradesh	600100	669475	186948	40111
14	Odisha	756238	380176	122092	39732
15	Punjab	198317	440443	107153	109167
16	Rajasthan	171491	175061	152394	156852
17	Tamil Nadu	70219	120394	246794	292323
18	Uttar Pradesh	643928	848748	372997	288281
19	Uttanchal	175017	171597	253333	24716
20	West Bengal	214457	0	0	NA
21	Assam	0	0	0	NA
22	Arunachal Pradesh	17620	0	6500	NA
23	Manipur	11940	0	7402	NA
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	NA
25	Mizoram	7542	5809	12742	8792
26	Nagaland	107331	97716	34156	3347

1	2	3	4	5	6
27 Tripura		26019	22525	0	NA
28 Sikkim		9432	2135	3632	NA
29 Delhi		0	162	0	NA
30 Puducherry		3251	0	2577	NA
31 Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4852	6834	5734	7458
<b>Total</b>		<b>4608552</b>	<b>4465941</b>	<b>3172358</b>	<b>2035944</b>

[English]

#### Committee on FPIS

2231. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to further strengthen the development of food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee had submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations alongwith the follow up action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken to develop this 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) A Working Group was constituted by Planning Commission on Food Processing Industries to review present status of Food Processing Sector in the country and to suggest measures to further strengthen the development of Food Processing Sector in the country during 12th Plan period.

(c) and (d) The Working Group had submitted its report to Planning Commission with the following key recommendations (i) Decentralization with Greater Innovation of State Governments, (ii) Focus on Policy Making and Coordination instead of Project Implementation, (iii) Infrastructure Development with Focus on Creation of Value Chains.

The Ministry has proposed to involve State Governments for implementation and monitoring of large number of components to be operated through National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP).

(e) Government 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 and make them more competitive.

#### Market Information

2232. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to use the technology such as SMS to help farmers in gaining access to market information in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Price and market related information in respect of agricultural commodities is being disseminated to the farmers and other market users through AGMARKNET portal (Marketing Research and Information Network) developed by providing online facilities. SMS based dissemination of information from the

portal is also developed by using NICNET SMS Gateway and is operational since 2010.

National e-Governance Plan - Agriculture presently being implemented in 7 States, namely, Assam, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, also has a provision for dissemination of farmer centric information through various modes of delivery including, SMS, IVRS, etc.

Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Co-operatives Limited (IFFCO) have installed about 1000 multimedia-enabled kiosks in rural areas which are integrated with AGMARKNET. They are providing market information as voice messages in the language of the State using AGMARKNET service. Messages are provided free of charge to the subscribers as value added services. During February, 2012, IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Ltd. delivered SMS/voice messages to 14,03,136 subscribers. The State-wise coverage is given in the enclosed Statement.

"Digital Mandi for Indian Kisan" a project launched by Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for disseminating AGMARKNET data through SMS/voice messages on Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited mobile platform for the States of Punjab and Haryana on pilot basis, presents a unique web and cell phone based multi modal agriculture commodity pricing retrieval system on a GPRS enabled cell phone for the farmer.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise break-up of the subscribers to whom the messages were sent by IFFCO KISAN SANCHAR LIMITED using AGMARKNET service during February, 2012*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Subscribers (Listeners)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	3,63,930
2.	Haryana	32,045
3.	Punjab	23,639
4.	Madhya Pradesh /Chhattisgarh	56,053
5.	Tamil Nadu	83,194
6.	Bihar/Jharkhand	2,38,651
7.	Gujarat	47,995

1	2	3
8.	Odisha	1,48,689
9.	Rajasthan	99,137
10.	West Bengal	42,129
11.	Karnataka	1,26,021
12.	Andhra Pradesh	84,269
13.	Kerala	5,809
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,312
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,403,136</b>

Source: Information received through email from IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Ltd.

[Translation]

#### **Agency for Foodgrain Storage**

2233. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assign the work of storage of foodgrain to any alternative agency other than the Food Corporation of India in view of its failure to ensure safe storage and consequent damage to foodgrains in the recent years; and

(b) 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. However due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, a capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states. For construction of the storage capacity under the scheme CWC/SWCs/State Government agencies are appointed as implementing agencies of behalf of FCI.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Involvement in Illegal Constructions**

2234. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding involvement of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials and Delhi Police personnel in the illegal constructions and encroachments in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints received by the Government and the cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, separately;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action

against the officials of MCD and Delhi Police found guilty of involvement in allowing illegal constructions;

(d) if so, the details including the number of such officials convicted and dismissed from service during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent further illegal constructions and encroachments in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that during the last three years and the current year (up to 29.2.2012), 11953 complaints have been received regarding illegal constructions. However, on the basis of gravity of the allegations made, 403 complaints were taken up for investigation by its Vigilance Department. The year-wise details in this regard are as under:

Year	Number of complaints received in Vigilance Department of MCD	Cases investigated by Vigilance Department of MCD	Regular Departmental Action (RDA) registered in Vigilance Department of MCD
2009	2753	116	43
2010	2520	91	65
2011	5383	124	25
2012 (up to 29.2. 2012)	1297	72	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11953</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>138</b>

The year-wise details of the complaints received by Delhi Police regarding involvement of police officials in illegal constructions and encroachment are as under:

Year	Number of complaints received
2009	390
2010	616
2011	1476
2012 (up to 29.2.2012)	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>2608</b>

However, in only one case, Delhi Police registered an FIR against the staff of Delhi Development Authority and MCD.

(c) and (d) During the last three years and current year (up to 29.02.2012), regular departmental action (RDA) was registered against 391 officials of MCD and penalties under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Services (Control & Appeal) Regulations, 1959 have been imposed upon 28 officials of MCD for allowing illegal constructions in NCT of Delhi. One official has been dismissed from Municipal services for allowing illegal construction. During the same period, Delhi Police has also taken action against 418 police personnel who were found guilty in allowing illegal constructions and encroachment of various types. However, no Delhi Police personnel has been convicted or dismissed from service for allowing illegal constructions and encroachment.

(e) Whenever any unauthorized construction is noticed, action against the illegal/unauthorized

constructions is taken by the Building Department of the respective Zone as per provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. MCD has revamped its infrastructure for detection and control on unauthorized/illegal constructions in Delhi. In this context, a number of measures have been taken which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room, Zonal Control Room, etc. In addition, a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to monitor action against unauthorized/illegal constructions. The Government of NCT of Delhi has constituted a Sub-Division level Special Task Force to act against unauthorised/ unsafe construction on public/private land.

#### **Heritage Structures in Uttar Pradesh**

2235. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of heritage structures or sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for maintenance of the said structures/sites during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the ASI has identified more structures/

sites in the State to be maintained by it during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, structure/site-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of heritage structures and sites maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilised for conservation of protected monuments in the State during the last three years are as under:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated/ utilised
1.	2008-09	1975.39
2.	2009-10	2109.00
3.	2010-11	2464.99

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The excavated site of Sringaverapura in district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh has been identified.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Uttar Pradesh*

#### **Agra Circle**

Name of monument/site		Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra Fort Including Akbari Mahal Anguri Bagh Baoli of the Diwan-i-Am Quadrangle Carved stone inscription dated A.D. 1605 inside the Delhi gate entrance. Chitor Gates. Diwan-i-Am or Hall of Public Audience Diwan-i-Khas or Private Hall of Audience	Agra	Agra

1	2	3	4
	<p>Galleries beneath the Khas Mahal</p> <p>Hon'ble John Russell Colvin's Tomb</p> <p>Inner Amar Singh Gate</p> <p>Inner Delhi Gate</p> <p>Jahangiri Mahal</p> <p>Jahangir's Bath</p> <p>Khas Mahal or the Aramgah or private hall including the golden pavilions on each side</p> <p>Ladies Bazaar attached to the Nagina Masjid</p> <p>Machchi Bhawan or Fish House</p> <p>Maharatta Building impinging on the Nagina Masjid</p> <p>Mina Masjid</p> <p>Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque</p> <p>Royal Baths</p> <p>Nagina Masjid</p> <p>Salimgarh</p> <p>Saman Burj with Pachisi Court and surrounding chambers.</p> <p>Shahjahan's apartment</p> <p>Shish Mahal</p> <p>Somnath Gates</p> <p>Well (Baoli) in the Akbari Mahal.</p>		
2.	Barah Khamba together with adjoining area comprised in part of survey plot no. 150 as shown in the site plan.	Agra, Tajganj	Agra
3.	Chattries on the Yamuna bank to the north of Ram Bagh	Agra	Agra
4.	Chauburji, of the temporary Burial place of Emperor Babur, together with the Chabutra on which it stands.	Agra	Agra
5.	Chini-ka-Rauza including well, tank and kiosk facing the river Yamuna.	Agra	Agra

1	2	3	4
6.	City wall on the west side of Agra Gate	Agra	Agra
7.	Dakhini darwaza in Mohalla Tajganj	Agra	Agra
8.	Firoz Khan's Tomb	Agra	Agra
9.	Gateway at Pul Changa Modi	Agra	Agra
10.	Gateway in the interior of Tajganj	Agra	Agra
11.	Great Idgah	Agra	Agra
12.	Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Agra	Agra
13.	Inscribed tablet in a piece of the old city wall of (Akbarabad) on the west side of the Mahatma Gandhi road	Agra	Agra
14.	Jami Masjid	Agra	Agra
15.	Jhun Jhun Katora	Agra	Agra
16.	Khans Gate	Agra	Agra
17.	Kiosk and buildings other than the river side kiosk at or near Zohra Bagh	Agra	Agra
18.	Mehtab Bagh on the river bank, facing the Taj	Agra	Agra
19.	Maqbara called Kala Gumbaz between Chini-ka-Rauza and Bagh Wazir Khan	Agra	Agra
20.	Old Delhi Gate of city	Agra	Agra
21.	Pahlwan's Tomb near Cantonment, Gwalior Road	Agra	Agra
22.	Ram Bagh Gateways	Agra	Agra
23.	Ram Bagh Houses, Kiosks, terraces and Katra	Agra	Agra
24.	Rauza Diwanji Begum and Mosque	Agra	Agra
25.	Sat Kuiya or Seven wells close by Ram Bagh on the Aligarh Road	Agra	Agra
26.	Small Chattri on Agra-Mathura Road	Agra	Agra
27.	Statue of Akbar's House on the Agra-Sikandara Road	Agra	Agra
28.	Taj and grounds including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds; great south entrance gateway and great courtyard surrounded by cloisters	Agra	Agra
	Dalans round Taj Quadrangle		

1	2	3	4
	Drinking fountain in the west enclosure wall of the Taj Garden		
	Entrance Gateway of Khan-i-Alam Bagh		
	Fatehpur Masjid		
	Kali Masjid and enclosure wall		
	Khan-i-Alam Bagh together with the new tank near the Taj Mahal		
	Old Mughal Aqueduct.		
	Sahclion-ka-Gumbaz No. 1		
	Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.2		
	Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.3		
	Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.4		
	Sirhi Darwaja facing the inner entrance gate of the Taj		
	Tank near the Fatehpur Masjid		
	Well at the Taj garden		
29.	Tank Pahlwan near Cantonment, Gwalior road	Agra	Agra
30.	Two Gateways of early Mughal date at the northeast and northwest corner of Rambagh.	Agra	Agra
31.	Well and flight of steps in the Charbagh	Agra	Agra
32.	Zohra Bagh and River side Kiosk	Agra	Agra
33.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 09, Furlong 04	Agra
34.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 11, Fag 01	Agra
35.	Kos Minar	Agra- FatehpurSikri Road, Mile 12, Furlong 07	Agra
36.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 15, Furlong 02	Agra
37.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 04, Furlong 03	Agra
38.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile 06, Furlong 07	Agra

1	2	3	4
39.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile-09, Furlong 04	Agra
40.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile-126, Furlong 01	Agra
41.	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's Daughter	Bagh Raj pur	Agra
42.	Chattrie making the site of the Empress Jodhbai's Tomb	Bhogipura	Agra
43.	Double storied Mughal pavilion called Hajeera	Burhia-ka-Tal	Agra
44.	The village known as Burhia-ka-Tal	Burhia-ka-Tal	Agra
45.	Fatehpur Sikri	Agra	Agra
	Abul Faizils House	House	
	Abul Faizils House		
	Agra Gate		
	Ajmer Gate		
	Ankh Michauli and vaults beneath		
	Archways partly supporting platform by the water work and in front of covered way leading from Jodhbai's Palace towards the Iliran Minar.		
	Astrologer's Seat and vaults beneath		
	Baha-ud-Din's Tomb		
	Buland Darwaza of the Jami Masjid		
	Baoli on the north side, of Agra road below Hakim's Bath		
	Baradari near Kush Mahal		
	Baradari near Naubat Khana		
	Baradari near Tehra Darwaza		
	Bubal's Gate		
	Building commonly called Baiju-ka-Makan		
	Chandanpol Gate		
	Chor Darwaza		
	City Walls		

1	2	3	4
	Cloisters in front of the hammam by the gate leading into the Diwani-i-Am courtyard		
	Daftarkhana (Old Dak Bungalow)		
	Dalan (attached to Mariam's House)		
	Darogha's House		
	Delhi Gate		
	Diving well		
	Diwan-i-Khas with cloisters		
	Domed Baths		
	Domed Gateway on the stone ridge by the Agra Gate		
	Elephant Gate or Hathi Pol		
	Girl's School		
	Guard House attached to Jodh Bai's Palace		
	Guard House (attached to Mariam's House)		
	Guard House		
	Guard House at the foot of the ridge by Agra gate		
	Gwalior Gate		
	Hakim's Bath		
	Hakim's (Doctor's) house		
	Hamamm, southeast of Buland Darwaza		
	Hamamm, in front of the Buland Darwaza		
	Hammam (attached to Jodh Bai's Palace)		
	Hammam, No. 2		
	Hammam, No. 3		
	Hammam outside Abul Fail's House		
	Hawa Mahal (Jodh Bai's Palace)		
	Hiran Minar		
	Horse stables, Camel stables and Hammam		
	Hospital at the corner of Birbal's House		

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1	2	3	4
	Hospital and latrine		
	Jami Masjid (Dargah)		
	Jodh Bai's Palace		
	Karwan buidings above the Karwan Sarai		
	Karwan Sarai		
	Khanqah		
	Khanqah attached to Dargah Jami Masjid		
	Khas Mahal cloisters		
	Kbatai Khana		
	Khush Mahal or "Hada Mahal"		
	Khwabagh (Khas-Mahal)		
	King's Gate of the Jami Masjid		
	Kitchen (attached to Mariam's Houses		
	Lal Darwaza		
	Mariam's House		
	Mint		
	Nagina Masjid		
	North Gate commonly known as Zanana		
	Rauza of the Jami Masjid		
	Octagonal Baoli		
	Pachisi Court with Dalans		
	Panch Mahal		
	Pigeon house		
	Poor house on the southeast angle of Jami Masjid		
	Ranges of building between Diwan-i-Am and the Treasury including a Hammam		
	Poor house (attached to Nagina Masjid)		
	Rang Mahal		
	Ruined Bath, east of the Octagonal Baol		
	Salim Chishti's Tomb		

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1	2	3	4
	Samosa Mahal, north of Abul Fazl's House		
	Sangin Burj		
	Small Baths, north of Abul Fazl's house		
	Small Masjid attached to Baha-ud-din's Tomb		
	Small Masjid between Delhi Gate and Lai Darwaza		
	Stone Cutter's Masjid		
	Sukh Tal		
	Sweet Tank at the back of DiwanT-Kh'as		
	Tomb of Islam Khan		
	Treasury and Naubat Khana		
	Turkish Sultana's House and Hammam		
	Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur		
	Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur		
	Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur		
	Well by Hiran Minar		
46.	Tomb of Sadiq Khan	Gelana	Agra
47.	Tomb of Salabat Khan	Gelana	Agra
48.	Dhakri-ka-Mahal	Gopalpura	Agra
49.	Jami Masjid	Itimadpur	Agra
50.	Jagner Fort including the Gwal Baba Temple with the Stairway leading there to and the baoli outside and below the main gate on the hill of Jagner	Jagner	Agram
51.	Two gateways and the Mosque in the Jajau Sarai	Jajau	Agra
52.	Humayun Masjid	Kachhpura	Agra
53.	Bara Khamba	Kagarol	Agra
54.	Guru-ka-Tal	Kakrctha	Agra
55.	Fifty-two bullock well	Khawaspur	Agra
56.	Kamal Khan's Dargah	Khawaspur	Agra
57.	Old Tila and Tasu Tila	Khawaspur	Agra
58.	Roman Catholic Cemetery with all its tombs,	Lashkarpur and	Agra

1	2	3	4
	Boundary Walls, gateways and gardens	Sadi-ka-Nagla	
59.	Mass of rubble and concrete said to contain tombs of Ladli Begum and her two brothers Faizi and Abul Fazl	Mau	Agra
60.	Itibari Khan's Mosque	Near Sikandara	Agra
61.	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri	Rajwara	Agra
62.	Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim (Nephew of Salim Chishti)	Rasulpur	Agra
63.	Akbar's Tomb, gateway and walls round the ground	Sikandara	Agra
64.	Dalans on the east and south sides of the great south gate and domed structure on the west side of the same gate	Sikandara	Agra
65.	Kanch Mahal, at the southeast corner of Akbar's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
66.	Mariam's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
67.	Small mosque situated in the Church Missionary Society's compound	Sikandara	Agra
68.	Monuments in the memory of Captain Ronald Cameron and other soldiers	Aligar	Aligarh
69.	Monument in memory of the brave men who fell at the hour of victory	Gangiri	Aligarh
70.	Three Mounds	Gorai Dhana, Iglas,	Aligarh
71.	Masjid	Pilkhana	Aligarh
72.	Khera Mound	Bajera Khera	Aligarh
73.	Smaller Mound	Bajera Khera	Aligarh
74.	Nagaria Khera	Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
75.	Old Garhi or Mud Fort	Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
76.	Sahegarh Khera	Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
77.	Ancient site consisting of the remains of an ancient fort and an extensive Khera'	Sankara	Aligarh
78.	High isolated conical shaped mound	Sankara	Aligarh
79.	Mound, part of which appears to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa or a temple	Sankara	Aligarh
80-	Monument near Old Fort	Tappal	Aligarh
81.	Tomb of Thomson Simpson	Tappal	Aligarh

1	2	3	4
82.	Kos Minar in field no. 194/1/(191/1)	Jarhaulia	Auraiya
83.	Kos Minar in field no. 215-1	Paighambarpur	Auraiya
84.	Kos Minar in field no. 127	Bhagautipur	Auraiya
85.	Gateway	Ajitma	Auraiya
86.	Kos Minar in field no. 684 and 685, Panhar Revenue Mauza, Panhar	Salempur alias Sale under	Auraiya
87.	Ancient mound at Kasuri	Bamnauli	Baghpat
88.	Mound known as Parasu Ram ka Khera	Alamgirpur	Baghpat
89.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap	Barnawa	Baghpat
90.	Begum's Masjid jor three lofty domes	Aonla	Bareilly
91.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmet Khan, the Rohila Chief	Bareilly, Bakar Ganj	Bareilly
92.	Tomb of Hermit Shah Dana	Bareilly, Bakar Ganj	Bareilly
93.	Large obelisk of red sandstone	Fateh Ganj	Bareilly
94.	Several ancients ruined mounds in which Indo-Scythian coins are found.	Pachomi or Wahidpur Pachaumi	Bareilly
95.	Ancient Site	Ramnagar, Alampur Kot	Bareilly
96.	Fort	Ramnagar	Bareilly
97.	Mound called Chikatia Khera	Ramnagar	Bareilly
98.	Mound to the south of the tans known as of the Gandhan Sagar and Adisagar	Ramnagar	Bareilly
99.	Small hillock called Katari Khera or Kottari Khera	Ramnagar	Bareilly
100.	Stupa mound	Ramnagar	Bareilly
101.	Two Buddhist mounds close to the Konwaru Tal	Ramnagar	Bareilly
102.	Site near Aonla railway station	Rehtoia	Bareilly
103.	Mordhaj also known as Munawar Jar with lofty mound	Chandanpura	Bijnor
104.	Fort	Chandpur	Bijnor
105.	Mosque	Ghandpur	Bijnor
106.	Old British Cemetery	Daranagar	Bijnor
107.	Ancient Site	Daulatabad	Bijnor
108.	Tomb or Nawab Shujat Khan	Jahanabad	Bijnor

1	2	3	4
109.	Jami Masjid	Mandawar	Bijnor
110.	Well	Mandawar	Bijnor
111.	Old Pathan Fort	Nagina	Bijnor
112.	Cemetery of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Najibabad	Bijnor
113.	Pathargarh Fort	Najibabad	Bijnor
114.	Portion of the old Palace	Najibabad	Bijnor
115.	Tomb of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Najibabad	Bijnor
116.	Mound (Kushan king Vasudeva)	Tip	Bijnor
117.	Dargah of Imadul Mulk alias Pisan. Hari-ka-Gumbaz dated A.H. 896	Budaun	Budaun
118.	Jami Masjid	Budaun	Budaun
119.	Tomb, Mohalla Behrampur, Tomb of Ikhlas Khan	Budaun	Budaun
120.	Tomb of Makhduman Jahan, the mother of Alaudin Alam	Budaun	Budaun
121.	Several large tumuli (Kheras) in and about Ahar.	Ahar	Bulandshahr
122.	Ruins of an old temple known as Chandrani-ka-Mandir	Chandok	Bulandshahr
123.	Balai Kot or Upper Fort	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
124.	Large mound known as Moti Bazaar	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
125.	Two cemeteries	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
126.	Masonry tank and ancient temple	Dankaur	Bulandshahr
127.	Ahirpura mound or lesser temple mound	Indor	Bulandshahr
128.	Kundanpura mound or the great temple mound	Indor	Bulandshahr
129.	Lofty mound with a small village perched on the east northeastern side of it	Indor	Bulandshahr
130.	Khera or mound called Talapatnagari or Myaji Khera	Shikarpur	Bulandshahr
131.	Large Mound	Atranjikhera	Etah
132.	Khera Basundara	Basundra	Etah
133.	Large mound dividing the village into two distinct portions known as Bilsar Pachiya and Bilsar Purva	Bilsar	Etah
134.	Mound containing ancient relics of the Gupta period.	Bilsar	Etah
135.	Tombs of Colonel Gardener and his Begum	Chaoni	Etah

1	2	3	4
136.	Remains of an old temple	Malawan	Etah
137.	Two Mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains.	Noh Khas and Khera Noh	Etah
138.	Fort	Sakit	Etah
139.	Ruined Mosque in the old Fort	Sakit	Etah
140.	Extensive Khera	Sarai Aghat	Etah
141.	Sita Ramji's temple	Soron	Etah
142.	Remains of an old Fort	Asai Khera	Etawah
143.	Ancient fortress and site	Chakra Naga	Etawah
144.	Gateway	Ekdil	Etawah
145.	Jami Masjid with its appurtenances	Etawah	Etawah
146.	Closed cemetery at all Souls Memorial Church	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
147.	Closed cemetery at Fort	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
148.	Closed cemetery at British Infantry lines	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
149.	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
150.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
151.	Most easterly mound of the isolated tilas	Kampil	Farrukhabad
152.	Tomb of Major Robertson (now Auraiya District, hence Lucknow Circle)	Karhar	Farrukhabad
153.	Mosque and Saraia	Khudaganj	Farrukhabad
154.	Stone and its enclosure marking the place where the late Field Marshall Earl Roberts, P.C.K.G.etc. earned his Victoria Cross at the battle of Kali Nadi in 1857 situated in grave.	Khudaganj	Farrukhabad
155.	Site of an old Buddhist Vihara, Extensive mound	Pakhnabihar	Farrukhabad
156.	Extensive Mound	Pilkhana	Farrukhabad
157.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	Maurshidabad	Farrukhabad
158.	Ancient Site	Sankissa	Farrukhabad
159.	Tank of Naga called Karevar or Kahdayat Tal	Sankissa	Farrukhabad
160.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie in the mud fort	Thatia	Farrukhabad
161.	Tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash Nawab	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad

1	2	3	4
162.	Tomb of Fariduddin alias Main Fiddu	Shekumpur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
163.	Tomb of Nasiruddin	Shekumpur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
164.	Tomb of Nizammuddin	Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
165.	Idgah	Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
166.	Archaeological Site & Remains comprised in Survey Plot Nos. 736, 738/2, 738/3 & parts of Survey Plot Nos. 737, 738 / 1 and 738 / 1 and 738 / 4 as shown in the site plan	Gulistanpur	Ghaziabad
167.	Raja Karan ka khera	Paragana put, Mustafabad	Ghaziabad
168.	Monument near Kilah railway station	Hathras	Hathras
169.	Remains of an old Hindu temple inside the Dayaram's fort	Hathras	Hathras
170.	Small circular mound	Lakhnu	Hathras
171.	Mound	Lakhnu	Hathras
172.	Monument of Major Robert Nairn	Pipalgaon	Hathras
173.	Monument in the memory of Samuel Anderson Nichterlein	Sasni	Hathras
174.	Mound known as Gohana Khera	Sasni	Hathras
175.	Well or Baoli known as Bah-ka-Kuan	Amroha	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
176.	Talib Khan's Tomb	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
177.	Tomb of Abdul Ghafur Shah	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
178.	Tomb of the grand son of Abdul Ghafur Shah and Mosque	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
179.	Unknown Tomb	Chaudhariapur	Kannauj
180.	Tomb of Sergeant, instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Gursahaiganj	Kannauj
181.	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
182.	Big Mosque	Kannauj	Kannauj
183.	Kachhiriwala tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
184.	Mosque and the tomb of Makhdum Jahanian	Kannauj	Kannauj
185.	Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	Kannauj

1	2	3	4
186.	Outer gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
187.	Small mosque west of Bala Pir	Kannauj	Kannauj
188.	Small inner gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
189.	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi	Kannauj	Kannauj
190.	Zanana Gumbad	Kannauj	Kannauj
191.	Closed cemetery	Mainpur	Mainpuri
192.	Ancient site	Bajna	Mathura
193.	Pillar with Sanskrit inscription dated samvat 1666 in the flanking tower at the Bhanakaur tank	Barsana	Mathura
194.	Mound (Barse ka Tila)	Bhadar	Mathura
195.	Temple of Govind Deo	Brindaban	Mathura
196.	Temple of Jugal Kishore	Brindaban	Mathura
197.	Temple of Madan Mohan	Brindaban	Mathura
198.	Temple of Radha Ballabh	Brindaban	Mathura
199.	Akbari Sarai	Chhatta	Mathura
200.	Kos Minar, Mile 19 Furlong 1	Chhatta	Mathura
201.	Kos Minar, Mile 24 Furlong 3	Chhatta	Mathura
202.	Kos Minar, Mile 26 Furlong 7	Chhatta	Mathura
203.	Kos Minar, Mile 29 Furlong 4	Chhatta	Mathura
204.	Two mounds, the second mound is known as Singer Tila	Ganesra	Mathura
205.	Kos Minar	Gohari	Mathura
206.	Mound	Jaisinghpura	Mathura
207.	Fortified Sarai with all its walls and gateways	Kosi	Mathura
208.	Small mound locally known as Ghavar	Kosi	Mathura
209.	Mound	Kota	Mathura
210.	Mound marking the Old Fort	Mahaban	Mathura
211.	Ancient Site containing fragments of images	Mat	Mathura
212.	Ancient sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, stones and like objects	Mathura	Mathura

1	2	3	4
213.	Gayatri mound	Mathura	Mathura
214.	Girdharpur mound	Mathura	Mathura
215.	Gopal Khera	Mathura	Mathura
216.	Kankali tila, Jain and Chaubara Mound	Mathura	Mathura
217.	Kos Minar on the circular road	Mathura	Mathura
218.	Palikhera Mound	Mathura	Mathura
219.	Portions of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Kehsavadeva which was dismantled and the site utilised for the mosque of Aurangzeb	Mathura	Mathura
220.	Sati Burz, supposed to commemorate the Sati of the widow of Raja Biharmal of Jaipur erected by her son Raja Bhagwandas in A.D. 1570	Mathura	Mathura
221.	Site of ancient Pokhar (Pushkarini)	Mathura	Mathura
222.	Ahalyaganj Mound	Mathura-Brindaban road	Mathura
223.	Chamunda Tila	Mathura-Brindaban road	Mathura
224.	Kos Minar, Mile 3, Furlong 5.175 from the boundary	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
225.	Kos Minar, Mile 11, Furlong 5 (west of Chamah village)	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
226.	Kos Minar, opposite to mile 13, Furlong 1 from road	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
227.	Kos Minar, Mile 116, 400 yards from road	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
228.	Kos Minar in the beginning of Dig road	Mathura-Dig road	Mathura
229.	Ancient Site	Mora	Mathura
230.	Extensive site containing a high mound apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets	Shahpur Ghosana	Mathura
231.	Mound	Sonauth Janubi	Mathura
232.	Ancient Mound	Adinga	Mathura
233.	Ancient Mound (Hathi Tila) near Kishori Raman college	Kesopur Menoharpur	Mathura
234.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Mathura	Mathura
235.	Cemetery at the junction of Meerut - Delhi Road	At the junction of Meerut/Delhi road	Meerut
236.	Mound known as Ulta Khera and the mound or Raghunathji	Hastinapur	Meerut

1	2	3	4
237.	Andhra Court, a high brick fortress supposed to have been built by Mahi	Meerut	Meerut
238.	Cemetery of the Meerut racecourse	Meerut	Meerut
239.	Tomb of Shah Peer	Meerut	Meerut
240.	Begum's Palace	Sardhana	Meerut
241.	Roman Catholic Church	Sardhana	Meerut
242.	Tombs or Sardhana Cemetery	Sardhana	Meerut
243.	Two mounds (Kheras) named Khorkali and Jalapar	Servara	Meerut
244.	Amarpati Khera	Alipur	Moradabad
245.	Chandesvara Khera	Bemi	Moradabad
246.	Khera or Mound reputed to be the ruin or a palace Raja	Vena Berni	Moradabad
247.	Large mound, the site of an ancient temple	Bherabharatpur	Moradabad
248.	Old Fort and its relics	Firozpur	Moradabad
249.	Ancient Mound	Gumthal Khera	Moradabad
250.	Large Mound	Karvar	Moradabad
251.	Jami Masjid	Sambhal	Moradabad
252.	Mound	Sarthal Khera	Moradabad
253.	Gateway of Karwan Sarai	Sondhan Muhammadpur	Moradabad
254.	Mosque of Karwan Sarai	Sondhan Muhammadpur	Moradabad
255.	Mosque and Tomb of Shah Abdul Razak and his four sons	Jinhana	Muzaffar nagar
256.	Octagonal Wall	Majhera	Muzaffar nagar
257.	Tomb of Diwan Saiyed Mohammad Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar nagar
258.	Tomb Saiyed Hussain also called Sayed Chajju Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar nagar
259.	Tomb of Saiyed Umar Nur Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar nagar
260.	Tomb of Saiyed Saif Khan and his mother	Majhera	Muzaffar nagar
261.	Jami Masjid	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
262.	Badshahi Bagh locally known as Badshahi Mahal	Badshahi Mahal	Saharanpur
263.	Khera ki Bandi, Old Cemetery	Lodhipur	9 Saharanpur
264.	Old British Cemetery, Khata Khedi	Saharanpur	Saharanpur

1	2	3	4
265.	Old British Cemetery, Saharanpur City	Saharanpur	Saharanpur
<b>Lucknow Circle</b>			
266.	Allahabad Forti. Ashoka Pillar (Inscribed stone pillar) Zanana Palace	Allahabad	Allahabad
267.	Cemeteries in Kydganj	Allahabad	Allahabad
268.	Khusru Bagh:-Enclosure wall and Gateway of Khusru Bagh, Tomb of Bibi Tamolan, Tomb of Sultan Khusru, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Mother, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Sister	Allahabad	Allahabad
269.	Queen Victoria's Memorial in Alfred park	Allahabad	Allahabad
270.	Small high mound, the ancient site of a large Hindu Temple	Bara	Allahabad
271.	The area of the waste land divided by a ravine into two large mounds called "Garha and Garhi"	Bhita	Allahabad
272.	Large stone dwelling house said to have been the residence of the two heroes of Ala and Udal cir. 8th century AD	Chilla	Allahabad
273.	Standing figure identified by Fuhrer as Buddha Asvaghosha with a five-headed snake canopy and worshipped under the name of Srigari Devi	Deora	Allahabad
274.	A rocky hall on the south face of the top bearing an inscription of three lines of Indo-Scythian period in red paint with some rude drawings of men and animals	Ginja Hill	Allahabad
275.	Ruined forts of Samudra Gupta and Hansagupta	Jhusi	Allahabad
276.	Cave known as Sita-ki-rasoi containing an inscription in characters of the 9th century AD	Mankuar	Allahabad
277.	Extensive mound called Hatgauha Dih	Shiupur	Allahabad
278.	Garhwa fort	Sheorajpur	Allahabad
279.	Large mound called Surya Bhita	Singraur	Allahabad
280.	Old Nawabi Mosque	Akbarpur	Ahmednagar
281.	Tomb of Salar Saifuddin alias Surkhru Salar	Bahraich	Bahraich
282.	Large brick strewn khera being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist city	Chandra or Chardah	Bahraich

1	2	3	4
283.	Khera said to be the ruins of one of the principal cities of Raja Kama of the Mahabharata	Hathi Kund	Bahraich
284.	Tomb of Rajab Sajar alias Hatila Salar	Shahpur Jote	Bahraich
285.	Domes and buildings inside the inner enclosure including ther ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masud's celebrated dargah	Singha Parasi	Bahraich
286.	A mound 20' high apparently formed of solid brick work where the Prithvinath lingam and a copper plate grant were found	Pachran	Balrampur
287.	Mound locally known as Ora Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the ancient remains of Sahet-Mahet (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
288.	Mound locally known as Penahia Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
289.	Mound locally known as Kharahua Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
290.	Baithak	Akbai	Banda
291.	Closed cemetery, Katra Naka	Banda	Banda
292.	Jami Masjid	Banda	Banda
293.	Monument in memory of General whitelock's Force	Banda	Banda
294.	Baoli	Bhawanipur	Banda
295.	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort	Kalinjar	Banda
296.	Fort of Kalinjar, together with the parapetwalls, with the gateways and the monumentsinside it, Viz. Sita Kunda, Sita Sez, Patalganga, Pandu Kund, Bhairon-ki-Jhiria, Siddh-ki-gupha, Bhagwan-Sej, Pani-ka-aman, Mrigdhara, Kotitirth, Linga temple of Nilakantha etc.	Kalinjar	Banda
297.	Remains of the old fort with its seven gateways. A temple of Mahadeo and an inscribed stone in Sanskrit lying on the foot and approaches to the same	Kalinjar	Banda
298.	Two inscriptions, one dated 1520, the other undated on a large basalt rock close to the bank of the Paisuni river	Ansuya ji	Chitrakut

1	2	3	4
299.	Closed cemetery	Bargarh	Chitrakut
300.	Temple	Bargarh	Chitrakut
301.	Remains of a temple, circa 10th century AD locally called Bhar Deul	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
302.	Small temple with a sanctum and a flat roof	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
303.	Two large caves known as Rikhian	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
304.	Remains of a small Chandella temple	Birpur	Chitrakut
305.	Two Chandella temples standing together on the same platform	Gonda	Chitrakut
306.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Dadhwa, Rampur & Manpur	Chitrakut
307.	Balari Nath	Gulrampur	Chitrakut
308.	Two temples	Gulrampur	Chitrakut
309.	City cemetery	Karwi	Chitrakut
310.	Stone temple	Ganesh Bagh one mile south-east of Karwi	Chitrakut
311.	Temple	In the Centre of a tank near the Jail	Chitrakut
312.	Ruins of an old Jain temple called Haihaiti Mandir together with fragments of statues about the fort of the hill	Koh	Chitrakut
313.	Ruins of some Jain Temples	Lauri of Lokhari	Chitrakut
314.	Manikpur cantonment cemetery	Manikpur	Chitrakut
315.	Fort with the fortification walls and the three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple inside the fort	Marpha	Chitrakut
316.	Two ruined temples	Mau	Chitrakut
317.	Inscribed statue of Chandella period under a pipal tree	Pura	Chitrakut
318.	Ruins of a large linga temple of the Chandella type	Pura	Chitrakut
319.	Priest's house	Ramnagar	Chitrakut
320.	Remains of a large temple	Ramnagar	Chitrakut
321.	Ruins of a large Chandella temple	Ramnagar	Chitrakut

1	2	3	4
322.	Group of ruins, the principal object of which is the entrance door of a temple	Rasin	Chitrakut
323.	Remains of an old fort and a disused temple Devi Chandra Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut
324.	Rock hewn tank, close to the temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut
325.	Several Sati pillars with a large standing female figure holding a child in her left arm	Rasin	Chitrakut
326.	Temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut
327.	Two large caves in the middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered about	Rauli	Chitrakut
328.	Three mounds known as Mani-Parbat, Kuber Parbat and Sugrib Parbat	Ayddhya	Faizabad
329.	Beni Khanam's Tomb	Faizabad	Faizabad
330.	Gulab Bari	Faizabad	Faizabad
331.	Tomb of Bahu-Begum	Faizabad	Faizabad
332.	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal, Eunuch of Sadar Jahan Begum	Faizabad	Faizabad
	enclosing them		including the mosque & the whole compound
333.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula	Faizabad	Faizabad
334.	Mound called chauki	Aphui	Fatehpur
335.	Monument in the memory of A. Blakely	Asafpur	Fatehpur
336.	Large mound covered with broken bricks and pottery	Asni	Fatehpur
337.	Extensive brick-strewn mound	Asothar	Fatehpur
338.	Smaller mound bearing five large Digamber Jain figures which people call the five Pandavas	Asothar	Fatehpur
339.	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion	Bagh Badshahi (Khajuha)	Fatehpur
340.	Entire compound known as Bagh Badshahi	Bagh Badshahi (Khajuha)	Fatehpur
341.	Temple	Bahua	Fatehpur
342.	Four massive masonry pillars containing stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu and Hindi representing translations of the Ten Commandments and some verses from Saint John's Gospel, on the Grand Trunk	Fatehpur	Fatehpur

1	2	3	4
	Road just opposite the Public Works Department Inspection House on the western outskirts of the town		
343.	Square sand-stone pillar bearing an inscription of Mahipaladeva dated Samvat 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
344.	The collection of miscellaneous antiquities from different parts of the District grouped round the Asni Pillar of Mahipaladeva in the Municipal garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
345.	Hathikhana mosque or Jaichandi mosque	Hathgaon	Fatehpur
346.	Circular mound, the site of a temple	Khairai	Fatehpur
347.	Extensive mound called Garhi	Khairai	Fatehpur
348.	Monument in the memory of T.S. Powell, Col.	Kunwarpur	
349.	Four temples	Kurari	
350.	Ruins of a fort built by Jaya Chandra	Kutilla	Fatehpur
351.	Old Fort	Nahar Khor	Fatehpur
352.	Old Fort	Paina Kalan	Fatehpur
353.	Extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town said to be a stronghold of the Chandella	Paina	Fatehpur
354.	Mound with many pieces of stone sculptures collected upon them	Ren	Fatehpur
355.	Ruined temple	Saton	Fatehpur
356.	Two brick Temples	Sirthar Amauli	Fatehpur
357.	Two temples	Thithaura	Fatehpur
358.	Extensive mound and a group of Hindu Sculptures	Tiksariya	Fatehpur
359.	Temple	Tindauli	Fatehpur
360.	Mound covered with bricks with the ruins of the temple of Asokanath Mahadeva	Hathili	Gonda
361.	Certain mounds covered with broken statues and sculptures	Kadhwa	Hamirpur
362.	Closed British Cemetery	Kaitha	Hamirpur
363.	Jain Temple mounds covered with Broken bricks etc. and three kheras near them viz, Ladhanpur,	Sumerpur	Hamirpur

1	2	3	4
	Mirzapur and Itara		
364.	Major Robert's Tomb	Baramau	Hardoi
365.	Brick mound locally called Bhankargarh	Gandwa	Hardoi
366.	High irregular khera covered with broken bricks and sculptures	Hardoi	Hardoi
367.	Mound known as Kalhaur or Killo	Kalhaur	Hardoi
368.	Memorial tomb	Khasaura	Hardoi
369.	Large dih covered with broken bricks and pottery crowned with a small ruined temple of the 19th century AD	Kherwa and Kajhgaon	Hardoi
370.	Memorial cemetery	Madhavganj	Hardoi
371.	Well near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah	Mallawan	Hardoi
372.	Large ruined site called Sandi Khera	Pali	Hardoi
373.	Tomb of Nawab of Sadar Johan	Pihani	Hardoi
374.	Ancient mound	Pahunchina Khera (Lakhamapur)	Hardoi
375.	Phulmati	Sandi	Hardoi
376.	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan	Shahabad	Hardoi
377.	Sanskrit Inscription of Samvat 1672 on the Chauknanda of Rupan Guru	Akbarpur or Ataura	Jalaun
378.	Cemetery	Jalaun	Jalaun
379.	Chaurasi Tomb of Lodhi Shah Badshah	Kalpi	Jalaun
380.	Closed Cemetery	Kalpi	Jalaun
381.	Piece of fort wall on the north-east scarp with its circular bastion	Kalpi	Jalaun
382.	Small domed building carried on six pillars immediately near to the P.W.D. Rest House	Kalpi	Jalaun
383.	Cemetery	Kunch	Jalaun
384.	Dome on twelve pillars called Bara Khamba traditionally ascribed to the commander of Prithviraja	Kunch	Jalaun
385.	Mosque	Orai	Jalaun
386.	Ruins of a large temple of the Chandella period	Bangama	Jhansi

1	2	3	4
387.	Gandai Temple	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
388.	Ghugua-ka-math	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
389.	Jarai-ka-math	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
390.	Jarao-ka-Marhia	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
391.	Tank	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
392.	Jama Masjid	Erich	Jhansi
393.	Gharao-ka-math	Gharao	Jhansi
394.	Memorial cemetery, south of fort on Phuta Darwaza	Jhansi	Jhansi
395.	Monument of Major F.W. Pinkney, situated on the hillock near the premises of Messers Eduljee Boyce and Co.	Jhansi	Jhansi
396.	Sikhara-roofed temple called .Marhia and dedicated to Gond baba	Khojra	Jhansi
397.	Remains of a Chandella temple	Kishni Khurd	Jhansi
398.	Chandela Temple	Pachwara (Gahras)	Jhansi
399.	Ruins of a large Chandella Temple containing a well preserved statue of Vishnu	Patha-Sagauli	Jhansi
400.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb	Ragoon	Jhansi
401.	Chandela Temple	Sakrar	Jhansi
402.	Ruined temple at the upper end of Rai Tal on the banks of which is a roundish boulder containing two inscriptions of Samvat 1604 and 1608	Sirwabaran	Jhansi
403.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal	Jhansi	Jhansi
404.	Chhatari of Raja Gangaghar Rao alongwith tank	Dariapur	Jhansi
403.	Jhansi Fort	Jhansi	Jhansi
406.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Marha	Jhansi
407.	Temple	Marha	Jhansi
408.	Mound	Bithoor	Kanpur
409.	Lona cross Garden	Kanpur	Kanpur
410.	Katcheri Cemetery	Kanpur	Kanpur
411.	Memorial well garden	Kanpur	Kanpur

1	2	3	4
412.	Sawada Kothi, Monument including flight of steps with the surrounding plateau	Kanpur	Kanpur
413.	Subedar-ka-Talab Cemetery	Kanpur	Kanpur
414.	Wheeler's Entrenchment	Kanpur	Kanpur
415.	Kos Minar	Khalaspur	Kanpur
416.	Three images of Lakshmana, Ganesh and Vishnu lying in the cells on each side of the doorway of the temple of Jagannatha and a Gupta pillar lying in the compound of the temple and other images	Behta	Kanpur Dehat
417.	Ancient brick temple	Bhitargaon	Kanpur Dehat
418.	Mound of ruins covered with large bricks and broken figures	Bhitargaon	Kanpur Dehat
419.	Kos Minar	Bhognipur	Kanpur Dehat
420.	Kos Minar	Bhognipur	Kanpur Dehat
421.	Tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah	Bichhiapur	Kanpur Dehat
422.	Temple known as Phulmati Devi	Bihupur	Kanpur Dehat
423.	Kos Minar	Chaparghata	Kanpur Dehat
424.	Kos Minar	Deosar	Kanpur Dehat
425.	Fragment of a pillar	Dumapur	Kanpur Dehat
426.	Kos Minar	Gour	Kanpur Dehat
427.	Kos Minar	Gour	Kanpur Dehat
428.	Kos Minar	Halia	Kanpur Dehat
429.	Kos Minar	Jallapur Sikandara	Kanpur Dehat
430.	Ancient brick temple	Kanchilipur	Kanpur Dehat
431.	Two ancient brick temple	Khurda	Kanpur Dehat
432.	Mound and the ancient pillar in a modern domed chamber together with the stone cock lying in the front of it	Lala Bhagat	Kanpur Dehat
433.	Kos Minar	Pailwaru	Kanpur Dehat
434.	Temple known as 'Mahadeo Baba'	Parauli	Kanpur Dehat
435.	Kos Minar	Pitampur	Kanpur Dehat

1	2	3	4
436.	Kos Minar	Raigawan	Kanpur Dehat
437.	Kos Minar	Rajpur	Kanpur Dehat
438.	Kos Minar	Sankhilm Buzurg	Kanpur Dehat
439.	Kos Minar	Sardarpur	Kanpur Dehat
440.	Sanskrit inscription in the well of Gayadin Sukal	Subhanpur	Kanpur Dehat
441.	Brick temple at Nebia Khera	Bhadwara	Kanpur Dehat
442.	Fort attributed to Jay Chandra	Karra	Kaushambi
443.	Ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kaushambi)	Kosam	Kaushambi
444.	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa hill	Pabhosa	Kaushambi
445.	Traces of a large brick buiding on the summit of Pabhosa hill	Pabhosa	Kaushambi
446.	British Monuments	Aurangabad	Kheri
447.	Dilapidated Bundela temple with a colossal statue of Tirthankar called linga with two short inscriptions	Banpur	Lalitpur
448.	Ganesh Khera, an ancient site with a large elephant headed God	Banpur	Lalitpur
449.	Jain Temple	Banpur	Lalitpur
450.	Maniktila	Banpur	Lalitpur
451.	Pali Khera	Banpur	Lalitpur
452.	Three temples, two of Vishnu and one of Linga Mahadeva of Gondwani type	Bhadona	Lalitpur
453.	Temple of the Chandella period built mostly of granite	Bharauli	Lalitpur
454.	Temple of Sun God	Budhni	Lalitpur
455.	Bilmori	Chandpur	Lalitpur
456.	Inscription slab of 13th century	Chandpur	Lalitpur
457.	Inscription slab dated samvat 1325	Chandpur	Lalitpur
458.	Jain temple	Chandpur	Lalitpur
459.	Jhammer	Chandpur	Lalitpur
460.	Sahasra Linga	Chandpur	Lalitpur
461.	Small temple in the Jungle	Chandpur	Lalitpur

1	2	3	4
462.	Two monolithic pillars	Chandpur	Lalitpur
463.	Varaha, Inscribed column and ruined shrines	Chandpur	Lalitpur
464.	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan shrines	Chandpur	Lalitpur
465.	Vishnu temple known as Phandaria	Chandpur	Lalitpur
466.	Small flat-roofed fane sacred to Mahadeva	Dasraran	Lalitpur
467.	Half-fallen lane of Chandi having a shrine and a porch	Daulatpur	Lalitpur
468.	Large slab of the seven Mothers with Ganesha lying on the bed of the valley below the temple Chandi	Daulatpur	Lalitpur
469.	Ghats	Deogarh	Lalitpur
470.	Gupta Temple	Deogarh	Lalitpur
471.	Jain temples in Deogarh fort	Deogarh	Lalitpur
472.	Large temples	Deogarh	Lalitpur
473.	Varaha temple	Deogarh	Lalitpur
474.	Sikhara-roofed temple known as Kathoylan Mithla	Deongoul	Lalitpur
475.	Small temple with broken sikhara known as Chaturbhuj	Deongoul	Lalitpur
476.	Temple of Bhavani	Deongoul	Lalitpur
477.	Sati slab showing three-headed Mahadeva on the top and fighting scenes below	Dhongra	Lalitpur
478.	Small temple of Sankhanath or Santanatha	Dhongra	Lalitpur
479.	Akhara	Dudhai	Lalitpur
480.	Bajrang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
481.	Banbaba	Dudhai	Lalitpur
482.	Bania-ki-Barat	Dudhai	Lalitpur
483.	Chhatri with Varaha	Dudhai	Lalitpur
484.	Jain temples	Dudhai	Lalitpur
485.	Larger Surang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
486.	Lesser Surang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
487.	Linga or Mahadeva	Dudhai	Lalitpur
488.	Rock-cut Narasimha	Dudhai	Lalitpur
489.	Temples	Dudhai	Lalitpur

1	2	3	4
490.	Two small temples of the Godwahi type of which one is sacred to Gond baba and the other to Mahadeva	Dudhai	Lalitpur
491.	Varaha near tank	Dudhai	Lalitpur
492.	Two temples and several relics	Gurha Khera	Lalitpur
493.	Northern temple consisting of a shrine and a porch sacred to Mahadeva or Linga, an inscription of Samvat 1014 over the lintel	Gurha	Lalitpur
494.	Temples dedicated to Vishnu	Gurha	Lalitpur
495.	Kuraiya Bir Temple	Kuchdon	Lalitpur
496.	Bansa Building of Firozshah's time	Lalitpur	Lalitpur
497.	Champa Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
498.	Jain Group of temples	Madanpur	Lalitpur
499.	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia	Madanpur	Lalitpur
500.	Modi Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
501.	Mundi Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
502.	Panch Marhia	Madanpur	Lalitpur
503.	Temple at Mahadeva	Madanpur	Lalitpur
504.	Temples (Bari and Chotti Kacheries)	Madanpur	Lalitpur
505.	Two small temples, one of which is sacred to the mother of Mahavira	Madanpur	Lalitpur
506.	Ruined temple The sanctum site has a statue of Trimurti	Markhera	Lalitpur
507.	Tall Sati-slab called a Caza bearing an inscription of Samvat 1348	Markhera	Lalitpur
508.	Temple	Markhera	Lalitpur
509.	Temple site	Markhera	Lalitpur
510.	Temple of Neelkantha	Pali	Lalitpur
11.	Overhanging rock with some prehistoric sculptured bordering the Jamini Valley	Panduon	Lalitpur
2.	Remains of a large Vishnu temple	Satgato	Lalitpur
3.	Jain Temple and a Torana or Gateway	Sironi Khurd	Lalitpur
4.	Slab containing a Kutila inscription of 46 lines of the	Sironi Khurd	Lalitpur

1	2	3	4
	reign of Mahendrapaldeva in the compound of Santinatha's temple		
515.	Torana or gateway situated outside the compound of modern Jain Temple	Sironi Khurd	Lalitpur
516.	Temple	Sonrai	Lalitpur
517.	Small temple with three figures of Vishnu in the niches outside	Surabad	Lalitpur
518.	Fort	Talbehat	Lalitpur
519.	Temple of Mahadeva	Vijapur	Lalitpur
520.	Mounds covered with bricks Rukhara	Arjunpur and Rukhara	Lucknow
521.	Cemetery	Bargawan	Lucknow
522.	Cemeteries	Jahraila Road	Lucknow
523.	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Hazratganj	Lucknow
524.	Bibiapur House	Cantonment	Lucknow
525.	British Cemetery at Chiria jhil	Sapru Marg	Lucknow
526.	Buildings, north-west of Dilkusha Palace	Cantonment	Lucknow
527.	Cemetery at Alambagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
528.	Cemetery at Dilkusha	Lucknow	Lucknow
529.	Cemetery at Gaughat	Lucknow	Lucknow
530.	Cemetery near Kaiser Pasand	Lucknow	Lucknow
531.	Cemetery near Fort Machi Bhawan	Lucknow	Lucknow
532.	Cemetery in Raja Incha Singh's compound	Lucknow	Lucknow
533.	Cemetery on La-Martiniere Road	Lucknow	Lucknow
534.	Cemetery at Vilayat Bagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
535.	Dargah Hazrat Abbas	Lucknow	Lucknow
536.	Dianut-ud-daula's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow
537.	General wali Kothi	Lucknow	Lucknow
538.	Ibrahim Chisti's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow
539.	Imambara Amin-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow
540.	Imambara of Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
541.	Jama Masjid near Hussainabad	Lucknow	Lucknow
542.	Kaiser Bagh Gates	Lucknow	Lucknow
543.	Kalan-ki-Lat at adjoining cemetery in Faquir Mohammad Khan ka Hata	Lucknow	Lucknow
544.	Karbala of Tal Katora	Lucknow	Lucknow
545.	Kaz-Main Buildings	Lucknow	Lucknow
546.	Mulka Jahan's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow
547.	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow
548.	Monuments of Ninety-third Highlanders	Lucknow	Lucknow
549.	Nadan Mahal	Lucknow	Lucknow
550.	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala in Daliganj	Lucknow	Lucknow
551.	Neil's Gate	Lucknow	Lucknow
552.	Old Palace at Dilkusha	Lucknow	Lucknow
553.	Picture Gallery Hussainabad Baradari	Lucknow	Lucknow
554.	Residency Buildings	Lucknow	Lucknow
555.	Rumi Darwaza	Lucknow	Lucknow
556.	Sapper's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow
557.	Sikander Bagh Building	Lucknow	Lucknow
558.	Sikchawali Kothi	Lucknow	Lucknow
559.	Tahsin Ali's Mosque	Lucknow	Lucknow
560.	Tomb of Gazi-ud-din Haider	Lucknow"	Lucknow
561.	Tomb of Janab Aliya	Lucknow	Lucknow
562.	Tomb known as Char Khamba	Lucknow	Lucknow
563.	Tomb at Lotan Bagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
564.	Tomb of Mohammad Ali Shah	Lucknow	Lucknow
565.	Tomb at Musabagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
566.	Tomb of Mushir Zadi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
567.	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
568.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
569.	Victoria Memorial	Lucknow	Lucknow
570.	Three Tombs	Lucknow Faizabad Road at miles 3 and 5	Lucknow
571.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow Faizabad Raod at mile 4	Lucknow
572.	Cemeteries	Lucknow-Kanpur Road at mile 13	Lucknow
573.	Cemetery-	Lucknow - Rae Barelli Road at mile 6	Lucknow
574.	Cemetery	Marion	Lucknow
575.	Memorial pillar marking the site of the pre-Mutiny Residency in the old Mariaon Cantonment	Mahibullapur	Lucknow
576.	Mound	Nagarm	Lucknow
577.	Mound	Paharnagar	Lucknow
578.	Mound	Takuria	Lucknow
579.	Bridge over the Beta river and temple attached to it	Tikait Ganj	Lucknow
580.	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank	Akona	Mahoba
581.	Chakariya Dai carving of a women with a child in her arm	Bagwa	Mahoba
582.	Ruins of two granite temple	Charna	Mahoba
583.	Small mound locally known as Bhainsasur with a ruined temple on the summit and old statue inside it	Chukta	Mahoba
584.	Brahm Tal, an extensive tank with embankment On this embankment is a ruined Chandella temple lake and the ruins of a baithak	Kabraia	Mahoba
585.	Ruins of a palace on a hill	Kulpahar	Mahoba
586.	Foundation of Temple Madau	Mahoba	Mahoba
587.	Granite pillar	Mahoba	Mahoba
588.	Five life-sized elephant statues	Mahoba	Mahoba
589.	Jama Masjid	Mahoba	Mahoba
590.	Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoma	Mahoba
591.	Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoma	Mahoba

1	2	3	4
592.	Lake of Vijaya Sagar	Mahoba	Mahoba
593.	Palace of Raja Paramardi Deva or Parmal	Mahoba	Mahoba
594.	Small stone pillar called Alha-ki-Lat	Mahoba	Mahoba
595.	Temple of Khakra-Math in the middle of Madan Sagar	Mahoba	Mahoba
596.	Twenty-four rock-hewn images of the Tirthankara with Inscriptions dated Samvat 1206	Mahoba	Mahoba
597.	Makarbai Temple	Makarbai	Mahoba
598.	Ruins of a large granite temple	Makarbai	Mahoba
599.	Two ruined granite temples	Luhari	Mahoba
600.	Old well with an inscription of Samvat 755	Parapbari	Mahoba
601.	Large tank	Patkari	Mahoba
602.	Rahiliya temple	Rahiliya	Mahoba
603.	Large Chandella tank on the embankment on which stands a large ruined temple of the earliest Chandella type	Rawatpur	Mahoba
604.	Smaller temple of which the dome has fallen	Rawatpur	Mahoba
605.	Sijari Temple	Sijari	Mahoba
606.	Tank called Baratal with an Island bearing the ruins of a large Chandella temple	Srinagar	Mahoba
607.	Brahmanical temple	Sukora	Mahoba
608.	Jain temple	Sukora	Mahoba
609.	Temple, a flat-roofed building	Urwara	Mahoba
610.	Fort Gate	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli
611.	Sai Bridge	Rae Bareli-Pratapgarh road	Rae Bareli
612.	Siva Temple	Rajmau	Rae Bareli
613.	Site and stupa and monastery of the Sakyas	Piprahwa	Siddharth Nagar
614.	Ancient Site	Pipri	Siddharth Nagar
615.	Ancient Site	Jungle Belhar	Siddharth Nagar
616.	Ancient Site	Tola Ganwaria in Birdpur frontier road	Siddharth Nagar
617.	Ancient Site	Tola Salgarh south-west	Siddharth Nagar

1	2	3	4
		of Siswa Tal near Nepal-India border	
618.	Ancient Site	Village Birdpur No. 1, Tola Thankurpur (on the west of Salya stupa)	Siddharth Nagar
619.	The site of Sahet Mahet measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich district (now Sravasti Nagar district) and 123.93 acres in the Gonda district (now Balrampur district)	Sahet-Mahet	Sravasti Nagar
620.	Ancient site near the village of Bhatti	Bhatti	Sravasti Nagar
621.	Mound known as Kutti Behari Das	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahet Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
622.	Mound known as Kutti Satruhan Das	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahct Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
623.	Mound known as Bani Nath Mahadeo	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahet Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
624.	Mound of brick ruins	Tandwa	Sravasti Nagar
625.	Small round shaped mound	Tandwa	Sravasti Nagar
626.	Group of ruined brick temple of the 10th century locally called Teligarhi	Bhagupur	Sultanpur
627.	Mosque	Isauli	Sultanpur
628.	Extensive brick strewn mounds undoubtedly of the ruins of Buddhist cities	Raipur, Tikri, Shahgarh	Sultanpur
629.	Large dih called Majhangaon with brick-towers on the four corners	Sultanpur	Sultanpur
630.	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad	Banger Mau	Unnao
<b>Patna Circle</b>			
631.	Monuments of Captains Wilsons and Jones and eleven privates of 13th Infantry	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
632.	Mutiny Monuments	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
633.	Old British Cemetery	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
634.	Ancient site called Garba-ka-kot or Rajbhar-ka-lot	Garhwa	Azamgarh
635.	Ancient Site measuring 7 acres and 800 links in Khasra No. 384	Garhwa	Azamgarh

1	2	3	4
636.	Tomb of Abhiman	Mehnagar	Azamgarh
637.	Incribed stone Pillar	Pakri	Azamgarh
638.	A banya Grove containing traces of ancient building	Amavey	Ballia
639.	Long Mound	Bairant	Chandauli
640.	Small conical mound of ruins called Devi-ka-sthan	Bairant	Chandauli
641.	Ancient site consisting of ruined fort	Bairant	Chandauli
642.	Large rectangular shaped mound	Bairant	Chandauli
643.	Large mound of brick ruins	Dhanapur	Chandauli
644.	Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern of the hill	Hathinia Hill	Chandauli
645.	Conical Stupa-shaped mound	Amaoni	Deoria
646.	Inscribed Monolith of rough grey sand stone remains locally known as 'Lat' or 'Gada' of Parasram	Bhagalpur	Deoria
647.	Inscribed stone pillar	Kahaon (ancient Kakubha)	Deoria
648.	Two ruined Temples	Kahaon	Deoria
649.	Circular shaped mound and the remains of a stupa	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
650.	Large dih or mound	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
651.	Large flat-topped mound of ruins called Jharmatiya	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
652.	Mound of Brick ruins called Asmanpur dih	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
653.	Mound, of ruins called Sareya	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
654.	Mound in eastern extension of the stupa site at S.No. 3	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
655.	Ancient site known as Fazilnagar ka kot	Fazilnagar	Kushinagar
656.	Ancient Site	Khukhunda and Sajhwar	Deoria
657.	Long low mound of ruins	Khukhunda	Deoria
658.	Extensive mound	Sohnag	Deoria
659.	Dih or mound apparently the remains of a Buddhist stupa	Tarakulwa	Deoria
660.	Ancient Site	Rudarpur	Deoria
661.	High square shaped mound	Rudarpur	Deoria
662.	Mound known as Masaon-Dih	Aonrihar	Ghazipur

1	2	3	4
663.	Bridge on the Ganga Nadi	Bhimapur	Ghazipur
664.	Bhitari Gupta-pillar with an inscription of Skanda-Gupta standing in the ruined fort	Bhitari	Ghazipur
665.	Entire ruined fort enclosure with projecting tower at the corners and numbrows mound	Bhitari	Ghazipur
666.	Remains of the Gupta period	Bhitari	Ghazipur
667.	Mound of ruins with remains of temples and other buildings	Dildarnagar	Ghazipur
668.	Dih or mound of ruins called Suiri-ka-Raj	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
669.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
670.	Stone lat or pillar standing on the Western end of a mound of brick ruins and the capital the pillar lying on the ground closeby.	Latiya	Ghazipur
671.	High Khera	Masaondi	Ghazipur
672.	Mound of ruins	Masaondi	Ghazipur
673.	Two statues representing Varaha or the Boar incarnation and Krishan with Gopis	Saidpur	Ghazipur
674.	Extensive brick-builder	Shaikhanpur	Ghazipur
675.	Extensive remains of a very large cient city	Barhi	Gorakhpur
676.	A Series of enormous mounds	Barhiapur or Bhadar Khas	Gorakhpur
677.	Three high conical mounds of brick which are evidently the ruins of stupas	Chaora	Gorakhpur
678.	Extensive Mound	Gopalpur	Gorakhpur
679.	Large and high mound, the ruins.of. the ancient Domangarh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
680.	Ancient site covered with mounds of brick ruins and containing an ancient masonry well	Gugaha	Gorakhpur
681.	Atala Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
682.	Cemetery of seven kings of teh Sharqi Dynasty	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
683.	Fort	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
684.	Hamam or Turkish Bath in the Old Fort	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
685.	Jhanjhari Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur

1	2	3	4
686.	Juma Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
687.	Khalis Mukhalis or Chan Ungli Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
688.	Khanqah or tombs of Sharqi kings of Jaunpur and the chamber for the royal mourner	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
689.	Lal masjid (Lal Darwaja)	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
690.	Qalich Khan ka Maqbara	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
691.	Rouza of Shah Firoz	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
692.	Stone group of a gigantic lion standing on a small elephant. It is lying on Akbar's bridge.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
693.	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
694.	Gateway of Hazrat Chirag-i-Hiud's Palace	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
695.	Sheikh Burhan's Mosque	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
696.	Walls of the old Kankar Fort of Jayachandra	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
697.	Large mound covered with broken bricks and a few statues	Padrauna	Kushinagar
698.	Mound of brick ruins	Sahiya	Kushinagar
699.	1) Alofty mound of solid brick work, called deisthan or Rambhar Bhayani  2) An oblong mound mound called the fort of Matlia Kuar which is covered with broken bricks and on which stands a much ruined brick stupa, a large statue of buddha, the ascetic; a colossal statue representing Buddha's Nirvan  3) A low square mound covered with broken bricks near the barrows scattered over plain to the north and east of the great mound	Kasia	Kushinagar
700.	Ancient Site	Ghosi	Mau
701.	Several caves in the Top Hill	Adhesar	Mirza pur
702.	Ruined Stone Fort Lalitpur	Ahraura	Mirza pur
703.	Bhardari Devi ka Pahar containing Asokan inscription	Ahravrakhas	Mirza pur
704.	Remains of Three Small Linga Temple circa 1000AD.	Ahugi	Mirza pur
705.	Ruins of a Saiva Temple	Ahugi	Mirza pur
706.	Mound known as Sangram Sahi-ki-Pahari	Bhagdewar	Mirza pur

1	2	3	4
707.	Cave called khoh containing two early Kutila inscriptions on the rock inside	Bhulli	Mirza pur
708.	Inscribed Pillar	Belkhara	Mirza pur
709.	British Cemetery	Chunar	Mirza pur
710.	Durga Khoh	Chunar	Mirza pur
711.	Inscribed slab	Halliya	Mirza pur
712.	British Cemetery	Mirza pur	Mirza pur
713.	Iftekhhar Khan's Tomb	Saryan Sikandarpur	Mirza pur
714.	A life sized figure locally known as Sarikata Devi	Sheopur	Mirza pur
715.	British Cemetery	Sultanpur	Mirza pur
716.	Remains of temple on an island in the bed of the river at Ramgayaghat including two inscribed stones	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
717.	Fragments of sculptures, one of which is a Krishnasthambha lying on the bank of the Ganga on a chabutra at the Ramgaya ghat.	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
718.	Kantil Fort	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
719.	Bharasthi Devi remains of a Mediaeval Temple	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
720.	British Cemetery	Gopiganj	Santravidas nagar
721.	Pakka masonry Fort	Vijay Garh	Sonbhadra
722.	Cemetery	Chaitganj	Varanasi
723.	Remains of a Fine Massive brick fort	Chandravati	Varanasi
724.	Ancient Buddhist Site known as Cahukhandi stupa	Ganj and Baraipur	Varanasi
725.	Old Ruined Kot (Fortress)	Hatimpur	Varanasi
726.	Ancient buddhist site of Sarnath, including the Dhamek stupa, Jagat Singh Stupa, the monastery of Major Kitlee and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Certal in 1984-85 with an area of 53.04 acres, including government land measuring 21.94 acres	Paraipur, Khajuhi Ganj (Varanasi)	Varanasi
727.	Closed Cemetery	Rajghat	Varanasi
728.	Tomb of Lal Khan	Rajghat	Varanasi

1	2	3	4
729.	The whole area to the east of the buddhist site explored by the Archaeological department extending upto the limits of the lake named Narokhar	Sarnath	Varanasi
730.	Graves of European Officers	Shivala	Varanasi
731.	Khera or Mound representing the ancient Sukalpura	Sukalpura	Chandalui
732.	Ancient Mound	Tilmapur	Varanasi
733.	Dharahra Mosque (Aurangzeb Mosque)	Varanasi	Varanasi
734.	Lt. Col. Pogson's Tomb	Varanasi	Varanasi
735.	Mutiny Monuments	Varanasi	Varanasi
736.	Observatory of Mansingh	Varanasi	Varanasi
737.	Pahlapur inscribed Lat or monolith now standing in the compound of the Queen's College	Varanasi	Varanasi
738.	Tablet on the Treasury Building	Varanasi	Varanasi
739.	Telia Nala Buddhist Ruins	Varanasi	Varanasi
740.	Two Graves at Old Artillery lines	Varanasi	Varanasi
741.	Victoria Memorial	Varanasi	Varanasi
742.	Ancient site and archaeological remains	Radrauli	Maharjganj

### Use of Hybrid Seeds

2236. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hybrid seeds used in the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) whether the Government exercises any control over the price of such seeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for research and development of high productive seeds?

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) A total of 370 hybrids have been released in different field crops which includes rice 47, maize 89, pearl millet 82, sorghum 32, cotton 65, sunflower 29, safflower 4, castor 17, rapeseed and mustard 4 and pigeon pea 1.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is no provision for regulating price of seeds under the Seed Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. Although seed is an essential commodity in terms of Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, the same is for the purpose of quality regulation and not for the purpose of regulating the prices of seeds.

(d) The National Agriculture research System has taken several steps to develop the high yielding hybrids like:

- (i) Diversification of male sterile lines in different genetic background and maturity groups.
- (ii) Diversification of restorer lines with respect to resistance/tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses and maturity durations.
- (iii) Refinement of technologies for cost effective, seed production of parental lines as well as hybrids, and
- (iv) Reconstitution of genetic pools by incorporating the desirable genes from different sources.

[*Translation*]

**Private Companies in Fruit and Vegetable Trade**

2237. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that involvement of private companies in fruit and vegetable trade is against the interests of small farmers and a threat to the livelihood of small fruit and vegetable sellers;

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

(c) whether the monopoly of private companies may cause increase in the prices of fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Agriculture framed a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act in 2003 and circulated to all States and Union Territories for making necessary amendments in the existing State APMC Acts. The Model Act provides for encouraging investments in development of required marketing infrastructure. It also promotes competitive alternative marketing channels viz. direct marketing, contract farming, private markets, etc in the interest of the farmers and trade. The innovative alternative channels of direct procurement of fruits and vegetables from the growers directly and development of post-harvest marketing infrastructure reduces the transaction/marketing cost and the post harvest losses. This helps in protection of the interests of small farmers by offering competitive market opportunities and remunerative prices to them, and also makes available fresh quality fruits and vegetables to the consumers at reasonable price.

**Production of Fruits and Vegetables**

2238. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any talks with the farmers producing fruits and vegetables meant for

export to increase the production of the same;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard to the said outcome?

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 (c) The Government did not have any talks with the farmers producing fruits and vegetables meant for export. The Government is, however, implementing various schemes such as National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States for the holistic development of horticulture including fruits and vegetables. Assistance meant for enhancing productivity of these crops include production and distribution of quality seeds and planting material through nurseries and tissue culture laboratories, area expansion with improved varieties, taking up protected cultivation in green houses and shadenet houses, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) along with training of farmers and field staff on latest technologies.

[*English*]

**Building Collapse in Delhi**

2239. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of houses in Delhi was carried out recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of buildings/houses were declared dangerous and in need of repairs during the survey;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total number of buildings that collapsed during each of the last three years in Delhi;

(f) the number of people died/injured in the said mishaps; and

(g) the action taken against the owners of the buildings which have been declared dangerous/and in need of repairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to

(d) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that no survey was carried out in NDMC area.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) has informed that it carries out pre-monsoon survey of dangerous houses every year. As per information provided by MCD, a total of 1730034 houses were surveyed during the year 2011. Out of this, 399 houses were found repairable. 43 houses were repaired and 7 houses were found dangerous.

(e) MCD has informed that a total of 9 cases of collapse of buildings were reported during the last three years.

(f) MCD has also informed that a total of 93 people were killed in the above incidents.

(g) MCD has further informed that the necessary action as per the provision of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957 was initiated against the owner of the building.

#### **Price of Chilli**

2240. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price of chilli in the domestic market during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the

unprecedented fall in the price of chilli in the domestic market affecting the chilli farmers in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide Minimum Support Price for chilli so that the chilli farmers are saved from price fluctuations; 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) and (b) The monthly price of chilli in selected markets in the country during las three years is given in the enclosed Statement. Data shows a declining trend in price of chillies in recent months but the level of decline varied from centre to centre.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for announcing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for chillies. However the Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Governments in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is a glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/the cost of production.

#### **Statement**

##### *Monthly Wholesale prices of Chillies in selected centers*

(Rs. Per Qtl.)

Market	Guntur	Guntur	Warangal	Bangalore	Mumbai	Delhi
Month / Variety	Sort I	Sort II	GT	-	-	Gantoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January, 2009	NR	NR	5000	7250	7450	% 5300
February	NR	NR	4000	7500	8250	5300
March	NR	NR	NR	6575	8250	5250
April	5300	NR	NR	5800	8250	5300
May	5000	NR	4800	6400	9000	5400
June	5000	3600	3900	5800	9000	5400
July	NR	NR	NR	6400	8000	5500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August	NR	NR	NR	6450	6400	5500
September	5300	3200	NR	6500	5750	5600
October	NR	NR	NR	6950	6500	5700
November	5700	3500	NR	5640	6500	6200
December	5600	4800	NR	7500	7000	7100
January, 2010	5500	4800	6400	6900	7500	7700
February	5200	4400	5300	7000	7500	5600
March	5800	4500	NR	7000	6500	7300
April	5500	4000	NR	6500	7000	NA
May	5000	3800	NA	6500	7000	11000
June	5000	3600	NR	NR	5500	12000
July	5000	3800	NA	NR	6000	8000
August	4700	4000	NA	6500	6500	5500
September	4900	3800	2000	6400	6000	6200
October	5050	4250	NA	6500	5650	5800
November	5600	5000	NA	6400	6000	6000
December	8000	6500	5500	7000	6750	8400
January, 2011	8000	7200	6600	7000	8000	8300
February	9500	8500	7500	10800	9666	9600
March	8800	7900	6500	11000	10000	9000
April	9300	8000	7000	9200	10000	10000
May	9500	8300	6400	9500	10333	9200
June	7000	6400	5400	10600	10000	9600
July	7200	6500	5500	10500	10000	9500
August	7000	6500	5800	10400	10000	9200
September	7200	6500	NT	10500	10000	9700
October	7000	6200	6100	12000	10000	NT
November	6300	6000	6000	13200	9500	8500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December	7300	6600	6100	9800	9500	7800
January, 2012	6500	6300	5600	9000	10000	7400
February	5800	4500	5200	8000	8800	6700

NT= No Transaction

NA= Not Available

NR= Not Reported

Source: Agriculture Produce Market Committee and Market Intelligence Unit

[*Translation*]

### **Suspension of FCI Officials**

2241. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the number of officers of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) suspended on various charges between the years 2009 to July, 2011;

(b) whether more than half of the said suspended officers have been reinstated in service;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for reinstatement of these suspended officers again in service; and

(d) the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During the period from 2009 to July, 2011, two hundred FCI officials were placed under suspension.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Suspension of 171 Officials has been revoked. Suspension is an executive action whereby a Government servant is temporarily kept out of duty pending final action for acts of indiscipline, delinquency, misdemeanour, etc. It is a safeguard against the Government servant from interfering with and hampering the preliminary investigation process and tempering with material evidence oral or documentary. An order of suspension may, at any time, be revoked by the Competent Authority, when it is ascertained that the official under suspension will not be

in a position to influence the proceedings or manipulate the records. As per the Provisions of FCI Staff Regulations, 1971, suspension is reviewed by Competent Authority within 90 days and suspension can be revoked after such review.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Cultural Programmes**

2242. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing schemes to conduct cultural festivals to display dances and other cultural activities from different States on a common platform;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to organise programmes to showcase the dances and culture of different States in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objectives of the ZCCs are the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/ UTs. The ZCCs endeavour to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. The ZCCs, through their schemes such as the National Cultural Exchange

Programme and the Octave and Loktarang (National Folk Dance Festival) conduct cultural festivals to display dances and other cultural activities from different States.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Investment in Agriculture

2243. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private, public and the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) made in the agriculture and allied sectors during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the present level of investment in the agriculture sector is adequate to enhance the production of foodgrains in order to meet the requirement for implementation of food security;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase public and private/foreign investment in agriculture for increasing foodgrains production and its stock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The details of private, public and the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the, agriculture and allied sectors during each of the last three years may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The country is largely self sufficient in food grain production. However, any additional investment particularly to strengthen agriculture infrastructure and logistics will lead to sustained higher production to meet the growing demand.

The Government is making efforts to increase public investment in the Agriculture sector through increased Plan outlays for this sector. Conducive environment is being created through enabling policies to attract private investment. FDI is permitted in specified areas of agriculture and allied sectors.

#### Statement

*The details of Public and Private Investment measured in term of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the last three years is as follows:*

Year	GCF in Agriculture and Allied Sectors		
	Public	Private	Total
2008-09	20572	106556	127127
2009-10	22720	108419	131139
2010-11	21500	120754	142254

(at 2004-05 prices)

The details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the last three years is as follows:

Year	FDI in Agriculture and Allied Sectors
2008-09	24.61
2009-10	5922.29
2010-11	202.60

#### Price of Medicinal Plants

2244. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to fix the price of medicinal plants for encouraging farmers to take up cultivation of such plants on a larger scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the aforesaid proposal;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to procure the medicinal plants through the Government's Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited, if the prices in the open market go below the MSP;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon and the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the MSP for medicinal plants is likely to be fixed?

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 (e) Proposal for fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for medicinal plants is under consideration of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Translation]

### **Strengthening Security**

2245. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major hurdle in the way of maintaining peace and strengthening security in the country identified during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the efforts made to remove the said hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Terrorism/separatism is one of the major internal security threats which needs to be countered and contained.

Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; up gradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal

security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorist's threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also at the multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

[English]

### **Development of Fish Processing Sector**

2246. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

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

(a) whether there has been little growth in seafood production in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the development of infrastructure facilities for preservation and processing of the fishery sector in the country including coastal regions during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the amount of grants-in-aid for construction of cold storages and purchasing of fish processing plants and machinery approved during 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) No, Madam.

(b) The data on fish production given below shows a rising trend in seafood production

(Production in 'tonnes)			
Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Production	7816090	7913932	8294689
% Change	-	+ 1.25%	+ 4.8%

(Source: NFDB)

In the year 2010-11, export of marine products registered a growth of 18.34% in quantity 26.90% in the rupee value and 32.39% terms of US\$, as compared to previous year (MPEDA Annual Report: 2010-11).

(c) 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, Uttara khand, 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, diary poultry products etc.

(d) The assistance released as grant-in aid for development for fish processing under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries in last three years is as under:

2008-09	-	Rs. 407.00 lakhs,
2009-10	-	Rs. 396.00 lakhs,
2010-11	-	Rs. 342.00 lakhs
2011-12	-	Rs. 575.75 lakhs (as on 23.03.2012)

Apart from the above, the Ministry has approved a grant of Rs. 303.01 lakh in favour 'of M/s Mizofa Fish Seeds Farm, Mizoram in the year 2011-12 and a grant of Rs. 75, 75, 250/- has been released in 2011-12.

#### **Export of Sugar**

2247. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar exported by the Government during the year 2011-12;

(b) the price at which it was exported during the said period;

(c) the average estimates regarding the domestic consumption of sugar during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to deregulate sugar prices;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the report on the same is expected to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not export sugar on its own. Exports of sugar are carried out by sugar mills/ merchant exporters as per their commercial prudence. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) Kolkata, 429505 MTs of sugar valued at Rs. 1458.21 crores has been exported upto December,

2011 during the current sugar season 2011-12 (October-September). Since international prices vary from time to time and exports are undertaken by sugar mills/ merchant exporters, the price at which such sugar was exported is not maintained.

(c) During the current sugar season 2011-12, the domestic consumption of sugar is provisionally estimated at about 220 lac tons.

(d) and (e) No such decision has been taken by the Central Government. However, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangrajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister has been constituted on 20.01.2012 to look into all the issues of deregulation of sugar sector.

(f) No time limit has been fixed for the committee to submit its report.

[*Translation*]

#### **Kidnapping Raket**

2248. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
 SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
 SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
 SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently busted a racket whereunder innocent children were kidnapped and

coerced into child labour and flesh trade in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such activities in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There have been several reported incidents of kidnapping of children and forced labour in the country.

As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, chargesheeted and persons convicted under kidnapping and abduction of children in the country for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Home Affairs issued letter dated 4th December 2009 to all State Governments citing a standard order of Delhi Police (No. 252/09 dated 24.10.2009) regarding procedure to be followed in respect of missing persons so as to facilitate easy tracking of missing persons across the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 9th September 2009 and 14th July, 2010 on Crime against Children and combating Human Trafficking to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been advised to 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.

**Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Kidnapping & Abduction of Children 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	433	380	11	563	619	35	632	467	22	638	552	55	581	480	35	589	645	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	0	11	11	0	17	13	0	12	13	0	5	8	0	6	6	0
3	Assam	7	13	1	9	16	2	5	6	0	7	6	0	17	2	0	11	4	0
4	Bihar	496	328	15	931	694	17	722	364	7	988	740	17	1359	631	11	1839	1260	25
5	Chhattisgarh	96	94	16	105	104	10	121	103	26	102	106	16	186	160	17	200	196	22
6	Goa	24	8	0	28	9	0	21	14	2	24	27	2	14	10	1	12	18	2
7	Gujarat	521	421	14	606	618	18	503	377	8	528	549	11	565	414	9	607	554	16
8	Haryana	104	82	17	89	92	22	149	77	15	121	114	29	123	90	23	116	120	31
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	39	4	69	59	6	72	51	8	67	53	53	86	38	1	72	71	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	0	4	4	0	10	0	1	1	0	5	2	1	3	3	1
11	Jharkhand	18	11	1	36	25	1	8	3	3	10	9	3	6	6	0	1	13	0
12	Karnataka	99	41	1	69	61	1	67	63	0	92	80	0	125	70	4	167	155	6
13	Kerala	87	72	2	93	111	2	83	64	4	105	82	4	111	100	4	109	136	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	264	246	53	357	351	82	427	329	49	547	542	74	440	364	80	527	505	101
15	Maharashtra	598	476	13	699	627	17	534	479	17	629	624	19	749	470	7	844	702	11
16	Manipur	61	0	0	5	0	0	52	0	0	34	0	0	60	0	0	33	0	0
17	Meghalaya	21	7	0	12	11	0	9	5	0	4	7	0	16	11	0	10	7	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18 Mizoram			2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
19 Nagaland			3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	5	4	7	5	4
20 Odisha			8	11	0	24	29	0	30	17	0	36	31	0	51	35	1	39	40	1
21 Punjab			184	95	11	160	143	12	355	143	21	451	211	31	373	176	31	424	303	55
22 Rajasthan			504	226	29	251	247	35	761	349	43	465	468	57	706	254	40	382	370	81
23 Sikkim			3	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	3	3	5	10	0	8	10	0
24 Tamil Nadu			275	181	19	216	231	19	300	190	7	325	255	12	459	216	15	343	290	22
25 Tripura			23	17	2	25	24	2	12	13	0	1	4	0	22	11	1	37	28	1
26 Uttar Pradesh			2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928	1535	1046	531	2370	1913	933	1225	898	649	1937	1570	1093
27 Uttarakhand			24	21	9	39	47	11	10	8	6	11	16	13	9	9	4	18	18	6
28 West Bengal			196	136	2	154	165	51	199	105	3	167	131	1	332	221	8	377	231	8
<b>Total State</b>	<b>6369</b>	<b>4232</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>7603</b>	<b>6362</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>6641</b>	<b>4292</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>7741</b>	<b>6540</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>7637</b>	<b>4691</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>8718</b>	<b>7260</b>	<b>1544</b>		
29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands			12	5	0	9	9	0	10	2	0	5	2	0	9	7	0	13	7	0
30 Chandigarh			36	13	7	39	15	8	27	15	7	15	18	9	23	20	5	17	18	5
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli			11	7	0	17	9	0	8	8	2	11	17	3	10	4	0	11	7	0
32 Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi UT			1208	335	46	388	353	68	2248	381	65	326	385	35	2982	342	62	318	359	77
34 Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry			14	4	0	10	5	0	11	12	0	14	13	0	8	9	1	8	12	1
<b>Total UT</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3033</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>83</b>		
<b>Total All India</b>	<b>7650</b>	<b>4596</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>8066</b>	<b>6753</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>8945</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>8122</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>10670</b>	<b>5073</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>9085</b>	<b>7663</b>	<b>1627</b>		

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

**Inclusion of Languages**

2249. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
DR. AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the languages which are under consideration of the Union Government for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, including Bhojpuri and Braj, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these languages are likely to be included alongwith the criteria adopted for such inclusion?

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

(b) The State-wise details of proposal received are as under-

State Govt.	Name of Languages
(i) Bihar	Bhojpuri
(ii) Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarhi
(iii) Sikkim	Bhutia, Lepcha and Limboo
(iv) Karnataka	Kodava & Tulu
(v) Mizoram	Mizo
(vi) Rajasthan	Rajasthani
(vii) Nagaland	Tenyidi
(viii) Himachal Pradesh	Bhoti

At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujjar/Gujjari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri,

(30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

However, these languages are not under active consideration for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. No proposal has been received for inclusion of Braj in the Eight Schedule.

(c) There are no criteria laid down in the Constitution for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule. No time frame for their inclusion in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution can be given.

[English]

**Hybrid Paddy**

2250. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new varieties of hybrid paddy have been developed and released for cultivation in the country including Rajarajan 1000;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the output of such paddy registered in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new System of Rice Intensification with the support of the World Bank to achieve higher output of rice per hectare than the conventional rice cultivation in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fiscal support provided by the World Bank for this purpose?

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) Yes, Madam. 47 varieties of hybrid paddy have been developed and released/notified under Section 5 of the Seeds Act, 1966 for cultivation in the country. The Rajarajan 1000 variety of Paddy has not been released/notified. However, System of Rice Intensification, a method of rice cultivation has been named as Rajarajan 1000 to commemorate 1000 years celebration of Tanjore Big Temple. The list of hybrid paddy developed so far along with their output details is as Statement.

(c) and (d) The System of Rice Intensification is being promoted under National Food Security Mission - Rice, for increasing the production and productivity of rice. System of Rice Intensification demonstrations under the Scheme are being promoted for 0.4 ha each by providing the assistance of Rs.3000/- per demonstration. National Food Security Mission - Rice is being implemented in 144

districts of 16 States, i.e. Andhra Pradesh (11), Assam (13), Bihar (18), Chhattisgarh (10), Gujarat (2), Jharkhand (7), Karnataka (7), Kerala (1), Madhya Pradesh (9), Maharashtra (6), Odisha (15), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (27), West Bengal (8), Jammu & Kashmir (3) and Tripura (2). This department has not taken assistance of World Bank for this purpose.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Private Sector Rice Hybrids Released and Notified in India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hybrid	Year of Release	Adaptability	Yield (MT/Ha.)	Developed by
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	PHB-71	1997	Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	8.75	Pioneer Overseas Corp., Hyderabad
2.	PA-6201	1998	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.	6.20	Bayer Bio-Science, Hyderabad
3.	PA-6444	2001	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and Uttarakhand	6.00-8.00	Bayer Bio-Science, Hyderabad
4.	PRH-122R (GANGA)	2001	Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and Nagaland.	5.70	Paras Extra Growth Seed Ltd., Hyderabad.
5.	RH-204	2003	Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and Nagaland.	7.50- 8.00	Parry Monsanto Seeds Ltd., Bengaluru.
6.	SURUCHI	2004	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	7.80	Mahyco Ltd., Aurangabad
7.	JKRH-401	2007	Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha	6.20	JK Agri Genetics Ltd., Hyderabad
8.	PA-6129	2007	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Punjab.	6.00-8.00	Bayer Bio-Science, Hyderabad
9.	GK-5003	2008	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	6.80	Ganga Kaveri Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
10.	DRH-775	2009	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal	7.00 7.50	Metahelix Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad..
11.	HRI-157	2009	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala and Puducherry	6.00-8.00	Bayer Bio-Science, Hyderabad
12.	PAC-835	2009	Odisha and Gujarat	5.62	Advanta India Ltd., Hyderabad

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. PAC-837		2009	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	6.32	Advanta India Ltd., Hyderabad
14. US-312 (IET-19513)		2010	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.	6.10	Seeds Works Ltd., Hyderabad
15. 27P11 (IET-19766)		2010	Karnataka and Maharashtra	6-7	PHI Seeds Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad
16. Indam 200-017 (IET-20419)		2011	Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	5-6	Indo American Seeds Pvt. Limitex, Bangalore
17. VNR 2245 (IET-20716) (VNR-204)		2012	Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu	7.32	VNR Seeds Pvt. Ltd, Ranchi
18. VNR 2355 PLUS(IET- 20735) (VNR-202)		2012	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	5.96	VNR Seeds Pvt. Ltd, Ranchi

*List of Public Sector Rice Hybrids Released and Notified in India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hybrid	Year of Release	Adaptability	Yield (MT/Ha.)	Developed by
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	APHR-1	1994	Andhra Pradesh	8.00-8.50	Andhra Pradesh Rice Research Institute, Maruteru (ANGRAU) Hyderabad
2.	APHR-2	1994	Andhra Pradesh	8.00-8.50	Andhra Pradesh Rice Research Institute, Maruteru (ANGRAU) Hyderabad
3.	MGR-1 (CORH-1)	1994	Tamil Nadu	5.90	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
4.	KRH-1	1994	Karnataka	6.50 -7.50	Zonal Agricultural Research Station, VC Farm, Mandya (University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru)
5.	CNRH-3	1994	-	-	Regional Rice Station, Chinsurah, West Bengal
6.	DRRH-	1996	Andhra Pradesh	6.50-7.50	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad
7.	KRH-2	1996	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pudducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura and Odisha	7.50- 8.50	Zonal Agricultural Research Station, VC Farm, Mandya (University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	PANT SAN-KARDHAN-1	1997	Uttar Pradesh	6.50 - 7.50	GBPAU&T, Pantnagar
9.	CORH-2	1998	Tamil nadu	6.07	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
10.	ADTRH-1	1998	Tamil nadu	6.40	Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute, Aduthurai (TNAU)
11.	SAHYADRI	1998	Maharashtra	6.00 - 6.50	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat (BSKKV)
12.	NARENDRA SANKAR DHAN-2	1998	Uttar Pradesh	6.70	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad
13.	PUSA RH-10	2001	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana.	5.40	IARI, New Delhi
14.	PANT-SANKARDHAN-3	2004	Uttarakhand	6.00 -7.00	Govind Ballab Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.
15.	NARENDRA USAR SANKAR DHAN-3	2004	Uttar Pradesh	5.50-6.50	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad
16.	DRRH-2	2005	Uttarakhand, Haryana, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu	5.40	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad
17.	RAJLAXMI	2005	Odisha	6.05	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
18.	AJAY	2005	Odisha	5.50-6.00	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
19.	SAHYADRI-2	2006	Maharashtra	5.00 - 6.00	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat (BSKKV)
20.	SAHYADRI-3	2006	Maharashtra	6.50	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat (BSKKV)
21.	HKRH-1	2006	Haryana	5.50-6.00	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat, Kaul, (CCSHAU)
22.	CORH-3	2006	Tamil Nadu	7.00-7.50	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
23.	INDIRA SONA	2006	Chhattisgarh	5.75	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur.
24.	JRH-4	2007	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur
25.	JRH-5	2007	Madhya Pradesh	6.10	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. SAHYADRI-4	2008	Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra		6.00	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Karjat (BSKKV)
27. JRH-8	2008	Madhya Pradesh		6.30	Madhya Pradesh
28. DRRH-3	2009	Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh		6.00-6.50	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad
29. CRHR-32 (CR-DHAN-701)	2012	Bihar and Gujarat		5.00	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

### Foodgrains Production

2251. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, being the second most populous country in the world and is likely to overtake the population of China by 2040, is increasingly finding it difficult to feed the surging population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in petroleum prices in the world has also created inflationary conditions of food prices; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the challenges and increase the foodgrains production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) India is presently meeting its food requirements mostly through domestic production. It is a net exporter of foodgrains.

(c) Yes, Madamr. Persistently high crude petroleum prices during the last two years also created inflationary conditions in food prices as crude petroleum is a major input for the fertilizer industry and the transport sector which have their impact on the food prices through cost push factors.

(d) There has been a record production of

foodgrains during the current year at 250.42 million tones comprising of 102.75 million tones of rice, 88.31 million tones of wheat, 42.08 million tones of coarse cereals and 17.28 million tones of pulses. However, with a view to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains and other crops such as oilseeds, fruits and vegetables on a sustainable basis, a number of crop development schemes and programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM) are being implemented through the State Governments. Besides the above schemes, two new initiatives, viz 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India' (BGREI) and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY since 2010-11.

### MSP of Agricultural Commodities

2252. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various major agricultural crops;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the support price of certain crops;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the small and marginal farmers get MSP for their produce?

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 Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of major agricultural crops fixed by the Government for 2011-12 season are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) While recommending MSPs for various agricultural commodities the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) holds consultations with different stake holders including state governments. In addition, the Government fixes the MSPs of various crops on the recommendations of the CACP and in consultation with the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments.

(e) The Government ensures remunerative price for the major agricultural produce through Minimum Support Price (MSP). To encourage Small and Medium farmers, procurement is encouraged through Societies, Self-Help Group and Cooperative Societies who are given commission at the rate of 2% for wheat and 2.5% for paddy procurement.

**Statement**

*Minimum Support Prices*

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2011-12
1	2	3
<b>Kharif Crops</b>		
Paddy	Common	1080
	Grade A	1110
Jowar	Hybrid	980
	Maldandi	1000
Bajra		980
Maize		980
Ragi		1050
Arhar (Tur)		3200 &
Moong		3500 &
Urad		3300 &
Cotton	Medium Staple	2800
	Long Staple	3300
Groundnut in shell		2700
Sunflower seed		2800

1	2	3
Soyabean	Black	1650
	Yellow	1690
Sesamum		3400
Nigerseed		2900
<b>Rabi Crops</b>		
Wheat		1285
Barley		980
Gram		2800
Masur (Lentil)		2800
Rapeseed/Mustard		2500
Safflower		2500
Toria		2425
<b>Other Crops</b>		
Copra	Milling	4525
	Ball	4775
De-Husked Coconut		1200
Jute		1675
Sugarcane #		145.00

& Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal is payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

# Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP).

#### **Food Processing Policy**

2253. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS  
J.K. RITHEESH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

- whether the Government proposes to introduce any new policy for food processing industries;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Union Government has requested

the State Governments to exempt the said industries from taxation;

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto including requests for Central assistance to compensate them; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard including increase in food processing capacities so that the wastage of raw food produce could be reduced?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government 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 and make them more competitive.

*[Translation]*

#### **Modernisation of Fire Fighting Services**

2254. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire fighting capacity in the country is as per international standard;

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

(c) the total funds granted/released/utilised for modernization of fire fighting services alongwith the Status of consultation with the multi-purpose financial institutions to get funds for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received project reports from the State Governments on modernization of fire fighting services in the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken by the Government for modernization of fire fighting services in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) and (b) In India, the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs recommends/prescribes norms for Fire Service related

matters. The norms for Fire Services recommended by the SFAC are advisory in nature and enclosed as Statement-I.

Fire Services is a State subject and has been included as a municipal function in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243- W. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to adopt these norms and allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services.

(c) Government of India has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs.200 crores for 'Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services in the Country'on 10th November 2009. The Scheme attempts to fill the existing gaps in the fire fighting and rescue capability through introduction of modern technology such as Advanced Fire Tenders, High Pressure Pump with Mist Technology, Quick Response Team Vehicle, Combi Tools for Search & Rescue and capacity building of various / stakeholders. State wise details of funds released to State Government during last three years under the Scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services" in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Securing funds for the scheme through multilateral financial institutions is not envisaged at this stage.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. After examining the proposals and based on the allocation of Rs. 200 crore by the Planning Commission a Scheme for Strengthening the Fire & Emergency Services has been approved as a supplemental initiative.

In addition, Government of India is also upgrading National Fire Service College, Nagpur at a cost of Rs.205 crore to strengthen the institutional capacity for meeting the requirement of trained fire personnel.

Besides above, the 13th Finance Commission has also provided a grant of Rs.87,519 crore to the local bodies. A portion of this grant is available to the urban local bodies (of population more than 1 million) subject to complying with the conditions of putting in place a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective jurisdiction.

13th Finance Commission has also recommended an allocation of Rs.472 crores to the 7 States namely Andhra Pradesh (Rs.17 crore), Haryana (Rs.100 crore), Mizoram (Rs.20 crore), Odisha (Rs.150 crore), Tripura (Rs.15 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi) (Rs.20 crore) and West Bengal (Rs.150 crore) for strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services.

Government of India has already released 1st installments of the grant of Rs.124.39 crore to the above mentioned 7 States.

**Statement-II**

*Norms Recommended by Standing Fire Advisory Council for Fire Service*

- (i) One Fire Tender per 50,000 population up to 3 lakh population. One additional Fire Tender per one lakh of population or a fraction thereof plus a reserve of 20% of the total Water Tenders. In industrial cities and areas of high fire risk, the scale and other equipments should be determined on the basis of

actual survey of the area to be protected.

- (ii) Six men crew on each vehicle;
- (iii) One Fire Station per 10 Sq. K.M. area in Urban area and 50 Sq. K.M. in Rural area;
- (iv) Fire Service response time maximum 5 minutes in Urban area and 20 minutes in Rural area;
- (v) One Rescue Tender per 3 to 10 lakh population;
- (vi) Special Vehicles viz. Turn Table Ladder, Hydraulic Platform, Emergency Light Vehicle etc (Number can be decided with the advice of local Fire Chief on the basis of actual risk analysis)

**Statement-II**

*Status of Release and Utilization of Grant-in-aid to States for Strengthening of Fire and - -Emergency Services in the country between F.Y. 2009-12 (Rs. in Lakh)*

1	2	3	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			4	5	6	7	8	9
		Total Centre Allocation (2009-12)	Release of fund	Utilization of fund	Release of fund	Utilization of fund	Release of fund	Utilization of fund
1	Andhra Pradesh	837	92.928	92.928	217.072	0	527	Utilization
2	Arunachal Pradesh	372	52.36	52.36	119.64	0	200	certificates for
3	Assam	437	16.5	16.5	64.5	64.5	356	2011-2012 will
4	Bihar	703	23.1	23.1	79.9	79.9	600	become due in
5	Chhattisgarh	979	72.644	62.3	162.356	102.59	0	March, 2013
6	Goa	38	6.6	6.6	19.4	15.42	12	
7	Gujarat	1250	101.42	101.42	227.58	227.58	0	
8	Haryana	361	16.5	16.5	48.5	0	296	
9	Himachal Pradesh	403	69.344	69.344	146.656	146.656	187	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	266	13.2	13.2	42.8	42.8	210	
11	Jharkhand	342	13.2	13.2	42.8	42.8	0	
12	Karnataka	513	16.5	16.5	64.5	0	432	
13	Kerala	266	13.2	13.2	42.8	0	210	
14	Madhya Pradesh	2355	101.42	101.42	249.58	0	0	
15	Maharashtra	665	33	0	107	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Manipur	471	77.836	77.836	159.164	153.97	151.6265	
17	Meghalaya	483	66.044	66.044	140.956	0	276	
18	Mizoram	327	66.044	66.044	142.956	142.956	118	
19	Nagaland	552	74.536	74.536	159.464	159.464	318	
20	Odisha	970	91.036	91.036	219.964	219.964	0	
21	Punjab	323	13.2	13.2	44.8	0	265	
22	Rajasthan	1708	101.42	100.69	237.58	86.49	1369	
23	Sikkim	151	32.076	32.076	68.924	0	50	
24	Tamil Nadu	1045	102.828	102.828	238.172	185.21	704	
25	Tripura	76	6.6	6.6	19.4	12.6	0	
26	Uttar Pradesh	1330	33	33	141	0	1156	
27	Uttarakhand	247	13.2	11.4	36.8	31.63	197	
28	West Bengal	342	19.8	19.8	55.73	0	266.47	
<b>Total</b>		17812	1339.536	1293.66	3299.994	1714.53	7901.097	

[English]

**New Recruitment Policy**

2255. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to frame new recruitment policy to ensure transparency and objectivity in the selection process of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Requests from the Government of Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal were received for changes/modifications in the recruitment scheme of Constable/GD in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs) for ensuring higher representation of the candidates of these

and some other States.

(b) The details of these references are as under:

(i) Government of Karnataka had requested for allowing the use of regional languages in the written test for the recruitment of Constable(GD) in CAPFs & ARs; giving wide publicity through advertisements in the regional languages at least one month before the due date; and for giving relaxation in height by 2.5 centimeters to the candidates of the Southern States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala & Tamil Nadu).

(ii) Government of West Bengal had requested for a special dispensation/relaxations for the Gorkhas for recruitment in the Central Armed Police Forces in view of setting up of Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA).

(iii) Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested to do away with the policy of proportional recruitment based on population of the State and make such recruitments purely based on merit.

The following steps have been taken by the Union Government to address the concerns of these States:

i) From the year 2012, the written examination of Constable/GD shall also be conducted in some of

the regional languages, including Malayalam (Kerala), Kannada (Karnataka), Telegu (Andhra Pradesh) & Tamil (Tamil Nadu), in addition to Hindi & English.

- ii) Wide publicity is given by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for the recruitment of Constable/GD in CAPFs & ARs through advertisement in the Employment News and local news papers in regional languages as well as through press conferences and Audio & Visual media. The details of steps taken for publicizing the recruitments to be affected in the year 2012 are as follows:-

- (a) Notices were issued in Employment News;
- (b) Notices were issued in the leading news papers including that of regional languages all over India through Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity;
- (c) The services of Prasar Bharti for audio & visual publicity has been taken, which includes advertisement on 18 Rainbow, 4 Gold FM Channels and National News;
- (d) National Doordarshan, having access in rural areas, has been used by utilizing DD News where a Scroll Message was run in every alternate cycle for 24 hours in a day for 30 days on National News and Regional News (in 08 States covering Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura)
- (e) Press Information Bureau was given Press Notes for publicity of the recruitment.
- (f) Chairman, SSC publicized the recruitment through press conferences held at Guwahati, Aizwal, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Trivandrum.

- iii) The physical standard for the youth of Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) has been relaxed as follows so that more youth become eligible for recruitment as Constable/GD in CAPFs and ARs:

Parameter	Gender	Physical standards after relaxation for candidates ST (in cms)	Physical standards after relaxation for other candidates ST (in cms)
Height (in Cms)	Male	162.5	160
	Female	152.5	147.5
Chest (in Cms)	Male	77	76

#### Supply of Essential Commodities

2256. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:  
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the legislations enacted by the Government to check hoarding and ensure smooth supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the implementation of the said legislations in different States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of raids carried out and the number of persons against whom cases were registered under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in various States including Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken for smooth supply of essential commodities and to control their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In its endeavor to ensure availability of essential commodities to the consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders, the Government has armed itself

with the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was enacted for the control of production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in certain commodities in the interest of the general public. It provides for regulation of production and manufacture, control of prices, regulation of transport, distribution, disposal, use or consumption and even prohibition of sale of any essential commodity. The powers under the said Act have been exercised by various Central Government Ministries, apart from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) as also by the State Governments to whom some of the powers have been formally delegated. In the exercise of the powers, various Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as the State Governments have issued control orders from time to time regulating production, distribution and other trading aspects in respect of commodities declared as essential.

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

community.

(b) and (c) No specific assessment has been made by the Government regarding implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

As an administrative instruments, both the said Acts have, by and large, served its purpose particularly during price inflations and shortages by ensuring the availability of the essential commodities at affordable prices especially to the vulnerable sections. The enforcement of both the Acts lies with the State Governments/Union Territories, and the State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

(d) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in the enclosed Statement I to III.

(e) Steps taken by the Government to maintain smooth supply and for contain price rise of essential commodities which include, among others, action under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for violation of rules and other measures as enumerated in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December
8	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December *
10	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December
11	Jammu and Kashmir					Not Reported	
12	Jharkhand					Not Reported	
13	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December ***
15	Madhya Pradesh					Not Reported	
16	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November **
18	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
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	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	December - A
2	Assam	69	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
3	Arunachal Pradesh	332	29	20	10	NIL	August -B
4	Bihar	65	24	NIL	NIL	NIL	October -C
5	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August -D
6	Delhi	66	15	28	4	NIL	December
7	Gujarat	82	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December-E
8	Goa	30296	139	88	17	428.99	December
9	Haryana	167	49	5	NIL	361.62	October
10	Himachal Pradesh	22353	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.62	November
11	Jammu and Kashmir					Not Reported	
12	Jharkhand					Not Reported	
13	Karnataka	2016	138	NIL	2	317.78	October
14	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Madhya Pradesh					Not Reported	
16	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	NIL	1139.46	November
17	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	December
18	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	November
19	Mizoram	84	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.11	November -F
20	Nagaland	2	26	NIL	NIL	0.39	September
21	Odisha	60155	6	258	NIL	5.29	November- G
22	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	December
23	Rajasthan					Not Reported	
24	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December
25	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	December
26	Tripura	245	7	7	NIL	7.07	October
27	Uttaranchal	Not Reported					
28	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	NIL	6262.85	September
29	West Bengal	222	100	20	NIL	281.41	December
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	September
31	Chandigarh	10	9	NIL	NIL	9.16	October- H
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	NIL	NIL	35	December
33	Daman and Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July-I
34		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	December J
35	Pondicherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	October
<b>Total</b>		<b>204783</b>	<b>10906</b>	<b>4539</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>10500.741</b>	

A. - Except Sept., 2010

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

C. - Except Mar., 2010

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

E. - Except Nov., 2010

F.- Except July and 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	Assam				Not Reported		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	269	4	131	NIL	71.25	June/Not Reported
4	Bihar	38	16	-	-	-	May
5	Chhattisgarh				Not Reported		
6	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	Dec./ April
7	Gujarat	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec.
8	Goa	31463	137	81	-	315.93	Dec.
9	Haryana	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	Maharashtra	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/ Dec.
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
27	Uttaranchal					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	A and N Islands	256	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July
31	Chandigarh	14	12	1	-	5.122	Oct.
32	D and N 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	

Undated as on 2.03.2012

#### **Statement-IV**

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

#### **Short term Measures:**

##### **1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was

also allowed by other Central / State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

##### **2. Administrative Measures**

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- (iii) Imposed ban on export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Permitted export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes.
- (v) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (vi) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vii) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the

- case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- (viii) Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.
- (ix) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (x) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
- (xi) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2011-12 sugar season.
- (xii) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been approved for allocation to State/UT Governments for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012 under OMSS. Similarly, allocation of 50,000 MT of wheat and 50,000 MT of rice were approved for Co-operatives like NAFED, NCCF & Kendriya Bhandar. Allocation of 15 lakh tonnes of wheat was approved for sale to bulk consumers/small private traders. Out of this approved quantity, 6.75 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6.785 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to March, 2012 under OMSS. Similarly, 9 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS. 20,000 tonnes of rice has been allocated to NCCF for distribution to retail consumers of NCT of Delhi.
- (xiii) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government were fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, price was fixed at MSP in wheat procuring States, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
- (xiv) An additional adhoc allocation of 123.68 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat have been made so far comprising following allocations:
- (i) 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to BPL families in May, 2011 for distribution upto March, 2012.
  - (ii) 50 lakh tonnes to APL families in June, 2011 for distribution upto March 2012, thereby increasing the monthly APL allocation to 15 kg - 35 kg per family per month.
  - (iii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July, 2011 to February, 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's orders).
- (xv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month up to 31.3.2012.
- (xvi) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs.15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month up to 30.9.2012.

[Translation]

#### **Sugarcane Production**

2257. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugarcane registered during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the area under its cultivation, State-wise;

(b) the average production of sugarcane in the country in comparison to its average production in the world;

(c) whether the Government proposes to improve

the quality and production of sugarcane;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to promote sugarcane cultivation and to provide prices of sugarcane in commensurate with the prices of sugar?

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) State-wise details of production and area of sugarcane during each of the last/ three years and the current year, i.e., 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per reports of FAO for 2010 (latest available), the average production per hectare/productivity of sugarcane in India has been 661.31 quintal/hectare as against the world average productivity of 707.72 quintal/hectare.

(c) and (d) To enhance the production and quality of sugarcane in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area (SUBACS) under the Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is being implemented in various sugarcane growing States. The SUBACS aims to transfer improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing production of planting materials, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials etc. Loans are also provided to sugar factories at concessional rates for rearing of seed nurseries, incentive to cultivators to switch over to improved varieties of sugarcane, integrated pest and disease management, irrigation schemes, ratoon management, etc.

The Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore and Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow including their regional research stations are fully engaged in conducting basic and applied research for developing suitable varieties, post harvest and management technologies including biotic and abiotic stresses for improving production and productivity of the sugarcane in the country. In addition, All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with its Cooperating Centres involving State Agricultural Universities is addressing various sugarcane issues in different zones of the country for improving sugarcane production and productivity.

(e) To promote sugarcane cultivation in the country, Government of India has fixed the Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2011-12 sugar season at Rs.145.00 per quintal as against the FRP of Rs.139.12 per quintal of sugarcane for 2010-11 sugar season linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5% subject to a premium of Rs.1.53 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level. While deciding FRP, the Government takes into account all relevant factors such as cost of inputs as well as the prices of sugar produced from sugarcane.

Further, the Central Government also provides concessional loan at an interest rate of 4% per annum to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of by-products viz. baggasse for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management etc.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

States/UT	Area (, 000 Hectares)				Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	196.0	158.0	192.0	204.0	15380.0	11708.0	14964.0	15912.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	1.5	1.5	#	23.4	27.1	29.0	
Assam	28.6	27.1	29.7	25.0	1099.7	1059.0	1075.0	984.0
Bihar	111.9	115.9	248.0	256.1	4959.9	5032.6	12763.6	12924.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	10.6	12.4	8.3	15.8	25.4	29.2	21.8	40.7
Gujarat	221.0	154.0	190.0	179.0	15510.0	12400.0	13760.0	12870.0
Goa	1.0	0.9	0.9	#	49.3	52.3	49.1	#
Haryana	90.0	74.0	85.0	98.0	5130.0	5335.0	6042.0	6958.0
Himachal Pradesh	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	53.1	45.6	38.3	28.3
Jharkhand	5.7	65	6.6	6.6	348.8	447.0	457.3	457.3
Karnataka	281.0	337.0	423.0	430.0	23328.0	30443.0	396570	379910
Kerala	2.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	275.5	285.0	271.8	156.1
Madhya Pradesh	70.5	62.1	65.1	80.8	2975.0	2535.0	2667.0	3098.0
Maharashtra	768.0	756.0	965.0	10220	60648.0	64159.0	81895.7	81991.0
Manipur	0.6	0.6	5.2	#	21.3	213	301.3	#
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	0.3	0.2	0.2	#
Mizoram	1.3	1.4	1.4	#	13.7	12.4	7.9	#
Nagaland	4.3	5.1	4.3	#	185.8	152.9	184.9	#
Odisha	10.8	8.0	13.1	12.6	646.2	489.9	902.7	727.11
Punjab	81.0	60.0	70.0	81.0	4670.0	3700.0	4170.0	4860.0
Rajasthan	6.5	6.0	5.5	16.0	388.2	344.5	367.9	997.6
Tamil Nadu	308.9	293.2	316.0	348.1	32804.4	29745.6	34251.8	365480
Tripura	1.0	0.9	0.9	#	517	44.9	46.5	#
Uttar Pradesh	20840	1977.0	2125.0	2162.0	109048.0	117140.0	120545.0	122652.0
Uttaranchal	107.0	96.0	106.7	108.0	5590.0	5842.0	6497.6	6596.0
West Bengal	17.6	13.8	15.0	16.1	1638.3	1000.8	1134.1	1175.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	.0 .1	0.2	#	30	2.0	2.3	#
Puducherry	1.9	1.8	1.8	#	162.3	247.3	277.7	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	16.3	NA	NA	NA	898.9
All India	4415.4	4174.6	4884.8	5081.0	285029.3	292301.6	342381.61	347865.0

• 2nd Advance Estimates released on 03.02.2012

NA: Not applicable

#: Included in others

*[English]***Traditional Cultures**

2258. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the indifferent attitude of the Government most of the Indian traditional folk cultures are disappearing;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any concrete policy to revive the Indian folk arts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the folk artists of India are on the verge of starvation; and

(e) if so, the measures being taken to give incentives to such artists?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Central Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres to extend support to folk and traditional arts and artisans of the country. These Centres implement the following schemes:

1. National Cultural Exchange Programme
2. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
3. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
4. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
5. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme
6. Shilpagram Activities
7. Loktarang - National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE - Festival of the North East.

Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata has taken up a special project for reviving and revitalizing the folk art forms as a means of sustainable livelihoods. 13 art forms from 10 districts of Odisha and West Bengal were selected for this project.

To support India's varied arts, including the folk arts, the Ministry of Culture also has the following schemes:

1. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional

Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects

2. Cultural Functions Grant Scheme
3. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields
4. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.

Besides, the Sangeet Natak Akademi also supports folk art forms through its schemes of Training and Preservation of Traditional, Folk and Tribal Performing Arts, Akademi Awards and Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskars. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, another autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, has documented and disseminated knowledge about these art forms, through several events which include exhibitions, audio-visual documentations, seminars, performances and publications. The National School of Drama is also implementing a-scheme of Promotion of Folk and Tribal Arts, under which various folk and tribal performing art traditions are invited to participate in its National Theatre Festival and Bal Sangam.

The Anthropological Survey of India, has over the years, collected and documented certain folk art and craft forms, like Warli paintings, wall paintings of the Gond, musical instruments of different tribal and other communities etc. as part of its work. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organizes exhibitions, workshops and symposia for the preservation of the creative and performing arts and culture of the people of this country, of which traditional folk art constitutes an important part.

For supporting folk and other artists who face indigence in their old age, the Ministry of Culture is operating a scheme known as 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". Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- per month is given to the artists (selected by the Expert Committee), who have made significant contribution to art and culture, are not less than 58 years of age and whose income does not exceed Rs. 4000/- per month.

[Translation]

**Dairy Development**

2259. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to implement the National Dairy Plan in order to increase the milk production in the country including Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any programme to implement the said project under the National Dairy Development Board;

(d) if so, the proposals received from the State Governments under the said project; and

(e) the details of the financial assistance being provided by them during the current year and the expenditure likely to be incurred during the XIIth Five Year Plan period?

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 the implementation of National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP I) from 2011-12 to 2016-17. NDP I would focus on 14 major milk producing States including Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. However coverage of NDP I would be across the country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme. The objective of NDP I is increasing productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production through scientifically planned programme and to help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector.

(c) The scheme will be implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through end implementing agencies (EIAs) comprising State Livestock Boards, State Cooperative Dairy Federations, District

Cooperative Milk Producers Unions, cooperative forms of enterprises such as Producer Companies, Trusts (NGO's, Section 25 companies), subsidiaries of statutory bodies, ICAR institutes and Veterinary/ Dairy Institutes/Universities and any other entity as may be decided by the National Steering Committee. The EIAs will be eligible for funding of various components based on the eligibility criteria which will comprise geographical, technical, financial and governance parameters.

(d) Since the scheme has been approved recently, no proposal has been received by NDDB from the EIAs.

(e) NDP I envisages a total investment of about Rs.2,242 crore from 2011-12 to 2016-17. There is a budget provision of Rs.100 crore (revised estimate of Rs. 12.76 crore) under NDP I during the current financial year.

[English]

**Requirement of Pulses and Oilseeds**

2260. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and requirement of pulses and oilseeds in the country during the last three years;

(b) the estimated production and requirement of pulses and oilseeds in the current year; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirement of the above items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Details of demand (as projected by the Working Group of Planning Commission for 11th Five Year Plan) and estimated production of pulses and oilseeds during the last three years and current year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as under:

Year	(Million Tonnes)			
	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Projected Demand	Estimated Production
2008-09	17.51	14.57	47.43	27.72
2009-10	18.29	14.66	49.35	24.88
2010-11	19.08	18.24	51.34	32.48
2011-12	19.91	17.28*	53.39	30.53*

\* 2nd advance estimates released on 03.02.2012.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Pulses), Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme

Name of the State and length of  
(in Km)border (in km)

1	2	3
Bangladesh	4,096.70	Assam-263.00 West Bengal- 2216.70 Meghalaya -443.00 Tripura- 856.00 Mizoram-318.00
China	3,488.00	Jammu and Kashmir-1597.00 Arunachal Pradesh-1126.00 Uttarakhand-345.00

(A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

[*Translation*]

#### Fencing Along Borders

2261. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of international borders shared by different States in the country, border-wise and State-wise;

(b) the status of fencing and floodlighting along the said borders and the time by which the said works are likely to be completed; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on fencing and floodlighting along the said borders during the last three years and the current year, border-wise?

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

(a) The details of International Borders shared by different States in the Country, border-wise and State-wise are as follows:

Name of the country	Length of the border
Bangladesh	4,096.70
China	3,488.00
Assam	263.00
West Bengal	2216.70
Meghalaya	443.00
Tripura	856.00
Mizoram	318.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1597.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1126.00
Uttarakhand	345.00

1	2	3
		Sikkim-220.00
		Himachal Pradesh-200.00
Pakistan	3,323.00	Jammu and Kashmir-1225.00
		Punjab- 553.00
		Rajasthan- 1037.00
		Gujarat- 508.00
Nepal	1,751.00	Uttarakhand-263.00
		Uttar Pradesh- 560.00
		Bihar- 729.00
		West Bengal-100.00
		Sikkim- 99.00
Myanmar	1,643.00	Arunachal Pradesh-520.00
		Nagaland-215.00
		Manipur-398.00
		Mizoram-510.00
Bhutan	699.00	Sikkim-32.00
		West Bengal-183.00
		Assam-267.00
		Arunachal Pradesh 217.00
Afghanistan	106.00	Jammu and Kashmir-106.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,106.70</b>	

(b) The status of fencing and floodlighting along the Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Myanmar borders and the time by which the said works are likely to be completed are as under:

**Border Fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB):**

The Government had sanctioned the construction of fencing along the IBB in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced under Phase-I and Phase-II is 3436.59 km; out of which about 2760.12 km of fencing has so far been completed. In addition, the Government of India has sanctioned a project (Phase-III) for replacing the entire fencing constructed

under Phase-I. So far, 790 km (out of 861 km) of fencing has been replaced under Phase-III.

277 km of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake additional floodlighting in 2840 km along Indo-Bangladesh border. The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 1015 km has been completed. Additionally, in about 612 km of floodlighting work is under progress at different stages i.e. erection of poles, laying of cables, fitting of fixtures and energization.

As per the present approval, the above works are targeted to be completed by March' 2012. However, this is likely to spill over as the balance work lies primarily in

difficult stretches and involve issues like land acquisition, public habitation, forest/ wildlife clearance, fencing within 150 yards of international border etc.

**Border Fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB):**

The Government has sanctioned 2043.63 km of border fencing and 2009.52 km of floodlighting along the IPB; out of which 1940.72 km of border fencing and 1878.92 km of floodlighting has been completed.

As per the present approval (accorded on 20.07.2009), the works in Gujarat sector are targeted to be completed by March' 2012 or three working seasons. However, this is likely to spill over as the balance work

involves the difficult areas of the Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat sector.

**Border Fencing along Indo-Myanmar Border:**

The Government of India has decided to undertake fencing in the area between BP No.79 to 81 approximately 10 Km stretch near Moreh in Manipur along Indo-Myanmar border to check illegal activities. The fencing work in 01 Km has been completed. The work in remaining stretches is in progress.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on Fencing and Floodlighting along Indo-Bangladesh Border, Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Myanmar Border during the last three years and the current year, are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Fencing	Name of Border	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
	Indo-Bangladesh	393.78	455.17	167.83	280.00
	Indo-Pakistan	91.90	93.49	136.30	73.21
	Indo-Myanmar	Nil	5.04	8.38	4.00
Flood Lighting	Indo-Bangladesh	9.88	140.00	123.32	80.00
	Indo-Pakistan	4.46	38.13	10.11	12.95

\* Funds allotted to the Construction Agencies.

**Impact of Less Rainfall**

2262. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports indicating less rainfall during the kharif season, 2012-13 in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government to offset the adverse effects on the agricultural production on the basis of these indications;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to reduce the likely adverse impact on the agricultural production in the event of less rainfall in the country?

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

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is aware of monsoon forecast issued by several international agencies like National Centre for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) and International Research Institute (IRI) of USA, European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF) of UK and Japan Agency for Marine-Earth-Science and Technology (JAMESTEC) of Japan. None of the models except JAMESTEC show dismal monsoon for India during 2012.

IMD is constantly monitoring forecast for 2012 southwest monsoon season from various agencies. The first long range monsoon forecast of IMD is normally issued in the second half of April every year.

(b) to (d) Government invariably prepares contingency plans to meet different rainfall scenarios (excess/normal/deficient) and takes necessary measures depending upon the actual rainfall situation during the southwest monsoon season. In the recently held kharif conference on 5th and 6th March, 2012, State Governments

were urged that if monsoon rainfall is not upto the mark in 2012, all have to keep themselves in readiness to deal with the contingency situations.

#### **Depiction of Smoking Scenes**

2263. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines regarding depicting of smoking scenes in films/ advertisements/dramas and other programmes telecast by private channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government against such acts during each of the last one year and the current year, film/channel-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons/institutions found guilty in this regard; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Government to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued a Notification (No. G.S.R 786(E) dated 27.10.2011) under section 31 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 2003 which became effective from 14th November, 2011. As per Notification the owner or manager of a cinema hall or theatre where an old Indian or foreign film displaying tobacco products or its use, is being screened, and the broadcaster telecasting old Indian or foreign television programme displaying tobacco products or its use, shall mandatorily screen the following, namely:

(a) anti-tobacco health spots or messages, of minimum thirty seconds duration each at the beginning and middle of the film or the television programme;

(b) anti-tobacco health warning as a prominent scroll at the bottom of the screen during the period of such display;

Provided that, the anti-tobacco health warning scroll shall be legible and readable,--

- (i) (a) with font in black colour on white background;
- (b) with the warnings «Smoking causes cancer» or «Smoking kills» for smoking forms of tobacco use;
- (c) with the warnings «Tobacco causes cancer» or «Tobacco kills» for chewing and other smokeless forms of tobacco;
- (ii) or such other warnings as may be specified by the Central Government from time to time:

Provided further that, the anti-tobacco health warning scrolls or health spots shall be in the same language as used in the film or television programme and in case of dubbed or sub-titled films or television programmes, the scrolls or spots shall be carried in the language of dubbing or sub-title:

Provided also that such television programmes may be permitted to be telecast on television at such timings that are likely to have least viewership from persons below the age of eighteen years.

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) undertakes the certification process keeping in view the provisions of this notification while dealing with depiction of smoking scenes in films. All programmes telecast on private television channels are required to conform to the programme code as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, and rules formed thereunder. Regarding depiction of smoking scenes in programmes telecast on television channels, this Ministry has not issued any guidelines.

(c) No complaint has been received so far.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Task Force on Police Reforms**

2264. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a task force on police reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the task force has submitted its report

to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith recommendations made, implemented so far and the steps taken to check corruption in the police department?

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Caste Census and Poverty Survey**

2265. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to club the caste census with the poverty survey to be done by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has decided that a combined survey to enumerate caste along with Socio Economic profde called "Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)" would be conducted across the country in a phased manner.

The field work for this survey is being conducted by the respective State/UT Governments. The financial and technical support for this exercise is being provided by the Government of India. The nodal Ministries in the Government of India are the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA). Technical support is being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India).

The field-work has already commenced in 31 States and UTs. Plans for commencement of field-work in the remaining four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been drawn up by the nodal Ministries in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

#### **Mithi River Project**

2266. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Detailed Project Report of the Mithi River Project has been sent to the Union Government by the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal seeking assistance for Mithi River Development Project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) IN 2006. In a meeting held in the Cabinet Secretariat on 14/12/2009, it was decided that the Project will be considered for funding outside the JNNURM. Accordingly a revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) was received from Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) in December, 2009 and was forwarded to the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) in January, 2010 for appraisal. The latest observations of the appraising agency were sent to MMRDA in September, 2011 with a

request to contact the appraising agency directly for completing technical appraisal.

#### **Packaged Commodities Rules**

2267. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government had made an amendment to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reamended the said Rule;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said re-amended Rule is likely to come into force;

(e) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 were repealed by the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 w.e.f. 1st April, 2011.

However the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 were further amended vide GSR 784 (E) dated 24th October, 2011 and vide GSR 832 (E) dated 23.11.2011 which will be implemented w.e.f. 1st July, 2012. The details are as follows:

(a) the proviso to the Rule 5 shall be omitted.

(b) in clause (d), sub-rule (1) of rule 6 third proviso shall be omitted.

(c) in rule 12, for sub-rule (6), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely;

"(6) the declaration of the quantity under 'these rules shall not contain any word or expression, 'of any sort whatsoever, which tends to create or is likely to create an exaggerated, misleading or inadequate expression as to the quantity of the commodity contained in the package.",

(d) in rule 19, for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"(7) the requirement of mandatory declarations on packages shall be ensured at the factory level and at the depot of the factory.",

(e) in rule 19, for sub-rule (8), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"(8) For non-compliance of the provisions of this rule, action may be taken after seizing five representative samples of the packages as evidence and the rest of the packages may be released only after compliance is completed by the manufacturer or the packer, as-the case may be.",

(f) in rule 26, in clause (a), the proviso shall be omitted.

(g) in the Forth Schedule, for the entry "volume" in column 3 against serial number 15, the following entry shall be substituted, namely: "weight".

(e) and (f) A few representations have been received against the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 and those have been duly disposed.

**Dowry Deaths**

2268. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
 BAVALIYA:  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
 DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the cases of dowry deaths reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported, accused arrested, convicted and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) regarding demand for dowry is being abused at large by the brides and their families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check misuse of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for dowry deaths years 2008-2009 and 2010 ^Z1 respectively is given in the enclosed Statement.

Representations have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from various non-governmental organizations as well as individuals regarding misuse of Section 498 A of IPC.

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, 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in Investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centres. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila /children help desk' at police station level.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two comprehensive advisories on 20th October, 2009 and 16th January, 2012 to all the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations regarding "Misuse of section 498A of IPC" and has advised States/UT for judicious application of 498A of IPC.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Meghalaya		2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha		401	333	37	733	693	93	384	346	47	857	850	81	388	485	50	988	1048
21	Punjab		128	88	39	286	224	108	126	97	61	323	248	154	121	104	56	288	292
22	Rajasthan		439	348	121	643	643	234	436	331	93	553	550	188	462	347	100	616	610
23	Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu		207	187	44	488	433	114	194	190	35	430	479	113	165	151	46	313	300
25	Tripura		16	31	2	31	27	5	29	27	7	60	57	14	25	23	3	62	56
26	Uttar Pradesh		2237	1777	870	8541	6439	3142	2232	1786	823	9203	6518	3245	2217	1757	992	9250	5958
27	Uttarakhand		73	64	19	168	164	101	94	84	42	218	194	87	75	60	39	168	163
28	West Bengal		451	339	40	1082	943	80	506	372	36	1002	825	92	507	486	24	1124	1101
	<b>Total State</b>		<b>8036</b>	<b>6580</b>	<b>1934</b>	<b>22383</b>	<b>19799</b>	<b>5738</b>	<b>8239</b>	<b>6743</b>	<b>1844</b>	<b>23129</b>	<b>19223</b>	<b>5875</b>	<b>8242</b>	<b>7091</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>23057</b>	<b>19974</b>
29	A and N Islands		2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh		3	3	1	7	7	1	2	2	2	3	6	6	5	4	2	10	10
31	D and N Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi Ut		129	115	13	230	297	75	141	144	35	242	255	64	143	136	27	209	199
34	Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	4	1
	<b>Total UT</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>210</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>		<b>8172</b>	<b>6700</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>22624</b>	<b>20106</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>8383</b>	<b>6893</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>23374</b>	<b>19489</b>	<b>5949</b>	<b>8391</b>	<b>7232</b>	<b>2059</b>	<b>23280</b>	<b>20184</b>

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*[Translation]***Deployment of CPMF in Naxal Affected Areas**

2269. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security forces deployed in the naxal affected States to combat naxalism, State-wise;

(b) whether any special intelligence training is being imparted to the Central Para-military Forces (CPMF) jawans by the Government to gather information on the internal activities of the naxalites;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set up special intelligence training schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, 74 battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), 01 Nagaland India Reserve Battalion and teams of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been deployed in naxal affected states to assist the state police forces in anti-naxal operations. The state-wise deployment of CAPFs keeps changing according to the security scenario in the state, request from State Governments and the availability of CAPFs battalions.

(b) and (c) Training in Intelligence is an integral part of the regular training imparted to security personnel belonging to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

(d) and (e) The Border Security Force (BSF) training school in Delhi conducts various intelligence courses for CAPFs personnel on a regular basis. The said training school has imparted training to 8404 personnel of CAPFs in intelligence related matters. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has also set up a school in Haryana to provide training on intelligence to its troops.

*[English]***Violation of Traffic Rules**

2210. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of road accidents cases are being reported regularly from the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi due to the erratic traffic and violation of traffic rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure to properly control traffic on roads and enforce traffic rules;

(c) the steps taken and strategies developed for better traffic management in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) whether the Government proposes to educate and create awareness about traffic rules among the people including the traffic offenders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Fatal road accidents have come down in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi due to concerted action of Delhi Police against drunken driving and against commercial vehicles for traffic violations. The details of road accidents in NCT of Delhi during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 15.03.12) are given below:

Year	Total Accidents	No. of Persons Killed
2009	7516	2325
2010	7260	2153
2011	7281	2065
2012 (upto 15.03.12)	1369	359

(c) Delhi Police have consistently worked for bringing down the number of road accidents. In order to tackle the situation in a comprehensive manner in the NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Traffic Police have prepared a Traffic Management Plan, which is based on the principles of road safety education, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions. Based on this Traffic Management Plan, the Delhi Traffic Police have taken a number of steps to decongest and streamline the traffic in the NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e) Delhi Traffic Police, to educate all road users, adopt various methodology which include interactive lectures, classroom mode of teaching, film shows, display of mobile exhibition vans, organizing quiz/painting/debate competitions, practical training at five Traffic Training Parks. In addition, Delhi Traffic Police organizes regular road *safety awareness* programmes/workshops for various

categories of road users such as commercial vehicle drivers, TSR drivers, pedestrians, bus commuters, cyclists, two-wheeler drivers, drivers of private four-wheeled vehicles, drivers of government organizations etc. Besides, the advertisements are inserted in the leading newspapers for education and guidance of the motorists on important traffic rules etc.

[Translation]

#### Production of Milk

2271. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the annual growth rate registered in the production and consumption of milk in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the trends noticed in the price of milk during the above period;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the quantum of milk required during the XIIth Five Year Plan period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters including the Indian Dairy Association (IDA) for introduction of newer and innovative technologies, policy support and inclusion of more villages under cooperative movement, for increasing milk production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the further steps taken to increase milk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Statement-I and II indicating annual growth rate registered in milk production and monthly per capita milk consumption in / households for the 61st and 66th round of the NSSO in the country during the last three years, State-wise, are enclosed.

(b) Yearly wholesale price Index (WPI) (base year 2004-05=100) of milk during the last three years is as

follows:

Year	WPI of milk
2008-09	123.24
2009-10	146.41
2010-11	175.88

[Source: Office Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industries]

(c) As per assessment made by Planning Commission, the domestic demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonne. However, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) document of Central Sector Scheme "National Dairy Plan (Phase 1)" has indicated that estimated milk demand in the country by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan i.e., the year 2016-17, is expected to be 150 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has submitted Project Implementation Plan (PIP) document of a new Scheme titled "National Dairy Plan" for introduction of newer and innovative technologies, policy support and inclusion of more villages, for increasing milk production in the country including cooperative sector.

The Government of India has approved Central Sector Scheme "National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I)" to be implemented from 2011-12 to 2016-17 with the following objectives.

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet rapidly growing demand for milk
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

NDP I includes the following for Productivity enhancement of milch animals:

- Production of high genetic merit (HGM) cattle and buffalo bulls and import of Jersey/HF bulls for semen production
- Strengthening existing semen stations and starting new stations for producing high quality disease free semen doses
- Setting up a pilot model for viable doorstep AI delivery services (based on Standard Operating Procedures) through a professional service provider

including animal tagging and performance record

- Improving nutrition of milch animals to produce milk commensurate with their genetic potential and for reducing methane emission.

To provide milk producers greater opportunities for sale of surplus milk to the organised sector, village milk procurement systems that facilitate fair and transparent transactions would be expanded through coverage of additional 23,800 villages by existing dairy cooperatives and also promoting Producer Companies in areas where cooperatives are not present or have low coverage and procurement. This initiative is expected to add about 12

lakh milk producers pouring milk to village based milk producers' institutions.

Further, Indian Dairy Association in its pre budget memorandum submitted to this Department has stated that to enhance milk production there is an imperative need of policy support from the Government on the following core areas:

- Enhance milk production and milch animal productivity
- Clean and quality milk production, processing and packaging.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise annual growth rate registered in milk production in the country during the last three years, i.e., from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11*

State	Thousand tonnes per year			Annual growth rate (%)
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9,570	10,429	11,203	8.2
Arunachal Pradesh	24	26	19	-12.3
Assam	753	756	790	2.4
Bihar	5,934	6,124	6,517	4.8
Chhattisgarh	908	956	1,029	65
Goa	59	59	60	0.7
Gujarat	8,386	8,844	9,321	5.4
Haryana	5,745	6,006	6,267	4.4
Himachal Pradesh	1,026	971	1,102	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	1,565	1,592	1,609	1.4
Jharkhand	1,466	1,463	1,555	3.0
Karnataka	4,538	4,822	5,114	6.2
Kerala	2,441	2,509	2,645	4.1
Madhya Pradesh	6,855	7,167	7,514	4.7
Maharashtra	7,455	7,679	8,044	3.9
Manipur	78	78	78	-0.3
Meghalaya	77	78	79	1.1

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	17	11	11	-17.7
Nagaland	53	78	76	19.3
Odisha	1,598	1,651	1,671	2.3
Punjab	9,387	9,389	9,423	0.2
Rajasthan	11,931	12,330	13,234	5.3
Sikkim	42	44	43	1.4
Tamil Nadu	6,651	6,787	6,831	1.3
Tripura	96	100	104	4.5
Uttar Pradesh	19,537	20,203	21,031	3.8
Uttarakhand	1,230	1,377	1,383	6.0
West Bengal	4,176	4,300	4,471	3.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24	25	-0.8
Chandigarh	47	46	45	-1.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	10	11	1.5
Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1.3
Delhi	450	466	480	3.2
Lakshadweep	2	2	2	-7.6
Puducherry	46	46	47	1.3
All India	1,12,183	1,16,425	1,21,838	4.2

**Statement-II**

*State-wise, monthly per capita milk consumption in households for the 61st and 66th round of the NSSO*

*Monthly per capita consumption of milk in household segment - litre/month*

State	Urban		Rural	
	66th Round	61st Round	66th Round	61st Round
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4.58	4.38	3.37	3.05
Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	1.47	0.78	0.63
Assam	1.73	2.00	1.55	1.31
Bihar	4.00	3.81	2.67	2.98
Chhattisgarh	2.89	2.99	0.77	0.67

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	8.86	8.20	7.00	6.54
Goa	4.44	3.92	2.79	3.19
Gujarat	6.75	6.70	6.18	4.98
Haryana	9.55	9.59	13.40	13.13
Himachal Pradesh	9.37	8.17	9.51	8.72
Jammu and Kashmir	8.48	8.31	8.14	8.02
Jharkhand	3.64	3.94	1.71	1.44
Karnataka	4.99	4.87	3.79	3.30
Kerala	3.64	3.66	3.06	2.82
Madhya Pradesh	4.81	4.33	4.00	3.41
Maharashtra	4.98	4.39	3.05	2.73
Manipur	0.40	0.33	0.22	0.17
Meghalaya	0.99	1.91	0.77	0.77
Mizoram	1.71	1.82	0.35	0.40
Nagaland	0.46	0.87	0.20	0.29
Odisha	2.41	2.25	1.07	0.78
Punjab	10.24	10.57	11.56	11.55
Rajasthan	8.13	7.38	9.86	9.50
Sikkim	3.12	4.92	5.87	5.57
Tamil Nadu	5.02	4.82	3.20	2.48
Tripura	1.90	2.11	1.22	1.07
Uttar Pradesh	5.39	5.10	4.59	4.64
Uttaranchal	6.29	6.40	6.65	6.60
West Bengal	2.56	2.59	1.39	1.45
Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.15	1.58	1.23	1.45
Chandigarh	10.02	10.46	7.27	8.18
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.12	5.69	2.33	0.87
Daman and Diu	4.28	4.83	3.09	3.55
Lakshadweep	0.40	0.27	0.35	0.22
Puducherry	6.28	4.88	4.04	2.92
All India	5.36	5.11	4.12	3.87

**Foreign TV Channels**

2272. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign TV channels granted permission for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the share holding pattern of the said TV channels at the time of their applications;

(c) whether these channels have changed their share holding pattern after submission of their applications;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to regulate the entry/functioning of foreign TV channels in the country?

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*]

**Creation of Storage Capacity**

2273. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:  
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:  
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the total stocks and the estimated procurement of foodgrains during 2012-13, State-wise;

(b) the details of the physical and financial targets fixed and achieved for creation of storage space during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise and agency-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct new godowns during the ensuing year;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/action plan formulated to achieve the said targets, State-wise and agency-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the condition of godowns alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The stock position of foodgrain in Central Pool as on 1.3.2012 is as under:

(Figures in LMTs)

Commodity	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Rice	189.52	142.26	331.78
Wheat	83.13	129.42	212.55
Total	272.65	271.68	544.53

The estimate of rice procurement during KMS 2011-12, is 353.15 lakh tonnes. The State wise details are given at Statement-I. The estimate of wheat procurement during ensuing RMS 2012-13 is 318 lakh tonnes, State wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) The FCI creates storage space for foodgrains as per its requirements which may vary from time to time depending on procurement. The net hired capacity from 1-4-2008 to 29-2-2012 is about 92 lakh tonnes. The State wise and year-wise details are given in the Statement-III. Further for construction of godowns and to increase the covered storage capacity, the Government launched the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme in 2008. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations as per details at Statement-IV.

Tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of about 89 lakh tonnes as on 29.02.2012 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. State-wise details are shown at Statement-V. As per the scheme guidelines, the time schedule for completion of godowns is one year, in case of non-railway siding godowns and two years for railway siding godowns. The Government has also finalized a plan for construction of an additional total storage capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes in the North Eastern States during the XIIth Plan period. The details are given in the Statement-VI. The Government has also decided to create a storage capacity of two million tonne through construction of silos.

The details of storage capacity constructed by FCI state-wise depending on the availability of land and availability of funds from 2008-09 to 2011-12 is given in the Statement-VII.

The details of the funds released by this Department for construction of godowns to FCI and expenditure made by FCI is at Statement-VIII.

(e) Periodic maintenance is carried out to maintain the FCI godowns in good condition. The state-wise details of expenditure made by FCI during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-IX.

#### **Statement-I**

*Estimated Procurement of Rice during KMS 2011-12*

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Estimated Procurement for 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107
2.	Bihar	9.5
3.	Chhattisgarh	40
4.	Gujarat	0.15
5.	Haryana	17.4
6.	Karnataka	5.2
7.	Kerala	2.92

1	2	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6.5
9.	Maharashtra	1.65
10.	Odisha	30
11.	Puducherry	0.33
11.	Punjab	82
16.	Tamil Nadu	20
17.	Uttar Pradesh	18
18.	Uttarakhand	0.5
19.	West Bengal	12
Total		353.15

Rajasthan and Jharkhand have indicated NIL procurement.

#### **Statement-II**

*Estimates of Wheat Procurement during RMS 2012-13*

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Estimate
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	15.00
2.	Gujarat	1.50
3.	Haryana	70.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	65.00
5.	Punjab	108.00
6.	Rajashtan	14.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	42.00
8.	Uttarakhand	1.00
9.	West Bengal	0.20
10.	Total	316.70
11.	Others	1.30
Grand Total		318.00

**Statement***Statewise Net Hiring/Dehiring of capacity (Covered/CAP) from April 2008 to Feb, 2012*

(Figures in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 08-09	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 09-10	Net Hiring Dehiring during 10-11	Net Hiring/Dehiring during 31.03.11-29.2.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East	1	Bihar	0.31	0.13	0.23	0.11
	2	Jharkhand	-0.02	-0.01	0.12	0.05
	3	Odisha	0.55	-0.49	-0.36	-0.20
	4	West Bengal	0.32	0.27	0.04	0.01
	5	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<b>Total (E.Zone)</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.03</b>
N.E.	6	Assam	0.04	0.00	0.05	-0.04
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01
	8	Meghalaya	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00
	11	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
	12	Nagaland	0.09	0.02	-0.01	0.00
		<b>Total (N.E.Z)</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.06</b>
North	13	Delhi 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	1.52	1.13	1.69	0.87
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	-0.01	0.02	-0.10	0.00
	17	Punjab	-0.27	11.83	5.66	0.51
	18	Chandigarh	-0.09	1.14	0.49	0.19
	19	Rajasthan	1.26	5.81	1.21	4.55
	20	Uttar Pradesh	1.09	-0.31	10.58	9.98
	21	Uttarakhand	0.82	0.20	-0.06	-0.31
		<b>Total (N.Z.)</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>19.57</b>	<b>15.69</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	-0.33	4.19	6.37	4.08
	23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25	Karnataka	1.81	1.06	0.01	-0.11
	26	Tamil Nadu	1.80	0.77	0.08	0.21
	27	Puducherry	-0.02	0.08	0.04	0.10
		Total (S.Z.)	3.26	6.10	6.50	4.28
West	28	Gujarat	0.67	0.53	0.23	0.15
	29	Maharashtra	2.47	2.19	1.02	0.06
	30	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	2.36	1.61	-1.50	-1.39
	32	Chhattisgarh	-0.38	2.00	0.56	0.74
		Total (W.Z.)	5.12	6.33	0.31	-0.44
Grand Total			13.99	32.20	26.44	19.44

Net Hired capacity during the period: 92.07 lakh tonnes

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise capacity allotted under PEG Scheme as on 15.02.2012*

Figures in Tonnes

Sl. No.	Agency	Total capacity approved
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	451,000
2	Bihar	300,000
3	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000
4	Gujarat	80,000
5	Haryana	3,880,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	142,550
7	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690
8	Jharkhand	175,000

1	2	3
9	Karnataka	416,500
10	Madhya Pradesh (DCP)	360,000
11	Kerala	15,000
12	Maharashtra	655,500
13	Odisha (DCP)	300,000
14	Punjab	5,125,000
15	Rajasthan	250,000
16	Tamil Nadu	345,000
17	Uttarakhand	25,000
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000
19	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600
Total		15,120,840

**Statement-V***State-wise/agency-wise storage capacity completed*

(figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Agency	Work completed		
		CWC	SWC	Private investors
1	Andhra Pradesh	9000	35800	40000
2	Bihar	-	10000	--
3	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	5000	--	--
4	Haryana	5000	83500	--
5	Karnataka	10000	--	--
6	Madhya Pradesh (DCP)	6400	--	--
7	Maharashtra	16100	72500	--
8	Odisha (DCP)	32000	25000	--
9	Punjab	55800	93600	--
10	Tamil Nadu	35000	--	--
Total		174300	320400	40000

**Statement-VI**

*The total additional storage capacity to be created in North Eastern States*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Capacity (in M.T.)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	3,45,000
2.	Manipur	45,000
3.	Nagaland	15,000

1	2	3
4.	Meghalaya	35,000
5.	Sikkim	15,000
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,280
7.	Tripura	45,000
8.	Mizoram	20,000
Grand Total		5,40,280

**Statement-VII**

*The details of storage capacity constructed by FCI State-wise during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as under:-*

(Fig. in MT)

Sl. No.	Name of Zone/State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka				

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Lakshadweep				2500
	<b>East</b>				
1.	Odisha		9170		
2.	Jharkhand				825
	<b>North East</b>				
1.	Mizoram				
2.	Tripura	2500			
3.	Assam			5000	
	<b>Total</b>	2500	9170	5000	3325

**Statement-VIII**

*Details of the Funds Released by this Department for Construction of Godowns to FCI and Expenditure made by FCI*

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Year	Funds released by the Government to FCI	Expenditure incurred by the FCI
2008-09	16.45	16.06
2009-10	24.43	24.49
2010-11	35.00	20.24
2011-12	61.94	18.79

**Statement-IX**

*Expenditure made by FCI for the purpose of Maintenance of Godowns during the last three years and current year*

(Fig. Rs. In lakh)

Name of Zone/State (Region)	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
<b>North Zone</b>				
Punjab	345.00	250.00	350.00	580.00
Haryana/HP	140.00	150.00	205.00	213.00
Uttar Pradesh	290.00	210.00	275.00	380.00
Uttrakhand	5.00	40.00	30.00	35.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	80.00	100.00	166.00
Delhi	95.00	80.00	100.00	1102.00
Rajasthan	120.00	100.00	140.00	140.00
Budget for repair of Temporary plinths	-	30.00		
<b>South Zone</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	410.00	506.50	611.00	750.00
Tamilnadu	190.00	151.00	200.00	290.00
Karnataka	130.00	130.00	120.00	120.00
Kerala	190.00	202.50	184.00	175.00
Budget for repair of Temporary plinths	-	75.00		
<b>West Zone</b>				
Maharashtra/Nagpur	340.00	415.00	500.00	545.00
Gujarat	140.00	100.00	150.00	165.00
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	100.00	150.00	105.00
Chhattisgarh	150.00	190.00	200.00	260.00
<b>East Zone</b>				
West Bengal/Sikkim	260.00	200.00	330.00	1042.00
Bihar	95.00	80.00	100.00	80.00
Jharkhand	20.00	20.00	30.00	35.00
Odisha	125.00	100.00	140.00	130.00
<b>North East</b>				
Assam	175.00	182.96	157.00	95.00
Shillong	105.00	75.00	55.00	25.00
N and M/Dimapur	50.00	25.00	38.00	112.00
Arunachal Pradesh				5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3550.00</b>	<b>3492.96</b>	<b>4165.00</b>	<b>6550.00</b>

**Additional Quota of Sugar**

2274. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita and the total allocation of sugar to the States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to increase the quota or allocate additional quota of sugar at

economic cost to the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Punjab?

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

showing State-wise sugar distribution norms (gms. per person per month) and the total allocation of levy sugar to the States is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken by the Government to increase the quota or allocate additional quota of sugar at economic cost.

**Statement**

*State-wise Sugar Distribution Norms Per Person  
Per Month and total Allocation of levy sugar*

(Qty. In '000' Tonnes)

Sl. No. State/UTs.		Sugar Distribution norms (gms. Per person per month)	Yearly Allocation	Annual Festival Quota	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	500	116280	7614	123894
2	Arunachal Pradesh	700	10008	94	10102
3	Assam	700	220044	2896	222940
4	Bihar	500	246192	7527	253719
5	Chhattisgarh	500	54144	2013	56157
6	Delhi	1271	31320	2316	33636
7	Goa	500	1440	150	1590
8	Gujarat	500	70092	4878	74970
9	Haryana	500	29820	1924	31744
10	Himachal Pradesh	700	56376	608	56984
11	Jammu and Kashmir	700	83544	868	84412
12	Jharkhand	500	83376	2551	85927
13	Karnataka	500	103632	5350	108982
14	Kerala	500	49236	3600	52836
15	Madhya Pradesh	500	149292	5523	154815
16	Maharashtra	500	201504	9014	210518
17	Manipur	700	21156	208	21364
18	Meghalaya	700	20448	200	20648
19	Mizoram	700	7992	78	8070

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Nagaland	700	14148	128	14276
21	Odisha	500	104484	3730	108214
22	Punjab	500	16620	2392	19012
23	Rajasthan	500	88104	5092	93196
24	Sikkim	700	4692	50	4742
25	Tamil Nadu	500	129840	6790	136630
26	Tripura	700	31764	302	32066
27	Uttar Pradesh	500	396156	15154	411310
28	Uttarakhand	700	72396	782	73178
29	West Bengal	500	169044	7796	176840
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1008	4668	74	4742
31	Chandigarh	611	744	112	856
32	Dadra and Nagar Havell	500	576	14	590
33	Daman and Diu	500	132	12	144
34	Lakshdweep	1625	1380	22	1402
35	Puducherry	583	2916	88	3004
Total			2593560	99950	2693510

[*Translation*]

**State Advisory Committee**

2275. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designation of non-official members nominated in the State Advisory Committee on youth programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names and designation of non-official members nominated in the District Advisory Committees on youth programmes of NYKS in Sagar and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of programmes organised by the said NYKS in Madhya Pradesh including Sagar and Vidisha districts during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the reasons for not inviting the peoples' representatives in the programmes of NYKS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) At present there is no non-official nominated as member in the State Advisory Committee on youth programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in Madhya Pradesh. Applications have been received for nomination which are being screened for their nomination in State Advisory Committee on Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The name and designation of the non-official members nominated in District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP) of NYKS in Sagar and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh are as under:

**District Sagar:**

1. Shri Vishnu Pathak, Social Work

2. Shri Binu Rana, President, Wrestling Association
3. Shri Babu Lal Bhola, President, Shri Krishna Lok Kala Mandal
4. Shri Brijesh Mishra, President, Black Tiger Jan Yuva Mandal
5. Smt. Parwati Bai, President, Swarsati Mahila Mandal

**District Vidisha:**

1. Shri Kisan Singh Thakur, President, Gramya Vikas Mandal, Sanawal
2. Ms. Sabia Anjum, President, Shruti Mahila Mandal, Kileander
3. Shri Ved Prakash Sharma, President, Youth Development Centre, Vidisha

4. Smt Pritibha Acharya (State Awardee), Siv Sakti Mahila Mandal, Vidisha
5. Shri Kamal Raghuwansi, President, Raghukul Samaj Klyan Samite, Kurwai.

(c) The details of the programmes and activities carried out by District Nehru Yuva Kendras including Sagar and Vidisha Kendras during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Question does not arise. Instructions have been issued that all the elected representatives (Members of Parliament/Members of Legislative Assembly/Members of Legislative Council) to be regularly invited in the programmes of the NYKS. Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Youth Affairs and Sports has written demi-official letters to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament to attend the functions of NYKS and to supervise and guide them.

**Statement***Programme Organized by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Unit	Target set	Target achieved	Target set	Target achieved	Target set	Target achieved	Target set	Target achieved
			2008-09	2009-10	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 20th March, 2012)	2011-12 (upto 20th March, 2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Mentor Youth club project	Number of youth club	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	520	253
2.	Capacity Building of Mentor youth club members	No. of youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1040	402
3.	Youth Club Exchange programme	No. of Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	18	20	20
4.	Provision of sports material for Youth Club purchase	No. of Youth Clubs	222	213	40	40	3700	3426	3700	1843
5.	Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/Backward Districts	No. of Programme	N/A	N/A	33	33	132	111	264	256

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Skill Development Training Programme under NCVT Scheme for 100 District not covered under SUTP and YES Project	No. of youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	480	00	720	320
7.	Work Camps	No. of Camps	120	107	150	147	178	178	178	172
8.	Block Folk Cultural Programme	No. of Programme	N/A	N/A			178	178	178	175
9.	District Folk Cultural Programme	No. of Programme	40	37	40	40	40	40	40	37
10.	District youth Convention	No. of Programme	40	40	40	40	40	39	40	37
11.	Celebration of Important National/ International Days & Week	No. of awards	620	620	480	441	400	400	400	400
12.	Celebration of National Youth day & week	No. of days & week	204	204	320	320	320	318	320	320
13.	Meeting of DACYP	No. of Meetings	160	68	160	64	160	98	160	87
14.	Youth Club contact and Feed back programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23585	23354	N/A	N/A
15.	Meeting of Youth Club Leaders	No. of Meetings	N/A	N/A	197	198	178	178	N/A	N/A
16.	Capacity Building of Youth Club	No. of Youth leader	N/A	N/A	4000	3775	4000	3790	N/A	N/A
17.	Block Level Sports Tournaments	No. of Tournaments	160	155	140	140	178	175	80	74
18.	District Sports Tournament	No. of Tournaments	40	38	40	40	40	39	N/A	N/A
19.	District Youth Awards (Individual)	No. of Awardees	80	72	80	72	80	72	80	74
20.	District Youth Club Awards	No. of Club	40	40	40	34	40	36	N/A	N/A
21.	Youth Awareness Campaign	No. of Programme	N/A	N/A	140	140	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Exhibition for Youth on Handicraft (Yuva Kriti) and State Cultural Festival	No. of Programme	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
23.	Review cum Planning Meeting	No. of Programme	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
24.	Meetings of State level Advisory committee on Youth Programme (SACYP)	No. of Programme	02	00	02	00	02	00	02	00
25.	NIC	No. of Programme	07	07	15	15	15	15	16	15

In addition to the above, the following programmes have also been undertaken in collaboration with different Ministries / Departments/ Organizations.

#### **Employable Skills Training & Certification**

Baseline Survey was carried out by NYKS with the support of RGNIYD in the 48 districts of MP during the year 2008-09 for Employable Skills Training & Certification Programme. Based on the survey two districts namely Shivpuri and Mandsoor selected for assessment and certification.

#### **Youth Leadership & Personality Development Programme**

District Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhopal Sehore, Shahdol, Mandla, Gwalior, Ujjain & Narsingpur organized Youth leadership and Personality Development Programme during 2009-10. The programme was organized with the financial support of Ministry Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India under the Scheme of NPYAD.

#### **Adolescent Project**

During the financial year 2007-08, 2008-0, 2010-11 and 2011 -12, with the financial support of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and UNFPA Adolescent Health & Development Project has been implemented in 05 district (Ratlam, Satna, Mandla, Jhabua and Mandla) of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **MGNAREGA**

A Project for capacity building of Youth Club for social empowerment of workers under MGNAREGA has

been implemented in 30 districts of MP. The activities were carried out as per the project guidelines by involving village based Youth Clubs.

#### **PYKKA**

With support from Ministry of Youth Affairs and sports, Deptt. of Sports, Mission Directorate of PYKKA, New Delhi, Inter School National Competitions were organized in 50 district in Madhya Pradesh state. Apart from this, PYKKA Rural Sports Competitions were organized in 4 districts namely Ratlam, Sagar, Vidisha and Ujjain of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Tribal Youth cultural exchange programme**

The 3rd Tribal Youth Cultural Exchange Programmes was organized at Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh in which 150 Tribal Youths from different districts participated. The programme has been sanctioned by Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **J & K Youth exchange programme**

J & K Youth Exchange Programme was flagged off by Hon'ble Chief Minister J&K from Srinagar in the first week of June 2010. The participants met H E Governor, and Shri Pradeep Jain, Hon'ble Minister of Rural department, Government of India. Exposure visits to industries and factories, eminent academic institutions, historical buildings, etc. in Madhya Pradesh.

### **UNICEF-NYKS Alliance - Roping Youth for Social Change**

As part of the "Global Handwashing Day" NYKS has organized multifarious programmes in the State, District & villages level in Madhya Pradesh with the partnership of UNICEF.

### **National Voters Day**

With the support of Election Commission of India, NYKS has celebrated 25th January, as its Foundation Day and National Voters Day in Madhya Pradesh.

### **My Earth My Duty Campaign; Nation's Largest Climate Change Awareness Drive**

Zee News' 'My Earth My Duty' campaign, launched on June 5, 2010 in association Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). The social initiative which was aimed at engaging various members of the society to sensitize and encourage them to take concrete action towards mitigating the effects of climate change. 368882 trees were planted on 14.9.2011 and 368675 trees were planted on 12.9.2012 in 40 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

### **"Ham Bharat Ke Log: My duty My Right"**

With Coordination of Zee News, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan organized the "Ham Bharat Ke Log: My duty My Right" at Regional Science Centre, Bhopal on 29 November, 2011. Shri K S Sharma Ret. Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh was the Chief guest of the programme.

*[English]*

### **Registration of Warehouses**

2276. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the States to make registration of warehouses mandatory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received from the States including Andhra Pradesh thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Section 3(1) of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007, the registration of only those warehouses is mandatory which intend to

issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs). The Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority constituted under the Act, had requested the State governments that all the warehouses being operated by the State Warehousing Corporations and other organizations may be advised to get themselves registered with the Authority in case they intend to issue NWRs.

The details of applications received from the States, including Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*State-wise applications received for registration of warehouses.*

Name of the State	Application received
Rajasthan	73
Tamil Nadu	60
Andhra Pradesh	53
Madhya Pradesh	49
Gujarat	22
Uttar Pradesh	29
Karnataka	19
Maharashtra	63
Haryana	17
Punjab	16
Kerala	11
Delhi	06
Odisha	03
Assam	04
Himachal Pradesh	02
Chhattisgarh	02
Puducherry	01
Uttarakhand	01
Bihar	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>

**Court Directive on Police Complaints Authority**

2277. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had directed the States and the Centre to set up Police Complaints Authorities at the District and State levels;

(b) if so, the present status of implementation of the Court's directive; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to strengthen the complaints process and address police misconduct and lack of accountability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANRAN): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and others vs UOI had issued several directions to the States, UTs and the Central Government on Police Reforms. One of these directions pertains to setting up of a Police Complaint Authority both at the State as well as at the District level to look into the complaints against the police officers.

(b) A copy of Supreme Court judgment was sent to all State Governments for consideration and appropriate action. Vide its subsequent order dated 16.5.2008, the Hon'ble Supreme Court constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Justice K.T. Thomas, retired Judge of Supreme Court, inter alia, to examine the affidavits filed by different States in compliance to the Court's directions. The Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and a copy of the report has been circulated to all States/UTs by the Registry of Supreme Court on 4.10.2010. The Hon'ble Court is now examining the status of implementation of its directions. As per this report, 09 States have set up Police Complaints Authorities through executive instructions and 12 States have done so through new Police Act or amendment in the existing respective Police Act. In case of Union Territories, necessary orders have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 3.3.2010.

(c) 'Police' being a State subject as per VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the matter falls with the purview of States and the Hon'ble Court is already seized of the matter.

[Translation]

**Schools on Government Land/Green Belts**

2278. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Government as well as Private Schools are operating on Government land/green belts in Delhi violating the relevant laws/by laws;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that Government schools are operating on Government land. However, the matter of land use in green belts pertains to local bodies i.e. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)/ New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC). MCD and NDMC have informed that no such case has been noticed in their area violating the laws/bye-laws.

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

(c) Does not arise in view of (a).

[English]

**Deployment of CISF**

2279. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to deploy Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel onboard Indian merchant vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CISF personnel would be deployed only after providing training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply as at (a) above.

### Study on Farmer's Suicide

2280. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive study has been conducted by the experts in regard to farmers' suicides during the year 2010-2011;

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

(c) the details of the short/long term measures taken, if any, to prevent such situation?

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) No, Madam.

(c) Details of measures taken by the Government to prevent suicide by farmers, revitalize agriculture sector and improve conditions of farmers on sustainable basis include following:

- (i) Implementation of Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, under which an amount of Rs.19910.70 crore has been released till June 30, 2011.
- (ii) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, which benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving debt waiver/relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.
- (iii) Increasing credit flow to agriculture sector to Rs. 468291.28 crore, as of March, 2011. Target of credit flow for 2011-12 has been raised to Rs. 475000 crore, against which achievement as of November 2011 is Rs. 294023 crore.
- (iv) Providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound manner to facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion. Up to October 2011, 10.78 crore KCC have been issued.
- (v) Providing interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh, whereby effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time has come down to 4% per annum.
- (vi) This benefit of pre-harvest interest rate subvention is now available also to small and marginal farmers

having KCC for further period of up to six months post-harvest on same rate as for crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouse.

- (vii) Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for identified agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative price and increase farmers' income. MSP of major agricultural commodities has been stepped up significantly e.g., during 2004-05 to 2011-12, range of increase in MSP is from 80% in case of Groundnut to 148% for pulses (Moong).

Other measures taken by Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, Watershed Management, Soil Health and Fertility management etc.

### Cheating Cases at Delhi Airport

2281. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the cases of foreign tourists being cheated by touts at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the implementation of the Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractices against Tourist Act have very little effect on these touts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against such touts and to make the airports safe from anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Only one case of cheating of foreign tourist has been registered during the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) by Delhi Police at Indira Gandhi International Airport vide FIR No. 13 dated 09.01.2012 under Section 420/384/120-B of IPC and Section 4 of Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractices against Tourists Act, 2010.

(c) to (e) Details of cases registered against the touts by Delhi Police at Indira Gandhi International Airport and action taken against them after the enactment of Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractices against Tourists Act, 2010 during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) them are given below:

Year	Cases reported	Persons arrested	Convicted	Pending trial	Pending investigation
2010	16	17	10	7	-
2011	30	48	10	23	15
2012 (up to 29.02.12)	9	11		7	4

[Translation]

#### Human Rights Activists

2282. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the incidents of threat, attack and murder of human rights activists in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to protect the human rights activists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have started separate registration of cases regarding atrocities on human rights defenders from 2009-10 onwards and a statement indicating the State-wise details of the cases registered by them during the last two years and the current year (upto 15.2.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. Hence, it is for the State Government to maintain Law and Order and to safeguard the interests of its citizens. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations for ensuring human rights. In addition, a senior officer in the NHRC has been designated as Focal Point for monitoring complaints pertaining to human rights defenders. A Workshop on Human Rights Defenders was also organized by them during October, 2009.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 15.2.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2.	Assam	0	0	2
3.	Bihar	0	0	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	3
5.	Gujarat	0	5	2
6.	Haryana	0	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	1
8.	Jharkhand	1	3	4
9.	Karnataka	0	0	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0
11.	Maharashtra	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
12. Manipur		0	1	0
13. Odisha		0	20	10
14. Rajasthan		2	0	3
15. Tamil Nadu		0	10	1
16. Tripura		0	0	1
17. Uttar Pradesh		4	16	13
18. Uttarakhand		0	0	1
19. West Bengal		0	3	4
20. Delhi		0	2	2
Total		7	68	57

[English]

#### Urban and Rural Population

2283. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the decadal growth of urban and rural population, as revealed by the census data from 1971 to 2011;

(b) the details of classification of towns by the States in 1991, 2001 and 2011 as evidenced by the respective census reports; and

(c) the decadal growth and composition of population from 1971 to 2011 as revealed by the respective census reports, age-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Population and decadal growth rate from 1971 to 2011 Censuses for

rural and urban areas is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Based on the population size, the towns have been classified in six broad classes, viz., Class-I (one lakh & above), Class-II (50,000 to 99,999) Class-III(20,000 to 49,999), Class-IV (10,000 to 19,999), Class-V (5,000 to 9,999) and Class-VI (less than 5,000). State-wise number of towns falling y in different classes as per Censuses 1991 & 2001 and number of towns falling in class-I as per provisional results of Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The provisional results of Census 2011 do not include details of towns below 1,00,000 population.

(c) Decadal growth of population from 1971 to 2011 Censuses are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The age-wise composition of population from 1971 to 2001 Censuses is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. The provisional results of Census 2011 do not include age-wise composition of population.

#### Statement-I

##### *Decadal Growth of Rural and Urban Population of India 1971-2011*

Census Year	Rural		Urban	
	Population	Decadal Growth	Population	Percentage Decadal Growth
1	2	3	4	5
2011	83,30,87,662	12.2	37,71,05,760	31.8

1	2	3	4	5
2001	74,26,17,747	18.1	28,61,19,689	31.5
1991	62,88,55,513	20.0	21,75,65,526	36.4
1981	52,38,66,550	19.3	15,94,62,547	46.1
1971	43,90,45,675	-	10,91,13,977	-

## Notes:

1. Population figures of India for 2011 Census are provisional.
2. The population figures for 2001 and 2011 Census include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur.
3. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu and Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
4. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

Source: Census of India

**Statement-II**

*Number and classification of Cities/Towns by Size-class  
India, States and Union Territories*

Class of Town	Number of Towns		
	2011	2001	1991
1	2	3	4
<b>India</b>			
All Classes	7,935	5,161	4,615
Class-I	497	441	322
Class-II	--	496	421
Class-III	--	1,387	1,161
Class-IV	--	1,564	1,451
Class-V	--	1,042	971
Class-VI	--	231	289
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
All Classes	122	75	--
Class-I	3	2	--
Class-II	--	5	--

1	2	3	4
Class-III	--	6	--
Class-IV	--	21	--
Class-V	--	20	--
Class-VI	--	21	--
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
All Classes	59	57	58
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	6	4
Class-IV	--	7	7
Class-V	--	16	10
Class-VI	--	27	36
<b>Punjab</b>			
All Classes	217	157	120
Class-I	17	14	10
Class-II	--	18	18
Class-III	--	36	25
Class-IV	--	54	46
Class-V	--	29	14
Class-VI	--	6	7
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
All Classes	6	1	5
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	--	1
Class-IV	--	--	1
Class-V	--	--	1
Class-VI	--	--	1

1	2	3	4
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
All Classes	116	86	83
Class-I	6	3	3
Class-II	--	5	3
Class-III	--	16	15
Class-IV	--	16	20
Class-V	--	28	14
Class-VI	--	18	28
<b>Haryana</b>			
All Classes	154	106	94
Class-I	20	20	11
Class-II	--	7	11
Class-III	--	26	18
Class-IV	--	36	31
Class-V	--	16	21
Class-VI	--	1	2
<b>N.C.T. Delhi</b>			
All Classes	113	62	32
Class-I	15	10	3
Class-II	--	10	5
Class-III	--	19	6
Class-IV	--	12	7
Class-V	--	8	8
Class-VI	--	3	3
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
All Classes	297	222	222
Class-I	29	19	14
Class-II	--	27	20
Class-III	--	90	74
Class-IV	--	61	87

1	2	3	4
Class-V	--	20	25
Class-VI	--	5	2
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
All Classes	915	704	670
Class-I	64	54	38
Class-II	--	55	44
Class-III	--	186	130
Class-IV	--	264	237
Class-V	--	133	203
Class-VI	--	12	18
<b>Bihar</b>			
All Classes	199	130	138
Class-I	26	19	11
Class-II	--	19	21
Class-III	--	67	60
Class-IV	--	19	37
Class-V	--	6	7
Class-VI	--	--	2
<b>Sikkim</b>			
All Classes	9	9	8
Class-I	--	--	--
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	1	1
Class-IV	--	1	--
Class-V	--	1	--
Class-VI	6	6	7
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
All Classes	27	17	10
Class-I	--	--	--

1	2	3	4
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	3	--
Class-IV	--	7	5
Class-V	--	6	5
Class-VI	--	1	--
<b>Nagaland</b>			
All Classes	26	9	9
Class-I	1	--	--
Class-II	--	2	2
Class-III	--	4	2
Class-IV	--	3	3
Class-V	--	--	2
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Manipur</b>			
All Classes	51	33	31
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	4	3
Class-IV	--	8	5
Class-V	--	15	17
Class-VI	--	5	5
<b>Mizoram</b>			
All Classes	23	22	22
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	2	2
Class-IV	--	5	3
Class-V	--	6	5
Class-VI	8	11	

1	2	3	4
<b>Tripura</b>			
All Classes	42	23	18
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	6	4
Class-IV	--	9	7
Class-V	--	7	4
Class-VI	--	--	2
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
All Classes	22	16	12
Class-I	1	1	1
Class-II	--	1	--
Class-III	--	5	4
Class-IV	--	8	4
Class-V	--	1	3
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Assam</b>			
All Classes	214	125	93
Class-I	4	6	4
Class-II	--	7	4
Class-III	--	24	19
Class-IV	--	34	34
Class-V	--	43	20
Class-VI	--	11	12
<b>West Bengal</b>			
All Classes	909	375	382
Class-I	61	58	44
Class-II	--	29	35
Class-III	--	57	64

1	2	3	4
Class-IV	--	75	96
Class-V	--	128	121
Class-VI	--	28	22
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
All Classes	228	152	133
Class-I	10	7	5
Class-II	--	18	17
Class-III	--	37	31
Class-IV	--	35	37
Class-V	--	45	34
Class-VI	--	10	9
<b>Odisha</b>			
All Classes	223	138	124
Class-I	10	9	8
Class-II	--	15	10
Class-III	--	36	29
Class-IV	--	48	52
Class-V	--	24	22
Class-VI	--	6	3
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
All Classes	182	97	95
Class-I	9	7	6
Class-II	--	7	5
Class-III	--	22	17
Class-IV	--	38	40
Class-V	--	23	24
Class-VI	--	--	3
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
All Classes	476	394	370

1	2	3	4
Class-I	32	25	18
Class-II	--	26	21
Class-III	--	94	63
Class-IV	--	154	151
Class-V	--	85	112
Class-VI	--	10	5
<b>Gujarat</b>			
All Classes	348	242	264
Class-I	30	27	19
Class-II	--	36	33
Class-III	--	81	58
Class-IV	--	57	92
Class-V	--	23	51
Class-VI	--	18	11
<b>Daman and Diu</b>			
All Classes	8	2	2
Class-I	--	--	--
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	2	2
Class-IV	--	--	--
Class-V	--	--	--
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>			
All Classes	6	2	1
Class-I	--	--	--
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	2	--
Class-IV	--	--	1
Class-V	--	--	--

1	2	3	4
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
All Classes	535	378	336
Class-I	44	40	33
Class-II	--	44	30
Class-III	--	135	114
Class-IV	--	101	102
Class-V	--	50	46
Class-VI	--	8	11
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
All Classes	353	210	264
Class-I	42	47	36
Class-II	--	52	42
Class-III	--	55	106
Class-IV	--	33	55
Class-V	--	21	21
Class-VI	--	2	4
<b>Karnataka</b>			
All Classes	347	270	306
Class-I	26	30	18
Class-II	--	28	27
Class-III	--	105	98
Class-IV	--	62	86
Class-V	--	38	50
Class-VI	--	7	27
<b>Goa</b>			
All Classes	70	44	31
Class-I	--	--	--
Class-II	--	3	3

1	2	3	4
Class-III	--	2	1
Class-IV	--	18	9
Class-V	--	17	14
Class-VI	--	4	4
<b>Lakshadweep</b>			
All Classes	6	3	4
Class-I	--	--	--
Class-II	--	--	--
Class-III	--	--	--
Class-IV	--	1	--
Class-V	--	2	4
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Kerala</b>			
All Classes	520	159	197
Class-I	7	10	7
Class-II	--	24	20
Class-III	--	72	100
Class-IV	--	37	53
Class-V	--	15	16
Class-VI	--	1	1
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
All Classes	1097	832	469
Class-I	32	26	26
Class-II	--	56	48
Class-III	--	183	108
Class-IV	--	340	140
Class-V	--	214	94
Class-VI	--	13	53

1	2	3	4
<b>Puducherry</b>			
All Classes	10	6	11
Class-I	2	2	2
Class-II	--	1	1
Class-III	--	3	2
Class-IV	--	--	3
Class-V	--	--	3
Class-VI	--	--	--
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>			
All Classes	5	3	1
Class-I	1	--	--
Class-II	--	1	1
Class-III	--	--	--
Class-IV	--	--	--
Class-V	--	2	--
Class-VI	--	--	--

## Notes:

1. Excludes the figures for Jammu and Kashmir of 1991 where census was not conducted owing to disturbed conditions.
2. For Census 2011, the figures being provisional in nature, only population in respect of Class-I Cities and Towns have been released.

**Statement-III***Decadal Growth in Population 1971-2011*

Census Year	Persons Decadal Growth	Percentage
1971	54,81,59,652	--
1981	68,33,29,097	24.66
1991	84,64,21,039	23.87
2001	1,02,87,37,436	21.54
2011	1,21,01,93,422	17.64

## Notes:

1. Population figures of India for 2011 Census are provisional.
2. The population figures for 2001 and 2011 Census include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur.
3. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir. Hence

the population figures for 1991 of Jammu and Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

4. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out By 'Interpolation'.

Source: Census of India

**Statement-IV***Population in Five-year Age-Groups - Persons: India, 1971-2001*

Age-Group	1971	1981	1991	2000
All ages	548,159,652	665,287,849	838,567,936	1,028,610,328
0-4	79,559,516	83,509,807	102,378,032	110,447,164
5-9	82,007,472	93,685,876	111,294,732	128,316,790
10-14	68,767,834	85,911,367	98,691,898	124,846,858
15-19	47,468,232	64,138,808	79,034,929	100,215,890
20-24	43,101,354	57,337,858	74,472,704	89,764,132
25-29	40,820,450	50,724,615	69,239,258	83,422,393
30-34	36,188,417	42,379,744	58,404,484	74,274,044
35-39	32,898,302	38,858,769	52,398,870	70,574,085
40-44	28,287,984	34,187,633	42,556,339	55,738,297
45-49	22,884,783	29,238,729	36,133,798	47,408,976
50-54	20,530,924	25,396,902	31,113,592	36,587,559
55-59	12,828,389	16,416,580	21,472,502	27,653,347
60-64	14,374,032	18,167,562	22,748,976	27,516,779
65-69	7,001,249	9,514,421	12,858,499	19,806,955
70-74	5,878,564	8,196,143	10,554,081	14,708,644
75-79	2,245,708	3,162,497	4,145,573	6,551,225
80+	3,200,178	4,126,764	6,374,511	8,038,718
ANS	116,264	333,774	4,695,158	2,738,472

Note: 1. ANS - Age not stated.

2. 1981 figures exclude the State of Assam where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions.

3. 1991 figures exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir where 1991 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions.

4. 2001 figures exclude the population of Paomata, Mao-Maram and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur State.

**Horticulture Mission**

2284. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) has been successful in attracting private sector investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to promote horticulture in the North East and the Himalayan States?

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) Yes, Madam. The details of private sector investments in setting up of

nurseries, tissue culture units, cold storages and processing units under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the above scheme, financial assistance is also provided for technology generation/refinement/demonstration, import of planting material for trial & demonstration, production and supply of quality seed and planting material, area expansion with improved high

yielding varieties, rejuvenation replacement of senile orchards, protected cultivation, plastic mulching, anti hail nets, creation of water resources, organic farming, certification of good agricultural practices (GAP), promotion of integrated pest & disease and nutrient management, pollination support through bee keeping, promotion of mechanization, human resource development, establishment of market infrastructure, etc. for holistic development of horticulture in North East and Himalayan States.

### **Statement**

*Private Sector investments under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)*

(No. of Units)

States	Nursery	Tissue Culture Unit	Cold Storage	Processing Unit
<b>A. North East</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	47	-	1	3
Assam	49	-	23	9
Manipur	41	-	-	10
Meghalaya	86	1	-	4
Mizoram	13	-	1	2
Nagaland	117	2	1	6
Sikkim	118	3	-	1
Tripura	67	2	2	
<b>B. Himalayan</b>				
Jammu and Kashmir	155	-	3	10
Himachal Pradesh	44	6	4	18
Uttarakhand	42	2	2	26
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>89</b>

[Translation]

### **Enemy Property**

2285. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enemy properties in the country State-wise;

(b) the details of guidelines in regard to enemy

property in the country;

(c) the details of enemy property and its estimated value at present in the country; and

(d) the revenue earned from enemy property by the Government and the funds spent on the maintenance of such properties 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) to (c) As on the 5th May 2011, there are 1175 immovable properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEP). In addition, 936 immovable properties have been re-vested in the CEP after promulgation of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010. State-wise details in this regard are at Statement-I. No valuation for immovable enemy properties has taken place in the recent past. The guidelines for preservation and management of immovable properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEP) have been issued from time to time outlining the functions and duties of various officers including Deputy Custodian and Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property and District level officers authorised by the CEP for management and preservation of enemy properties. In February 2010, State Governments / UT Administrations were advised, *inter alia*, that there shall not be any registry/mutation in respect of the properties declared as enemy property, no instrument of conveyance and/or transfer of title or creating any interest or charge in respect of enemy properties shall be registered and that

the name of "Custodian of Enemy Property for India" shall be entered in all the revenue/property records in respect of enemy properties.

(d) The total revenue received from enemy properties by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India which includes dividend on shares/stocks and income on investments made in Government Securities and Treasury Bills during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to February 2012) is Rs.2645.41 lakh, Rs. 2623.89 lakh, Rs.3277.80 lakh and Rs.4179.33 lakh respectively. State-wise details of revenue received by CEP from immovable properties vested in him during these years are at Statement-II. The district authorities are entitled to retain 1/12th share of the income /derived from each immovable enemy property for the purpose of incurring expenses in connection with management and maintenance of the enemy property. The expenditure incurred by the district authorities on management and maintenance of enemy properties are not maintained in the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Immovable Properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.*

(As on 5.5.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Properties		Total
		Chinese Nationals	Pakistani Nationals	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	8	8
2.	Assam	15	3	18
3.	Andaman	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1
6.	Delhi	1	37	38
7.	Diu	0	1	1
8.	Goa	0	120	120
9.	Haryana	0	1	1
10.	Karnataka	1	5	6
11.	Gujarat	0	21	21

1	2	3	4	5
12. Kerala		0	13	13
13. Madhya Pradesh		0	28	28
14. Meghalaya		17	0	17
15. Maharashtra		0	22	22
16. Rajasthan		0	4	4
17. Tamil Nadu		1	5	6
18. Tripura		0	1	1
19. Uttar Pradesh		0	622	622
20. Uttranchal		0	8	8
21. West Bengal		27	205	232
<b>Total</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>1175</b>
22.*Property re-vested on Promulgation of Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance on 2.07.2010		0	936	936
<b>Total</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>2111</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of revenue received by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India from Immovable properties vested in him*

(Amount in Rupees)

SI. No.	State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Upto Feb, 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	10560	7440	0	51088
2	Andaman	0	6450	5640	3240
3	Delhi	205411	155443.5	585	289208
4	Diu	0	47988	0	0
5	Goa	8809	5176	4532	0
6	Gujarat	122954	33096	12131	47978
7	Haryana	0	330	0	0
8	Karnataka	660	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	20532	82710	63000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Maharashtra	3610540	1932921	31581955.79	d d I 846995
11	Rajasthan	28550	0	40220	0
12	Tamil Nadu	1196271	451745	510674	557659
13	Uttar Pradesh	1507618	1239927	3892652.2	3079561.8
14	Uttaranchal	7500	18000	13500	12000
15	West Bengal	1424085	3142420	3218889	6384154
<b>Total</b>		<b>8143490</b>	<b>7123646</b>	<b>39343779</b>	<b>11271883</b>

*[English]***Assistance for Cold Storage**

2286. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for setting up of the ice plants and cold storages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has released

financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) Proposals received from Government of Karnataka for seeking financial assistance for setting up of the ice plants and cold storage and assistance released during current financial year, are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Department/Organisation	Number	Assistance/cost	
		Approved	Released
1	2	3	4
National Horticulture Mission Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2	232.47	232.47
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	18	1947.84	342.85
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	4	738.05	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2918.36</b>	<b>675.32</b>

The details are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

**Statement-I**

*Cold Storage projects approved under National Horticulture Mission in Karnataka during current financial year*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Number and Place of the Unit	Capacity (MT)	Assistance	
			Approved	Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Mahesh Cold Storage, District Raichur	5516	117.30	117.30
2.	M/s. Gulbarga Cold Storage, District Gulbarga	4799	115.17	115.17
Total			232.47	232.47

**Statement-II**

*Details of ice plant and cold storage projects approved during Current financial year under the CSS on Development of Marine Fishers, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations (As on 7th December, 2011)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the implementing agency/beneficiary	Details of the project	Total approved cost	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s Ala Samudra Meenugarika Boat Malakara Prathamika Seva Sahakari Sangha Ltd, Malpe	Construction 50 tonne capacity Ice Plant cum 25 tonne capacity cold storage at Malpe Fishing Harbour, Udupi District.	114.50	50.00
2	M/s Yashawi Enterprises, Malpe	Construction of a 50 tonne capacity Ice plant at Kodavoor village, Udupi District.	111.88	45.00
3	M/s MTR Ice & Cold Storage, Malpe	Construction of a 60 tonne (2 units of 30 tonne capacity each) capacity ice plant at Malpe Fishing Harbour	130.00	20.00
4	M/s Sanman Ice and Cold Storages, Pandubattu	Construction of 45 tonne capacity Ice Plant at Pandubettu, Ambalpady, Udupi District	105.48	20.00
5	M/s Ksheerasagara Fisheries & Cold Storage, Malpe	Construction of 30 tonne capacity Ice Plant and 10 tonne capacity, cold storage at Kodavoor Village, Udupi District	108.73	20.00
6	M/s Sri Vaishnavi Fisheries, Malpe	Construction of 30 capacity Ice Plant at Kodavoor village	98.50	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
7	M/s Vyasa Mathsy Samskarana Sangha, Mangalore.	Construction of 40 capacity Ice Plant (2 units of 20 tonne capacity each) at Malpe Fishing Harbour, Malpe	101.24	20.00
8	M/s Shri Vajreshwari Ice Plant, Nayakawadi Gujjadi, Kundapur Taluk, Udupi District	Construction of 50 tonne capacity Ice Plant at Nayakawadi Gujjadi	96.70	20.00
9	M/s U.K. Ice and Cold Storage, Baikampadi, Mangalore	Construction of 76 Tonne capacity (2 units of 38 tonne capacity each) Ice Plant and 100 tonne capacity cold storage at Baikmpadi Industrial Area, Mangalore	164.19	10.00
10	M/s Shri Mahalaxmi Ice plant and Cold Storage, Malpe .	Construction of a 25 tonne capacity Ice Plant at Kodavoor Village, Udupi Ditric	75.00	10.00
11	M/s Coral Marine, Badanudiyur	Construction of a 40 tonne capacity ice plant at Kodavoor Village, Udupi District	104.00	20.00
12	M/s MRF Marine Industries, Kunjibettu	Construction of a 60 tonne capacity Ice Plant at Malpe Fish Processing Centre, Malpe Udupi District	130.00	20.00
13	M/s Satya Sudhama Ice Plant and Company, Shirakuli	Construction of a 25 tonne capacity ice plant at Shirakuli Village in Uttara Kannada District	81.75	15.00
14	M/s Shamili Mathsy Samskarana Sangh, Malpe	construction of a 50 tonne capacity Ice Plant at Malpe Fishing Harbour, Malpe, Udupi District	152.30	20.00
15	M/s Siddhi Ice Plant, Kuthpady Village	Construction of a 25 tonne capacity ice plant at Kuthpady Village, Taluka and Dist Udupi	75.70	7.85
16	M/s Ganga Kaveri Ice and Cold Storage, Hosadu Village	Construction of a 60 tonne (comprising 2 units of 30 tonne capacity each) capacity ice plant at Hosadu Village, Kundapura Taluka, Udupi District	118.00	10.00
17	M/s Sri Devi Ice Plant, Shirali, Shirali, Bhatkal Taluka	Construction of a 20 tonne capacity ice plant at Shirali, Bhatkal Taluka, Uttara Kannada	92.00	10.00
18	M/s New Supreme Ice, Baikampady, Mangalore	Construction of a 38 tonne capacity ice plant-cum 50 tonne capacity cold storage at Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada District	87.87	10.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1947.840</b>	<b>342.851</b>

**Statement-III**

*Cold Chain Facilities Approved to Government of Karnataka with APEDA's Financial Assistance during Current Financial Year*

(Rs. lakhs)

State	No.	Assistance	
		Approved	Released
Karnataka	1 cold chain facility at Kolar	212.75	No release has been made due
Karnataka	1 cold chain facility at Mysore	198.75	to non receipt of Bank
Karnataka	1 cold chain facility at Haveri	183.55	Guarantee/Government
Karnataka	1 cold chain facility at Belgaum	143.00	assurance.
Grand Total		738.05	

**Citizen Intelligence Network**

2287. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force on intelligence had proposed to establish a Citizen Intelligence Network (CIN) to make ordinary citizens part of the intelligence gathering mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal had been cleared by the Cabinet Committee on Security;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has initiated the process to establish CIN;

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

(g) the timeline by which CIN is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sowing of Coarse Cereals**

2288. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sowing of coarse cereals has declined 6 per cent to 5.5 million hectares in the last year;

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

(c) the steps being taken to increase the sowing of coarse cereals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam. The total area under coarse cereals was 28.43 million hectares in the last year 2010-11 as against 27.67 million hectares, in the year 2009-10, indicating 0.76 million hectares more area coverage (Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics).

(b) and (c) In order to increasing area, production and yield of Coarse Cereals, the Government of India has initiated a scheme on "Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP)" aims to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner with visible impact to catalyze production of Coarse Cereals (Millets) in the Country.

[Translation]

**Employment in Fishery Sector**

2289. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fisheries has come up as a major source of employment in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the employment and revenue

generated through fisheries?

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 (c) Bihar has emerged as a leading producer of fish from inland capture fisheries and aquaculture registering a production of nearly 3 lakh tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 150 crores in the year 2010-11 employing about 49.50 lakh persons.

[*English*]

#### **False Arrest in Terror Cases**

2290. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons including muslim youth have been arrested/dubbed terror mastermind without any proof;

(b) if so, the details of such youth arrested, jailed and finally released by the courts due to lack of evidence of their involvement in terrorist activities, State-wise;

(c) whether any compensation or rehabilitation package is provided to the persons arrested and jailed without any evidence; and

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that persons, especially muslim youth are not arrested by the police in the country on flimsy grounds?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Promotion of Dairy Sector**

2291. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any arrangement to ensure economic viability of the dairy sector for the farmers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to provide cattle feed and others etc. at subsidised rate to the farmers engaged in the dairy 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) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing the following Dairy Development schemes under which central assistance is provided to dairy cooperatives and dairy farmers:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)
2. Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C)
3. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP)
4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

(b) The details of physical and financial achievements under the above four schemes are enclosed as Statement.

(c) There is no scheme in the Department of Animal Husbandry; Dairying and Fisheries to provide cattle feed on subsidized rate. However, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DOAC) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is implementing Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) in 12 States from 2011-12. The scheme aims to accelerate the production of fodder through intensive promotion of technologies to ensure it is available throughout the year. Rs. 300 crore has been provided for AFDP which will benefit farmers in 25,000 villages. An amount of Rs. 292.23 crore has been released to States under this programme as on 20.03.2012.

#### **Statement**

*The Physical and Financial achievements under the Dairy Development Schemes with reference to Part (b) of Q.No.2291 are as under:-*

#### **1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

Financial Achievements (upto 16.03.2012):

Component	Achievement
No. of project approved	103
Districts covered	239
Total approved outlay of the projects	Rs. 611.55 crore
Total released of funds	Rs. 474.85 crore

Physical Achievements (upto 31.12.2011).

Component	Achievement
DCS organised (nos)	29373
Farmer members (lakhs)	19.41
Milk Procurement (LLPD)	21.76
Milk Marketing (LLPD)	18.36
Chilling Capacity (LLPD)	22.41
Processing Capacity (LLPD)	27.02
LLPD -Lakh litre per day	

### 2. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (Centrally Sponsored Scheme]

Financial Achievements (upto 16.03.2012):

Component	Achievement
No. of project approved	162
States/UTs covered	22 States & 1 UT
Total approved outlay of the projects	Rs. 291.70 crore
Total Central Share of the projects	Rs.238.80 crore
Total release of funds	Rs. 183.99 crore

Physical Achievements (upto 31.12.2011)

Component	Achievement
Training of farmers (Lakhs)	6.24
Bulk Milk Coolers installed (LLPD)	39.63
Strengthening of laboratories	1324
LLPD -Lakh litre per day	

### 3 Assistance to Cooperatives (Central Sector Scheme)

Physical and Financial Achievements (upto 16.03.2012):

Component	Achievement
No. of Milk Unions assisted	42
Total approved outlay of the projects	Rs. 310.91 crore
Total Central Share of the projects	Rs. 155.65 crore
Total release of funds	Rs.116.49 crore

### 4. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (Central Sector Scheme)

Physical and Financial Achievements (upto 29.02.2012):

Component	Achievement
Total amount released as back ended capital subsidy	Rs. 92.80 crore
Number of dairy units sanctioned	21,448

#### Review of Consumer Fora

2292. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the number of consumer fora operating in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of cases disposed of by the said fora during each of the last three years alongwith the number of cases pending with the fora in the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of the consumer fora in the country;

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

(e) the steps being taken to improve the performance/working of consumers fora in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of Consumer Fora functioning in the Country as on 29.02.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of cases filed and disposed by the Consumer Fora during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Central Government reviews regularly the functioning of the Consumer Fora in the country through Periodical (Quarterly/Monthly) Reports on Consumer Protection Measures received from States/UTs and defaulting States/UTs are requested to take remedial action for the same.

(e) The following steps, *inter-alia*, have been taken to improve the performance/working of Consumer Fora in the country:

(i) Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has

been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011. In this bill provisions have been made for empowering the Consumer fork for faster decision on Disposal of cases, Simplifying selection procedure, Online Filing of Applications and Strengthening of Penalty Provisions.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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, Ernakulam, Ahmedabad and Bhopal. Some State Commissions have constituted Additional Benches mainly to dispose off backlog of pending cases.

- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 started holding Lok Adalat.

**Statement-I**

*Information Regarding Functional/Non-Functional*

*(State Commissions/District Fora)*

(Update on 29.02.2012)

Sl. No.	States	Whether SC Functional or Non-functional	No. of District Fora	Functional	Non-functional	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	29	29	0	31.12.2011
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1	0	31.3.2006
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	16	13	3	31.12.2011
4	Assam	Yes	27	27	0	30.09.2011
5	Bihar	Yes	38	38	0	31.03.2011
6	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2	0	31.12.2011
7	Chhattisgarh	Yes	16	16	0	31.12.2011
8	Daman and Diu	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2011
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	1	1	0	31.03.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Delhi	Yes	10	10	0	30.09.2011
11	Goa	Yes	2	2	0	31.12.2011
12	Gujarat	Yes	30	30	0	31.12.2011
13	Haryana	Yes	21	19	2	31.12.2011
14	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	12	0	31.12.2011
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2	0	31.03.2009
16	Jharkhand	Yes	22	16	6	30.09.2011
17	Karnataka	Yes	30	30	0	31.12.2011
18	Kerala	Yes	14	14	0	31.12.2010
19	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1	0	31.12.2011
20	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	48	48	0	31.12.2011
21	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40	0	30.06.2011
22	Manipur	Yes	9	9	0	31.12.2008
23	Meghalaya	Yes	7	7	0	30.11.2011
24	Mizoram	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2010
25	Nagaland	Yes	8	8	0	31.12.2008
26	Odisha	Yes	31	31	0	31.12.2011
27	Puducherry	Yes	1	1	0	30.09.2011
28	Punjab	Yes	20	20	0	31.12.2011
29	Rajasthan	Yes	34	33	1	30.09.2011
30	Sikkim	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2011
31	Tamil Nadu	Yes	30	14	16	31.12.2011
32	Tripura	Yes	4	4	0	31.12.2011
33	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75	75	0	31.12.2011
34	Uttaranchal	Yes	13	13	0	31.12.2011
35	West Bengal	Yes	21	21	0	31.12.2010
Total			629	601	28	

**Statement-II (A)***Year-wise Filing and Disposal in National Commission and State Commissions*

(Upto 31.12.2011)

1	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
National Commission	5873	5456	5399	7350	5444	4497	5099	4219
States	2008					2009	2010	2011
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Andhra Pradesh	2014	1595	1485	552	1518	221	31	229
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	0	0				
Assam	146	20	79	194	73	133		
Bihar	616	755	720	717	700	389		
Chandigarh	2376	1448	783	1127	575	1061	537	737
Chattisgarh	962	451	891	1232	843	1109	815	758
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0				
Delhi	1464	1859	1359	1129				
Goa	90	177	75	121	78	65	54	25
Gujarat	2428	1739	2248	2516				
Haryana	2274	2134	1923	3906	2013	4201	1826	7202
Himachal Pradesh	1508	1521	1694	1789	1722	1689	1357	1183
Jammu and Kashmir	182	236	211	236	259	286	260	280
Jharkhand	583	515	448	418	368	435	242	363
Karnataka	3149	3105	4610	4500	5569	3056	4405	4238
Kerala	463	1632	834	1684	792	1545		
Lakshadweep	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	3250	3201	2764	1962	2880	2228	1986	1709
Maharashtra	4673	3935	3839	3783	3532	3645	1475	169
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Meghalaya	22	4	11	6				
Mizoram	21	25	9	9	12	12		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Odisha	1122	573	1216	1136	840	1725	871	1192
Puducherry	48	34	19	25	9	12	14	30
Punjab	1742	1926	2020	1791	2339	1681	2056	1627
Rajasthan	3196	4604	2887	3902	3535	3201	2568	2646
Sikkim	0	2	4	0	3	6	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1039	933	566	309	1056	1180		
Tripura	68	121	71	63	53	57	109	86
Uttar Pradesh	2832	3569	2733	2161	2760	6998		
Uttarakhand	290	289	242	391	482	330	281	310
West Bengal	502	694	769	825	967	743		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37063</b>	<b>37101</b>	<b>34516</b>	<b>36486</b>	<b>32978</b>	<b>36008</b>	<b>18889</b>	<b>22787</b>

Note: 'NA.' means 'Not Available'.

**Statement-II (B)**

*Year-wise Filing and Disposal in District FORA*

(Upto 31.12.2019)

State	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	5561	5358	5015	4075	5418	1749	1368	85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Arunachal Pradesh	16	13						
Assam	743	802	154	60				
Bihar	2873	2326	3952	4046	3044	4002		
Chandigarh	2908	2791	2600	2477	2509	2123	2261	2420
Chhattisgarh	1976	2105	2064	2271	2123	2018	2664	2047
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/Daman and Diu	6	0						
Delhi	11378	10358	11288	9411				
Goa	214	278	190	169	177	119	139	110
Gujarat	9418	7895	9970	9636				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	10986	8751	12050	11732	12165	12649	10985	11638
Himachal Pradesh	2153	2290	2387	2253	2229	1956	2298	1943
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Jharkhand	1748	2308	1488	1802	918	843	772	642
Karnataka	10073	10189	10041	9672	11799	10817	8272	9796
Kerala	5119	5802	5608	6177	5115	5991		
Lakshadweep	2	3	5	0	8	4		
Madhya Pradesh	12267	11006	13889	11644	13125	12166	12394	10482
Maharashtra	16956	16375	17933	14578	13708	13614		
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Mizoram	253	214	869	248	72	462		
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Odisha	4099	4108	4420	4250	4271	3376	4393	4129
Puducherry	104	61	102	12	123	67	56	60
Punjab	8684	8917	10559	10247	10745	10961	10063	8962
Rajasthan	17690	15558	15543	10518	18943	16360	14326	11708
Sikkim	19	6	7	13	12	13	23	17
Tamil Nadu	3363	3354	3985	2520	3904	6672		
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Uttar Pradesh	24895	19671	24868	18829	25804	24514		
Uttarakhand	1073	939	1037	890	1218	1626	1206	1083
West Bengal	3907	3325	5207	4911	3849	4467		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158484</b>	<b>144803</b>	<b>165231</b>	<b>142441</b>	<b>141279</b>	<b>136569</b>	<b>71220</b>	<b>65122</b>

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

**Logo for Agro and Horticulture  
Plant Material**

2293. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to brand all agro and horticulture plant material that have been developed by the associate institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with a logo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to evolve a common logo for ICAR and also to adhere to the guidelines on branding and use of logo?

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 (c) Uniformity in the use

of the ICAR logo amongst all its constituent units is encouraged by the ICAR. However, some brand names or logos used earlier are so well known and recognized that ICAR's Intellectual Propriety Rights (IPR) guidelines permit continued use of such brand names/trademarks/logos along with the ICAR logo.

**Accommodation Allotted to  
Kendriya Bhandar**

2294. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accommodations allotted to Kendriya Bhandar has been cancelled in November, 2005 in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA);

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting the accommodation vacated so far and for not initiating eviction proceedings against them under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971;

(c) the amount of rent due as on date and the amount recovered out of the total market rent so far; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in removing the difficulties to ensure implementation of the CCA decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Madam, in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA), Kendriya Bhandar was asked vide O.M. dated 10.11.2005 (Statement) to vacate all the units allotted to it within a period of three years in a phased manner, i.e. one third of the units to be vacated every year.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar has vacated 17 units of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) so far. For remaining 25 units, Market Rent is being charged from them. Eviction proceedings have not been initiated, keeping in view the Draft Note for CCA circulated by Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) for review of its earlier decision and recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee to allow Kendriya Bhandar function from the existing GPRA units. The final CCA Note is yet to be placed before CCA by DOP&T.

(c) A sum of Rs. 5,36,61,200/- as on 29.2.2012 is pending and a sum of Rs. 2,92,28,921/- has been recovered from Kendriya Bhandar.

(d) Ministry of Urban Development reviewed the status of vacation of Units allotted to Kendriya Bhandar on 9.12.2009 with Secretary DOP&T alongwith representatives of Kendriya Bhandar. DOP&T requested to allow functioning of Kendriya Bhandar from existing Units on payment of market rent w.e.f. 9.12.2009 till construction of their outlets by CPWD in the Government Colonies on the land identified by Kendriya Bhandar at 22 locations. Further Ministry (UD) again reviewed the matter on 15.3.2012 and suggested to move a CCA Note by taking feedback from DOP&T to review the earlier decision of CCA regarding vacation of Units by Kendriya Bhandar.

**Statement**

**No. 12035/2/94-Pol.II**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**Ministry of Urban Development**

**DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES**

**New Delhi dated the 10th November, 2005**

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Allotment of General Pool residential accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar.**

The undersigned is directed to say that the matter regarding allotment of General Pool Accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar has been considered by the Government. It has now been decided that:

- a) No new unit of residential/office accommodation shall be allotted to Kendriya Bhandar or any other similar organization or any retail outlet in future.
  - b) The residential/office accommodation allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar at various places so far shall be got vacated in a phased manner over a period of three years with one-third of the units of accommodation being vacated at the end of the 1st calendar year (twelve months) from the month of November, 2005.
  - c) Market rate of licence fee, as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, shall be charged w.e.f. 1.11.2005 onwards from the Kendriya Bhandar for the residential/office accommodation allotted to it at Delhi and other stations till the date of vacation of accommodation.
2. All Sections and Regional offices are requested to cancel the allotment of accommodation in

possession of the Kendriya Bhandar w.e.f. 1.11.2005 and to initiate the evictions proceedings in a phased manner in terms of the above decision. It is also requested that rent bill at the revised rates in respect of each accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar may be issued immediately.

3. This issues in supersession of this Directorate's OM fio. 12016(2)/80-Pol.II (Vol.ail (xi) dated 24.10.1985.

Sd/-

**(Mahendra Singh)**

Deputy Director of Estates

Tel. 23061749

To

The Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar, Pushpa Bhawan, E Wing, 1st Floor, Madangir Road, New Delhi 110062. It is requested that the residential/office accommodation in the possession of Kendriya Bhandar may be vacated in phased manner over a period of three years from 1.11.2005. Programme to vacate the accommodation in a phased manner may be chalked out and intimated to the Directorate of Estates within a period of one month. In case the program is not furnished within the stipulated period and one third accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar is not vacated according to this program, the same shall be got vacated by the Directorate of Estates. It is also requested that the rent at the revised rates may be deposited in the Directorate of Estates by 7th of each month in respect of the accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar.

Copy to:

1. Shri K.L. Sharma, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. All officers and sections in the Directorate of Estates.
3. All Regional offices of the Directorate of Estates.
4. Deputy Director of Estates (Rent).
5. Assistant Director of Estates (Regions).
6. Sr. PPS to Secretary (UD).
7. PS to AS (UD)/PS to OSD (MKTS)
8. PS to DE/DE-II

Sd/-

**(Mahendra Singh)**

Deputy Director of Estates

*[Translation]*

#### **Grants to FPIS in Desert Areas**

2295. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the grants for promoting food processing industries in the desert areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal to enhance grants for promoting food processing industries in desert areas of the country. However, Government 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 of R&D, Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Human Resource Development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries in the country including desert areas. 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 and make them more competitive in global market.

Under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 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, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

*[English]***Promotion of Open Air Theatres**

2296. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of open air theatres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government implements any scheme or takes any initiative to promote open air theatres in the country especially in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of funds allocated and utilized for the same during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has constructed any theatre including open air theatres in Haryana during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The information on open air theatres in the country is not centrally maintained.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government implements the 'Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres' under which financial assistance is provided to cultural organizations for construction, renovation, upgradation, modernization, etc. of various types of cultural spaces, including theatres, studio theatres and open air theatres both in rural and urban areas. The scheme was launched in January, 2011 to replace the erstwhile Scheme for Building Grants to Cultural Organisations. Allocation and expenditure incurred under these schemes in the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Allocation (at R.E. stage)	Expenditure
2009-10	2.10	1.30
2010-11	3.90	1.12
2011-12 (till date)	3.00	1.10

(d) and (e) The Government only provides financial assistance to cultural organizations for construction of theatres including open air theatres under the scheme.

**Performance under SJSRY**

2297. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been declining as the target groups are not being enlarged;

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

(c) whether the SJSRY includes construction of community centres/sewa kendras training centres/programmes for self employment, Thrift and Credit societies etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The performance under the key components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for last three years is presented below:

Year	Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	120000	184736	150000	303418
2009-10	21250	86066	170000	187644
2010-11	25000	82668	200000	254229

Thus, performance as reported by States/UTs has improved.

(c) and (d) Under the revised guidelines of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), funds are released to states with indicative allocation for the following components:

- 1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP).
- 2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP).
- 3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP).
- 4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).
- 5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

Subject to guidelines for implementation of various components of SJSRY, States have flexibility to undertake wage employment programmes involving construction of social assets, self employment, support to thrift and credit groups, etc. in cities and towns. Data pertaining to these are not maintained at central level.

#### **Forensic Staff**

2298. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of forensic staff required to solve complex cases in the police department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to train officials regarding proper recording of evidence;

(d) whether there is any proposal to impart quality training to investigation and forensic teams of various police forces; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such training is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): 'Police' being a State subject as per VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the matter falls within the purview of the States. No such data is maintained at Centre level.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) 'Police' being a State subject as per VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the matter falls within the purview of the States. So far as Union Government is concerned, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has three Institutes called 'Central Detective Training Schools' located at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh that conduct courses on subjects of Scientific Investigation. Ministry of Home Affairs has started two new Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) at Ghaziabad (UP) and Jaipur (Rajasthan) from 16.01.2012. Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS) is engaged in education, research and training in the fields of Criminology and Forensic Science. Apart from this Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) also organizes specialized training courses for Police Officers from time to time as and when requirements are placed by the Investigating Agencies. DFSS also provides support to CDTS in organizing training on Scientific Investigations as and when required for.

#### **Professionals in Cultural Bodies**

2299. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of professionals in cultural institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up these gaps;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) It had been decided that the posts of heads of 8 attached/subordinate cultural organizations under the Ministry of Culture may be filled by professionals through Search-cum-Selection method. The posts and the organizations are as under:

- (1) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India
- (2) Director General, National Museum
- (3) Director, National Library
- (4) Director General, National Archives of India
- (5) Director, Anthropological Survey of India
- (6) Director, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property
- (7) Director, National Gallery of Modern Art
- (8) Librarian, Central Reference Library

Of these, the following 3 posts have been filled by appointing professionals through search-cum- selection method:

- (1) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India
- (2) Director General, National Archives of India
- (3) Director, National Library

Government has also created a number of posts in the attached/subordinate cultural organizations of the Ministry of Culture to address the manpower shortage.

#### **Quality of Seeds**

2300. SHRI ARUN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the challenges being faced by the seeds industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being given by the Union Government to the seeds industry to improve its scientific base so as to bring continuous improvement in the quality of seeds?

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) No, Madam. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has not conducted any specific study to assess the challenges being faced by the seeds industry in the country.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, under the Central Sector Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' is providing assistance to seeds industry for many activities including advancement of its scientific base for quality control arrangements on seeds. The details of components of the scheme are as under:

- i. Seed Village Programme.
- ii. Assistance for Creation/Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities in Public Sector.
- iii. Assistance for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector.
- iv. Establishment & Maintenance of Seed Bank.
- v. Transport Subsidy on Movement of Seeds.
- vi. Quality Control Arrangement on Seeds.
- vii. Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture.
- viii. Assistance for Hybrid Rice Seed Production.
- ix. Assistance for Boosting Seed Export.

The component-wise funds released under the scheme from 2005-2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-I

**Statement-I**

*The component-wise funds released under the scheme from 2005-2006*

Sl. No.	Name of the component	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Seed Village	14.77	87.17 (Include PM Package =73.69)	357.12 (Include PM Package =310.55)	503.18 (Include PM Package =445.81)	216.60	160.02	220.02	1559.18
2.	Infrastructure facilities in Public Sector	12.70	6.25	29.39	25.29	127.46	37.87	24.71	263.67
3.	Assistance for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector	7.00	0	0	5.00	2.62	9.65	5.00	29.27
4.	Seed Bank	8.11	8.00	5.63	4.52	4.45	6.70	3.23	40.64
5.	Transport Subsidy	0.98	1.00	1.33	4.14	3.03	2.65	0	13.13
6.	Quality Control	2.02	15.96	7.07	3.58	6.67	4.84	2.58	42.72
7.	Use of Biotechnology in Agriculture	12.31	10.00	4.14	2.62	0.77	0.85	0.84	31.53
8.	Promoting Hybrid Rice Seeds	2.41	7.80	2.12	0.58	4.40	4.75	2.24	24.30
9.	Boosting Seeds Export	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>60.30</b>	<b>136.18</b>	<b>406.80</b>	<b>548.91</b>	<b>366.00</b>	<b>227.33</b>	<b>258.92</b>	<b>2004.44</b>

MADAM SPEAKER: The house stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

**11.13 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]**...(Interruptions)***12.0¼ hrs.***At this stage, Dr. G. Vivekanand and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.**...(Interruptions)***12.0½ hrs.***At this stage, Shri Ramesh Rathod and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.***12.01 hrs.****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House. Shri Sharad Pawar.

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad, 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 National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6304/15/12]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6305/15/12]

(5) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6306/15/12]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Volume-I) for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6307/15/12]

(2) Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Volume-II) (Union Territories without Legislation) for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6308/15/12]

(3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6309/15/12]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6310/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6311/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6312/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6313/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, 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 University of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6314/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6315/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith 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 2008-2009.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6316/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2010-2011.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6317/15/12]

- (8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6318/15/12]

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6319/15/12]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6320/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6321/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6322/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6323/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry

of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6324/15/12]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6325/15/12]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6326/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 886/(E)/Ess.Com./Sugar published in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2011 regarding finalization of levy price notified for sugar season 1996-1997 to 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6327/15/12]

- (ii) G.S.R. 859/(E)/Ess.Com./Sugar published in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2011 notifying the Factory-wise Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane for the sugar season 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6328/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-clause (2) of Clause 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948:—

- (1) S.O. 340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2012, appointing the Senior Immigration Officer, Bureau of Immigration, Raxaul as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

- the said Order for the Immigration Check Post located at Raxaul falling under the District East Champaran in the State of Bihar with effect from 29th February, 2012.
- (2) S.O. 330(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Ahmedabad to perform the functions of the "Registration Officer" under the said Rules and the Foreigners Order 1948 for the jurisdiction of the Ahmedabad International Airport in the State of Gujarat with effect from 29th February, 2012.
- (3) S.O. 331(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Ahmedabad as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Ahmedabad International Airport in the State of Gujarat with effect from 29th February, 2012.
- (4) S.O. 146(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Calicut (Kozhikode) as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Kozhikode comprising of Kozhikode City Police Commissionerate, Kozhikode Rural Police District and District of Malapuram including Calicut (Kozhikode) International Airport and Calicut (Kozhikode) Seaport in the State of Kerala with effect from 29th February, 2012.
- (5) S.O. 147(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Calicut (Kozhikode) to perform the functions of the "Registration Officer" under the said Rules and the Foreigners Order 1948 for the jurisdiction of the Kozhikode comprising of Kozhikode City Police Commissionerate, Kozhikode Rural Police District and District of Malapuram including Calicut (Kozhikode) International Airport and Calicut (Kozhikode) Seaport in the District of Malapuram in the State of Kerala with effect from 29th February, 2012.
- (6) S.O. 148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Cochin (Kochi) as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the whole Ernakulam Revenue District comprising of Kochi City Police Commissionerate, Kochi and Ernakulam Rural District, including Cochin (Kochi) International Airport in the State of Kerala with effect from 31st January, 2012.
- (7) S.O. 149(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Cochin (Kochi) to perform the functions of the "Registration Officer" under the said Rules and the Foreigners Order 1948 for the jurisdiction of the whole Ernakulam Revenue District comprising of Kochi City Police Commissionerate and Ernakulam Rural District, including Cochin (Kochi) International Airport in the State of Kerala with effect from the 31st January, 2012.
- (8) S.O. 150(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Thiruvananthapuram as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the whole Thiruvananthapuram District, comprising both the City and the Rural Police Districts including Thiruvananthapuram International Airport in the State of Kerala with effect from 31st January, 2012.
- (9) S.O. 151(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Thiruvananthapuram to perform the functions of the "Registration Officer" under the said Rules and the Foreigners Order 1948 for the jurisdiction of the whole District of Thiruvananthapuram comprising both the City and Rural District, including Thiruvananthapuram International Airport in the State of Kerala with effect from the 31st January, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6329/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding discretionary

allotments made under 5 per cent discretionary quota during the calendar year 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6330/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) for the year 2012-2013 of the Flagship Programmes.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6331/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6332/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Wakf Council (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 240(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Wakf Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6333/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6334/15/12]

[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 I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6335/15/12]

- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6336/15/12]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6337/15/12]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 95(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6338/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### Statements

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) 20th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Procurement of Defective Sleeping Bags".
- (2) 79th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Undervaluation due to Adoption of Lower Mutually Agreed Price".
- (3) 84th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2005-06)".

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

- (4) 26th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2006-07)".
- (5) 29th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Undue Favour to Vendor in Acquisition of Submarines".
- (6) 34th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Conservation and Protection of Tigers in Tiger Reserves".

12.02½ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

### 29th and 30th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): To present the following Reports\* (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on Demands for Grants 2011-12 of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
- (2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on Demands for Grants 2011-12 of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.03 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### 29th and 30th Reports

[English]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Madam, I beg to

\*These Reports were presented to Hon'ble Speaker (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 16 February, 2012 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12):—

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
- (2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.03½ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

### 24th to 27th Reports

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Madam, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2011-12.
- (3) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2011-12.
- (4) Twenty-seventh Report on the Action Taken by

the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Directorate General of Employment and Training – A Review' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12.04 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

#### 11th and 12th Reports

[English]

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2011-2012):—

- (1) Eleventh Report on 'Review of Central Soil and Materials Research Station'.
- (2) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water Level, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Management, Use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution'.

12.04½ hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

#### 227th to 229th Reports

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): Madam, I beg to lay the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (1) 227th Report on Action Taken Notes on the 218th report on Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (2) 228th Report on Action Taken Notes on the 219th report on Revival and Restructuring of Cement Corporation of India Ltd., pertaining to the Ministry

of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).

- (3) 229th Report on the Credit facilities to MSME sector pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12.05 hrs.

### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a Statement on status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty Second Report of Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) in pursuance of direction 73A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated September 01, 2004.

The Twenty Second Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture (Fifteenth Lok Sabha), was presented to Lok Sabha on 29.08.2011. This report relates to examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, for year 2011-2012 and contains 18 recommendations. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues such as Present State of Indian Agriculture, Allocation and Utilization of funds, New Schemes, Planning for Twelfth Five-Year Plan, Agricultural Production Estimates, Scientific Method for Estimating Agricultural Production, Cooperation, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management in India, NFSM, Integrated Nutrient Management and Outstanding Utilization Certificates. Action Taken Statement on recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee was sent to the Committee on Agriculture on 26.12.2011.

Out of the 18 recommendations, one recommendation

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6339/15/12.

[Shri Sharad Pawar]

(1.4) is on final reply to Sixth Report of the Committee and another one (3.43) is of general nature. The present status of implementation of the remaining 16 recommendations of the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read the contents of this Annexure, which may be taken as read.

12.05½ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 12th report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I am laying this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twelfth Report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition, issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September, 2004).

The Statement indicating the action taken/status of all the recommendations contained in the above Report of the

Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution is annexed separately. It may please be noted that the Twelfth Report contained 33 recommendations out of which 31 recommendations have been accepted. These recommendations of the Committee have been examined carefully by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. The details of recommendations which have been accepted/partially accepted/not accepted/under examination are given as under:—

Total No. of Recommendations	Accepted	Partially Accepted/implemented	Under examination
33	31	1	1

The Committee was apprised of action taken on Twelfth Report vide OM No. G-20017/10/2011-AC dated 4th November, 2011.

12.06 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED  
QUESTION NO. 102, DATED 29.11.2011  
REGARDING 'CIRCULATION OF FAKE INDIAN  
CURRENCY NOTES' AND REASONS  
FOR DELAY\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay the Statement correcting the reply of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 102 answered on 29.11.2011 regarding circulation of fake Indian currency notes as follows:—

Part of the Question answered	For	Read
(a) and (b)	Yes, Madam. During the current year, i.e., from 01.01.2011 up to 31.10.2011 a total of 19,46,712 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) with face value of Rs. 96,15,60,797 have been reported as seized and recovered. The details of such reported seizure and recovery during the said period State-wise are at Annexure.	Yes, Madam. During the current year, i.e., from 01.01.2011 up to 31.10.2011 a total of 3,64,986 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) with face value of Rs. 17,01,21,026 have been reported as seized and recovered. The details of such reported seizure and recovery during the said period State-wise are at Annexure-I.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6340/15/12.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6340A/15/12.

**Annexure-I***Statistics from 01.01.2011 to 31.10.2011*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Notes reported	Total Value (Rs.) (R+S)	FIR
1	2	3	4	5
<b>States</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43497	19311970	95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	11000	2
3.	Assam	911	526850	31
4.	Bihar	7051	2533605	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	409	209970	17
6.	Goa	965	596390	29
7.	Gujarat	21167	11838940	113
8.	Haryana	1408	215960	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	174	111000	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5689	3123890	34
11.	Jharkhand	10	5000	1
12.	Karnataka	11348	6314180	20
13.	Kerala	5119	2165650	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5094	1466190	4
15.	Maharashtra	54368	29296070	187
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	211	121400	6
20.	Odisha	3688	1379020	0
21.	Punjab	3705	1283100	5
22.	Rajasthan	9654	3956665	18
23.	Sikkim	104	61500	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	20802	11226320	0
25.	Tripura	120	57200	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36272	13366695	114

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	192	93300	9
28.	West Bengal	39419	20367061	72
Total		271398	129638926	832
<b>Union Territories:</b>				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	13319	3669450	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	80264	36809650	30
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pudducherry	5	3000	2
Total		93588	40482100	32
Grant Total		364986	170121026	864

Note:

R : Recovered by different branches of RBI.

S : Seized by Police.

Source: National Crime Record Bureau

Figures are provisional and subject to continuous updation.

**REASONS FOR DELAY:**

While preparing the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 102 for 29.11.2011 regarding circulation of Fake Indian Currency Note, inputs were sought from various agencies including IB. In its report, the IB has given the details of seizure of FICN by enclosing the figure of NCRB as Annexure. IB has not objected to/commented upon the lacuna in the figure of NCRB in its report. Further NCRB gave updated information of seizure and recovery of MHA independently wherein the figure of seizure/recovery was slightly more than what was contained in the enclosure of IB. During briefing on the day of answering the starred question by Home Minister, the correction of recovery/seizure was not raised by IB. It was due to human error that data was inadvertently entered while submitting the information by NCRB. Accordingly, the starred question was replied as per the available information. Then the exercise to correct the reply earlier given vide Starred Question No.102 dated 29.11.2011 has been started.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.07hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6303/15/12]

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately.

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.

...(Interruptions)

**(i) Need to set up a multi-super speciality hospital for treatment of cancer in Gurdaspur, Punjab**

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Highly conservative figures of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have pointed out that there are around 28 lakh cancer patients in India at any given point of time. As per the Indian Council of Medical Research, these are in excess of 9.8 lakh new cases recorded every year. Being the third biggest cause of death in the developing world, Cancer is a scourge causing increasing number of deaths in India. With an average of 30.54 cancer patients per lakh population, the situation in Punjab is quite dismal in this regard.

Reports suggest that as the groundwater is a cancer cocktail with the presence of pesticides such as DDT, BHC (Benzene Hexa-chloride), Uranium and Heavy Metals in abundance. The innocent people who are using this water for want of alternate sources are becoming victims of this great menace and the incidence is reaching such alarming proportions that large area within the State is being termed as the Cancer Belt.

Cancer detection and treatment has been lax so far. The ICMR and the National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research have maintained that cancer cases are not being reported in the State. With a high number of cancer patients, the health setup in the State cannot cope. Cancer patients are being forced to seek medical aid from other States.

There are a handful of cancer hospitals in the State. Cancer treatment is still a distant dream and a harsh reality

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

for the poor. There is an urgent and imminent need to provide for multi super speciality hospitals with special diagnostic and treatment facilities for cancer in various parts of the State including the northern areas, such as my parliamentary constituency of Gurdaspur.

Immediate steps must be taken to ascertain the number of persons suffering from cancer within a time bound manner. Cancer needs to be made a notifiable disease so that hospitals would be required to mandatorily report each cancer case and treat it. Efforts must be taken to provide free care to such patients through a well structured fund dispersing mechanism. I request the Hon. Health Minister to examine the matter and provide a ray of hope to the people by establishing such a multi super speciality hospital preferably in Gurdaspur.

**(ii) Need to extend Rourkela-Allahabad (Train No. 18109/18110) Express upto Sambalpur and to run Bhubaneswar to New Delhi Rajdhani Express via Sambalpur in Odisha**

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur) : The people of entire western Odisha region are facing a lot of difficulties as there is no direct train to link Sambalpur to Allahabad to perform the last rites of the deceased. So I request the Railway Minister to extend 18109 Rourkela-Allahabad and Allahabad-Rourkela train (18110) Jammu-Muri Express upto Sambalpur which is hardly two and half hour journey, from Rourkela. Secondly the Bhubaneswar Rajdhani which runs daily from Bhubaneswar to New Delhi may kindly be run via-Sambalpur at least 3 days in a week to meet the long pending demand of the entire western Odisha Railway passengers.

**(iii) Need to start immediately the sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "CAMMANDO" (Bahraich): I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the need for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya's Parliamentary Constituency, Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. This Constituency comprises of fifty per cents of Muslim population. Apart from it large part of population comprises of scheduled tribes, poer scheduled castes, backward classes. The level of population in this area is very poor. In veiw of poverty, parents are unable to send their children to private educational institutes. There is an urgent need

[Shri Kamal Kishore "Cammando"]

for insprising good education to the children of poor families in this area. In view of it, the Government hed sanctioned opening up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area. Even after repeated requests neither the school building has been constituted near any building has been hired for functioning of the said school.

I urge the Government to stand construction of the said school in Bahraich immediately in public interest and till then, permission should be accorded for starting functioning of the school in sented accomodation.

**(iv) Need to provide funds for dredging of Canoly canal under the West coast canal network of Kerala**

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode) : The man made Canoly Canal is part of the West Coast Canal Network which has been identified under the National Transport Policy Committees. Till 1950, the Canal was used as a major trading point. Today it is heavily polluted. The 11.4km canal constructed in 1848, is experiencing indiscriminate encroachments and solid waste dumping. Dredging is required as also deepening at places for restoration of flow. With better motorable convenience, this could be an alternative way for goods and passenger traffic. The canal water is saline and study shows that this has affected the surrounding ground water also. A strong action plan is required for reviving this historic canal which can become a major water-way. It can also be a good tourist destination. Therefore, I request that at least Rs. 10 crore should be earmarked for its revival immediately and work commenced.

**(v) Need to declare Minimum Support Price for Garlic**

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota) : This year, there has been bumper crop of garlic in my Parliamentary Constituency Kota. But in view of bumper production the farmers are compelled to sell it at ₹ 5-10 a kg. In one bigha, it costs ₹ 18,000 for intritating garlic. In view of bumper crop the farmers are rots able to recover their production cost. When the farmers go to the market for selling their garlic the traders offer then only ₹ 5 for a kilogram garlic and the traders say that if you wants to sell, sell at this rate otherwise take it back to your home Unfortunately, the government

has not spended any MSP for garlic. In view of such a serious problem of farmers, there is an urgent need for announcing MSP of garlic.

I urge the government to take steps for improving the condition of farmer and announce MSP of garlic so that the farmer get remunerative price of garlic.

**(vi) Need to identify beedi workers in Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh to include them as beneficiaries of welfare and social security schemes**

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Though there are more than 15 thousand beedi workers in my Parliamentary Constituency Pratapgarh, yet Pratapgarh has not been identified as predominantly beedi workers area. In absence of it, these workers are not getting the benefits of centrally sponsored health, welfare schemes. Beedi workers are spread over Gola, Kalakonker, Patti, Mandata, Kunda, Shivgarh blocks and their families are living in pitiable condition and a number of families are suffering from T.B. Workers are giving training of beedi working in 22 units in district Pratapgarh and consequently the number of beedi workers is increasing. Beedi workers in adjoining districts have been identified but not in district Pratapgarh. Secondly, only ₹ 35 are pond for making 2 thousand beedi's. A family of 4 is able to make 2 thousand beedi's in two days. This way their daily wage works out to less than ₹ 15. This way the said workers are their wages.

My submission is that Pratapgarh district should be identified as predominantly beedi workers district and welfare schemes should be implemented for them.

**(vii) Need to give importance to education in the Integrated Action Plan in Left-wing Extremism affected districts in the country particularly in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the need to take and include education simultaneously in the Integrated Action Plan scheme all over the country particularly in Karim Nagar district in Andhra Pradesh in the 12th Plan period.

As the Government is aware that the unique scheme of Integrated Action Plan which is being implemented in

about 150 districts which are Left-Wing Naxal-extremist areas all over India has brought the desired results. I am also happy to say that six more districts are included from Andhra Pradesh among the 15 districts selected in the entire country under the programme aimed at giving a fillip to development schemes for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. I am thankful to the Government for including my Parliamentary Constituency-Karimnagar. The Government should give more importance to education to make successful IAP scheme all over the country by concentrating and developing the educational level among the people by strengthening the Kendriya Vidyalayas, Vocational Training Institutes, State Government Schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and all the colleges in each State including Karim Nagar to achieve the desired results through IAP scheme in the 12th Plan Period. I, therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister, through the Chair, to give importance to education in the already selected districts under IAP to achieve the very purpose of this scheme by devising and taking up the centrally sponsored schemes and by releasing the matching grants/funds to the selected Districts in coordination with all the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, in addition to weaning away unemployment for the poor and downtrodden section of people in such LW extremism affected districts, particularly in my Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

**(viii) Need to undertake desiltation work of Tungabhadra Dam in Karnataka**

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): The river of Tungabhadra flows through the district of Koppal, Raichur and Bellary in Karnataka. It plays a vital role in ushering the prosperity of the people settled on the banks of this river. The Tungabhadra reservoir was constructed in 1953. This dam is a major source of water in both Malnad and dry belts of Karnataka. A total 1 lakh 50 thousand and 570 Hectors of land are being irrigated by this reservoir. Apart from this, the Tungabhadra river is being utilized to fulfill the need of Drinking water of surrounding towns and villages. This water is also being supplied to nearby town. The original storage capacity of reservoir is 133 TMC ft. In the recent years due to poor maintenance the dam is accumulated with silts as recent water storage capacity has come down to 104 TMC ft. According to an estimate, total loss of water is around 29 TMC per year. This has created a havoc as repeated floods during the monsoon and drought during summer are occurring every year, there will be an acute shortage of water both for Agricultural and drinking water purposes especially during summer.

Therefore, I would like to suggest the Union Government to undertake desiltation work in Tungabhadra dam immediately so that water storage capacity of the river would be increased. My next suggestion is that excess water of the Tungabhadra dam should be diverted through canals to flow into lakes and ponds locating nearby places.

Finally, I urge upon the Union Government to look into these suggestion and take necessary steps to implement the same.

**(ix) Need to include 'Rautia', 'Kolh-Teli' and 'Puran' tribes of Jharkhand in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

[Translation]

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): I want to draw attention of the government to certain castes in various States including Jharkhand which originally belong to the tribal societies and their socio-economic condition is poor. The people in these areas have been demoding for long that these castes be included in the list of scheduled tribes. These castes are (1) Rautia, (2) Kolh-Teli and (3) Puran. The central as well as the State Governments may have the proof in regard to the said castes, Earlier, the state government of Jharkhand has recommended inclusion of these castes in the scheduled tribes. But, so far, no clear cut decision has been taken in this regard so far. What are its reasons? All the norms for inclusion is the scheduled tribes list favour their inclusion.

I urge the government that these three castes should be declared as scheduled tribes at the earliest so that their standard of living is improved and they live in the society gracefully are able to earn their livelihood and their socio-economic condition is improved.

**(x) Need to expedite construction of a bridge on NH-104 in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): The construction of Fatehpur-Sheohar RCC bridge at 38 km. on NH-104 in my Constituency Sheohar has been lying incomplete for the last 3 year. It is the only road bridge connecting district headquarters Sheohar. Movement of traffic takes place through a diversion and in the even of rains the diversion gets blocked because of water logging parting the people in problem. On many as occasions, I have made written request to the hon. Minister and have personally met him

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

in this regard. People of this area are facing Government inconvenience in absence of completion of the send important road bridge connecting these two districts.

In view of it, I urge the Government to expedite construction of RCC bridge at 38 km. (Fatehpur-Sheohar) so as to facilitate movement of traffic.

**(xi) Need to review the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings**

[English]

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nowgong): The operating expenditure of Air India in comparison to other private operators is almost double. The manpower engaged per aircraft is also about 80% high in comparison to some other private air traffic operator. The pilots of the Air India are paid 60% higher salary and perks than some other private operators and still the pilots of Air India have agitated for hike of their salary and perks while the balance sheet of the organization showing crores of losses year after years. The Government should identify reasons of all the loss making PSUs and should take appropriate steps to stop luxury enjoyed by a section of people at the cost of tax payers money. Again, it is observed that some PSUs with multi unit operation have been making losses due to poor operation or closure of a particular unit(s). In such cases, the PSUs may be advised to initiate appropriate action on such close/sick units to rectify overall performance of the PSU instead of disinvestment.

**(xii) Need to expedite construction of railway overbridge at Malviya road-Kasya road intersection under North Eastern Railway in Deoria Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): A rail over bridge at Malviya road-Kasya road intersection under North Eastern Railway in Deoria is under construction. The rail line crossing this being constituted on a very busy road and the work of its constitution is going as at very slow speed. Consequently, it hinders the traffic and completion of the bridge is getting delayed inordinately. Double track is proposed to be laid on the bridge and the line is to be electrified. Slow speed of construction will eventually delay these two works.

I urge the Government to expedite construction of the said bridge.

**(xiii) Need to include Magahi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Magahi is the language of common man in Bihar. It is spoken in Nalanda, Navada, Patna, Gaya, Aurangabad, Barh, Shekhpura, Bakhtiyarpur, Fatuhan, Dakari, Hisua, Rajgir etc. Nearly 5 crore people speak it. But so far it has not found a place in Eighth Schedule to our Constitution. People of Bihar have been struggling in this regard, but they could not succeed so far. Magahi is the language of Magahi region. Magahi is the distorted form of Magadh.

Therefore, I urge the Government to include Magahi in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

**(xiv) Need to permit pedestrian movement on the over bridge at the Jolarpet Railway junction in Tiruvannamalai Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Jolarpet Railway Junction in Tiruvannamalai Lok Sabha constituency handles a heavy rail traffic of Express, Passenger and Goods train services. As the town is developing and growing in size, the Railway Junction now finds itself in the middle of Jolarpet town. The general public who are to go to the Government Hospital, Railway and veterinary Hospitals, Local Administration offices, several Educational Institutions, many business and industrial establishments apart from various Banks, Police Station and Electricity Board offices are invariably and inevitably dependent on the railway-over-bridge that links Eastern and Western part of Jolarpet town. At least fifty thousand people use that rail bridge everyday. Unfortunately, the public are prevented from using that rail bridge by the railway authorities which needs to be stopped. Since, it may cause great inconvenience to all concerned it would be better to think in terms of constructing one more such strong rail bridge along side. It must be noted that the metro rail in Delhi goes all out to help benefit the public especially the pedestrians by way of constructing extended road bridges or sub-ways wherever required. Hence, I urge upon the Railways to strengthen its bond with the public by constructing one more strong bridge while not causing inconvenience to public. I request the Hon. Railway Minister to intervene positively in this regard.

**(xv) Need to set up FM radio station in Buldhana district in Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): I would like to convey it through Rule 377 that FM radio service has not been started in my Parliamentary Constituency, Buldhana, whereas, it is available in several districts. The farmers in my Parliamentary Constituency have no means of entertainment they can't offered to purchase TV and because of their being dams busy in agriculture, they have no time to sit in front of TV. Through FM, they can have a source of information on agriculture, listen to songs and entertain themselves. If FM service is extended to my Constituency Buldhana, the Government is likely to even services through advertisements entire world is using advanced technology, whereas, FM service has not been introduced in a number of districts in India. The Government should take steps for introducing FM services all over India. The farmers, tribals and other poor people living in backward areas are deprived of later scientific information for day to day use and entertainment in absence of the said FM services. On the one hand, Radio Mirchi, Vividh Bharti and Gyan Bharti services are available in large number of districts, whereas, on the other hand some small districts are deprived of FM radio services.

I urge the Government that FM radio service should be provided in my Parliamentary Constituency Buldhana and the reasons for not providing the said service in this constituency should also be intimated.

**(xvi) Needs to provide salary and perks to part-time reporters/cameramen appointed by Doordarshan**

[English]

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (Mumbai North East): I would like to raise the issue of stringers of Doordarshan News working all over India to cover and collect News even.

Stringers are the part time Reporters/cameramen appointed by Doordarshan for covering news events in different parts of country. Regional News Units (RNU) like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkatta are almost 100% dependent upon these Stringers for their news part. As Doordarshan News have merely any permanent correspondents in their service, the NEWS section has to

rely upon the services of these Stringers. The Stringers all over country are appointed with the equipments like 3CCD Cameras, vehicles, laptops, fax machines, mobiles etc. they are like the substitutes to the permanent employees of Doordarshan and thus Doordarshan is benefited by not paying them as the Government Employee Salary recommended by 6th pay commission. DD News is a 24 hrs. channel run by Doordarshan and it competes with all other Private Channels with the help of these Stringers.

I would like to bring to your kind notice the Hon. Minister should consider the poor condition of the Stringers working in Doordarshan News as they are the backbone of the News section. The then NDA Government suddenly reduced the amount paid to the stringers per coverage to the 50% of the amount being paid to them till the year 2003. Doordarshan use to pay Rs. 1650/- per local coverage where the Stringer is appointed and if he travels out of the city appointed they would get Rs. 2400/- per coverage + the transport charges. The then NDA Government reduced the charges to Rs. 800/- and Rs. 1000/- respectively. After the continuous follow-up of various Stringers Association, the Ministry increased the same amount to Rs.1200/- and Rs. 1500/- respectively, which is not even the amount paid originally in the year 2003.

On one hand the inflation rate is increasing day by day, petrol and diesel price are going to upward trend, the Government is paying their employees the salary as per the 6th pay Commission and the Stringers who run around in the field in the sun and rains for the News are being poorly paid. They are continuously demanding the hike in payment structure and the annual payment limit be increased from 2 lacks per annum per Stringner to Rs. 5 lacs per annum per stringer. Even I have written twice in this regard and also tried to meet the Hon. Minister with the delegation of Stringers but nothing is fruitful. By taking this opportunity, I would like to request the Minister to look into this matter personally and do justice to the Stringers of the Doordarshan News.

**(xvii) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M. VENUGOPAL REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the need to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya, in my Constituency of Narasaraopet, in Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri M. Venugopal Reddy]

Most of the people who are living in my constituency of Narasaraopet area belongs to SC, ST, Minority and BC's and many people are poor and they are striving for their livelihood with their meagre incomes. Most of the students are unable to afford the cost of education in private institutions due to utter poverty and lack of knowledge. If the Government sets up adequate Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Narasaraopet Constituency, the students particularly hailing from tribal and minority belts will be mostly benefited and definitely it will increase the knowledge levels in all parts of our country with a uniform procedure.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to intervene in the matter and ensure that Kendriya Vidyalaya to set up either at Narasaraopet or Piduguralla of Palnadu area in my Constituency at the earliest.

**(xviii) Need to control the prices of all essential medicines and expansion of the National List of Essential Medicines**

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): India has a booming drug industry and has contributed to making generics at low prices worldwide. But unfortunately medicines within India are overpriced and unaffordable, a glaring silent violation of human rights, that gives sleepless nights to millions of patients leading eventually to misery and poverty. The Margins in medicines are extremely high often rising up to 1000-4000 per cent. Despite the growing number of competitors drug prices have not come down or for that matter cost of health services has increased. Still a large number of people cannot afford medicines and have to pay significant amounts of their wages or money taken on loan for purchasing medicines. Public health remains grossly neglected while cost of medicines constitutes 50 to 80 per cent of health care and the state of health insurance scheme pathetic and health safeguards as illusive. Notwithstanding inflation on account of medicinal prices, the patients have no choice since they cannot choose what to buy and at what cost.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take strong steps for preventing overpricing of medicine and also bring all essential drugs under price control. Price control of all essential medicines in the National List of Essential Medicines should be based on therapeutic class rather than on individual drugs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, would you like to go back and say something from your seats?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, goldsmiths are agitating all over the country. ...(Interruptions) Their demand is. ...(Interruptions) One lakh jewellers would be sendered jobless. ...(Interruptions) Poor people who work from their homes would face problem. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, the best it would be if the Government roll-backs the new taxes imposed. ...(Interruptions) We have spoken to leaders of all the parties ...(Interruptions) have spoken to the Government also ...(Interruptions) It is festival season. ...(Interruptions) I can say that it would send large number of people jobless. ...(Interruptions) The agitation of goldsmith is right. What they are demanding is not just wrong. ...(Interruptions) But this Government is not listening. ...(Interruptions) I would to say that there is chair all over the country. ...(Interruptions) All the shopkeepers are perturbed. ...(Interruptions) It is marriage season. ...(Interruptions) People have to offer jewellery in marriage. ...(Interruptions) The Leader of the House is a learned and seasoned politician. Therefore, I want to say to the hon. Minister that what the goldsmiths have been demanding is genuine. ...(Interruptions) It would lead to insepctor raj and rampant corruption. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, please roll it back. ...(Interruptions) Some way should be found out by calling on all party meeting. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khandoor Saheb) : Madam, I want to speak on a very important issue. ...(Interruptions) All the newspapers have carried a report concerning hanging of Balwant Singh Rajaana. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ajnala ji, you are not audible.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen  
of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(i) GENERAL BUDGET (2012-2013) – GENERAL  
DISCUSSION

(ii) DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
(GENERAL), 2012-2013

(iii) DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2011-2012

(iv) DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2009-2010 – *Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We shall now continue the discussion on General Budget. Shri Shailendra Kumar to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KaUshambi): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on General Budget 2012-13. The suggestion of opposition as well as treasury benches have been incorporated in the Budget. The matter of debt crisis denting Indian economy has come to fore. The political upheavals in the middle-east has led to fluctuations in our economy. The increase in crude prices from time to time has also effected a lot. Secondly, severe earthquake in Japan and elsewhere has also made impact. The provisions have been made in the Budget for keeping a close eye on outflow of subsidy on fertilizers. Under the chairmanship of Shri Nandan Neelkeni. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam) : Madam Speaker, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruption)...*\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

*...(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is over. You have taken enough time and made your point, now you sit down.

*...(Interruption)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is very good that fertiliser management policy has been implemented ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruption)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Secondly, I would like to say that the Government has done enough on tax reforms. ...*(Interruption)* So far as tax reforms are concerned, just now our hon. Leader Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji spoke about hike in tax on branded gold jewellery in the country. Goldsmiths all over the country are on strike over increase in excise duty. Our hon. Leader has raised this issue and has requested to hon. Minister of Finance. I want the Government to consider it. The Government has made arrangements with regard to supply of power and coal. I want that power generation should be increased in future. We will also have to keep the reserve coal stock.

A few days ago a news channel has reported about CAG Reports on large scale corruption in allotment of coal blocks. I would like that a monitoring committee be constituted to keep an eye on coal production so that our coal production increases.

So far as road transport is concerned, I would say that CRF is collected from all the corners across the country. All the national highways are maintained by the NHAI. The hon. Minister had made an announcement with regard to four laning of Lucknow. Allahabad via Raebareilly road in U.P. But the work on it has not yet started. I would like the Government to construct roads connecting district headquarters under CRF in all the Constituencies of hon. Members. The implementation of ECB on housing policy and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme is appreciable. The scheme of loan weaver for handloom weavers in textile sector has not been implemented so far at large scale and consequently, the weavers are still debt trapped. I want that they should get power and raw material regularly so that they can excel in their job. The Government has set up three weaver service centres in Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and Jharkhand for providing technical support to mega handloom weavers and poor handloom weavers. I want that technical support weaver service centres should be opened in Bhadohi, Pariyawan in Pratapgarh, Mauaima-Allahabad, Naini, Varanasi, Kanpur cities which directly

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

connected with the textiles industry. A subsidy of Rs. 5,000 crore has been earmarked for MSM enterprises. Alongwith, the Governemnt has stipulated that annually four per cent procurement will be mandatorily made from the MSM enterprises owned by SCs/STs. It is a welcome step. In agriculture sector, cooperative and dairy sector should be promoted. Today, there is a need for giving special attention to providing fertilizers for the farmers and other matter concerning cooperative sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over, now you conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would conclude after making are important point.

Swaminathan report, which has been submitted, speaks in favour of promotion of agriculture if more area is brought under cultivation, our production will increase and it will result in our increased revenue. Shri Vijay Bahadur ji is sitting here, he was showing me some figures relating to other countries. So far as agri production is concerned, our country is placed at 2nd or 3rd position. If agriculture is promoted in the lines of Swaminathan report, then, no doubt, our country will come forward as a developed nation. Kisan Credit Card holders have been provided smart cards. But its full benefit to the farmers will be available if ATM facilities are extended up to towns and big villages. Then only the farmers can avail its benefits. So far as food processing is concerned, the storage facilities should be made available at block and town level. If would be very good if this facilities is provided in rural areas, where, fruits and vegetables are produced. Since, the matter concerning food security has been referred to the Standing Committee, I wan't say anything is this regard. The issue of livelihood of farmers and labourers has been dealt with at length in the committee. ...*(Interruption)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

**14.09 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao and Shri Ramesh Rathod came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: All the hon. Members have expressed their concerns that there is serious problem of drinking water in rural areas. In view of it, India mark handpumps should be bored in villages, drinking water

tanks should be provided in large towns, deep boring should be done for meeting shortage of water. The Government has environed for opening model school's under Serva Shiksha Abhiyan. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like the Government to consult the hon. Members for identification of suitable places for opening schools in remote areas as the Government plans to open 6000 schools in backward districts large scale financial irregularities have taken place in NHRM. It should be inquired into.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra ji you conclude now.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The quota for hon. Members under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana should be increased so that they can recommend names of more serious patients for treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat. You will be given time later on.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back, you will be given time later on.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not talk so much, go and take you seat, you will be given opportunity later on.

*...(Interruptions)*

**14.09½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao and Shri Ramesh Rathod went back to their seats.*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It would facilitate treatment to the poor people as they are not able to get treatment. Apart from it, there is a need for paying attention to social security of the weaker sections under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme meant for BPL families. Strongly supporting the Budget, I conclude my speech.

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Demand for Grants (General) for the year 2012-2013 and I support the same.

Our hon. Finance Minister has presented a balance and growth oriented Budget despite adverse growth rate. However, we are the front runner in economic growth in any cross-country comparison. Two years back, we have braved and efficiently tackled the recession which was looming large all over the world. There are indications that our economy is turning around as core sectors and manufacturing show good signs of recovery. Government is taking all out efforts to promote our industrial production which will boost further our GDP and in the year 2012-2013, it is expected to touch about 7.6%.

Coming to agriculture, we had attained self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Considering the population explosion, we have to take more efforts to improve production of agricultural commodities and to ensure availability of food for all and zero-tolerance on malnutrition and hunger death. We have also stood number two in the production of milk. However, the prices of milk and milk products and food items have steeply increased over the years. Government should take concerted efforts to contain the prices of food items and inflation should be checked though presently it is under control. Steps should also be taken to prevent hoarding, black marketing and adulteration. The proposed allocation of Rs. 200 crore for research on new plant, seed varieties will further boost the agricultural sector.

More priority should be given to protect the interests of the farmers as they are our saviours. Farmers should be given affordable credits. Debt ridden farmers should be saved from suicides and they should be protected from the money lenders. Government is giving remunerative prices for paddy, sugarcane, wheat, etc. However, the vegetable growers are not getting their due share. Because of

inadequate transport facility, lack of cold storage facilities, financial and other constraints, farmers are facing lot of difficulties in storing their harvested fruits and vegetables. Quite often, they are forced to sell their product at much below the cost price and they are constantly cheated by the middlemen who are amassing huge profits. Generally, the prices of fruits and vegetables are not fixed by the farmers, the middlemen and the commission agents are fixing the prices. I shall, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to announce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for vegetables and fruits along with (MSP) to other crops and also to save the poor farmers who are engaged in the production of the same.

In my Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu – Kalakadu, Valliyur, Ambassamudram, Alangulam and Nanguneri areas are fully agriculture oriented. Huge numbers of people are engaged in farming and their main cultivation is paddy, sugarcane, banana plantation, vegetables, etc. However, they are not getting adequate protection of crops for their produce. On many occasions, their crops which are sufficiently grown and are in the yielding/harvesting stage suddenly getting damaged due to powerful 'whirlwinds'. Due to which they are incurring heavy losses by overnight and not able to recover even their sowing cost and are driven to debt trap. Though the Government is providing compensation to farmers for crop losses due to flood, drought, tsunami, they are not considered financial assistance due to whirlwind. This is also a kind of natural calamity, difficult to predict, unforeseen and the farmers are deserving compensation for such losses.

At this juncture, I urge upon Hon. Minister to consider 'whirlwind' as a national calamity and provide adequate compensation to the affected farmers who have incurred heavy losses throughout the country because of whirlwind.

Over the years, Government's subsidy bills on various items are mounting. Government should not succumb to pressure on the subsidy issue. We should take every effort to bring subsidy bill to the minimal. Government's endeavour to keep central subsidies under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 and to bring it down to 1.75% over the next three years will certainly boost our economy. As regards, agriculture, over the years, the use of chemical fertilizers increased manifold which has resulted increased subsidy burden of the Government and farmers have to spend more on fertilizers like urea, potash, etc. and they are also not easily available to them. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps in educating and

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

bringing awareness to the farmers on the use of organic fertilizers like plants/animal bi-products, farm residuees, dry leaves, kitchen waste, etc. This will further reduce the dependence of farmers on chemical fertilizers, reduce subsidy burden and import bill on fertilizers to the Government, reduce crop loss and will pave way for increased output in due course.

For 2013, Government has proposed to raise Rs. 30,000 crore by way of disinvestment. In the last few years, some PSUs were disinvested and Government has mopped up more revenue. However, in some cases disinvestments were vehemently opposed by working class. Government should take efforts to protect the interests of the employees in the case of disinvestments and there should not be any retrenchment and loss making PSUs, if any, are to be revived. Besides, most of the PSUs are headless since long which has resulted undue delay in decision-making. Apart from that in some of the loss making PSUs, salaries of the employees are not released in time bound manner and the employees are in distress. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take into the genuine grievances of the employees and also to fill all the vacant posts in the PSUs.

As regards banking sector Indian banks are very sound and profitable. At the time of recession, number of banks in various countries were closed but we had successfully overcome the crisis. But our nationalized banks are not adequately staffed and their long pending wage agreements are also not settled amicably. Now-a-days, bank jobs are not lucrative. Government should look forward to redress the genuine problems of the banking sector.

Getting education loan is a nightmare to large number of students. They are facing lot of difficulties in getting their education loan. Often there is lot of complaints on education loan though Government is more considerate on the education of students. They are running from pillar to post in getting their loan. Quite often, their cases are rejected by citing one discrepancy or other by the bank officers with malafide intentions. Though the students are considered for admission in the institutions on the basis of merit/marks secured by them, they are rejected for education loan by the bankers on ground that the same marks secured by them is less for consideration. This is utter disregard to the standards fixed by the institutions for the selection of candidates and the attitude of the banks will demoralize

the morale and confidence of the poor students who aspire for higher education. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to direct the bank authorities to give higher priority in the distribution of education loan.

As regards health, Government's allocation to this sector is inadequate. Affordable/free medical aid should be made available to all poor people in the country. We have made remarkable progress in the rural health mission. However, there are some constraints. In the rural areas, doctors are not sufficiently available. Our Government's earlier proposal of rural posting of doctor/MBBS trainees will provide much fillip to this sector. Besides, Government's proposal of launching of National Urban Health Mission will boost the health needs of urban poor. The proposal regarding expansion of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana regarding upgradation of six more Government medical colleges is also a need of the hour. I also urge upon the Government to expedite the proposal of setting of new AIIMS-like institutions in various parts of the country at a faster pace.

In this connection, I would like to point out that Palayamkottai Government Siddha Medical College, which is functioning in my Tirunelveli Lok Sabha Constituency/ District since 1964, is one of the oldest and reputed medical colleges imparting affordable and quality Siddha education to large number of students in the country.

As regards commencement of classes for the Academic Year 2011-2012, this college has faced lot of problems and the Department of AYUSH has cancelled the approval and classes were not started till the first week of this month. With the result, the future of hundreds UG and PG students were at stake. Students were left in mental depression and agony and observed Dharna/indefinite hunger. After intervention of the court, this college has reopened. At this juncture, I urge upon the Union Government to extend all necessary assistance to the college so as to facilitate the students who are pursuing our ancient Siddha medicine.

Government's proposal to allocate Rs. 5,000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) will help smaller companies. This sector needs more thrust for faster expansion and capital infusion as they are mostly relying on bank loans for funds which are normally available with tough riders. This proposal will boost rural economy and generate more employment opportunities in the small scale sector.

Moving to power, we are facing huge shortage of power. Many States in the country particularly Tamil Nadu is reeling under huge power shortage. With the result, the economy of the States getting collapsed, industries are facing the threat of closure and all essential services come to a standstill. After braving much obstacle from various quarters, with the sustained efforts of the Government decks were cleared to start Koodankulam Power Project in Tamil Nadu which is the only hope of power generation to the dark grooming State. Besides steps should also be taken to generate more power from other renewable energy sources Viz. wind, power, solar, bio-gas, etc to remove the shortage of power in the country and liberal credits should be made available to this sector.

Coming to transport sector, Government is granting huge funds to the States for plying city bus services under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and with the result in most of the cities bus services were improved. However, there are reports that some States are misused or diverted this fund for other purposes. Government should ensure that funds are properly utilized by the States before making additional grants under the scheme. As regards metro rail services, Delhi Metro Rail Service has become very much popular world-wide. Many of the States have started construction of metro-mono rail projects. I urge upon the Union Government to grant liberal credits to the States particularly for Tamil Nadu for starting the above projects which will greatly ease their credit requirements and congestion in cities and dependence on private vehicles.

As regards, Shipping sector, our able Shipping Minister has initiated lot of steps to modernize the ports and to promote inland navigation. He has taken steps to upgrade the facilities in the Tuticorin Port and to start Light House Museums at various parts which will be very much educative to the students. He has started ferry services to Tuticorin-Columbo and also there are also proposals to start ferry service from Rameshwaram-Thalaimannar.

Like farmers, weavers in the country are also in distress. Many of them were thrown out of employment and committed suicides. Debt waiving schemes should properly reach to the wavers and they have to be given liberal credits. Cotton farmers are the worst sufferers. Government should take steps for purchase and export of their produced goods.

I also take this opportunity to welcome the Government's proposal to address the shortage of houses

for low income groups in major cities and towns in the country and the steps proposed by the Government will definitely solve the problems.

In this connection, I would like to submit that in the last few years, there has been increasing incidents of illegal river sand quarrying reported from various parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu. Sand mining is a very lucrative due to the presence of minerals in the sand and also important source of raw material for construction purposes.

However, the sand mining is remained under the control of mafia gang. They are carrying out the business and sometimes in connivance with the officials, loaded trucks of sand illegally from the river beds and minting money. Also because of this, rivers in the country become shallow, water turned to saline and also leads huge shortage for drinking purposes. Their agents sell the sand upto Rs. 4,000 per unit whereas it costs roughly Rs. 600 per unit including the rate fixed by the State Governments. Besides, sand is also exported to various counties Viz, Malaysia, Singapore and Maldives leaving much shortage to Government projects and construction of houses. With the result, poor/middle-class people in the country are suffering a lot for construction of their huts/houses. Due to illegal sand quarrying, large scale incidents of assault and killing are taking place in the country on the officials and general public who are resisting the sand quarrying.

Therefore, I plead the Union Government to take immediate steps in preventing sand and take stern action against the mafia groups who are indulged in sand quarrying in the country.

Hon. Minister has given some relief to taxpayers in the form of hiked income tax exemption limit and also made some changes to the tax slabs, which will give benefit of upto Rs. 22,600 per annum. However, I am constrained to note that the increase in rates of excise duty and service tax will affect most of the sectors and ultimately the common man will have to bear the burden. I shall, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to have a relook of the increase in service tax and excise duties and also to increase the exemption limit of Income Tax at least to Rs. 3 lakh which will largely benefit to the salaried class of people.

\*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): The tax to GDP ratio has fallen from 17.4% in 2007-08 to 14.7% in 2010-11 (BE). The gross tax collection is also projected to increase

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Prem Das Rai]

only from 10.1% of GDP in 2011-12 (RE) to 10.6% of GDP in 2012-13. In this situation how are we going to fund our over increasing services sector the picture is even darker. The expenditure from the Union Budget going towards the social sector has been fluctuating between 1.8% of GDP to 2.0% of GDP from the year 2008-09 to present.

A lot of schemes are being run by the Central Government in every sector. Now the question that remains to be answered is how efficient these are and how well are they running? And in order to answer this question one would need to step up the admin costs and fill the vacancies. May not be the right answer. Redeployment of scarce manpower and making a leaner bureaucracy is perhaps the way forward. That is there needs to be a relook at the way we administer the centrally sponsored schemes.

In the inclusive growth arena, the focus is on productive employment rather than on direct income redistribution, as a means of increasing incomes for excluded groups:—

- **Education:**

- o An allocation for Rs. 25,555 crore has been earmarked for RTE-SSA. This is an increase of 21.7% over 2011-12.
- o No fresh allocation or specific allocation has been made to address the issue of ICT education. National Mission was allocated 943 crores but this time it has not been addressed.
- o The 6% of GDP to be spent on education is still far from reaching. The demographic dividend that India has to be utilized and for that increasing expenditure is an inevitable step.
- o Inclusion has taken a hit as the grants have reduced for provision for education to the disabled, and girl child to name a few. This is against the cardinal principal of equity that our constitution States.
- o The ever increasing number of schemes of the Government and improper allocation to the same is an issue. It is better to give 10 rupees to 10 people than 1 Re each to 100.
- o There is huge gap between the outlay in the

11th FYP and the actual expenditure on technical education. The expenditure has been 41.14%, 22.04% and 71.73% respectively. Such gaps can exponentiate the problem of low quality of students coming out of schools, multiply equity issues and lack of technical education infrastructure.

- o Education Cess was started as a supplement to education financing has come up to its substitute. This is a critical matter that needs to be addressed.

- **Criticism:**

- o Inadequate outlays
- o Unclear Prioritisation within education
- o Under utilization of allocated funds

- **RTE:**

- o RTE norms mandate provision of a functional toilet. Sanitation is a critical factor for a healthy mind and body and the same needs to be addressed. An increase of 4500 crores in the campaign might not be enough to reduce the pupil teacher ratio and also address the sanitation in school issues.
- o As of September 2009, 36% schools across India did not have a functional toilet and 25% lacked a separate toilet for girls.
- o The current teacher ratio is not satisfactory and the requisite student-teacher ratio of 30:1. For that incentivizing teacher is a critical step.

- **Health:**

Unlike the last three Budgets there were no specific commitments regarding provision on health insurance to the BPL families. Last year allocation was Rs. 26,760 crores. During the last Budget, a Task Force was constituted to work out the detailed and to recommend to the Government, the process and procedures to be adopted for extension of RSBY to unorganized sector workers in hazardous mining and associated industries like slate and slate pencil, dolomite, mica and asbestos etc. In this scenario no fresh or revised allocation can be a hindrance.

- o Health infrastructure facilities in the mountain States should be beefed up. In my State people have to walk for 10-12 km in order to reach the nearest dispensary. Given the State that I come from is mountainous; it makes it very hard for the people to trek up and down to get medical treatment. I therefore suggest having different parameters for the mountain States while making such policies and disbursing funds.
- o There is a macro issue involved of less allocation of resources to the health sector as compared to the outlays in the 5 year plan. For example, 89478 crores were sanctioned for NRHM under the 11th FYP but till 2011-12 around 76% of the allocations had been made. Thus this needs to be addressed.
- **Rural Development:**

The proposed Budget had declined by 825 crores which is not a pleasant sign. The fact that more than half of the population in the country still lives in the rural areas, this is not a welcome step. On assessment of the physical and financial targets set forth in the 11th FYP shows the huge gap in Indira Awas Yojana, SGSY and MNREGS. As this is the 1st Budget of the 12th FYP, more allocations should have been made to the rural population (Recommendation from the working group).

  - o **MNREGA:**
    - The allocation to the flagship scheme of the Government has fallen. The bigger picture that now the Government should focus on is the expenditure on implementation of the scheme. Administration and Supervisory expenditure must increase to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.
    - A quick snap at the physical achievement of the work under MNREGA would tell us that the average completion of the targeted work has not exceeded 50%. This shows the lack of implementation and supervision.
- **Criticism:**
  - Non-maintenance of record and delayed measurement resulting in delayed payments of wages
  - Issues with Grievance Rederessal System
- o **National Rural Livelihood Mission:**
  - Increase outlay from 2681.3 crores in 2011-12 to 3915 crores in 2012-13 (BE)
  - The worrying point is that the allocations as outlaid in the 11th and the ones reached in the last 5 years do not match leaving a gap. The allocations made were only to the tune of 67.8% of the proposed outlay in the 11th FYP.
  - Analysis of SGSY shows that the financial achievement and credit disbursal tar.
- o **PMGSY:**
  - Increased allocation from 14450 crores (RE) in 2011-12 to 181772.8 crores in 2012-13 (BE). In 2010-11 the allocation was 17412.5 crores.
- **Agriculture:**
  - o Decline in expenditure on agriculture and allied activities from 11.21% in 2010-11 (actual) to 9.3% in 2012-13 (BE). This is not a good sign as majority population earns their livelihood from farming.
  - o Drastic decline in allocation for crop insurance from 3135 crore in 2010-11 (AE) to 1136 crore in 2012-13 9(BE). This reduction in a scenario of uneven rainfall, changing climate can cause misery to a lot of farmers. In Sikkim, Big Cardamom has been a victim of insects and if such measures are taken the farmers are not left with a lot of options.
- **Climate Change:**
  - o Many direct programmatic interventions such as Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power and Renewable energy

[Shri Prem Das Rai]

for Rural Application, in which renewable energy gets distributed and promoted among beneficiaries have received downbeat allocations.

- o The Green India Mission aims to enhance ecosystem services as carbon sequestration and storage, hydrological services and biodiversity and also provisioning services such as fuel, fodder and non timber forest products. The deliverable outcome is to afforest an additional 10mn hectare of forest lands, wastelands and community lands with a target expenditure of 46000 crores over the next 10 years. However even after 2 years of implementation, the mission has received only 200 crores in 2012-13 (BE) and Rs. 50 crore in 2010-11 (RE). Some of its funding also comes from the National Clean energy fund which was originally conceived as a dedicated corpus to fund the R&D activities for innovating projects.
- o Conservation of water resources are critical areas of policy intervention in the wake of climate change. Major identified implications of climate change on water resources are significant in the context of rapid decline of glaciers and the snowfileds in Himalayan Regions. As per the National water mission document 2012 that estimated cost is Rs. 89,101 crores during the 12th plan period. Constrasting to the mission the Budget for ministry of water resources has only .13% of the total Budgetary allocations.
- o The National solar mission fixed to deploy 20,000 MW of solar electricity capacity in the country by 2020 in the 1st phase (2010-12) 1,000 MW is planned to be installed at an estimated cost of 4337 crores. The analysis of object level expenditure in 2011-12 (BE) of the ministry of NRE suggests it has received approximately Rs. 500 crores which is way behind the estimated cost for the 1st phase of the implementation of the NSMs.

- **Centre State Relations**

- o It is a distrusting trend in the federal system

in India where all the buoyant tax bases are in the hand of the centre albeit the major responsibilities (about 80% of the developement expenditure on the areas such as irrigation, roads, health etc.) are in the hands of the States.

Gross Devolution and Transfer (GDT) from centre to States (GDTCS). In the wake of the resource crunch faced by the centre since 1997 (which was a consequence of some liberalization policies) the magnitude of financial resources from centre to States has also been compressed. GDTCS has fallen from 7% of GDP in 1991 to about 5% in 2012-13 (BE). As a proportion of total expenditure from the Budgets of all the States, GDTCS has fallen from 45% in 1991 to 39% in 1998-99; subsequently it has fallen from 31.1% in 1999-2000 to 28% 2003-04. There has been a gradual increase in the subsequent years to settle at about 33% in 2010-11.

[Translation]

\*SHRI DEVIDHAN BESRA (Rajmahal): I express my views on General Budget 2012-13. Brodly this Budget is anti-poor and anti-Jharkhand. This Budget would not eliminate poverty but the poor. 70 per cent of India's population lives in villages and completely dependent on agriculture. Such a Budget may result in sharp increase in the prices of commodities of daily use and foodgrains.

I represent Rajmahal Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand. Jharkhand is a new State and tribal populated. There is an acute shortage of basic infrastructure in the State like irrigation, education, helth and even electricity facility has not been provided in the villages.

80 per cent population of Jharkhand is depended on agriculture and mercy of God because of lack of irrigation arrangement and they have to face the situation of drought. There is no appropriate arrangement in the Budget for Jharkhand in this regard.

There is acute shortage of education and engineering and medical colleges as per the population. There is no proper arrangement for the treatment of fatal diseases in Jharkhand. It has not been considered in the Budget.

As far as electricity is concerned, thermal energy is being generated in Punjab, Bihar and Bengal using coal of Jharkhand but people of Jharkhand are not getting proper

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

electricity. People are living in darkness and particularly there is extreme shortage of electricity in Santhal-Pargana. NTPC Farakka, West Bengal and NTPC, Kahalgaon, Bihar generate electricity using hundred per cent coal of Jharkhand. Electricity is not provided to Jharkhand in sufficient quantity.

Even the 'Chhay' of coal is not provided to the people of Jharkhand. Union Government earns millions of rupees as revenues from the coal of Jharkhand but it is a matter of grief that its appropriate share is not provided to Jharkhand. Revenue in millions of rupees is earned from uranium, copper, gold, coal etc. of Jharkhand. 2600 crore rupees annual revenue is generated as railway freight charges in Pakuda district in my Parliamentary Constituency.

I demand special package for Jharkhand from the Government considering the above mentioned facts.

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): We expected that the Government will realize from the electoral defeats faced by the major component of the UPA Government and the Budget presented reflected the continued policy paralysis gripping the UPA Government. As our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma reacted to this Budget, this Budget is an exercise in futility, an ill-wind that blows nobody any good, and to top it all, anti-people, it demonstrates the continued policy paralysis gripping the Union Government. The Budget did not provide any tangible solutions to the problems crippling the Indian Economy which is at a cross-roads facing insurmountable problems and required some bold measures which are lacking in the Budget. The Budget exercise turned out to be 'Business-as-usual' with some tinkering here and there. The projected growth rate of 7.6% per cent would be difficult to achieve as no real stimulus for growth and soaps to private investment had been provided.

While there has been a lot of talk of bringing back the black money stashed in foreign countries for more than three years now, nothing tangible has been done on that count. The Budget lacks the roadmap of controlling fiscal consolidation and big bang reforms. Marginal tax benefit is given to the individual but the increase in service tax/excise duty/customs duty etc. is going to put additional burden on the common man it is the same thing again give a bit and get back a large chunk.

Year after year it becomes more and more clear that the Budget is just a one day event for the equity markets and nothing more. There was a casual mention to bring in a white paper (without any time frame) to bring in the black money but nothing more than that. A more serious approach to this can solve the big revenue problem for the Government.

Increase in customs duty on gold will not help much in the long run and it can lead to unethical activities and will not curb demand. It will only lead to increase in the price of gold and it will also affect the workers engaged in the ornament making business.

On the Budget pledging full subsidy support for the proposed Food Security Bill, many State Governments had already opposed the legislation 'tooth and nail' as it will distort the Universal PDS of the States.

Direct transfer of subsidy on fertilizers to retailers would only cause great harm to the farmers than doing good. Already there is a huge shortage of fertilizers and the farmers are facing a lot of problems on this account. Therefore, the Government should have made more emphasis on providing fertilizers to farmers.

Holding that there was no announcement to enable States directly raise resources to implement infrastructure projects. The Centre could have created an instrument for raising debt funds to provide support to such projects similar to the infrastructure debt fund to finance Central projects. The segments required the attention of the Government have been neglected such as sanitation, health, etc. India spend less than 2% of GDP on health while out-of-pocket spending on health is 73%, whereas even countries smaller than India in terms of size and economy spend much more than what India spends on GDP. Two million children under 5 years of age die every year in India, almost one out of three malnourished children live in India and 45.9% children under 3 years of age are underweight. The health sector needs much of the Government's attention as more new and new diseases are catching up in the country. The hospitals are ill equipped. The density of people and doctor ratio is quite wider as compared to other nations. Even in rural areas you will not find doctor for many kilometers. Therefore, these can be achieved only if the Government takes a lead step to spend at least 2.5% of GDP on health. These are all the areas the Government should have paid more attention. How long we can neglect these segments. Only cities are developing in the country and the people

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri D. Venugopal]

living there, whereas the condition of the people in rural areas is contrary to what we see in cities and towns in the country. India lives in its villages, and while the cities have grown immensely over the last 20 years, rural areas have not seen that kind of development. For India's economy to be strong, rural economy needs to grow. Rural areas are still plagued by problems of malnourishment, illiteracy, unemployment and lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. This has led to youth moving out of villages to work in cities. This could be compared to the brain drain from India to US. Our villages need to grow in tandem with cities and standard of life has to improve there for inclusive growth to happen. If rural India is poor, India is poor. While we have fully air conditioned international schools in our cities, the schools in villages still don't have benches and chairs, leave alone computers. We have huge shortage of teachers in rural areas, and the school drop out rate is huge. In cities, we have wide roads, flyovers and underpasses while many villages still don't have proper roads. Urban-rural road links can play a vital role in rural growth. Employment opportunities are hardly there in villages which forces youth to move to cities creating imbalance in the eco system and leaving the villages deprived. While we may have numerous hospitals, nursing homes and medical facilities in cities, villages neither have health awareness nor health facilities. See the condition of major hospitals like AIIMS to know how many villagers have to flock to cities for even basic treatments. Women fetching water from kilometers away. Banking services need to be popularized and credit should be available for basic services like agriculture.

Therefore, as informed by our beloved leader Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma, this Budget contains nothing for the State to generate fund for the development of rural area in the State. The nation can grow only when its rural area is totally developed. In short, the Budget presented is a poor reflection of the commitment of the Central Government to take the economy forward on a growth trajectory.

[Translation]

\*SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR (Morena): The proposals presented in the General Budget, 2012-13 by the honourable Finance Minister have proved the last two UPA

Governments as complete failure. It seems that the economic policies of UPA Government for the last two or three years have been paralysed. After this Budget I feel this Government is in coma. I don't want to raise several issues on which my colleagues have expressed their views against this Budget due to lack of time. I agree with the point of my colleagues that this Budget would increase inflation. It has become difficult for the people to survive already facing the high inflation and this Budget has aggravated the situation. The Central Government has felt the effect of this inflation and corruption in the results of elections held in five States. The common man, in the name of which congress formed Government has realized that this is not a Government of common man but of capitalists. On one hand, people are facing the pain of inflation and on the other hand gold traders are on ten days strike to express their resentment against your policies. You have increased custom duty from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and imposed one per cent excise duty which is not proper. This increase in the charges would not only create problems for the traders but also gives space to corruption. It should be reconsidered. This would put burden on the poor common man because we know that marriage ceremony of the daughter of the poor does not complete without gold nose-pin. There is nothing for the common man in this Budget.

The data shows that 36 per cent of India's population is still poor. 70 per cent of the poor people live in villages and the major portion of its lacks the basic facilities even today. The Government did not consider that the condition of schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes has worsened. There is nothing in this Budget for the poor which can give them a ray of hope. The best example of it, is the Budget of rural development Ministry which has been curtailed to 73221.82 crore rupees this year 2012-13 as compared to 74143.72 crore rupees of last year i.e. 2011-12. The basic requirement of the poor food, clothes and house have been completely ignored in this Budget. I shall concentrate myself on these issues:—

1. **MNREGA:** The Government has deducted MNREGA Budget by 15 per cent It was 40 thousand crore rupees in 2011-12 which has been reduced to 33 thousand crore rupees now. As per CAG report, this Government was not able to provide 100 days employment to my poor brothers and sisters. The deduction in this Budget would increase their problems. The high inflation would make their lives miserable. The

Government should have doubled the MNREGA Budget but it has deducted it. It would increase poverty and make the lives of the poor miserable. MNREGA might have its role in reducing the poverty in the rural areas but it seems from the policies of the Government that Government wants to convert MNREGA as 'marega'.

2. **Livelihood:** The Finance Minister gave wide publicity to livelihood. I tell you its reality. The Finance Minister has increased the last year's figures by 34 per cent but in real sense it is a very little increase. Actually the Government is putting aside 400 crore rupees for book accounts. The Government has increased the basic fund of SHG corpus fund from 100 crore rupees to 300 crore rupees for the development of women. On the other hand, a new institute named 'Bharat livelihood foundation of India' has been established and it has been provided 200 crore rupees from the same fund. Actually this amount would fulfil the demand of Government's increase only. It would not provide relief to the poor.
3. **Indira Awas Yojana:** This is the only housing scheme for the poor. As per the recent census, 34 per cent population of the rural areas is forced to accommodate five people in the single room and it is a very terrible would increase the Budget of Indira Awas Yojana but this year the Budget of even Indira Awas Yojana has been deducted. It was 10337.46 crore rupees in 2010-11 which has been reduced to 9966 crore rupees this year. The construction cost of houses is touching the sky, the prices of cement have increased four times but even then Government has deducted the Budget of this important scheme despite increasing it. The Government has ignored the basic requirement of housing for the poor. The Central Government is partial in allocating the funds for the poor and tribal people of Madhya Pradesh under this scheme. I ask the honourable Finance Minister that even after 65 years of independence would these be a day when no one in this country would remain homeless.
4. **Urban Development:** Urban development is being claimed schemes like JNURM and UIDSSMT have not taken their real form even in seven years of their implementation. Till now its

first phase has not been completed what to say of the second phase. UPA Government has no vision of a balanced and time bound development. Both these schemes of urban development are being implemented through local bodies. Local bodies send projects to the centre after arranging necessary funds but here clearance/approval process takes more than one year and by that time cost of the projects increases to double. The Central Government says that local bodies have to arrange this excess amount. Hon that is possible. Because of this season several projects are lying pending. People are facing problems.

5. **Rajiv Awas Yojana:** It is visible from this Budget that not only rural but urban poor people are also being neglected by this Government. Rajiv Awas Yojana is also not an exception. The Govt. has reduced Budgetary allocation from 39.97 crore last year to 30 crore this year for this yojana. Last year a provision of Rs. 972.81 crore was made for urban poverty alleviation which has been reduced to Rs. 932.15 crore this year. The concession announced by the Finance Minister, on a flat upto Rs. 25 lakh, is also not for the poor. The Government considers that a person who purchase a house of Rs. 25 lakh is a poor person. They forget that a poor person who cannot afford two squares meal how he can purchase a house of Rs. 25 lakh. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that a poor person of this country also has a right to have a house.
6. **Food Security:** The Government Gas said that Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor would be constructed with the help of Japan for expansion of industrial area. Budget provision has been made in this regard but I would like to say that Agra, Murena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh have been left in this proposed Delhi to Mumbai corridor, whereas Madhya Pradesh Government has given its assent for making sufficient land, water and electricity available for inclusion of these areas in this corridor. The Government is misleading the people in the name of Food Security Bill that it intends to provide two squares rural to poor people but the Government is not in a position to tell as to who is the real beneficiary

[Shri Narendra Singh Tomar]

of this food subsidy and how these facilities will reach the poor. Though the Government has increased grants by three per cent from Rs. 72823 crore to Rs. 75000 crore, this increase of three per cent will not be sufficient to nullify the inflation hike. If you look at the figures you can clearly judge the intentions of the Government. There is a clear difference between its words and deeds. If the Government really concern about food security then it has to think as to how the benefit would reach the last beneficiary. If you want to benefit the poor, that you can do only through Public distribution system. If you want to implement food security programme successfully, you have to improve PDS system. Its capacity has to be increased. The Government has allocated only Rs. 39.56 crore for food storage which is just a drop in ocean. Government of it Rs. 38.15 crore is planned expenditure and Rs. 1.41 crore is in non-planned head. Is the Government really think about food security of the poor? I doubt about it. The way this Government have been making fun of the poor people for last three years, I think they are making fund of this food security Bill also. These are several examples in this Budget which proved that claims of the Government are false such as strengthening Panchayati Raj system, drinking water in rural areas, cleanliness etc. There is acute shortage of toilets. Even today our mothers and sisters are compelled go to open area for defecation. They have to travel miles to fetch drinking water. These is nothing for the women in this Budget, they have been totally neglected. It seems that the Government has taken oath to make fun of poor people. Few months ago, Planning Commission said that these who are earning Rs. 32 per day in urban areas and Rs. 27 per day in rural areas are not poor. On the very next day of the Budget, the Planning Commission gave a fresh blow on the face of poor persons by saying that. Those who are earning Rs. 29 per day in urban areas and Rs. 23 per day in rural area will not be considered poor. No one will accept these figures other than Planning Commission. This Budget is a cruel joke with our poor brothers and sisters.

7. **Agriculture:** The suicide cases of more than two lakh farmers during last one and a half decade shows that Agriculture sector is un pitiable condition. The Government shows its sympathy with the farming community but they do not either have any concrete plan or they are not serious at all to come to the rescue of the farmers when their crops are destroyed. Two steps taken during last few years, have not resulted in any benefits to the farmers. Budgetary allocation for the year 2012-13 for Agriculture was made Rs. 2053.22 crore. The total share of agriculture in the Budget is 1.8 per cent only. In a country where we are taking about Green revolution and where 70 per cent people of our population are engaged in agriculture, two per cent share of agriculture in the Budget is most unfortunate thing. In several areas of the country specially in Chambal region — Bhind, Murena, Sheopur etc., thousands of acres of agriculture land has issued into ravine due to water erosion and villagers are forced to leave their villages. There is a need to take immediate steps in this regard. Several farmer's organization have demanded that agriculture allocation be raised to 20 per cent of the Budget but this Government makes false claims only. If Government have clear intention, it should increase the share of agriculture in the Budget. It will reduce poverty in rural India and will also strengthen economic condition of our villages. The Government has made an announcement about food security Bill this year and because of that the Government has not made its stand clear about Minimum Support Price. On the one hand farmers are compelled to commit suicide due to high inflation and on the other he is not getting remunerative prices of his crops. Now it is being said that prices of diesel will be further increased withers a week. I would like to suggest that instead of spending money on unimportant things, the Government should provide relief to the farmers by increasing MSP rates and they should provide loan at one per cent bank interest.
8. **Defence:** The proposed allocation for defence sector is Rs. 193407 crore for the year 2012-13 which is 17 per cent more than the least years allocation. Security of our country is a big challenge before us. We know how good our

relations we have with our neighbouring countries like China and Pakistan. China has been violating our border and making pacca construction along the border. The Government know all about it. Pakistan is spending 5 to 6 per cent of its Gross domestic Product on Defence. The defence budge of China is 106.41 billion dollars. Such a huge Budget is a warning well for a neighbouring country like ours. As compare to that the Budget allocated by the Finance Minister is just like a drop in the ocean. A long term policy for Defence Sector is must. Three per cent of GDP should be fixed for this heard for the next ten year. Defence requirements have increased. A lot of expenditure is required for modernization of defence equipments, purchase of latest weapons, training, from trial to arsenals construction. The increase made in the Budget, will meet the expenditure of increased salaries and allowances only. During last some years the expenditure on salaries and allowances has increased as compare to defence equipments whereas the ideal situation is that both should have a 50:50 per cent share of expenditure. There is also imbalance in purchase of weapons. We do not have latest rifles. Even terrorists and Maoist are using more sofisticated weapons than our soldiers. Our artillery has become old. Bofors Guns has became out dated but the Government is not paying any attention towards it. In spite of having DRDO and other defence production establishments we are still a biggest buyers of weapons in the world. It is a matter of shame for us. People sitting in Islamabad and Bijing must be very happy to see our defence policy and defence Budget.

Now reverse counting of this Government has begun and their days are numbered after the presentation of this Budget. In the end I would like to say to the hon. Finance Minister that '*Agar tum garibon ko bhula doge to garibon ki ahain rakh kar jayangi . Teri sapno ki duniya, na phir tu ji sakega aur na tujhko mout hi ayagi*'.

[English]

\*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): As my leader and Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said, the Union Budget does not provide any tangible solutions to the

problems facing the Indian economy like slowing down of GDP rate, decline in investments, high inflation, huge fiscal deficit and weakening of the rupee against dollar. Infant mortality and maternal mortality rates are on the rise; children are malnourished; children do not get good education in schools; unemployment rate is going up; and there is all round dissatisfaction among the people. It is sad to notethat there is no solid attempt on the part of the Indian Government to address these concerns.

There is a huge fiscal deficit as announced by the Finance Minister and it continues to rise each year. The Government had set a growth target of 8.5%, but it feel down to 6.9%. Since the Government is not able to contain fiscal deficit within the limits that it set under the FREBM Act, the Finance Minister mentioned that he would amend the Act itself, so as to enable the Government to exceed the limits. I feel that the Government has to find out ways to reduce fiscal deficit instead of changing the norms. In this connection, it is worth mentioning what the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, said. Our leader said that when the Centre is trying to amend the FRBM Act, the States are not permitted any relaxation and it puts the States into undue hardship and financial stress. Hence, the Centre must consider giving the States also some sort of relaxation.

After a brief lull for a few months, the inflation again started going up. This is a cause of worry and adequate steps are to be taken forthwith.

About black money, the Finance Minister just mentioned that he would present a White Paper on Black Money. That is not sufficient. There are reports, which suggest that an amount equivalent to 500 billion dollars is kept in foreign banks. The Centre must take immediate action to bring back the black money that is kept abroad in Tax Havens. Merely signing treaties and talking with other countries will not solve the problem of black money.

In the case of PDS and other schemes, intended to give subsidies for the poor, the Budget says that the Government would reduce subsidies except for the provisions under Food Security Act. Already common men are suffering because of inflation and high prices. If subsidies are also brought down, he would undergo untold miseries. Here again, the data of BPL families differ with different committees. Saxena Committee and Tendulkar Committee gave varying figures of people below poverty line. Secondly, the data released by the Planning Commission recently says that those who earn more than Rs. 28 per day in urban areas and Rs. 22 per day in rural

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri C. Rajendran]

areas would not be considered as poor; and that the overall poverty rate in India has come down. It is absurd and there is a need to re-visit these areas so that the real poor people are identified and they are extended subsidies adequately.

In a federal set up, the States and the Centre are considered on a similar platform. But the Centre is not treating the States on par; and especially the States ruled by the Opposition Parties suffer a lot. The States are made to come to the Centre with a begging bowl, to implement the welfare schemes in the respective States. This situation has to change.

Energy is very essential for any country's development. There needs to be substantial investment for power sector. We find that many States are reeling under severe power crisis and sufficient efforts needs to be taken to encourage States to have many projects to generate electricity.

There is a meager increase of Rs. 100 under the National Pension Scheme. It is not going to provide social security to those who are dependent on pension. It is very pertinent to mention here that the Tamil Nadu Government is giving a pension of Rs. 1000 per month. The Central Government must revisit this scheme to increase the pension amount.

The increase in the Service Tax from 10% to 12% is going to cause substantial increase in inflationary tendencies. I request the Finance Minister to retain it at 10% itself.

Coming to education sector, though allotment to elementary education has seen two-fold increase during the last four years, a survey says that only 6% of the funds go to their education and the rest is spent on anything from painting the walls to other school events. With this result, it says that students of class-5 are hardly be able to read the books meant for students of class-2. This is the sad State of affairs of Indian education.

MGNREGS is meant to provide money to the poor by providing them guaranteed employment for a minimum number of days in a year for a minimum amount of money. But this scheme is mired with large scale corruption and irregularities. The Government had spent over Rs.1 lakh crore on this over the last six years. The number of days of work per person is also constantly coming down each year. I request the Government to revamp the whole scheme.

In a nutshell, I would say that this Budget suffers because of policy paralysis of the Union Government. The soon it recovers from this and comes out of it, the better it is for the country and its poor.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the General Budget 2012-13 and would like to demand the inclusion of following proposals relating to the country and States in the General Budget.

1. Under Para 137 of the Budget, rebate on income tax has been given slab-wise. This proposal has not given any benefit to employees because of the hike in price rise. It has increased the difficulties of employees. It has given the benefits to the employees of officers category only. Therefore, I would demand that employees having annual income upto 2 lakh rupees should also be provided relief in the Budget. Here I would like to add that Finance Committee of Finance Ministry, which is represented by the members of all political parties and a mini parliament, has not recommended relief upto annual income of Rs. 3 lakh.
2. The Finance Minister has mentioned about the improvement of economic condition of the country in para 9 to 15 of Budget speech. These is also a mention of increase in export, but these is no mention of woolen sector of my Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner which is facing recession for the last two-three years. Woolen Industries Association had demanded a package of Rs. 125 crore for the revival of woolen sector. It should have been mentioned in the Budget. It is a matter of concern for woolen sector of Bikaner because Bikaner Woolen Mandi is the biggest Woolen Mandi of Asia. I demand a package of Rs. 125 crore from the Finance Minister to bail out this sector from recession.
3. There is a mention of Textile sector in paras 67 to 70 of the Budget but I would like to say that my Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner, Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar districts are irrigated areas and have bumper crops of cotton.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The people of that areas demand that a textile park should be set up there but there is no mention of textile park in the Budget which has greatly disappointed cotton growers and people engaged in cotton processing. In para 68, there is also a mention of setting up of two mega Handloom Cluster. People of Rajasthan are also engaged in handloom work on a very large scale. The people in Western Rajasthan earn their livelihood from handloom even during famine. Therefore, their demand for a Handloom Cluster is also justifiable and such announcement should have been made. In para 70, powerloom mega cluster was announced. There are a large number of powerloom in Kishangarh (Ajmer) and Bhilwara in Rajasthan and it would have been much better if mega powerloom cluster would have been set up in any one of these places so that powerloom sector of Rajasthan may also get an opportunity to develop. But this has not been given in the Budget which has disappointed the people of these areas. Therefore, this matter should be reconsidered by the Minister.

4. The hon. Finance Minister has been announcing the setting up of Mega Food Parks for the last 2-3 Budgets but this point has disappeared in this Budget. A proposal of mega food park in Bikaner is lying in the Ministry of Government of India. Therefore, I demand that an announcement to this effect should be made immediately.
5. There is a mention of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee in para 108 of the Budget speech. But in this Budget allocation has been reduced for MNREGA and only 33,000 crore has been provided in this head. It is clear that the demand of MNREGA in rural areas has decreased. I would like to suggest that under the special circumstances of Rajasthan State, every farmer should be allowed to construct one water tank of one lakh litre capacity in his own field under MNREGA so that a better basic infrastructure for availability of water in rural areas could be developed and the farmers may also opt for horticulture alongwith traditional agriculture and they may have extra income. At first stage 5 lakh small and marginal farmers of all 11 desert districts of Rajasthan may be included in this

scheme. For this, it is necessary that a tank should have 15 feet diameter and 20 feet deep and around this tank atleast 60 to 80 feet catchment area, depending upon the average rainfall of each district, should be built. For this scheme I also would like to suggest that for constructing pacca catchment area, local material like 'Murad' or some other crushed material be used so that tank may be filled with water in one rainfall. As per the technical estimate, the Construction of such a tank and catchment area will cost about Rs. 80,000 out of which 50 per cent will be spent on labour and 50 per cent on building material. The construction of these tanks will be done by farmers with the help of others this family members and landless labourers of that village and other labourers will get employment at a large scale.

6. In paras 74 to 86 of Budget speech, there is a mention of agriculture development. Agriculture development is directly linked with crop insurance. That is why there should be a mention of crops insurance in the Budget. In this regard I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that in the present crop insurance scheme a whole tehsil is considered as one unit as a result of which farmers get very less compensation under the scheme. Instead of tehsil if village is considered as one unit, the farmers will get maximum benefit under the scheme and they would be able to contribute towards the agriculture development. Kisan Credit Card has also its important role in agriculture development. The procedure to issue Kisan Credit Card should be simplified and the documents required by the banks for renewal of these cards should not be made necessary. Once Kisan Credit Card is issued, there should be a simplified procedure for its renewal, so that farmer may get his loan on time and make his contribution in the development of Agriculture. There is a mention of providing ATM facility to Kisan Credit Cards in para 82 but if the present criterion for issuing Kisan Credit Cards are not improved it will not have any special utility to the farmers.
7. There is a mention of developing basic infrastructure on PPP mode in the Budget but there is no mention of an imposable like

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

- inter connecting major rivers of the country in the Budget. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister that the proposal to inter link major rivers of the country should find a place in the Budget and appropriate provision of funds should be made in the Budget and work on such projects should be started. It will benefit drought as well as flood prone areas. If rivers are inter linked, we can effectively tackle the problems of drought and flood at the same time.
8. There is a mention of Public Distribution system in the Budget but when you cannot know the exact number of people living below poverty line then how can you do effective implementation of public distribution system. In this regard any suggestion is that every person in rural areas having kaccha house should be included in BPL category and a person having pucca house should be excluded from BPL category. The State Governments should be asked to conduct a survey to find out the exact number of people living below poverty line and then efforts should be made to make Public Distribution System more effective.
  9. It has been said in Budget Para Nos. 71 to 73 that small, micro and medium industries shall be given relief. In this regard I would like to inform the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that small workers, weavers and artisans had taken loan of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 some 20-25 years ago from Khadi Gramodyog Board and Khadi Gramodyog Commission. Presently these small workers, weavers and artisans are not in a position to return these loans and are also committing suicide. Therefore, I demand from the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that the loan amount of these persons may be waived by him through declaration in the Budget as has been done in the case of agricultural loans so that these small, micro workers, weavers and artisans could actually get a relief.
  10. No concrete action plan has been presented in the Budget to contain inflation. It is surprising the note that Government of India had declared to constitute a group of Chief Ministers to suggest ways to contain inflation. The Chief Minister of Gujarat was the chairman of this group and Chief Ministers of all parties were its Members. This working group recommended to discontinue the forward trading after thorough scrutiny. Therefore, Finance Minister should discontinue forward trading in food products with immediate effect.
  11. There used to be a separate income tax slab for giving relaxation to women in income tax but this time it is missing in the Budget. Women are celebrating Centenary of International Women Day and the Finance Minister of Government of India is making a cruel joke with women by discontinuing the income-tax slab for women. Therefore, the income-tax limit for women should be increased and the slab should be restored as it was there in the past.
  12. Though India is passing through a critical situation due to unemployment yet no concrete steps are proposed in this Budget to solve the problem of unemployment among youth. As a result thereof unemployed youth are worried and confused. Therefore, Government should declare some special action plan in the Budget to remove unemployment.
  13. The population of other backward classes is about 40 per cent in the country. But not mentioning other backward classes in the whole Budget is itself an injustice to the whole backward community. Therefore, some scheme should be declared for the backward community.
  14. Hon'ble Minister of Railways has mentioned about making a Land Bank in the Railway Budget. I would like to suggest the Hon'ble Finance minister that waste land lying vacant along railway track may be used to cultivating Jatropha. Thus by using waste land of Railways land could be saved from encroachment and it will also contribute in increasing the greenery in the country. It will also be an important step for increasing diesel production in the country by extracting Bio-diesel from Jatropha.
  15. Direct and indirect taxes have been mentioned in the Budget speech and relaxation in Excise Duty has also been mentioned. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Finance Minister

that there is a provision of relaxation in excise duty for making investment in setting up units in hilly areas. Such a provision should also be made for making investment in setting up industrial units in dessert areas of Rajasthan so that dessert areas of Rajasthan could be developed and regional imbalance could also be removed as per the spirit of our Constitution.

16. In para 213 one per cent excise duty has been levied on non-branded jewellery items (gold items). An agitation is going on in this regard throughout the country especially in Rajasthan. Thus this duty should be withdrawn as it will affect the common man and increase inflation.

\*SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): It will not be incorrect to say that the Budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister for 2012-13 is a directionless Budget as no effort has been made to solve many concerns in the Budget. Only things have been changed from here to there or there to here. I do not know why Congress has got so much love for inflation. Whatever is done it leads of inflation but Hon'ble Minister Continues to say that inflation will be arrested in the next fifteen days. This way this Budget is proving to be an inflationary Budget. On the one hand it will decelerate development and on the other hand it is proving harmful both to the common men and the Corporate World. It is hoped that inflation will size to 7-8 per cent due to increase in Service Tax and Excise Duty. This is likely to affect common man severely and due to inflation industrial production and creation of new jobs will also be hampered. Besides, these will also be no saving. As a result thereof investment will be affected, demand will decrease, industrial development will reduce and the economy will be trapped in the vicious circle of slow development. As per the principle of economics saving is very important to come out of the vicious circle of poverty. This approach is not available in the Budget and this Budget will make a poor even more poor.

No attention has been paid an agriculture in this Budget. A lot of agriculture land is not irrigated and is depending upon the God of rains. My Parliamentary Constituency Bharuch and District Narmada, which also falls in it and is mostly populated with very backward tribals, are also not different in this respect. Here tribals are in large number but in the absence of irrigation system farmers

only raise crops for 4 months and thereafter due to lack of employment opportunities they have to migrate to cities. If irrigation system is provided and water is made available throughout the year then their migration can stop and agriculture, animal husbandry and diary like industries in this area can develop very fast.

Now nearly 65 years have passed when India got freedom but the poor tribal public who are nourishing their families by cultivating in the jungles are still deprived of irrigation facility. Water is very necessary for cultivation. Tribals people are totally dependant on rainy water for irrigating their fields. Even today less than 15 per cent area is irrigated where tribals are in majority. Central Government has so far made no law to provide irrigation facility to them. There are no figures available with the Government about the number of tribal people in the country and irrigated land available with them. In view of these negligences their standard of living is poorer than other communities. Government says that 99 large and 148 medium irrigation schemes have been made for tribal areas. Like this Government is misleading. Tribal people are hardworking. Their land is uneven but fertile. They are unable to raise good crops in the absence of irrigation facility. Government says that it is running an Accelerated Irrigation Beneficiary Scheme but is not benefitting much the tribal areas. There is a separate. Ministry for tribal Development but this Ministry has not contributed anything as far as irrigation is concerned. Tribal people in Daliapada of my Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency were displaced and rehabilitated at a place where irrigation facility is not available. The forest and Environment Department of our Country creates several obstacles in providing irrigation means and other basic facilities.

In our country small and medium scale industries provide maximum employment directly or indirectly. In this Budget no special attention has been given to small and large industries. There is an old saying in the villages 'Went to beget son but lost even husband' [*Mangne Gayi Beta Aur Pati Bhi Ganva Baithi*]. The shortfall is demand and costly loan will squeeze small and medium scale industries which will affect the employment opportunities direct. Small industries were having a number of hopes from this Budget. Government have washed away their hopes and have rather put an additional burden of service tax and excise duty. As such it would not help in increasing economic growth rate. It has also given a big jolt to the companies which are already in trouble because of shortfall

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava]

in their sales. The growth of any company depends on the demand of the goods produce by it. If there is no demand, how will that company sell its goods and why will it produce its goods at all. For creating demand it is necessary that people should have money in their hands and the they could have money through their income but this Budget does not create opportunities for increase in income. Moreover the rising prices will further bring down the sales. The apprehension of rise in price will make reduction in interest rates a distant dream. Now most of the services will attract tax at the rate of 12%. The Service industry which constitutes 59% of gross domestic growth, will be affected by 10%-12% service tax. The burdent on the companies manufacturing branded clothes have been increased considerably. It will also increase burden on businessmen and transporters and ultimately people will have to bear this burden. Government have not announced any polity to strengthen and modernize the businesses of small business as a result of which there is a little scope of reduction is production cost and they may also even lose their identity due to lack of new and modern techniques. Therefore, they are much worried.

House-wise are also very disappointed with this Budget they feel that their home Budget get considerably disturbed because of the jolt given by this Budget.

It seems from the Budget that Government would remove poor instead of removing poor instead of removing poverty. Instead of giving relief to the poor Government are harassing them. The people of upper middle class will somehow be able to make both their ends meet but it will be very tough for daily bread earner to earn their livelihood. There is no mention of poor and unorganized workers. It has become clear from this Budget that this Government is Anti-Labour/Anti-Worker, But we should not forget that except labourer no body also can make production but the Government has forgotten the labourers. I foil to understand Hon. Finance Minister i.e. Dadaji belongs to West Bengal. The culture of West Bengal is to think about the labourers but it is surprising that the concern for the labourers and their problems are missing from the Budget.

It seems from the language of Budget that Government are not concerned with the pain and agony of Tribals living in jungles. Forest Right Laws have been passed for the development of Tribals living in jungles but these laws are not being implemented with good intending. There is one

Mission to think about the matters concerning Tribals which perhaps does not even know their concerns. This Ministry even does not know how many of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes people live in jungles and it does not possess even the detail of development works launched for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes people. It does not know development scheme being run through NGOS and the money that is being disbursed to NGOS and where that money is sent for development, this Ministry knows nothing in this regard. Efforts have been made a number of times to know the factual position through Parliament Questions but every time on unclear reply is given. This allotted money is usurped. The irrigation work, construction of roads, construction of schools are stopped by enforcing various section of Forces Laws.

In this Budget nothing has been said about lowering down the Government expenditures. There is no limit of spending in Good Offices and as compared to that less amount is being spent on development works. Subsidy is being cut down. If Government reduces its expenditure and more amount can be spent on developments works loan will be taken to cover up the deficit in the Budget which has increased Interest will have to be paid on the loan so taken. As a result of it a large sum of the country goes in payment of interest. Nothing has been done to put a check on it. At present crores of rupees are being siphoned off in the form of interest and on the other had the money taken on loan is not being utilized carefully.

The interest rates are being cut down in connivance with builders and they are being concessions and in this way habit of saving will be curtailed as a result of which low there is every apprehension of raising the prices of houses and the dreams of owning house will remain only dream.

It will be perhaps for the first time after General Budget when prices of fertilizers will go up and it will be costlier to use fertilizers in the field and if we do use fertilizers then the cost of agriculture produce will go up and production will come down. The subsidy on fertilizers has been cut down to a large extent right from the presentation of General Budget. This will increase the prices of fertilizers of almost all kind. Even the Government fails to make available fertilizer on time. The issues of low availability of fertilizers, costly fertilizers and blackmarketing of fertilizers have been raised many times in the House. Narmada district is supplied fertilizers out of the fertilizers quota of my Parliamentary

Constituency and district Bharuch. Fertilizers quota for Narmada district has not yet been allocated.

If we study the whole Budget deeply, it seems no section of the society of the country is happy with it. All seem worried with this Budget. Therefore, I demand in the interest country and public that the increased service tax and excise duty may be withdrawn so that poor and other people may get relief.

\*SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): I would like to inform that this General Budget presented by Hon. Finance Minister of UPA-2 is anti-people. No care has been taken of general public in this Budget.

Income Tax slab was earlier Rs. 1.80 lakhs which has been now raised to Rs. 2.00 lakhs. In the slab increase of only Rs. 20000/- has been made which is negligible. Whereas the prices of ration of a person have increased more than Rs. 20000/- Income Tax slab should at least be raised to Rs. 3.00 lakh.

The Budget presented by Finance Minister has made the goods of daily use of Common man very costly. It will directly affect the Common man. The price rise at this time is at the peak in the country. Government of India has made the situation bad to worse by raising service tax and excise duty by 2 per cent. It will lead to rise in prices of all the goods. If Government wish to increase its source of income it should check the corruption. Tax leakage is increasing. Tax collection ratio, tax income and ratio of GDP is declining. This ratio in developed and developing countries is more than 30%. If we increase this ratio merely by 5% Government earn income of more than 3.00 lakh crore. But for this there is no need to raise tax rate. But we should improve tax collection enforcement. Corruption should be checked.

A large scale scam has been made in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by installing old machinery. This machinery is 40 years old. A scam has been committed of Rs. 16 crores of Dena Bank, loan of 6 crores and 50 lakhs, shareholder money of 2 crores and 75 lakhs, 25 crores of Cobad. This should be investigated into.

I am Member of Parliament from Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli our State get independence from Portugal Government in 1954 and its population was 3.50 lakhs. Out of this population 65% are tribals. Our Union Territory is ahead of all in respect of per kilometer revenue.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

In toto Danah in home to more than 4800 industries a here from revenue is received by the Central Government in the form of excise duty and VAT the details are as follows:—

In the year	2009-2010	5918.14 crore	288 crore
	2010-2011	6533.75 crore	349.90 crore
	2011-2012	7156.37 crore	431.44 crore
	2012-2013	8000.00 crore	716.00 crore
		(more than)	

In the Budget presented by the Honourable Finance Minister no care as been taken to address the issues concerning Public Interest. Special economic package is called for the development of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which will entail undertaking development work in the following areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

In the Panchayats and Municipal areas of Dadra Nagar Haveli a scheme is required to be launched for drinking water in order that every household may have an access to safe drinking water through sell ways plants and that the farmers may be provided with adequate amount of water through Madhuban Dam. This calls for the investment of at least 500 crore rupees. Underground water in Dadra and Nagar Haveli in being subjected to unabated exploitation over and which is not good from environmental point of view.

It will come to you as an element of armful surprise that even after sixty years of independence there had been no Government college in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It is only after my becoming a Member of Parliament that a Government degree college has been started there in 2011. The fact remains that there is a need for setting up of a Medical and Engineering Colleges as well. For the upgradation of school building existing there and for raising the standard of education, there is a need for at least 600 crore rupees.

There is a need for electricity, road, bridge and cheekdam is Dadra and Nagar Haveli. With cheekdams having been constructed, the ground water level shall come up which entails an expenditure of at least 550 crore.

There is a need for a State of the art Hospital in Dadra and Nagar Haveli so that the patients may not have to go to Mumbai and Surat for receiving treatment. This calls for an investment of at least Rs. 200 crore.

[Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai Patel]

Dadra and Nagar Haveli has shortage of Government Officials. So therefore, appointments need to be made in all the departments in general and in the department of education in particular.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli have a lot of potentialities to tourism in Mudhuban Dam itself the quantum of water reservoir in stretched upto 30 kms. having ample scope for boating and fishing. In a bid to exhaust this potential to the full extent a special economic package needs to be given to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This will involve expenditure to the tune of Rs. 250 crore.

People elect us in their respective constituencies for the holistic development of their regions. So it is incumbent upon us to ensure that the needful be done for their development. Major schemes covering the whopping amount of Rs. 20 crore relating to Dadra and Nagar Haveli are to be implemented by various Ministers. For the reasons of inordinate delay the administrators get transferred or changed in the region. Estimates become pending and the same trend goes on and one which results in undesired delay in the clearance of files relating to Dadra and Nagar Haveli. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister of Finance and the Minister of Home Affairs to augment administrative financial powers of all UT's Administration from the existing Rs. 20 crore of Rs. 50 crore meant for various schemes:—

- Forest 'Dwellers' Land Act, 2005 needs to be implemented at the earliest possible. Our forest dwellers account for at least 4 thousand families. Benefits of agriculture should reach them at the earliest.
- Fishing scheme needs to be implemented for the farmers.
- Food Security Mission (NFSM) needs to be implemented for the yield of paddy.
- A special scheme needs to be implemented for the production of pulses.

I have been taking sincere endeavours for the development of Dadra and Nagar Haveli but it is not acceptable to my opponents. They try their best to interrupt my efforts. My privilege has been violated by the CBI. A fabricated FIR was registered on 22.02.2012 by the CBI and on the 24th Day of February, 2012 the CBI raided the residence of my relatives in the morning hrs. Wherein they could find no evidence of disproportionate income. For a

period covering the year 2001 to 2009, an income of Rs. 2 crore and 18 lac was shown. I remained unaffected but the reputation I reward among various sections of people was forwarded due to such move by the CBI. The CBI seems to be a puppet in the hands of the treasury bench.

I happened to file a complaint to the CBI against an Ex MP who is alleged to have spent crores of rupees to construct a dam by occupying public land. In spite of that, the CBI didn't take any action. Not just that even when a Government college was started in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Ex. MP in question hitched a conspiracy to show black flag to the Minister of State of Home Affairs.

With these very words I urge upon the Minister of Finance and place my demand for a special economic package.

\*SHRIMATI JAYASHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): It was on Friday the 16th March, 2012 that all the Citizens of India had their eyes fixed on Lok Sabha as well as on the Asia Cricket Cup being played in Bangladesh. In the Lok Sabha the Minister of Finance Mr. Pranab Mukherjee votted the Indian citizens by imposing *plethora* of taxes upon them which was assuaged by Sachin Tendulkar's century in the Match the same day modifying the degree of agony caused by the imposition of taxes.

The Budget which was presented in Parliament this time was the one ad if the Budget presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh was Minister of Finance is also taken into account and added there to it comes out to be the 14th Budget and in toto, it was the 81st Budget of the country. I would just like to know as to how much more time it will take and how many more Budgets will be required to push the growth of Indian economy to its double digit growth.

Even after depressing and negative impact created in the Rail Budget people had attached a little degree of expectation that somewhat value and significance will be attached to the economic interests of the country vis-à-vis serving political interests. Having a look at this Budget one is given the impression that there are two India i.e. Poor India and Rich India. Budget should be focused on public welfare but this Budget is not centred on the common people, specific class, women, senior citizens or on any segment for that matter.

This Budget is clearly indicative of the fact that the only forms of the Government is to stay in power anyway.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Somehow or the other the Government has just managed to make a formality of presenting the Budget in Parliament.

Of course, the Minister of Finance has made some public pleasing announcements but hardly would anyone be really able to reap the benefit of the same as it is designed to offer less and extract more. The taxpayers have been given the exemption of Rs. Twenty thousand in the Budget but at the same time a scheme has been devised to generate as much as 41 thousand crore rupees from their pockets. This Budget has simply sent the shock waves to further worsen in the condition of inflation followed by price-rise.

Despite the jugglery of figures the fiscal deficit in the current fiscal has come down to 5.9 per cent of the GDP. Where on one hand the Government had recommended to reduce the number of schemes by limiting them, at the same time these schemes should have been confined to important segments list education, Rural roads, safe drinking water, cleanliness, agriculture, housing, power etc. However, nothing of this sort has been interested or heard. The Government has provided exemptions on excise duty on life saving drugs which deserves appreciation. At least the Government has shown its concern to the health profile of the people at large.

In this Budget, scant regard has been paid to the public health. As merely as 2.7 thousand crore rupees has been provided for this purpose in the Budget. No scheme has been put in place for the urban poor despite their pathere condition. There is an provision for free drugs to be dispersed in Government hospitals.

The Government has chosen to stay silent under JNNURM. A very miniscale fund has been allocated for Rajiv Awas Yojana. A meager amount of Rs. 10 thousand crore has been provided including that for the Ministry of poverty alleviation. Alongside, Urban Road Transport has been allowed to be neglected.

Everywhere the increased imposition of taxes is witnessed. The network of taxation framework has become all the more intensive. In the Budget 2012-13 revenue loss of Rs. 4500 crore is estimated in Direct taxes but in Indirect taxes we do come to see the estimated revenue loss of Rs. 45940 crore. By increasing excise duty and service tax the Finance Minister has laid the roadmap for inflation and price-rise.

This is Anti-public Budget. This is inflation-fuelling

Budget. Rather than providing relief the FM has just given sermons and preachings in the Budget.

Corruption prevalent in MNREGA, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana and in several other schemes is public knowledge. An average family anyhow manages to get work for just 32 days a year. On the issue I would like to ask the Government whether any family can survive by earning 32 days a year. This Budget is claimed to be driven by the spirit to alleviate poverty but in quite devoid of the ways and means to accomplish this objective.

Today the entire country is reeling under severe economic crisis. Yet the FM seems to be quite unconcerned with it. Not a single thought has been lent to put forward a proposal to ensure stent economy and controlled expenditure.

In the ensuring financial year the growth rate of 7.6 per cent shall continue to be a utopian scheme. What the FM has chosen to do in the Budget is beyond anyone's guess. By increasing direct taxes he has simply burdened the common man with 45940 crore rupees. This increase has been made at a time when the common man is already burdened with the increased Railway fare and freight charges which is as much as 20 thousand crore rupees.

In the existing year the total public expenditure was rupees 1,257,729 which is likely to be in the order of Rs. 1,490,925 crore next year. Despite making a whopping increase in the Budget the Finance Minister has not paid attention to the Defence Budget. This increase has been made in the Defence Budget in view of rate of inflation.

In the year 2010-11 our growth rate has been smooth and has given an epetus to comprehensive foundation it had been stated by the FM last year which has been proved hollow in just 12 Months time.

This Budget is nothing less than a severe blow in so for as women are concerned, be it the case of working women or those confined to households, the increase in taxes has turned their kitchen management upside down. The Government has paid little attention to pulses, rice, sugar and the other items of domestic usage. It has simply added fuel to already increasing price of essential commodities. In this way, with the rise in price of food products rise in price of food products the standard of living will go further down. IN the Budget presented by former Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh women had been given a special exemption of Rs. 30 thousand in income

[Shrimati Jayashreeben Patel]

tax whereas the present Finance Minister Pranab Da has done gross injustice to them in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

This Budget has been depressing for the backward classes as well as women as no specific provide has been made for them in this Budget. This Budget has simply sheltered the drams of women and homemakers. Not just that, unbranded jewellery has also been subjected to excise duty. Most of the local jewellers reside in villages and manage square meals a day by engaging themselves in irregular jobs. They have also been brought in tax net. This will give a rise to smuggling of gold.

In the recent past we have impressed that 'Gudipadva', an Culture festival, people would purchase 5-10 gram gold, have been hugely disappointed due to strike. This has become an issue of huge concern for lower middle class who tend to buy gold in their social dealings. The Finance Minister has provided Zero relief on the products. Everyone is making hue and cry having been subjected to price-rise. After all, there must be limit. Having a look at the Budget one is given the impression that the General Budget 2011-12 is solely meant for the rich and has been prepared to benefit them only. The development model presented in the Budget by the FM will hardly ever be accepted by the common man. The interest of the poor has clearly been compromised in this Budget. No concrete measure has been taken to rein in price-rise. No roadmap has been laid in the Budget as to how the Government propose to bail out the common man from price-rise. The common man and the middle class has been already reeling under excessive price-rise who have further been subjected to bear the burden of increased price of petrol and diesel. The UPA-2 seems to be in no mood to do good to the common man.

No exclusive arrangement what so ever has been made in the Budget for the year 2012-13 for the NCTC. Won't one be required to have enough funds to deal with the menace of Terrorism? The fate of NCTC seems to be hanging fire in new of the provisions made in the Budget. Doesn't the Government wish to let the citizens of the country get rid of terrorism?

Our neighbouring Communist Country China has increased its Defence Budget by 11 per cent. Even Pakistan spends 5-6 per cent of its GDP on Defence Budget. Given that, we too ought to increase our Defence Budget as only when the nation in safe everything in safe.

In the financial year 2011-12 whereas a subsidy of Rs. 2,50,723 crore was provided for the common man, a whopping subsidy of Rs. 5,39,522 crore want to the Corporate. Agriculture is the fulcrum and mainstay of our country which generates employment for meanly 70 per cent population.

Given this, reducing subsidy on Fertilizers and Food products is an alarm bell.

It is quite shameful, that whenever a Budget is presented in the country and the way unnecessary taxes and duties are imposed in different sectors, it clearly indicates that our statesmen are yet to overcome colonial mindset. The provision of taxation reminds us of those kings who would slap taxes on the public for anything and everything. The question remains as to who will have to pay such multiple taxes as have been provided in the Budget.

The Budget 2012-13, a burden of Rs. 41 thousand crore on the common man for the reasons attributable to the reducing sources of income and increasing price-rise in simply not good. After all what does the Government want the people to do? Whether people should refrain from meeting their basic needs. In case the inflation goes up unabated, the economy of the country is bound to lose momentum.

The only political message of this Budget is that the Government do not have courage to face the problems emerging before the country. This Budget is a Budget lashing on the common people. By reading the Budget it seems that our economy is being politicized. This is a election oriented Budget because Government have given concession of 45 crores of rupees and taken away 45,000 crores of rupees from the pocket of common people.

This Central Finance Budget presented by Pranab Da looks like mango juice and taste like papaya.

The Government should take steps for totality to achieve goods results.

The Budget should be made balanced by reducing the Fiscal and income deficits.

The plan expenditure must be entailed by executing the work in time and unnecessary expenditure of the Government should be cut-down.

Tax exemption upto 3 lakh to common people, upto 3.5 lakh to women and upto 5 lakh to senior citizen should be provided.

Taxation laws should be changed. The Service tax should be curtailed from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

Some arrangements should be made to provide drinking water in urban areas and resolve this problem.

Free medicine should be made available to the common people in hospitals through pharmacists.

The queries on GST should be clarified.

Some good work is being done in agricultural Sector in Gujarat and the agricultural rate of Gujarat is more than 10 per cent. 25 crores of rupees should be provided to the Gujarat Agricultural University for research in cotton.

Financial allocation should be made for Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana.

The pending sales tax compensation of Gujarat for the year 2010-11 should be cleared at the earliest.

The Government should accept the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee for Department of co-operatives and the income tax should be abolished.

Financial assistance under JNNURM should be released for Gandhinagar, which is now Metropolitan and for Karamsad, the work place of Sardar Patel.

Sardar Sarovar project - Narmada Yojana should be declared on National Scheme and Financial Assistance be released under development Scheme for other rivers.

The pending request for extension of Ahmedabad - Vadodra Express Highway upto Mumbai should be associated. Financial assistance should be provided for Sabarmati Heritage road Phase-II.

Expeditions steps should be taken to open the branches of Nationalised Banks in the villages having population of more than 2000. White-paper should be brought out during the current session to bring back the black money.

The whole jewellery industry is disturbed due to making pan card/income tax essential and levy of ½% excise/custom duty on purchase of gold worth Rs. 2 lakh. I suggest to do away with it as all the members of middle class do not have pan card. So, it will encourage the black-marketing.

SHRIMATI DARSHNA JARDOSH (Surat): People were very much hopeful by handing over the power to those who promised to get rid of dearness, unemployment little problems in 100 days, but the public is keeping repent,

they are feeling deceived. The people while looking at this Budget think that Congress will show us such days, will make us cry every year, whether it is Rail Budget or General Budget. Why we had shown faith in Congress. This time the Government have made the public cry. The increase of 8 to 18 per cent in rail Budget was not enough and instead to parity that pain they have asked the wound.

Perhaps there is any one who has praised this Budget, the whole country is very sad on these Budgets. The concerns showed in the pre-Budget economic survey, have not even been paid attention. Today the balance of payment is disturbed and that is why the balance of like of common men had disturbed due to his Budget. The power sector need to be paid attention. The survey shows that the Government could not do too much in the nuclear power sector. We talk about advancement, but if the power sector is lagging behind, how the country can develop.

According to Human Development Report of UNO, we fall in the medium group. This year about 63.5 lakh youth will come under the working age group of 15-59 years. But if this group is not made educated, healthy and skilled, the country instead taking benefit of this power will ruin the economy. No scheme has been mentioned in this Budget to channelize this power.

The Government have teased the common people by increasing 8 to 18 per cent in the rail Budget two days ago. The next day they curtailed 1.25 per cent in the provident fund and virtually made the people cry, because common man depends on provident fund to meet the expenditure to be incurred on the marriage of their son or daughter. The Government is trying to snatch that too and public is crying due to the Budget provisions.

Each and every step of the public has been brought under the extended Service tax net, which is causing a burden to crores of rupees on common people of the country. The concession given in the income tax is also negligible. Specially the Government guided by a woman have failed to fulfill the expectations of the women talk of the country. The 50 per cent population was expecting that they will be given a chance to smile but there is nothing in the Budget the smile. It was expected to allot so per cent in each scheme to women by accepting the suggestions made in respect of ninth five year plan, which is only 6 per cent during the last year. I demand to the Finance Minister as National General Secretary of women wing of BJP, that concrete steps should be taken to grant house building

[Shrimati Darshna Jardosh]

assistance to the women. Inflation is increasing day-by-day during the regime of this Government. The Health sector is also causing double expenditure on the pocket of common man. I suggest that expenditure upto 15 thousand on health services should not attract any tax. The city I represent is visited by the poor tribble people of the whole Southern and Central Gujarat for treatment of their heart, kidney ailments etc. But no hospital is run there by the help of hon. Prime Minister's assistance funds. I suggest that common women shall also be included in the list of women under the Prime Minister assistance fund so that they are also benefitted during the expensive treatment. Zero balance account should be opened in the banks for divorced and widows.

Let us take the Defence Sector, nothing sufficient has been done in this field. It has been seen that on the spot of terrorist attacks, only the traffic Havaldar or Constable were there on duty. The performance of the constable must be enhanced so that they can control such incidents because he can recognize the terrorist or executor of any such incident. This scheme was the necessity to the brought in this Budget, but the Government failed.

I represent the textile and diamond city. All of us were expecting a decision from the Government to develop the city and these develop their trade. But the Government does not make any efforts in this regard. Diamond industry and jewellery industry are inter linked. Both these industries are important unit of large scale foreign trade. Particularly in Surat, the diamond industry is facing problems of raw material, if we address these problems, the diamond industry can be revived. The Central Government should get the raw material prepared indigenously parching raw material itself from the international markets so as to remove the shortage of blurred diamond, raw material. Consequently, money inflow from workmanship will be increased and industries will get more profit. But it is unfortunate that the Government is not ready to think about the industry from which Government is getting crores of rupees annually as revenue. There was a need to take note of multi-purpose projects like Jewellery Park declared during previous years in the jewellery industry. Owing to imposing tax in the Budget the jewelers are on strike. Having sympathy with them I would like to urge that their problem should be addressed by dialogue with them Textile industry is also facing such problems but the Central Government has given no space for both of them in its Budget which are providing employment to lacs of people and crores of rupees as revenue to the Government.

The Government which talks about the common man forgets common man in its Annual Budget. Today common man is in trouble, woman is in trouble and the Government did not feel necessity to do something for the education of children. Allocation for education should be enhanced. As per target only 6000 schools will be opened in entire country, This figure is negligible in view of requirement of the country. Regarding the target of construction of roads in the country, per day 10 km road is to be constructed. Various villages are still deprived of education and road connectivity Government feels no necessity to think about them.

Common man is suffering due to price-rise. The Government is elected to solve their problems, but after election. When Government do not listen to the common man he gets frustrated.

*"Janata Ka gussa ufan per ata hai to bhuchal ata hai  
Janata machalti hai to tufan machal jata hai  
Janata ko satta ke mad main satane ki koshish mat kero  
Wah karvat badalti hai to itihis badal deti hai."*

Therefore, it is my demand that by reforming the Budget, such steps may be taken so that people should be provided with relief from the problems price rise, unemployment, education, health care facilities, farmers should get proper price of then produce, poor and hungry should get food, youths should get employment and old aged persons should get healthcare. It is unfortunate that all these things have not been included in this Budget. Therefore, I oppose this Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Hon. Chairman, the Union Budget for the year 2012-13 is being discussed in this august House now. Let me say thanks for this opportunity to have my views recorded. This Budget was awaited with bated breathe this year by many for many reasons. Unfortunately, neither the salaried class, nor the small merchants nor the agriculturists, nor the general public including those from the textiles sector are happy with this Budget. Their expectations have been belied and this Budget has disappointed all of them.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the middle class would be hit hard by the increase in excise duty and service tax, as the Budget has not spared two wheelers including bicycles, household material, hotel food bill and mobile phone bills.

\*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Both the agriculturists and the pump set manufacturers would be affected by the increase in excise duty on electrical motors and the pump sets.

No new viable schemes or plans have been spelt-out to benefit the textile sector. Small merchants were expecting some relief but their hopes have been dashed.

Several Agricultural Universities in the country are getting financial grants. But at the same time, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is not getting any financial assistance though it is a pioneering institution as the oldest agricultural institution with research facilities that can boast of several innovations and inventions. It is condemnable to have ignored the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University without extending any financial assistance from the Central funds. I would like to urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister to make an announcement in this at least in his reply to the debate on this year's Budget.

It has been stated that 14 central universities of international standard would be established all over India and various committees have recommended the places where these institutions would come up during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As early as in 2008, a Press Release from the Ministry of HRD stated that one of those central universities would be established in Coimbatore. This was confirmed by the HRD Minister in his reply to questions answered both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Centrally funded universities have come about in other places except in Coimbatore where even the semblance of commencing the work in this regard cannot be seen yet. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to see that the announcement does not remain a mere announcement and I want the Centre to allocate the adequate funds to establish a central university there.

The efforts made by the Government to permit FDI in retail sector would only result in affecting the interests of our small retail traders and small merchants apart from the manufacturers and the consumers.

Yielding to the pressures of the MNCs, I am afraid the Government has pressed the panic button and has reduced 2% subsidy grant to inland production. In the name of reducing the governmental expenditure, the Government are thinking of reducing the subsidy extended to fertilizers and petroleum products.

In the name of streamlining certain measures are resorted to which adds to confusion giving a rise to

mismanagement. I would like to point out that this would greatly affect our farmers.

Food production needs to be increased and the Government has not spelt-out the measures that are contemplated to give a boost to it. The Government has given up price control hold over the petroleum products. This was resorted to when it came to determining the fertilizer prices too. Now, the fertilizers units themselves have been authorised to determine the prices for their products. And this has resulted in escalation of fertilizers prices which almost doubles every year.

There is no measure to control fertilizer prices, the costs of agricultural inputs have increased to three fold and four fold. Enough manpower could not be drawn towards agriculture and this has resulted in increase in agricultural wages. Cultivation activities could not be carried out in time. Power shortages also reduced the quantum of agricultural production. So, the agricultural cost of production has increased at the same time the price the farmers get for their agricultural produce dwindles down further. Agriculturists hardly get remunerative price. These losses faced by the agriculturists have resulted in a backward trend and a kind of retardation.

Turmeric was sold at a cost of ₹ 17,000 per quintal last year. This year it fetches a mere ₹ 3500 per quintal. Coconut prices has also come down. The price of Tapioca has come down to ₹ 1500 per quintal from ₹ 8000 and ₹ 9000 per quintal. There must be a direct procurement mechanism in place to procure agricultural produce from the farmers and the Government themselves must come forward to determine the prices. Turmeric must get an MSP of ₹ 10,000 per quintal and Coconut must get an MSP of ₹ 70 per kilogramme. The Government must announce this and arrange to procure it from the farmers directly.

Ordinary citizens are not getting any benefit or security cover in this Budget. The Government has spelt-out its decision to go for disinvestments to fetch ₹ 30,000 crore. This is a wrong move like selling the wall to buy a wall hung picture or like paying the grocer selling the house.

Fifteen per cent of increase in Customs duty will only hamper our industrial growth. Small industries get an allocation of a meagre sum of ₹ 5,000 crore. This is quite inadequate. Reduction in taxes on companies was expected but in vain.

The schemes under MGNREGA have not been streamlined and are not adding up to infrastructure or

[Shri A. Ganeshamurthi]

national assets. This has resulted in under utilization of manpower benefiting only the middleman. Hence, I urge upon the Government to find out ways and means to make use of this paid labour to strengthen our agriculture and textile sector in a productive manner to ensure real development.

This Budget is a mere statement of receipts and payments listing out revenue and expenditure. Constructive economic reforms have not been stated. This Budget fails to promise growth and development. This Budget does not contain the road map to strengthen our infrastructure.

I would like to agree with the editorial in the daily 'Dinamani' that States that this Budget has got nothing new and big. To make a comment like 'Thanthai periyar', I would only say that Hon. Finance Minister's Budget is like an onion which when peeled off layer by layer would yield nothing and would be found empty and only tears remain at the end.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Meaning of Budget has never been restricted to present details of receipts and expenditure only. A good Budget cares the present and formulates strategy to care for future. I would like to put forth some points before the Government for General Budget.

In the General Budget for 2012-13, the hon'ble Finance Minister while changing eligibility conditions for tax exemption on deduction under section 80C and on maturity under section 10(10d) regarding life insurance policies, has made 'actual insurance amount' mandatory which is minimum 10 fold of life insurance premium. This provision will be applicable on all the plans except life insurance pension plan. Alongwith this 'actual insurance amount' has been defined. 'Actual insurance amount' means minimum insurance amount under policy on occurring accident of any insured person at any time. While calculating 'actual insurance amount' following will not be taken into account:—

1. Return of premium of life insurance policy under any agreement.
2. Amount to be received as bonus.

At present, in various life insurance product minimum insurance amount is adhered to during initial years but in the later years insurance amount is reduced. Consequently, the policy holder does not get the benefit of minimum

insurance amount in complete policy period. Now, on inclusion of this provision of investment of actual insurance amount, policy holder may get entire benefit of minimum insurance amount in the policy period. Regarding life insurance policy this provision is proposed to be applicable for tax rebate on deduction under section 80C and maturity under section 10(10d) or on all the insurance policies (except pension plan) issued after that.

Under section 80c of Income Tax individual and HUF tax payers while calculating total income for deduction of one lakh rupees can contribute in life insurance policy, Public provident fund, Tustion fees, NSC, equity linked saving scheme. Tax saving time deposit and housing loan repayment etc. and can avail tax rebate on maturity amount of life insurance policy (except pension plan) under section 80(10d) of Income Tax Act. At present under section 80C and 10(10d) deduction/tax rebate can be availed on insurance amount being five time or more than premium amount of life insurance policy. Now this amount has been increased to ten times for the provision of deduction/tax rebate. In the financial planning, insurance is an important and essential component. In our country most of the people have taken insurance policy, but their insurance amount is not sufficient. This is a welcome step of hon'ble Finance Minister and it will encourage the people to opt for excess insurance amount.

When the Budget was being presented every Indian felt that hon'ble Finance Minister could present his Budget in the interest of common people. But when the Budget was presented and the people heard it they got disappointed. The people were thinking that in view of earlier bitter experiences and the hardships being faced by the public, in Finance Minister would make some announcement to give relief to the suffering people but hon'ble Finance Minister did not do so in the Budget. Nothing has been done in this Budget to check high inflation, price-rise and scams.

For the last two years, prices of essential commodities are rising constantly. Many fold increase in the prices of essential life saving equipments, medicines, agricultural implements, fright charges, oil and LPG has been registered. But hon'ble Finance Minister did not mention about taking any strict steps in this Budget to check these rising prices.

It has been often observed, while preparing draft Budget opinions of big industrialists and rich people have taken into account. Farmers, workers, weavers are such people who contribute in the economy of India. Interest of

such people is hardly taken into account. If we say that this Budget pertains to rich people, it is a fact.

I would like to give some suggestions to hon'ble Finance Minister in respect of the Budget for 2012-13 which are as under:—

1. There is need to enhance income tax exemption limit to at least 3 lakh rupees in respect of salaried class in view of existing prices rise and hardships to the people. There is no mention about the tax exemption given in the women, there is a need to provide income tax exemption to women upto Rs. 3.50 lakhs.
2. There is a need to provide at least 5 per cent more rebate to farmers on agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers.
3. There is a need to provide more subsidy on petrol, diesel and LPG.
4. I would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister that he should prepare such a policy so that black money deposited in foreign countries could be brought back to our country and this money could be used for development of the country. Being an agrarian dominated country that money should be provided for the development of agriculture.
5. Medical facility is provided from Prime Minister relief fund. This fund should be enhanced. There should be no limit in this regard. Treatment facility should be provided as per recommendation of the Member of Parliament.

There is no bank facility available within 20 km. of area even today. One bank has been provided for 20 villages. A few bank branches are there in six lacs villages. Today, there is a need to open more bank branches in this area. I think, if these banks are opened the farmer will be able to take loan from bank and he will not go with the money lenders (Sahukers). It will be a concrete step towards development. He will produce the foodgrain and also contribute in the development of the country.

I would also like to urge upon the Government that import duty on coal, crude oil and steel should be reduced. All the times are useful for the masses. If the import duty on these items is reduced, the poor people will definitely be benefitted.

On the issue of waving of loans of farmers the Government has been praising the own that we have waived the loan of farmers. I would like to ask the Minister of Finance that what in the number of marginal and small farmers in the country whose loans have been waived? I hope the Finance Minister will certainly formulate a policy in which proper emphasis will be given on production, water management and agricultural produce and the hardships being faced by the farmers will come to an end. The Union Government is implementing various developmental schemes in the State but due to lack of participation of local Member of Parliament in these schemes local officers and the Minister of the State concerned are bound to take decision as to what work can be done for it. They themselves take the decision. I feel, the local Member of Parliament is grossly neglected in it. I, therefore, would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister that he should issue instructions to all the Ministries so that all these developmental work should be carried out taking local Member of Parliament into confidence.

Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a scheme which connect remote villages to each other. This scheme is being implemented in many States but in my Parliamentary Constituency people have not got its benefit so far. I have submitted detailed project report to the Ministry concerned a number of times but no action plan has been prepared thereon so far. I hope hon'ble Finance Minister will take these things in Cognizance and sanction the funds to provide benefit of PMGSY to my Parliamentary Constituency.

Now, I would like to draw to attention of hon'ble Minister of Finance towards the toll tax being collected on National Highways of the country. When a person purchases a vehicle, one time road tax is paid by him. Cess on Petrol and diesel is imposed by Central Government and later on toll tax is collected from all of them. Thus, tax from a person is collected many times. I think, when a department is already collecting road tax and Central Government is imposing cess, then the construction of all these road in the responsibility of concerned department and after paying one time road tax and cess, the policy of collecting toll tax needs to be reviewed. There are so many places in the country where construction of National Highway has not been completed so far but the Central and State Governments have allowed the contractor to collect toll tax there. This also needs investigation and the amount of toll tax being collected per day by a contractor is also an issue

[Shri Gajanan D. Babar]

of proper investigation. This till tax is annually increased by 5% which in a mockery with the poor people. I think, this provision of 5% increase should be discontinued.

[English]

\*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): All the Budgets presented during the tenure of UPA II Government had failed to obtain the objectives of maintaining economic growth, growth of institutional changes through which welfare programmes are derived. It is an anti-people, directionless and absolutely disappointing. The burning issues like corruption, inflation and unemployment are not met with sincerity in the Budget. In the Budget 2012-13 the Gross Tax Receipts of the Government are estimated to Rs. 10,77,612 crore whereas on the expenditure side it is estimated to Rs. 14,90,925 crore and the deficit between the two will be bridged through borrowings, but Hon. Minister have not clarified from where such borrowings will come.

The Global crisis has affected the growth of the country. The Gross Domestic Products has come down to 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 after having grown at the rate of 8 plus in previous two years. The global crisis had affected the economic growth of the country. Madam, the Hon. Finance Minister has outlined the restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to below two per cent of GDP in 2012-13 and intends to reduce it to 1.75 per cent in the next three years. From this it is evident that the Government is bent up to reduce subsidy in subsequent years.

In this connection, I would like to mention here that subsidy plays very important role now-a-days because most of the Government programmes, even that of the State Governments cannot reach the poor without subsidy to poor people. The States are coming forward with so many welfare schemes. We are also giving subsidy on fertilizer, gas without that we cannot run the Government that is the duty of the Government to take care of its citizens. When we are talking for food security we cannot think to reduce the subsidy.

The Government has increased indirect Taxes which will have impact on common man in the country. An additional burden of Rs. 40,000 crore would adversely affect the general public across the country. The hike of two per cent on Excise Duty and Service Tax would affect

labour intensive employment avenues like tourism etc. in the country.

Rural labour demand might get a boost through the Budgetary provision of more than Rs. 20,000 crore for farm growth, irrigation and rural development. As far as urban middle-class demand is concerned, the situation is not encouraging. Jobless growth together with high inflation would eat up substantial purchasing power of urban communities and with that gets the added cut in EPF interest rate to 8.5 per cent. The three bottlenecks viz skill shortage, raw-material shortage particularly coast and infrastructure shortage especially power, aviation, highways and ports had been addressed much has been done in these areas both in terms of fund allocation and innovative measures. But despite all these a 7.4 per cent growth rate target looks ambitious as the RBI would fail to reduce the interest rate in fact of high fiscal and spiraling inflation. Without an interest cut of rate of interest, consumption and investment cannot be boosted substantially.

Regarding Agriculture, I would like to mention here that it is the backbone of our country. If we want to develop agriculture, we have to give more impetus for agriculture without this we cannot survive. Even though we are trying to increase our economy through industrialization and agriculture sector but still our activities are based on agriculture which is now-a-days in doldrums. An increase of 18 per cent in the total plan outlay of the Department. We have the largest cattle wealth in the world, largest arable land mass but it is a great concern that in terms of production per acre or per hectare or production per head of cow or production of wool per sheep is very low. There have been about 40% of post harvest crop losses in the country. By the increase of the 18% can we able to meet number of such challenges of the Agriculture Sector. The MSP which we are given is not sufficient; most of the agriculturists are deserting the agriculture activity. In my State we are producing paddy but farmers are not able to sell their products at proper prices. We do not have proper and good quality of storage godown in the State. There is a need to set up scientific godown in Odisha which will not only help the farmers of the State but also help the State for storage or foodgrains. For Agriculture Research we have not been allocating 1 per cent of our Gross Agriculture GDP. In the absence of sufficient allocation for agriculture research we cannot achieve the goal. Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttak which is in the State of Odisha is one of the biggest in Asia had enough contribution in the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

past. But there is not specific Budget allocation for this Research Institute. It is, therefore, requested to sanction special package to this institute in the current plan so that the CRRRI, Cuttak will have effective contribution to the Nation. The Hon. Minister has stated to increase the investment to 18 per cent or more to private sectors which is not sufficient. The Private Sectors should be encouraged in various activities in Agriculture sector.

The increase of allocation for Health Sector will not be able to meet the goal until and unless the Government provide and develop infrastructure, manpower required for the sector. We have to develop monitoring mechanism to analysis the programmes taking place in the various schemes in health sector particularly National Rural Health Mission. There is a need for a special package for BPL facilities for medical treatment in the country. Medical Colleges may be established more in backward State like Odisha so that shortage of Doctors can be met in rural Health Centres .

Similarly, Health sector, Education sector is also very important for building the future of the country. The programmes like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan is not satisfying the norms of R.T.E. Act. The State Government are unable to provide adequate teaching staff due to gradual decrease of central Government assistance. The ratio in infrastructure development need to be increased. Although Government of India have sanctioned a good numbers of Anganwadi centres in the country these are functioning without buildings and infrastructures. It is necessary to increase the support of union Government to States so that the infrastructure and buildings required to run Anganwadi Centres in the country would have independent buildings. The increased allocation for the success of these programmes in Odisha is urgently required.

I would also like to mention here about the circulation of black money in our economy. There is not much black money in circulation in Indian economy. It is only one part, there is another thing which is spoiling our economy and that is fake currency, a large number of cases of circulation of fake currency were reported and people are arrested. These are published in printing media and they are coming from our neighboring countries to India through various routes. The real estate value is going up like anything and that is only because of the circulation of fake currencies and black money. Therefore, the Government has to take corrective steps to control this vital problem.

With these words, I conclude and request to Hon. Finance Minister be sympathetic to the people of Odisha.

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): After all, one more Budget of the country has been presented. It was presuming that Pranab Mukherjee can take various hard steps to speed up economic reforms, but is quite adverse. The curtain of dilemma on many important economic policies is still prevailing. Each and every section of the society had some expectations from General Budget. The misery of our 'Kind' Finance Minister has disappointed all. If he has given something from one hand, has opened the way of excess realization from both the hands. While as direct taxes, if Rs. 4500 crore of common people have been saved in a year, approximately ten times of this amount i.e. Rs. 41,440 crore have been realized from the people as direct taxes. The conclusion of this Budget has made the hindrance of unavoidable economic reforms more difficult. Next General Budget will be presented in view of Lok Sabha elections wherein more and more benefits will absolutely be provided. The lapse of this time can have long-term serious impact on economy. Therefore, the likely impact of General Budget for 2012-13 on each sector is a bitter truth. Not taking any steps for the revival of sick public sector companies out of disinvestment receipts is disappointing. We had hope that the Government will utilize 25 per cent of disinvestment receipt to revive sick companies and provide capital to profit making companies, but this time also nothing has been done. The Government has not only reduced the target of disinvestment to Rs. 30 thousand crore for the next financial year but allocation for social sector programmes from disinvestment receipt has also been enhanced. Besides, oil and gas companies where expecting for tax concession on excavation and production, but no heed has been paid in this Budget similar to earlier Budgets. One of the reasons of stability in oil production in the country is lack of promotion for investment in excavation of oil and gas. Making two per cent increase in TDS and service tax on sale and purchase of property, the total cost of property will go up. As a result the houses are likely to be more costlier. Therefore, I feel, so far as this Budget is concerned, the real estate sector will be less happy but more disappointing. When we make analysis of Budget, we find that the industries will be no big impact of this Budget. The increase in excise duty and service tax will be put by the companies directly on consumers. However, some companies have been given protection by exemption in

[Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena]

custom duty. No change has been made in the corporate tax rate. It means, no reduction has been made in the profit of companies. In the present Budget, effort has been made to provide some benefit to common investor by fixing 0.01 per cent STT and providing 20 per cent rebate in delivery STT. But there will be not much benefit of this because service tax has been increased. Rajiv Gandhi equity scheme has been announced for retail investors in the Budget, wherein provision of special rebate has been made on investment of Rs. 50 thousand. But its lock in period has been fixed as three years very few investors invest their money in share market for three years. Therefore, it will have not much effect on share market. Regarding GST, until State Governments become ready, doubt will continue. For this, the Government will have to take strict steps. Slow economy is a matter of concern and its direct effect falls on share market. Besides, to control the inflation will also be a challenge for the Government as the increase in excise duty and service tax will cause of price-rise. As such, this Budget has not brought good news for the share market.

Though the Government is giving priority to agriculture sector but a hike of mere Rs. 3,000 crore is in equate to augmenting storage capacity for foodgrains. Interlinking of rivers is an important project for expansion of irrigation facilities. But no Budgetary provision has been made for this purpose. If the provision was made for interlinking of rivers, the irrigated land would have been benefited. No concrete policy of scheme has been evolved for promotion of organic farming. If there is no concrete policy in place for checking migration of people from rural areas the urban areas would keep reeling under the pressure of population. The defence Budget has not been hiked as per expectation. A hike of only 17 per cent has been made in defence Budget. It will be inadequate for executing defence deals which are under process. No special action plan has a space in the Budget for promoting participation of private sector in defence sector, expediting the procurement of weapon from foreigner companies, promoting manufacturing And developing weapons indigenously through DRDO. Non-fulfillment of the requirement of defence would and unnaly effect our capacity. Hike in service tax will badly effect every laid of business. Gold jewellery will cost more. Gold will become dearer in view of increasing excise duty on import of gold and other precious metals. Change in formula for excise duty on cement and imposing tax on retail sale will make cement dearer. Apart for medical

collages, no announcement has been made with regard to the higher educational institutes; no announce has been made for priority goods education, nor any announcements has been made of setting up residential schools/hospitals for children. No new scheme has been announced for promoting vocational education opening of a number of agricultural universities has been announced but no allocation has been made for existing two agriculture universities in Rajasthan. Earlier, the Government had announced for opening a world class university in the State but nothing has been mentioned in the Budget for this purpose. This way the hon. Minister of Finance has done injustice the Rajasthan. No special provisions have been made for providing higher education to children. No separate provision has been made in the Budget for higher education. Through Education Guarantee Fund has been announced, but only the sector of society which in capable of repaying the loan will be able to avail the benefit under the said scheme. In view of it, the hon. Minister should have made some announcement in the interest of poor students as a large section of our society in unable to send their children for higher station in view of financial constraints.

The hon. Minister has announced that 6000 schools will be opened at block level. But nothing has been said about the teachers. We will have to see how far the Government will be able to implement its commitment for providing primary education in rural areas and in towns. It may be mentioned that education sector is already facing shortage of teachers. In a member of schools, there is only one teacher or there are two teachers only. Out of the schools proposed to be opened during 12th five year plan, 500 schools will be opened under PPP. The hon. Minister of Finance has announced no special scheme for promoting the foreign education. Other children for upper class of society only go abroad for higher education. Under such circumstances, many brilliant students are deprived of going abroad for education in view of financial constraints. Apart format, in recent past, there have been instances of murder of Indian students aborad and misbehaviour with them. The hon. Minister of Finance made no mention with regard to their security.

The hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, while presenting the Budget has said that he has not been able to provide something special in view of condition politics and the decision of Mamata Banerjee for derailing the Rail Budget. The Budget was hoping for the beginning of second phase of economic reforms. A number of policy

decisions in the regard are pending and delay in the main concerns is some others. UPA Government under the chairmanship of Sonia Gandhi ji has given priority to MNREGS, the right to for education, food security and seven other big schemes relating to the social sector. But, if we look at the Budget, no more earthnsiasm in lefts for these schemes. The hon. Minister of Finance has not taken any new institutive, but the attractive terms like inclusive development, gender budgetary and estimates based Budget now seem to be only rhetoric. In fact, the world bodies like World Bank and IMF, under whose dictates the globalization mission was launched, have echoed less concern for changing the said policies, which have caused losses, instead have used attractive phrases to hush it up. In view of displacement being caused by development projects, a clause for rehabilitation has been added in the project itself. But, the temps of development was maintained, whereas, the rehabilitation part was forgotten. Probably, the concept inclusive development in our Budget aspect of the Budget was a cut in allocation under MNREGS. The complaints of irregularities in funds under MNREGS also came to notice, but it does not mean that we should reduce the allocation. The scheme has done a revolutionary job so far as rural life and wages are concerned. The Minister of Finance has reduced the allocation under this head to Rs. 33 thousand crore from Rs. 40 thousand crore earlier. Total Budget for rural development has been hiked merely by 5 per cent. Practically, not only Budget for MNREGS has been lowered the allocation for rural development has also been reduced.

More reduction was expected in view of reverse deficit crossing Rs. One lakh crore. A reduction of 12 per cent in no less, but this issue is complicated in many ways. The Minister of Finance has promised to bring subsidy to the level of two per cent of GDP within two years. But he has not accounted for the burden likely to be increased consequent upon implementation of food security provisions. It has two meanings. Either the law extending benefits to the poor is not likely to be implemented this year or the month pronged subsidy available now will be reduced, i.e. item such as diesel and LPG will become costlier. Allocation under PMGSY has been hiked to Rs. 24 thousand crore from Rs. 20 thousand crore open loot takes place under MNREGs at village level, whereas, the money under large road, bridge, canal projects is siphoned by the leaden, bureaucrats and the contractors. This lobby is always in favour of large sized projects. Though total Budget allocation for social services sector has been hiked by 21 per cent,

whereas, allocation for rural development only by 5 per cent. The women folk are confused, what to eat, what to drink and what to purchase for home? For making children sometime about gender issue, the Government has launched a scheme, 'Saksam'. Concern has also been expressed over falling gender ratio in 100 districts and for creating awareness in masses about it. Concern has also been expressed over family planning but the allocation has been made for Rs. 20 thousand crore only. Worse in the condition of minority development. It is presumed that it is the result of congress not getting Muslim votes in election in Uttar Pradesh. Funds for them has been increased only by ten per cent. More unhappiness is because of absence of no clear cut announcement on food subsidy and Budget for MNREGs. The hon. Minister of Finance no doubt, made a mention of food security law but absence of any concrete proposals in the Budget has displeased the people. In view of it, it is difficult to say if the Government remembers the elections promise concerning inclusive Budget or not?

\*SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): The General Budget of this year is disappointing and there will be steep rise in the prices. With the increase in the rates of service tax and excise duty, the prices of almost all commodities will go up. Increase in services tax from 10% to 12% will make the life of common men more difficult. With the two per cent increase in excise and service tax, the prices will go up by one and a half per cent. With the increase in prices of cement and steel, the dream of poor people of building pucca houses in places of their kucha houses, will remain unfulfilled. The labour class, already living in poverty, will have to face the additional burden of expenses.

This Budget is very negative because tax has been increased, which was one of the remedies to check the financial deficit. The second remedy to control the financial deficit was to cut the unproductive expenses of the Government, viz. expenses on bureaucracy and government employees or reducing corruption. But no step has been taken in this regard. The only attention is given on how to collect more taxes. By doing so, Government will be able to control their financial deficit to some extent. But it will have negative effect an economic development and price rise. By increasing service tax, the burden will increase on all. It will affect all, from sweet boxes to electricity bill and telephone bill. The effect of this tax will be everywhere. Public will bear its burden because basic rates of services

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Kamlesh Paswan]

tax and excise duty itself have been increased. The reduction of 1.25% in the interest rate on employees provident fund amount, has shocked the employees. The employee will suffer loss. The one per cent reduction on Rs. 25 lakh on foreign firm is wrong. Government should withdraw the reduction in EPF interest rate. The minimum limit of income tax free income of income tax payers, which was one lakh eighty thousand last year, has been increased to two lakh which is very meager increase. The limit of income tax rebate should have been made three lakh rupees. There is no mention of price rise and strengthening of Public Distribution System, in the General Budget. Shrinking of GDP from 8.9% to 7.6% shows crises of economy.

The Finance Minister has given only sermons instead of any relief, in his Budget speech and therefore, people are very much disappointed. This Budget will increase inflation. At present, there are three challenges before the national and this Budget does not appear to address these challenges properly. First challenge is fall in development rate. GDP development rate has come down to 6.9 per cent. This is very worry some. Efforts have been made to take it upto 7.6% in the next financial year and upto 8.6% in the year after that. But there is no mention of it in the Budget that low it will be increased. We see that investors feel disheartened at present. If investment increases, GDP will increase. But there is no mention of such policies in the Budget which are supposed to increase the development rate or make the investors confident that their investment will be fruitful.

Second big challenge is about financial deficit. Besides, current account deficit is also a matter of concerned for us. These two together are called a twin deficit. This twin deficit is increasing rapidly. It is said that financial deficit may go upto 5.9 per cent. But at the end, this financial deficit will reach upto 6 per cent positively. If we add States' deficit in it then it will be 9 per cent which is very dangerous. Financial deficit increase whose income of the Government is less and expenditure is more. GDP lowered because of economic recession and therefore, revenue of the Government was also to go down. Then, Government could not achieve investment target. The problem is that there is no big hope for future also.

The Finance Minister did say that he will reduce the financial deficit. But how? It is not possible until you reduce

the subsidy. It is said about oil subsidy that diesel and Kerosene subsidy will now be given direct to consumers in cash. But, how this direct cash transfer will take place? Whether those consumers identified who will be given this benefit. The bigger question is that those who will not be given benefit of this scheme, will get diesel and kerosene on market rate. If it is so, then it will be a big policy change. But nothing has been said about it. Cash transfer has also been mentioned about urea subsidy and the same question also exists there. Though, it has been said in the Budget that subsidy will not be allowed to increase more than two per cent of GDP, but it is a promise only.

The third challenge is about constructional changes in some special sectors. Nothing more has been done for this also in the Budget. When we talk about development, we talk much about manufacturing sector. What steps are being taken for this sector. This is an important sector as this sector provides maximum jobs to people. Similarly, there was need of big changes in the field of energy and civil aviation and non-conventional energy, but nothing has been done. If something is done in these fields, it is very meager.

Besides, these three challenges, there was need to reduce regional disparity and income inequality. Both of these disparities are increasing rapidly in our country. Nothing sufficient has been done in this regard. The Finance Minister has mentioned about the economic recession in the world, decreased in investment in India, decrease in development rate in the country, in the beginning of this Budget speech. But, there is no mention of any remedy in the Budget to face these problems.

UPA Government may go on publicising that it has given top priority to agriculture, but the Budget documents of 2012-3 shows clearly that it spends only 2.71 per cent of control plan expenditure on agriculture and related activities. In the new Financial year of 2012-13, the total central plan expenditure is of rupees 6,51,509 crore. Only 17,692.37 crore out of it is kept for agriculture and related works. These works include animal husbandry dairy, fisheries, plantation, food storage, co-operative and other programmes.

On Monday in Lok Sabha while giving thanks on the Presidential address, Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh had said that in a big and complex country like our's where 65 per cent labour force are farmers, it is inevitable for Parliament and Government to become worried to see the

plight of agriculture in the country. He further said that his Government is giving top priority to increase Government investment in agriculture and development of agriculture.

It is clear from the Budget documents that a honest person like Manmohan Singh can also tell big lie with such a clarity. Can anyone say that the expenditure meant for rural development, irrigation and flood control should be included in the agriculture plan expenditure.

A provision of ₹ 40,763.45 crores has been made for rural development of ₹ 1275 crore has been provided for irrigation and flood control for the coming year. The total plan estimate expenditure on these two Heads and rural development comes out to be ₹ 59730.82 crores. This total expenditure of Union Government on rural areas in only 9.17 per cent of the total plan expenditure.

Provision of only 9.17 per cent of the Union Plan expenditure on the field from where 70 per cent of the total population of the country earns their livelihood and 65 per cent of the work force in engaged clearly shows the intention of the Government. This provision includes ₹ 33,000 crore earmarked for projects like MANREGA.

Can anybody say that this time Government has increased the target for agricultural loan from ₹ 4.75 lakh crores to ₹ 5.75 lakh crores and farmers would also be given subsidy on interest. But this is the work of Banks. Government has nothing to do with it. This is also true that the Finance Minister has increased the allocation for Ministry of Agriculture by 18 per cent and made it ₹ 20,208 crores. But this is for the bureaucracy of the Ministry and not for the farmers. This time expenditure earmarked for National Food Security Mission has been increased by 42 per cent to ₹ 17.80 crores. But can an increase of only ₹ 530 crore provide food security to the country?

Actually, the main problem is that the main problem is that the Government just want to keep the farmers alive. They are concerned only with the industry and service sector and not with the farmers and cultivation. Not only this they are not even prepared to help them even natural calamity etc. This is revealed by the fact that the funds earmarked for crop insurance schemes have been curtailed by 1.2 per cent. The issue pertaining to subsidy on fertilizers is raised keeping in view the Budgetary deficit and profitability of the companies. But the Government is not aware that to what extent the profitability of the farmers declines as a result thereof. Subsidy on fertilizers has been reduced by ₹ 6000 crore for the new year. Government should introspect as to how such an inhuman cruelty has

cropped up. The Government should not put a blind eye on propaganda and ignorance that they forget about their soil and grain growers. With this I conclude.

[English]

\*DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I would like to thank Hon. Finance Minister that in this world wide economic problem he has submitted a good Budget under the kind guidance of Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon. Chairman, UPA.

The Economic Survey 2011-12 which gives a detailed analysis of the economy over the past 12 months, India's GDP is estimated to grow at 6.9 per cent in real terms in 2011-12. The growth is estimated to be 2.5 per cent in agriculture, 3.9 per cent in Industry and 9.4 per cent in services. There is a significant slowdown in comparison to the preceding two years, primarily due to deceleration in industrial growth, more specifically in private investment. Rising cost of credit and weak domestic business sentiment, added to this decline.

The current account deficit as a proportion of GDP for 2011-12 is likely to be around 3.6 per cent. This, along with reduced net capital inflows in the second and third quarters, put pressure on the exchange rate.

To ease access of credit to infrastructure projects, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited has put in place a structure for credit enhancement and take out finance. A consortium for direct lending and grant in principle approval to developers before the submission of bids for PPP projects has also been created.

### **Power and Coal**

In power generation, fuel supply constraints are affecting production prospects. To address this concern, Coal India Limited has been advised to sign fuel supply agreements, with power plants that have entered into longer Power Purchase Agreements with DISCOMs and would get commissioned on or before March 31, 2015. An inter-ministerial group is being constituted to undertake periodic review of the allocated coal mines and make recommendations on de-allocations.

### **Transport Road and Civil Aviation**

The ministry of Road Transport and Highways is set to achieve the target of awarding projects covering a length of 7,300 km under NHDP during 2011-12. Out of 44 projects

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik]

awarded during 2011-12, 24 projects have fetched a premium. Mostly this sector requires special attention.

#### **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor**

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is being developed on either side along the alignment of western dedicated Rail Freight Corridor. I would urge the Minister to grant funds at the earliest so that work can be completed at the earliest.

#### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

Hon. Minister has set up a Rs. 5000 crore India Opportunities Venture Fund with SIDBI in order to enhance availability of equity to MSME sector.

#### **Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises**

The objective of promoting market access of micro and small enterprises, Government has approved a policy which requires more annual purchases from MSEs.

#### **Agricultural Research**

Our beloved leader Sharad Pawar Saheb is working very hard for farmers in the country. A sum of Rs. 200 crore for incentivizing Research with rewards, both for institutions and the research team responsible for developing plant and seed varieties that yield more can resist climate change.

#### **National Mission on Food Processing**

The food processing sector is growing at an average rate of over 8 per cent over the last 5 years. Government has decided to launch a new centrally sponsored scheme title National Mission on Food Processing in cooperation with the State Governments.

#### **Education**

The Right to Education Act is implemented with effect from April 1, 2010 through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Government has decided to provide more funds under this scheme it will be helpful in building nation.

#### **Health**

National Urban Health Mission is working to provide primary healthcare needs of people in the urban area. I would urge the Government to provide funds for setting up AIIMS like institutions in States at the earliest.

#### **Black Money**

Last Year Government has outlined a five pronged strategy to tackle the malaise of generating and circulation of black money and its illegitimate transfer outside India. Government has initiated various steps in this regard.

#### **Direct Taxes**

The proposed personal Income tax slabs may kindly be changed as under:—

Income upto 3 lakhs	Nil
Income above 3 lakhs to 8 lakhs	10 per cent
Income above 8 lakhs to 12 lakhs	20 per cent
Income above 12 lakhs	30 per cent

As per the Central Government's guidelines under JNNURM, 135 detailed projects were approved and recommended by the State Level Steering Committee and were submitted to the Government of India for approval and final assistance. Out of these 135 DPRs, the Government has sanctioned 93 projects and pending 42 projects. The available allocation for the State of Maharashtra is almost exhausted.

There is some unutilized allocation under the UIG submission in respect of a few other States. This allocation can be transferred to Maharashtra which have fully utilized its allocation and which still have the number of DPRs duly approved by SLSC ready for consideration. The year 2011-12 is the ending year for JNNURM, I also urge the Government to kindly grant the extension of atleast two years for the completion of the sanction projects under JNNURM. I urge the Government to launch a new mission on the lines of old mission for the effective urban infrastructure facilities.

I urge the Hon. Minister to implement the Union Budget effective so that common man of the country will get benefited.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheahor): The main purpose of Budget is to remove shortcoming in the financial system of the country and optimum utilization of the resources of the country to bring the country on the path of development so as to provide adequate facilities to the people at

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

affordable cost. But this Budget has reversed the process. Instead of bringing stability in the country, efforts are being made to stabilise the Government. Several taxes have been imposed on the items of use of common man. An amount of Rs. 18,660 crore is being collected by increasing service tax from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. The ambit of service tax has been increased areas are exempted from tax at present. Next year these areas would also be covered. Rs. 16,910 crores will be collected by increasing excise tax. Ultimately this burden will pass on to the public. Industries are on the verge of closure due to price rise and the public is already suffering. Income tax exemption has been raised by Rs. 20,000 due to which the income tax payers have a profit of about Rs. two thousand. But with the tax proposals more tax amounting to about Rs. 41,000. This is like giving one rupee from one hand and taking twenty rupees from the other hand.

The Members of ruling party are claiming that this Budget would bring development in agriculture and rural sector. Reduction in provision for MANREGA by Rs. 700 crores would reduce income of rural folk Growth which was expected to be 9 per cent has come down to 6.9 per cent with the Government system. Agricultural growth is only 2.5 per cent vis-à-vis target of 4 per cent. A provision of Rs. 2400 crores has been made under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sartak Yojana whereas approach roads for several village roads have not yet been constructed. In my Constituency Sheahor, The roads constructed two years ago under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana have broken and the contractor gives argument that the road ought to break if vehicles and bull carts go on it. When these roads are not properly constructed then what is their use. The Central Government has not released yet the funds for the construction of roads in rural areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana due to which roads measuring a thousand kilometers could not be constructed in Bihar. There are 950 bridges under this proposed Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. The Bihar Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for the construction of these bridges. Bihar Government has sent several reminders in this regard but the Central Government has been postponing the matter as a result of which rural development work has been adversely affected in Bihar. Central Government is discriminating against Bihar. There should be any politics in so far as developmental works are concerned. The Central Government is doing only that with Bihar Government. Water problem would become acute in the coming days. Allocation for drinking water has been

increased by 27 per cent. No project pertaining to drinking water has been launched in my constituency, Sheahor. I am extremely sorry to point out that for the loss caused by water in north Bihar every year, no provision has been made in the Budget.

Naxalism is affecting the development of the country even today and people are feeling insecure. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made to construct roads in these areas. Only time will tell to what extent work would be undertaken in this sector. Naxalism is not going to eradicate in the manner Government is proceeding. Because the root of naxalism has to be hit. There is huge unemployment in the naxal areas. Tribal youths are coming in the clutches of naxal powers due to unemployment. Naxalism is prevalent in the areas where there has been no development. People are dissatisfied with lack of development. Therefore, you will have to tackle this problem socially and financially also.

We can earn huge amount of revenue through tourism. But there is no modes of transport for these places. Infrastructure will have to be developed for this purpose. No provision has been made for this in the Budget. Vast deposits and heritage places are there in Bihar. Only 30 per cent of that has been explored. Work pertaining to protection and conservation of Budha's Satup in Kesaria, East Champaran, is not satisfactory. A message of non-violence is being spread from the soil of Bihar. If the exploration work pertaining to Kesaria is one in planned manner, more evidences of "Bihar as the lover of non-violence and work place of non-violence" could be found. Kesaria can also be developed as a tourist place for foreign tourist like could famous Gaya closure of work pertaining to protection and conservation of Kesaria has resulted into destruction of existing conservation work. A water reservoir appears to be in existence in that area. It is being called Gengaya by the common man. This part of land should be acquired and a reservoir be constructed over there. Lotus flowers can be grown in the centre of that reservoir increasing beauty of 'Budha Satop' Better modes of transport should be made available for that area. Text excavation should be done at Raniwas i.e. Budha Vihar and Gourhi to unearth the history of that place.

The Ministry of Human Resources has been allocated 4.97 per cent of GDP whereas 9.73 per cent is being incurred. The number of educational institutes and the quality of education is deteriorating. The poor and backward area people are being deprived of higher education. The

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

Central Ministry of Human Resources is creating obstacles in setting up of Central University in Motihari district, which proves that Central Government is treating the oppositions ruled States with great discrimination and favouritism. The Minister of Human Resources says that there should be good faculty, transportation and air link for Central University, whereas there are different norms for other States for setting up of Central Universities. Hon. Minister of Human Resources offering lollypop. He says he will set up the Central University at Gaya and will provide financial co-operation in setting up of State University at Motihari. But what is the reason that Central Universities is not being set up at the illiteracy dominated area is proposed by the Bihar Government. The Government are denying opening of Central University at the work place of Mahatma Gandhi ji. We can not understand this trend. The proposal advanced by the popular Chief Minister of Bihar, who made the Bihar develop-oriented, is based on the public interest and public sentiments. It proves that the Central Government is providing education where it already exists and on the other hand Bihar Government is providing education where it is not and extending the education there. The present Human Resources Minister in handling two portfolios and running the both, out of which education is too much sensitive and telecommunication is very important in terms of revenue. The responsibility of both the departments is in wrong hands. The department says that there is no loss to the country due to 2G.

The Union Government have made a provision of 11.472 crores of rupees in this Budget for National Highway Authority. No National Highways is being constructed at the places it need most. It is in the public interest to declare the road from Jhaphan to Raxaul in Bihar as National Highway. This road will go through Jhaphan, Meenapur-Tiryani-Shivdhar-Dheng-Bairgania-Phulwaria-Gudhenva-Chainpur-Ghodasahan-Bokatva-Chhottadonno-Kattaonva via Adapur and connect National Highway 28A with Raxaul at the Nepal Border. And on the other hand it will connect National Highway 77. This will streamline the traffic between Patna and Raxaul. After declaration as National Highway the distance between Raxaul and Patna will also be shortened. The area between Jhaphan and Raxaul is very backward. This proposal will speed up the development of this backward area. This is a naxal affected area adjoining the Nepal border.

Too much slogans of poverty eradication has been

raised in India. They were lured in the name of poverty elevation but poverty has not been abolished. But the Government's data abolished the poor. The Government of India according to their figures have abolished the poverty but the beurocrates of the country prepare the figures arbitrarily and says that poverty has been reduced upto 25 per cent but according to the world bank the figure of poor people in India is more than 41 per cent. It is injustice to the poor that poverty is measured on the basis of consumption only. Their poverty was nothing to do with education, medical facilities, clothings, housing etc. Their poverty was measured on the basis of Callory. The Central Government have not considered the poverty in States because they were of the view that the States will demand more foodgrains on the basis of their poverty. While calculating the figures of poverty, the beurocrates has manipulated the figures that the poor people had gone far from the reality in India. There are 1 crore 35 lakh poors in my State of Bihar, whereas the Government of India consider it 65 lakh. It can be easily ascertained that who are the poor people in a village. We can easily identify the poor people by the norms of poor woman, handicapped, homeless and with agriculture land. But the beurocrates had made it so complicated to identify the poverty, than how we can elements it. It a bulb lighting in the house of a poor, he is treated on rich. If someone bassoon or unfertilizer land, he is also treated as rich. A survey has been carried out in 1992, 1997 and 2002 but the question thereof must be reviewed by the Government. The Government prepare and present the figures of poverty arbitrarily. Attention is paid in the Parliament on this factor but not in the Cabinet. Now in the present Government Parliament is not running the Government but the Government is running the Parliament. It is around the figures of poverty in India and the expenditure on education, clothings, housing and medical facilities has been linked with poverty. The number of rural poors and the number of urban poors have been increase as per these figures. Inflation and expenditure on basic needs of life must be taken into consideration while computing the poverty. The poor should be consulted as he is the best person who knows the reasons of poverty.

The inflation in the country has made a world record, and our Minister says every month that it will come down next month and our Prime Minister says he don't have a magic stick, which will bring down the prices. This is a irresponsible statements. To control price rise is the responsibility of the Government and there are so many

way to bring down the prices in economics and the Prime Minister of the country has been a teacher of economics. Even than the public is not getting rid of the price rise. The prices of petroleum has been increased by five rupees instantly. The Government has been instrumental for the price rise. If the Government supply petroleum mixed with 5% ethanol, billions of rupees can be saved and the prices of petrol will also come down. The price rise is out of control and the Government are increasing the rate of interest on Bank loans, now they are considering to lower the rate of interest. A poor person of the country spends more than 33 per cent of his income on his kitchen and this price rise on increased his expenditure resulting in less spending on education and medical facilities of their children. As per the Asian Development Bank 2.3 crores of villages in the country have been included in the Government's poverty group and 66.8 lakh of when people come under the poverty line. The Government are trying its best for agricultural development but the Government are still engaged in paper work. The GDP increased upto 300 per cent for 1950-51 to 2010-11, but the agriculture sector developed only 73%. The Government should concentrate on the retail purchase by big industries and multi-national companies which a major reason of price rise.

Several foreign investors are withdrawing their interstation of investment in the country due to increase in prices, interest rates and corruption. There has been a decrease of 14 per cent in the institutional investment in the country upto May. Some years ago the investors of the eastern foreign countries investors were eager to invest in the market and industry of India, but now it is reverse trend. Nearly 14 crores of rupees shows have been withdrawn from the market. Out Finance Minister visited the VSA for this purpose but no foreign investors show interest in Capital investment. The current position is the failure of our Finance Minister. The growth rate of the country in being neglected and the price rise is crossing its limits.

So, I oppose this Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): I would like to point out that as far the rural development is concerned, there is a decline in the Budget provision. Earlier the provision was of the order of Rs. 74,001 crore and now it has declined to Rs. 73,150 crore. We are aware that more than 70 per cent of our population live in rural area. There

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

are no healthcare and schooling infrastructure to meet the growing demand of our people. The Future of any country is its children, who are the assets of any nation. In our country about 42 per cent population belongs to below eighteen years. But the allocation for this sector is only 4.8 per cent. I do think the allocation is highly inadequate. Hence adequate funds for the rural sector should be made in the Budget.

With regard to health, the combined expenditure of the Centre and the States in 2010-11 comes to about one per cent of the GDP. Now it has increased to 2.3 per cent of the GDP. Our target is four per cent. We have not reached to such an extent. About 69.5 per cent of the children suffer due to anemia; 42.5 per cent children suffer due to under weight; 22 per cent of the children suffer due to low birth rate. Though the child labour is banned in our country, but even today lakhs of children are working in the hotels or the bus stands or any other place. But this is not banned at all. Therefore the Government should take all necessary steps to ensure all-round development of our children in terms of the their healthcare, education and etc.

As far food security is concerned I would say that it is the most important issue. The Government should give top priority for the food security. But it appears the Government claims much about the food security but reduced subsidies. But I would suggest that Government should give relief to the poor people by way of subsidy. When we reduce the subsidy that is, Rs. 25,000 crore as fuel and Rs. 6,000 crore as fertilizers, how is it possible to attain the target of food subsidy? Therefore the Government take steps to ensure our poor people are receiving the benefits of welfare schemes.

I would like to point out that there are a number of irregularities in P.D.S. Poor and genuine targeted groups are not getting their due share of food commodities form P.D.S., so it is the need of the hour, for making TPDS more effective by undertaking computerization of TPDS in the country. There should be an effective grievance redressed mechanism to regulate the PDS in the country. The Government should take Comprehensive measures to bring transparency in functions fair price shops, to ensure that PDS commodities are issued the eligible beneficitation and the transaction details are displayed in public domain. Computerization of TPDS operations would also enable the States to address diversion of foodgrains, fake and bogus ration cards.

As far as PDS is concerned there are a lot of irregularities in the scheme, is terms of supply of foodgrains,

[Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel]

issuing ration cards to ineligible persons, distributing food commodities (food articles) etc. are prevailing in the country. As a result of its PDS is not reaching genuine poor families. Therefore I would like to suggest that the Government should take an effective step for computerization of public Distribution system as early as possible every process of the PDS like fair price shop Automation, Computerization of supply chain, digitization of beneficiary database etc. so that the objectives of the PDS would be fulfilled and real beneficitation would get food commodities under PDS.

I am representing Dakshina Kannada parliamentary constituency in the Lok Sabha. Fisheries is the major occupation of this coastal district. Hence I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Old Mangalore Port is a key fishing harbour in Karnataka coast. The expansion of the Port is the need of the hour as it has become decongested. More than 1,500 boats operate from this fishing harbour. The department of fisheries has sent a proposal to the Union Government through the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore. The existing south wharf should be extended by 502 meters, while a new wharf of 579 m should be built at Bangalore.

The expansion of the port should be taken up as the existing facilities are not adequate to carry out fishing activities effectively. Dredging, leveling of land, repairs to existing wharf, developing traffic area, setting up of fish auction centre, gear shed for fishermen, net mending shed, rest house, boat repair shop, restaurant, installation of radio communication tower, shelters for the security personnel, electricity and water supply system, RCC box bridges, and rainwater harvesting system should be included in the project. Therefore I impress upon the Union Government to extend financial assistance to this project to complete the work without any delay.

This year the State of Karnataka had experienced a worst drought. Karnataka State Government had declared 110 taluks out of 176 taluks (revenue sub division) as drought hit talukas.

The drought hit areas received less than average rainfall with a continuous dry spell for four weeks in one of the worst Septembers in four decades. Both South Karnataka is facing a deficit of 67 per cent and North Karnataka is facing a 62 per cent deficit.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to come forward for the rescue of farmers of the drought affected areas and release adequate funds to take up drought relief measures like providing drinking water, fodder for cattle and other livestock and foodgrain supply.

Mangalore Airport is one of the important Airport in Karnataka. It is going to complete its 60th year on 21st December, 2011. It has all the facilities on par with International Airports like Immigrations, Customs, and Runways. Number of Air passengers travelling abroad from the Mangalore Airport are on the rise in the recent years. It is long pending dream of People of Mangalore to have an International Airport at Mangalore. But it is yet to be get the status of Mangalore International Airport. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to accord the International Airport status to Mangalore Air port.

As far as Cashew crop is concerned it is grown in Coastal Karnataka region. Cashew sector is providing sustainable employment to all people. The country is earning well through its export. But there is a need to increase the domestic production. It is possible through scientific and systematic methods to bring more area under the crop. High yielding varieties of cashew should be made available to encourage cashew growers.

Another important point I would like to make is that we are aware about the Endosulphan issue in coastal part of Karnataka and also Kerala State. There are a large number of victims of Endosulphan there. Geneva Convention has banned usage of Endosulphan. I would urge upon the Government to give, at least on humanitarian consideration, some assistance to the victims.

The Prime Minister's Relief Fund is really a model one. However, the difficulty is that though in some cases people get assistance of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh, in many cases they do not get anything. There should be some mechanism with regard to this fund.

\*SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): At the outset I would like to say that the Union Budget for 2012-13 is anti-people and anti-growth. It has singularly failed to redress the problems of the common man.

The Budget is particularly disappointing for the North-East.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

### Special Category Status

It has failed to address the burning issues. The nation is grappling with today hike unabated inflation, slow economic growth, corruption in all walks of life, black money slashed in foreign banks and serious unemployment faced by youth of the country.

The Union Budget for 2012-13 is taking the country to a path of unbridled liberalization which will protect and benefit. The Indian capitalists and foreign multi-national companies.

The Finance Minister has been very successful in slowing down the economic growth consistently because of the governance in action and policy paralysis of the Government.

The Government has not indicated what concrete steps are being taken to improve growth particularly in manufacturing sector which is a must for achieving higher growth rates.

Let me warn the Government; if the growth slows down any further, there will social unrest all over the country.

The recovery in different parts of the world from recent worldwide recession has been accompanied by high inflation especially in emerging economics which hurts the poorest. India is also witnessing high inflation but with falling economic growth.

At one hand profitability of the Corporate world has increased because of various stimulus packages and incentives. The have-nots have suffered from unabated price rise particularly for food products.

There has to be marked intervention to ease the effects of high food inflation to protect the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of society.

The Union Budget 2012-13 is a regressive Budget which will result in pushing up prices and imposing greater burden on the working people.

The bias towards the Corporates and the rich in the Budget is seen from the fact that while the direct taxes levied for the rich will result in a loss of Rs.4,500 crores. That own indirect taxes. That is through the increase across the board since and excise duties, is expected to yield a gain of Rs.45,900 crores. The cut in subsidies or fuel amounts to as much as Rs.25,000 crore. This will inevitably lead to further hikes in fuel prices. The cut in subsidies to

fertilizers by Rs.6000 crore will also lead to further price of fertilizers which have already imposed unbearable burdens on farmers.

While richer sections reap the benefit of revenue concessions, the poor sections suffer on account of price rise.

The Union Government is following a strange financial policy while it is violates all principles of prudent financial management for itself, it is trying to put the States finances in greater strain.

The Union Government has disregarded the ceiling on fiscal deficit fixed by the 13th Finance Commission for itself but the 13th Finance Commission for itself, but it is penalizing status for non-adherence of FRBM targets – when any State fails to achieve FRBM target of 3% fiscal deficit. The State specific grants awarded by 13th Finance Commission for itself, but it is penalizing status for non-adherence of FBRM targets – when any States fails to achieve FRBM target of 3% fiscal deficit, the State specific grants awarded by 13th Finance Commission is not released and loan against small savings is granted at higher interest rate – such a financial approach is devoid of all ethics and morality.

The Budget does not address the issue of unemployment both in rural and urban areas:—

- Even the provision for flagship programmes such as MGNREGA has seen a huge shortfall of over Rs.9000 crore;
- With reduced allocation, it will be impossible for the State Governments to guarantee 100 work days to each card holders.
- The claim for raising the allocation for SC/ST sub-plans conceal the actual fact that they do not meet the actual allocations of 16.5% of the plan expenditure respectively.
- The Central amounts are only 7% and 4% respectively.

For Control of shifting cultivation, no fund has been kept for 2012-13 against Rs.50/- during 2011-12. This small amount has also been taken away which will hurt the tribal populace of North-East.

For Urban Infrastructure Development projects in North-East, the provision has been reduce from Rs.115.00 crore in revised estimate 2011-12 to Rs.90.00 in 2012-13.

[Shri Khagen Das]

For Backward Regions grant fund (State Component), the Provision was enhanced. But the enhanced amount was given to a few land-picked States — such discriminatory approach of Central Government is totally undesirable.

The Provision for "Special Plan Assistance" has been increased. But the increased amounts have benefited only a few States. The Central Government is following a discriminatory and opaque system of transfer of this fund among special category status without following any objective criteria.

I end by pointing out that the Finance Minister has announced in the Budget Speech that it would be his endeavour to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2% of GDP in 2012.

Over the next 3 years, it would be further brought down to 1.75% of GDP;

As the major subsidies are for food, fertilizers and petroleum. There is an apprehension that even subsidies like PDs will be axed or reduced in the name of fiscal consolidation.

While no limit has been prescribed for duty foregone and tax exemptions for the Corporate world. The Finance Minister has put limit on subsidies which are directed towards poorer section of society.

The approach of the Finance Minister in his Budget speech will only increase the hiatus between two India's "shinning and suffering".

[Translation]

\*PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Our Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented a General Budget which has highly disappointed common man and consumers. This Budget has surprised the whole country. The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is not going to benefit farmers, poor, labourers and businessman in any way. Neither any steps have been taken to give relief to them nor any attention has been paid in this direction. Country had an expectation from the Government but the inflation has reached at an alarming stage due to increasing corruption and anti-people policies and as a result thereof not only common man but also middle class families are finding it difficult to run their families.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

When we look at this Budget from farmers point of view we find that a rattling toy has been given to farmers having no sound.

No efforts are being seen in the direction of providing subsidized seeds, fertilizers, water, electricity and pesticides at cheaper rates at a right time. Incidents of suicide among farmers are increasing in the absence of proper price of their produce and its timely payment. No relief is seen in this direction. Country's best potato is being produced in my Lok Sabha Constituency Agra and Agra Division but farmers are forced to sell their potato at cheaper rates as a result of anti-farmer policies of the Government.

Some Potato based industry is needed in my Constituency so that farmers could produce potato and get its proper price.

Farmers were hoping from this Government that Finance Minister will take care of land acquisition problem but under the pressure of big industrialists Finance Minister has maintained silence over this issue which is a big joke with farmers.

The Government has shown complete misersness with regard to development of rural areas. Government has not broken its silence over basic facilities like drinking water, roads, schools, hospitals in rural areas.

Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojana has been encouraged a little but it is too little. Congress all their tenure talked loudly about MGNREGA but this scheme is also discouraged and by reducing Budget for MGNREGA a big folt has been given to this scheme.

The Finance Minister has maintained silence as far as sanitation, education and drinking water in urban areas is concerned. It appears that there is no such problem in urban areas and no concrete scheme is needed in the direction. The water in my Constituency Agra is saline. Yamuna river is lying dry. Underground water contains TDS from 2000 to 5000. No one can drink this water. Seventy per cent of population is forced to drink this water and is causing diseases. Poor people cannot purchase drinking water. People are dying at an age of 50 years.

I demand that Government needs to provide adequate funds for availability of water.

No increase has been made in the field of education so that poor students could study from primary school to secondary school level. No arrangements has been made

for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including those of poor in the field of education, welfare and health.

Today all the jewellery businessmen of the country are setting on fast and dharna by closing their business. Out businessmen of Agra are setting on dharna against the policies of Government. We demand that Finance Minister should reduce the custom duty. 1 per cent increase in excise duty on branded jewellery should be withdrawn.

In place of branded jewellery earlier all jewellery had a concession in the past which has now been increased by one per cent. This needs to be withdrawn. Custom Duty has been raised from 1 per cent to 4 per cent. This also be withdrawn. This policy will bring inspector regime and ordinary businessman will be harassed. Due to Tajmehal industries in Agra have been closed down as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Lakhs of workers engaged in the work of gold and silver should be saved from becoming homeless. Government has taken no initiative to promote tourism and people belonging to this trade are very disappointed. A number of tourists from India and abroad visit Agra but tourists are not getting facilities as per requirements. There is no mention about identifying and taking initiative to develop such tourist places by the Government.

In Agra National Highway-2 passes through this city. The whole city always remain in jam. Domestic-foreign-tourists as well as VIPs also fall victim of this jam. An elevated Road needs to be truit there.

The Budget needed to be declared for maintenance of National Highway has not been allocated by the Government.

It appears from seeing the whole Budget that this discouraged Government is not even finding courage to hide its helplessness before the citizens of the court by who are facing rising inflation and poor economy.

The Finance Minister has very clearly tried to mislead the people of the country. But the public is well the challenges being faced by the country at present and that the Finance Minister has very clearly kept the funds for the coming year when the election of Lok Sabha will be held. Therefore, this Budget is not at all in the interest of the people and the country. This political Budget is only a risky step to mislead the people of the country and the public will reply to it in the time to come.

I would demand the Hon'ble Finance Minister to reduce the inflation. The demands of jewellery businessman should be acceded to farmers should get concession. Special attention be paid on education.

Therefore, I demand amendments in the Budget and hope. That Hon'ble Finance Minister will take concrete steps to make amendments in this Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): This Budget according to me should have spelled out a road map a direction and vision to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). Since this is the first Budget for the 12th Five Year Plan, a drastic and dynamic approach would have been taken by UPA II since this Budget lacks a vision it has let down the planning commission. According to me the UPA II is refrained to go for a second generation reforms, because it has a fear factor of loosing the election. Since all the Governments which were for reforms have lost the next general election. So I request the Government of UPA to stand for national interests rather than party interest. But unfortunately it lacks direction and I personally feel, this Budget reflects the dilemma of UPA it also unframed from spelling out a roadmap, direction and vision to 12th Five Year Plan fearing of allies and also of losing 2012 or the elections as it is widely believed that all the Governments which went for reforms have lost the next elections.

This Budget is noble in words and wrong in numbers. I will give few examples Minister says principal objective of this Budget is to focus on domestic demand driven growth for recovery. If he has to spur domestic demand he would have cut taxes and left more money to spend in people hand. But, he has done exactly opposite. Direct taxes have been reduced by Rs. 4500 crores while indirect taxes have been hiked by Rs. 45,940 crores Direct taxes concessions benefit rich while indirect taxes burden the working people by doing this aam admi is subjected to a dual assault as indirect taxes hikes also contribute to over all inflation, this would ultimately result in lesser purchasing power of the people, which would result in lowering the levels of domestic demand dampening growth. Thus this Budget is very much contradictory in nature. Further there is substantial reduction in subsidies 25000 crores on fuel and 6000 crores in fertilizers. All these in the name of fiscal consolidation but total massive disinvestment about 30000 crores in the name of fiscal consolidation. But, total fiscal

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Shivkumar Udas]

deficit now stands at 5,21,980 crores 5.9% of GDP and total revenue for gone in this year (i.e. voluntarily not collected by the Government ) amount 5,29,432 crores and 8000 crores more than fiscal deficit. Further more concessions have been given to the rich and corporate. Thus the philosophy of this Budget is very clear, incentives for growth is concessions to the rich and subsidies for poor as a burden. The language of Budget also reveals how society thinks in India *concessions to the rich are called as incentives, those for the poor are called subsidies, those for the middle class are sops*. So we can conclude while the Hon. Minister was quoting before he was proposing taxes "I must be cruel only to be kind" yes Hon. Minister was right in saying so he is cruel to the poor aam aadmi, small and marginal farmer and working people to only be kind to the rich.

The economics tells us law of taxation should be progressive i.e. tax the rich subsidise the poor. But this has not been achieved in this Budget which is very much regressive in nature. If legitimate taxes are collected and very serious attempt of recovering taxes which are due for very long periods and plugging the holes for seepage more tax collection would have been achieved instead of doling out incentives for the rich and the wealthy.

And now I am coming to the objective of agriculture, energy and transport.

Hon. Minister has raised the target for agriculture credit in 2012-2013 to 575000 crs which is one lakh crore more than the last year. But my point is this is around 17% increase. But the cost of input to the farmers has raised more than 60% . I can give an example, that in the last three years the agriculture labour costs has doubled because of MGNAREGA and the cost of fertilizers have doubled up. Cost of urea and DAP have doubled.

So, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to increase the scale of finance for the farmers for crops loans in coordination with the input costs and all other inflatory parameters. I urge that crop loans to all the farmers should be given at ZERO per cent interest. I have a few examples of distortion in direction of agricultural credit in recent years. The borrowers in cities of Delhi and Chandigarh have obtained agricultural loans worth 32000 crs in 2009-2010. And while farmers in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal received loans worth 31000 crores which is unbelievable. This has happened significantly through the urban and

metropolitan branches of banks. It is reported that agriculture loan disbursals from urban branches of banks have increased to more than 35% of total agriculture lending. 52% of farm loans disbursed in 2009-10 went to only six States or Union Territories — Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and Chandigarh. More surprising is the fact that 24% of loans are disbursed in February and March, which is a non-agricultural season but ideal to meet yearly targets set by the Government. It is from the urban and metropolitan branches of banks raises the question to which segment is this credit actually flowing to? This is a suggestion regarding restructuring of RRB s. A multi agency approach exists for agricultural credit delivery system in India; two arms of this system have their systemic shortcomings. Commercial banks are reluctant partners for agricultural credit and cooperatives have their non professional decision making which is corroding their existence. Harnessing inherent strengths RRB's can play a pivotal role. The future of credit delivery system for agriculture has to be designed with the RRB s. They have to take one a greater role by expanding their existing network and manpower and emerge as the main credit delivery mechanism for agricultural credit. By doing so, the deficiencies of the cooperative and commercial banking systems will not hamper the overall credit delivery to the agriculture in India.

India's Budget for elementary education has doubled between 2009-2012 and yet learning abilities continue to stagnate. A survey has found that despite hike in funds 78% of education was invested in teachers and management costs with students receiving meager 6% of total investment particularly popular was white washing of walls and expenses on school events across India per child allocation has increased from 2004 to Rs. 4269/ from 9-10 to 11-12 survey didn't find any co-relation but expenditure on teachers and children's learning levels and teacher training and investment on children were under prioritized in favour of school infrastructure and teachers cost.

White washing was more popular in all the schools because it was very easy and quick and utilization certificate can be given at the earliest so that more funds are released only after you give utilization certificate.

The MSP of cotton has to be raised to Rs.4000. And MSP of paddy and maize have to be increased as the input costs of these have increased considerably.

Import duty of silk has to be increased substantially

because of Chinese dumping which is hampering our farmers.

Excise duty on gold and jewellery has to be reduced since in our society saving is done through investing in gold and jewellery so in order to have more saving for general public this steps has to be taken.

I welcome

- ASHA activities are being enlarged to include prevention of iodine deficiency disorders, ensure 100% immunization and better spacing of children
- The NSBC partners have opened 496 permanent and 2429 mobile centres in 220 districts across 24 States. This has to be implemented at all district levels.

I urge the Hon. Minister to allocate for more funds to NSDF I also welcome the measures to curb black money, and laying white paper on black money on the table of the House in the current session of Parliament.

Karnataka has faced a severe drought out of 175 taluks 110 taluks have been declared as draught affect. So I urge Hon. Minister to release more funds and a package to Karnataka farmers. The measures announced in the Budget is just a drop in the ocean and nowhere in sync with 15% renewable energy target in total electricity mix by 2020 as mentioned in 12th Plan Approach paper and Prime Minister National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Renewable energy can become an important instrument in advancing economic growth and for meeting rising challenges of energy supply. Simultaneously, it can facilitate the eradication of poverty of millions of rural poor, and promote a clean and healthy environment. So, I urge Hon. Minister to allocate more fund to renewable energy so that power crunch in the country is addressed adequately.

\*SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nowgong): The Budget for 2012-13 presented by the Finance Minister in the Parliament is an imbalance Budget having lots of commitment without means. The unstable sick health of the UPA Government has reflected in the Budget very clearly. The Finance Minister had to fulfil selfish demand of the coalition partners for which he presented an imbalance Budget against his own will. I am sure, the Finance Minister, with his prolong experience could have give us a meaningful, balance Budget with good pace of overall development of the

country.

I am feeling very proud to introduce myself as a public representative from the land of SUN RISE. At the same time, I am feeling pain to see the attitude of the Government towards the land of sunrise. Since the time of independence, all the Governments except Bajpayee; showing their step-motherly attitude towards the North East. The North East has been neglected in each and every issue whether it is Flood or Erosion, Immigration or international boundary, extremist problem or inter-state boundary; leaving aside about development. For a developmental project like Bongaigaon Refinery, Numaligarh Refinery, Naranarayan and Bogibeel bridge over Brahmaputra etc. the people of north east had to carry out a movements every time. Even in a issue like detection and deportation of foreigners which is the fundamental duty of sovereign Government, the people of north east had to undertook a movement prolong six years and still the issue has not resolved fully. This time too, the Budget has no room for any extraordinary development of the north east.

I feel deprived when I see the importance of issue like allotment of thousand of crores of rupees for cleaning the Ganga ignoring the drying bed of the Brahmaputra, special fund (439 crores) for the inhabitants of a subdivision of Murshidabad District of West Bengal humiliating the entire flood affected people of the Brahmaputra and Borak basin; special development fund for the Maoist disturbed district but no care for the extremist troubled area of north east. I can cite here similar examples for hours together.

Flood and erosion in Assam already made lakhs of people homeless, landless. This is one of the prime issues to be addressed by the Government and should declare it as a National Problem of the country. There are several natural and man-made factors behind flood. One should not expect total remedy from flood. But, the erosion is such an incident which can easily tackled by using modern technology. Even the innocent rural people succeed in protection of erosion by providing bamboo procupine in some of the places. So, it is obvious that erosion can be protected using modern technology which needs good will of the Government only. I request the Government to take appropriate measure to protect erosion in Brahmaputra valley so that no more people become homeless, landless.

Not a single unauthorized foreigner is allowed to overstay for a week in other countries for the world. But, India is a country where general public have to make hue and cry to deport illegal foreigners from the country. The six years long movement of the Assamsese people on the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Rajen Gohain]

issue of detection and deportation of illegal immigrants even could not feel the Government about their own duty. The pace of influx of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants increases sizeably in comparison to pre Assam movement time. Very recently on 12-03-2012, when the honourable President of the country was addressing the joint session of the Parliament, the „Railway Yatri Mancha of Koliabor in Assam apprehended 60 Nos. of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants who were equipped with lethal weapons and Bangladeshi Mobile Sim card at Jakhlabandha Railway station of Assam. A big racket of anti-national activists who has been conducting a big network of importing Bangladeshi and settle them in the reserved forest area of north east is reported to in action. The entire country has been captured by illegal Bangladeshi immigrants like cancer. But the Government has been performing the role of a silent spectator. To the utter surprise of the general public, the Government had to stop the „Pilot Project on preparation of NRC in the Assam on the demand of the people with doubtful nationality. I request the Government to take the issue of “Illegal Foreigners” very seriously and prepare the NRC, issue IC to all India citizens, detect and deport all foreigners in a planned manner and the entire work should be considered as national project of top most priority.

The people of north east have been living with fear psychosis due to sudden development taking place in Indo-China border in Arunachal part. They have developed various infrastructures at the international border, constructed dam on the Shyang river which is the source of the Brahmaputra. Even they openly criticized the visit of Indian Prime Minister and Defence Minister to Arunachal Pradesh. Still, our Government has not reacting to such a vulnerable issue of National priority. It is become possible for our Government since it is related with north east reason. The people of north east have bitter past experience with China aggression. So, I request the Government to take appropriate action on top most priority since the issue is related with the external security of the country.

Development of the north east is lagging far behind in comparison to rest of the country. Unrest due to extremist activities is also one of the reasons of under development. The process of negotiating dialogue to settle the issue has not been progressing well due to lack of good will of the Government. It is necessary to speed up the peace talk with all the rebel groups simultaneously to bring peace in

the region permanently. The Government made provision of Rs.1500 crores as a special programme for road connectivity to Naxal area. Provision of similar package should be made to the trouble torn region of the north east.

A general public also use to demark the boundary of a property created by him. But, our Government having all the machinery in hand, could not complete demarcation of the internal boundary of the States of the region fully. As a result, due to dispute of inter State boundary, innocent inhabitants residing near the border of either of the States are suffering. Several incidents with loss of lives and property took place during the current year. I demand to complete demarcation of all the inter-State boundary of the north eastern States should be completed within six months to avert any more riot among our own people due to fault of the Government.

I appreciate the success of the Government on the bumper production of food items in the country. The Government has been taking several schemes for the Agriculture sector. But, due to lack of monitoring, the schemes have not been giving relief to the farmers. More than 50% of agricultural land is still not covered by the irrigation facility of the Government. Power necessary for irrigation purpose is not adequate. The most important factor of the agriculture sector is that due to absence of proper marketing and storage facilities, the farmers are not getting the genuine price of the their hard earned agri-products and the middle level traders and stockists are looting the profit. As a result, farming works become a loss making profession and the farmers who produce excess foodgrains for the non farmers has started to switch over to some other profession leaving farming activities. If, proper steps are not taken to give a least minimum support price to the farmers, the country will have to face famine once again within couple of years.

The Government has considered several packages for higher education by declaring financial grant to some selected universities.

The people of Assam have been requesting the Government to consider a financial package for the dream universities in the name of great saint of the north eastern region; Sri Srimanta Sankardeva. The people of north east were eagerly waiting with the hope of a package in the Budget. But, this time too, nothing has been considered for the “Sankardev University”. I request the Government to consider matter and make provision of a financial package in the current Budget for the same.

The Government has made provision of as much as Rs. 15,688 crores for improving the financial health of the Public Sector Banks, NABARD, IIFCL and regional rural banks out of which sum of Rs. 14,588 crores is meant for the Public Sector Banks. But, the financial health of the public sector banks needs thorough analysis. A lion share of the fund of PSB is used by a few selected millionaire businessmen of the country depriving the general public in getting financial help from PSB. There are lots of incidents of non recovery of such loans years together. As reported, the senior bank officials are also more interested to consider loan to such millionar due to their personnel wrongful gain. So, a thorough enquiry is essential to ascertain such activities of the bank. I have no objection in strengthening the financial health of the PSB which is directly related with the development as well as to increase GDP of the country. But I surprised that some other financial institution like the SFCs, IDFCs, who have been working at the grass root rural level for activities like growth of micro and medium sector enterprises, self employment of rural people, growth of handloom and handicrafts, re-vitalisation of traditional industries etc. As on day, these financial institutions are facing stiff competition with very limited high cost capital component. Recognising their service to the priority sector of micro and small enterprises in rural areas, the Government should consider giving them a level playing ground by strengthening their financial health. I request the Government to consider these institutions to strengthen their financial health by increasing paid up capital on priority basis, in this Budget.

The non-vegetarain percentage of the population of the country is double of the vegetarian. For growth of nutritious non vegetarian food items such as poultry development, fisheries etc, and no provision has been made in the Budget. The Government should make provision for development of poultry and other similar activities with adequate provisions for fishery development in the country.

The Government rightly made provision for establishment of 6 New National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Centres. More attention is necessary for pharmaceutical research than pharmaceutical education in the country considering the new diseases, which are spreading in the country. As the same time, it is also necessary to take step to set up a few life saving drug manufacturing units in the country to keep control over the un-reasonable high price of medicines in the country and

to give relief to the poor people of the country. I shall request the Government to set up a pharmaceutical research cum manufacturing unit in north eastern region.

\*SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): The Budget reaffirms the Governments unwavering commitment to Neo-liberal reforms which has been promoted in this country for almost two decades. It is a manifesto of the corporate and unashamedly backs business. The Liberalisation/ Privatisation has become the general philosophy of the Budget.

Even from a cursory view one can understand that the Budget lacked focus, was not growth-oriented, offered very little to the common man and has failed to give direction to the Indian economy. Broadly four macro targets had to be kept in mind while judging any Budget – growth, equity, employment and price stability. On all four fronts, it was only an „Incremental Budget and clearly lacking in policy direction. While the entire nation, are reeling under unprecedented price rise, this year’s Budget has raised service tax and excise duty rate and robbing the common man blind. The hike in service tax and excise duty will have cascading effect on prices of all essential commodities. The rise in the prices of cement and steel has shattered the dream of poor to get their own house. The limit of income tax exemption has been raised from 1.80 lakh to 2 lakhs which is a very meager relief to the people. No relief has been given to senior citizens. The cut in the EPF rate of interest for the people working in private enterprises will cause loss to the labour class.

The plight of farmers for the last 20 years, since the introduction of structural adjustment and new economic policies, are in utter dismay. The statistical evidence revealed a shocking number of more than 2.5 lakh reported farmer's suicide categorically contradicts the claims of the advocates of neoliberalism. This is certainly not a good omen for a country where the majority of its population lives in villages and survives mainly on agriculture. Farmers have already been highly debt ridden and now further increase in interest for farm credit will put more burdens on them. As a result of not lowering interest rate on farm implements like tube well, tractors etc, farmers have to pay as high as 13 per cent of rate of interest on buying tractors or other farm machinery. Hike in Excise duty and service tax will have an inverse impact on the 2012 Budgets focus on strengthening infrastructure and power and giving a boost to the Farm Sector. GDP growth estimated at 6.90%

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P.K. Biju]

in real terms in 2011-12. But this has been a dismal low compared to the GDP in real term in 2010-11 of 8.5%.

Education is the important sector that has got a big blow. The Government's attitude towards higher education becomes clear by the fact that it has not even spent the amount of money which it had committed in the last year's Budget. While the 2011-102 Budget allocated Rs. 21912 crores, Revised Estimates given in this year's Budget show a spending of only Rs. 19844 crores, which means that the Government has not spent Rs. 2068 crores last year which it had allocated for higher education. The Government has been talking incessantly about minority rights and upliftment. But how one can defend the cut by Rs. 100 crores from the grant in aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation under Ministry of Minority Welfare? A sum of Rs. 2 crore has been allocated for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/Cities which means only Rs. 2 lakh for each city. There has been no increase in allocation for RGNF which was reduced to Rs. 123 crores in 2011-12 from Rs. 144 crores in 2010-11. There has been a substantial increase in allocation for student loans in the Budget. But, it is evident that the present move is to create a platform for reducing subsidies in education and shifting to fee hike and student loans.

In the last year in most Ministries there has been a shameful shortfall in actual expenditures. Crucial programmes like MGNREGA have seen a huge shortfall of over 9000 crores in the last year, the gap between the Budget estimate and the revised estimate. Similarly, the gender Budget saw a shortfall of 1200 crores in actual expenditures. This is also an undeclared method of controlling the deficit. Given the inflation factor the allocations for most programmes are in any case inadequate. For example the record as far as allocations for Scheduled Caste sub Component Plan and Scheduled Tribe sub-plan though increased are still far below the required amount of 16.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent of the Plan expenditure and in fact is even lower last year. It is only 7 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

I cannot help myself appreciating our Planning Commission for their herculean task of "reducing the number of poor in our country". The poverty line for 2009-10 has been pegged at Rs. 29 per day per capita expenditure for urban population and at Rs. 22 per day per person". Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Montek Singh

Ahluwalia is blaming faulty data provided by MNSSO for the low poverty threshold in the country. The World Bank used the Human Development Index (HDI) to determine the poverty line in most countries. According to the index, 80 per cent of India's population lives under the poverty line. The Deputy Chairman is now saying that, it will not have any impact on the entitlements of the poor. But, there is also a lot of talk about linking subsidies to the UID based Aadhar scheme. Such a shift is bound to wrongly exclude millions of people from the subsidy net and add to their miseries. On one question, however, there were no clear answers: As of now, who is below the poverty line? Is it someone who lives in urban India and has a per capita expenditure of less than Rs. 28 (2009-2010) or someone who has a per capita expenditure of less than Rs. 32 (June 2011). Poverty in India falls but poor get poorer. By saying that anyone with a daily consumption expenditure of Rs.28.35 in cities (and Rs. 22.42 in rural areas) is above the poverty line, the Planning Commission has insulted the collective intelligence of our nation.

Let me briefly touch on the bias towards the corporate and the rich which is so glaring the Budget. The fiscal deficit is lesser than the concession given to corporate and rich. Direct taxes being levied on the rich will give the treasury Rs. 4,500 crore, while they expect indirect taxes-hitting mostly the poor and middle class – to yield Rs. 45,940 crore. The reliance on indirect taxes for revenue will push up prices across the board. The Finance Minister's concerns about restraining fuel and fertilizer subsidies to less than 2 per cent of GDP appear hypocritical in the backdrop of over Rs. 5.3 lakh crore tax give away in 2011-12, according to the statement of revenue foregone. Out of this, over Rs. 50,000 crore were tax concessions on corporate profits. These subsidies to the rich have now crossed 5 per cent of GDP. The Finance Minister has announced cut in subsidies — Rs. 25,000 crore on fuel and Rs. 6000 crore on fertilizers. This will further lead to price rise. Pilot projects announced in the Budget regarding direct cash transfers to fertilizers retailers, consumers of LPG and kerosene and for the PDS are a smokescreen for the impending price hikes, which will fuel another round of inflationary spiral. Again the cuttings of subsidies are illogical. It is cutting subsidies in the name of controlling fiscal deficit. There has been a shortfall of Rs. 30,000 crore in the gross tax revenue vis a vis the Budget estimates mainly on account of slack collection from corporate. In contrast, the fiscal deficit is Rs. 5.29 lakh crore. This is not because of subsidies, but due to concessions given to

corporate. Rather than making up for resource mobilization through direct taxes on big corporate and the richer sections, Budget 2012 has increased the rates of services tax and general excise duties by 2 per cent, whose burden inevitably will be passed on to the people.

While corporate taxes as a proportion to GDP are projected to come down, indirect taxes to GDP ratio will grow. Moreover, direct taxes have fallen as a proportion of total taxes from 38 per cent in 2010-11 to 35 per cent in 2012-13. These reflect the regressive character of the Government's taxation regime. 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 from 9.5 per cent to 8.25 per cent. Foreign institutional Investors and foreign investors are also being allowed greater access to speculate in the Indian stock and bond markets, oblivious of the risks associated with such hot money inflows.

Apart from being a Budget for the rich and corporate, the pattern of fund allocation is tantamount to regional discrimination. For example the centre has ridiculed Kochi Metro Rail project (which is expected to cost more than Rs.5,000 crore) by an allocation of only Rs. 60 crore. Fresh tax imposts prescribed in Union Budget 2011-12 could break the backbone of Kerala tourism. If specific proposals pertaining to services provided by 'air-conditioned hotels', hospitals and diagnostic labs were bad enough, service tax on air travel came as a bolt from the blue and make a visit to God's Own Country much more costly an affair. Among the other needs of the State, some backward region deserves special attention and intervention. Although Lok Sabha Constituency is one such region which is marked with its backwardness in education, health, employment etc. the part of the constituency that lies in Palakkad district is marked with its absence of good schools, higher educational institutions; medical college etc. In his last visit to Kerala, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has promised an IIT for Kerala but nothing has been done towards materializing this dream. Palakkad being the most backward district in Kerala also required an institution (community college) to nurture the rural talents. Agriculture is another worst hit sector. Within a span of eight months, since the congress regime in the State, more than 40 cases of farmer's suicides have been reported from Kerala. The price crash and crop failure were the immediate cause of their suicide. The policies of the Centre including rise in fertilizer price and subsidy cut have a cascading effect that further pushed

the farmers into distress. Immediate measures should be taken to declare support price for cash crop such as coconut, arecanut, pepper etc. Social empowerment is also a concern. Women are socially and economically at the receiving end of the society and no effective programmes ever have been implemented in this region for their empowerment. Further, the presence of sizeable tribal population in the area needed special interventions and for that required special financial assistance from the Central Government. Overall, the Union Budget presented by Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee virtually bypasses Kerala's special needs and demands.

One has to understand that, despite showing the negative trends in development, why India still stick on its agenda of neoliberalism? Across the world, the castles of neoliberalism are being demolished by the people themselves. It has become a proven fact that adopting a neoliberal path would be disastrous, disparaging and push the poor to the wall. Unemployment is inundating the developed countries such as U.S., Britain France etc. The Governments in these countries are struggling hard to quash the spontaneous upsurges of the unemployed youth. Still India is hugging hard to neoliberalism and the Budget 2012 is clear evidence for that. It is obvious that the Budget 2012 will not be able to address the problems being faced by the poor and is likely to add their burdens. Through this Budget the Government is once a gain re-emphasized its commitment to liberalization and privatization. So I oppose the Budget proposal.

\*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): This year Budget has offered no relief. The common man is hard hit by this Budget. There is no provision to check price rise and tackle unemployment. Both growth and inflation are left unattended in the Budget presented this year. We missed the 4.6% fiscal deficit targeted in 2011. This year's Budget does not have a clear road map to accomplish the proposed fiscal deficit of 5.1%. The fact remains that our per capita income continues to be low (at current US\$ 1529 in 2011) as per the survey report. So, what does this indicates? All our tall talks of growth will have really no meaning. Hon. Finance Minister certainly knows that even fiscal experts will denounce the strategy of depending less on direct taxes and raising more through indirect taxes. In fact increase in excise duty and service tax from 10% to 12% will add inflationary pressure. The two hikes, taken together, are likely to hurt household spending and thus reduce growth.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Savings is a prime indicator of a country's economic performance. As per the quarterly estimate released by Central Statistics Office, Gross Domestic Savings as a rate of GDP at current market process declined from 33.8% in 2009-10 to 32.3% in 2010-11. Economic survey 2011-12 says the decline is accounted for by a reduction in private savings, primarily household savings in financial assets.

This indicates that the growth in GDP is illusory and not really benefiting the poor. Further, we see Government borrowings are very high. Certainly, it will put pressure on interest rates. The UPA Government used to sing song in praise of Aam aadmi but do things contrary. The cut in subsidies is a wrong signal and it will affect the common man. We are saying that farmers are backbone of our country. Cut in subsidies is a big blow on the backbone of farmers.

The Agriculture is the single largest segment in India where people are still dependent on incentives for their investments to improve productivity. While such is the real State of affairs, under whose direction and behest such a move is being taken, hon. Finance Minister has to explain.

Hon. Finance Minister has a vision of limiting subsidy and containing fiscal deficit. I have my own doubt as to how the two objectives will be achieved together.

However, I welcome the increase in allocation to Agriculture Sector and Right to Education — Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The Members from Treasury Benches may also hail the move of Hon. Finance Minister. On the other day, hon. Member Shri K.S.Rao expressed in anguish manner that the return from agriculture, what a farmer getting is 1% only where as corporates or business houses are getting 200% profit. Though a huge amount have been spending for Education, only 6% benefit goes directly to the students. But the quality of elementary education is going down. Even though higher allocation has been made, the outcome in terms of production and productivity and quality is far from satisfactory. The reason is faulty and poor implementation policy slippages. What I want to stress is that mere allocation alone is not enough. Proper utilization is must. It holds good to enhance the quality. So, Hon. Finance Minister should stimulate all the Ministries to gear up. Allocation to health sector is a welcome feature. Financial package is a big relief to handloom weavers. I welcome the announcement of launching of much awaited National Urban Health Mission shortly. And I request both

Hon. Finance Minister and Hon. Health Minister to include Salem corporation in Tamil Nadu in the list of cities in which the programme is sought to be implemented. The move to raise customs duty on standard gold from 2% to 4% is a blow to the middle class families.

Disinvestment is a process of Government losing its hold on the economy and allowing free play of Private Sector. It amounts to selling the residential house to repay the debt for the groceries. This is not a prudent way of fiscal consolidation. The hike in the basic customs duty on bicycles from 10 to 30% will affect the lower middle class. Is it anything to do with the just concluded UP Assembly Election where Samajwadi Party's cycle symbol attracted the electorate? On the whole, the Budget has some positive aspects with more negative aspects. The Budget 2012-13 does not stimulate growth but puts heavy burden on common man. As my revered leader hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi has said 'The Budget 2012-13 is an exercise in futility, and ill wind that blows nobody any good.'

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The General Budget has been presented by our Hon. Minister at this time when the country's inflation is high and prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing every day. As a whole if we go through the Budget it gives us great disappointment as it does not have any good features for common public and instead it would add fuel for more and more inflation.

The Budget failed to provide any concrete solutions to the problem of increasing inflation rate and country's economy. Hon. Minister has announced some marginal concession to the middle class Income Tax Payers in the hope of garnering their support.

The threshold for Income tax has been increased by a meager Rs. 20,000/- from the existing Rs. 1,80,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/-. By giving a tiny tax relief of 10% of Rs. 20,000/- that is Rs. 200/-, Hon. Minister has insulted the middle class people especially the salaried people. The Government must understand that the middle class people are contributing a significant part for Income Tax and they are the one who would never like to evade paying Income Tax.

Therefore, I request the Government to consider increasing the threshold for Income Tax for salaried people. Even this small concession of Rs. 200/- do not really help

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

the middle class whose purchasing power has been eroded considerably. It has been acknowledged worldwide that the rich need to be taxed more since they have the capacity to pay. But ironically in our country the central Government targets only common people for revenue generation leaving the rich to mount black money.

I am very concerned about the issue of black money and these money are slashed away and settled in foreign countries. It is informed that our country is on top list of black money holders in Swiss Banks. Every year this amount is increasing at a rapid speed but the Government does not take any concrete steps over this issue long time.

The total black money accounts for 40% of GDP of our country. It is shocking that a nation where more than 450 million people live below the poverty line is top on the number of account holders in foreign banks. In this regard, Hon. Minister has merely stated that a White paper on black money will be placed in the Parliament. Hon Minister has also announced that measures like compulsory declaration of assets abroad and double taxation avoidance agreements with some foreign Governments. But unfortunately mere announcements without plan of action would not help any way to bring back black money to our country and such ineffective announcements proved an eye wash attitude.

Hon. Minister has announced that the total plan outlay for the Department of Agriculture and cooperation is being increased by 18 per cent from 17,123 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 20,208 in 2012. But it would be difficult to attain the target of 4 per cent growth with this plan outlay. More allocation should be made for Agriculture and Research Development.

In this regard, I am disappointed that the announcement made by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture Research and Development for allocation of Rs.200 crore is not enough for incentivizing research both for institutions and the research team responsible for such scientific breakthroughs. Increasing the agricultural productivity to face impending food security is important at this moment. Hence I request the Government to give more priority to agricultural research activities by allocating adequate funds.

Further the rise in the service tax from 10 to 12 per cent has created additional burden on the common man. People already burdened by inflation now have to pay higher bills. This is another way for steep increase in the price of all kind of commodities and services. Also this

increased services tax will also affect the progressive State Governments.

Malnutrition among children is one of the biggest problems in the country. It is said that the Integrated Child Development Services scheme is a major national programme that address the health and nutrition needs of children under the age of six. Hon. Minister has also allocated 15,850 crore for ICDs scheme. This allocation is 58% higher than the last year allocation. But mere allocation of funds would not bring targeted results unless it is implemented effectively.

Still there are nearly 42 per cent of children are under weight and are affected by malnutrition. The prevalence of malnutrition among children is high in rural areas. Hence initiatives should be taken to implement ICDS programme effectively in rural and tribal areas to prevent the increase menace of malnutrition.

The allocation under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has been increased to 8447 crore from 6,158 crore in 2011-12. Under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries, the monthly pension amount per person is also raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

At this juncture I would like to inform that our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Purathchi Thalaivi Amma is giving a pension of Rs. 1000 per month to aged people. Keeping this in view as an exemplary, the Government should come forward to increase the pension amount from meager amount of Rs.300 as it would not provide social security to the beneficiaries.

As far as infrastructure is concerned, necessary importance has not been given for the development of infrastructure. The Planning Commission has estimated the requirement of funds for the 12th Plan to the extent of US 1 trillion. A large extent of investment is required in the Power Sector, which is a critical need for development.

Similarly, the need for investment in roads, bridges, irrigation etc is also huge. As the Government by itself cannot invest in these infrastructure projects, there is a need for larger private investment and PPP mode projects. I urge the Government to take necessary initiatives accordingly.

Before ending I would like to record here the callousness of the Central Government toward the people

[Shri P. Kumar]

who were severely affected by the recent Thane cyclone which devastated some districts in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of Hon. Amma has been continuously taking rehabilitative measures. But there is no relief package announced by this Central Government except the initial announcement of Rs. 500 crore.

Thousands of trees were uprooted in this cyclone and a number of farmers have been severely affected. Therefore, I urge the Government to consider the situation of affected farmers in the State of Tamil Nadu and announce necessary relief package along with some rehabilitative schemes like loan waiver scheme, increase in subsidy and credit facility for agriculture etc.

[Translation]

\*SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): First of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister that in this Budget he has taken into account the ground realities of Indian economy. The hon. Minister has repeated this thing in his post Budget comments also. On the one hand he has opened up his treasure for farmers of the country and on the other he has raised the income tax rebate upto 2.5 lakh for middle class. Some items have become cheaper and some items costly. As all we know that it is not possible to make very one happy. If we look at global conditions, it is a positive Budget. Factors like high prices of daily use items at international market, uncertainty in developed countries, uncertainty of oil prices have constant pressure on our economy. We are fortunate enough that global conditions do not have as much affect on our domestic market as it has on other countries. The steps taken by the hon. Finance Minister are welcome steps. The most important thing in this Budget is that the hon. Finance Minister has taken into consideration the future of India and has taken appropriate steps to boost, rural and agriculture sector.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Agriculture, health and rural Bharat Nirman Schemes. It is a good thing that sufficient amount has been allocated for Gramin Bharat Nirman Yojana. For drinking water allocation has been increased by 27 per cent to Rs. 14 thousand crore and Rs. 4 thousand crore for housing. 24 thousand crore has been allocated for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Earlier also the Government had

taken steps to improve the condition of Agriculture and Rural India but is very difficult to make proper use of the allocated funds. The target fixed by the Central Government under these schemes reduce to less than ¼th when they actual reach the beneficiaries. No State Government is able to reach the target or reach near the target. The aim of such schemes is not only to uplift the deprived section but also to bring uniformity after removing the regional and social imbalance. Today, the Government needs to give more and more priority to rural development so that the migrations of people from villages to urban areas could be checked.

It is a matter of happiness that education sector has been taken up seriously in the Budget and a provision of Rs. 25,555 crore has been made for Sarva Shiksha Abhian which is 21 per cent more as compare to last year Budget allocation. The hon. Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech that secondary education should be made easily available to all, percentage of intellectuals should be increased in higher education sector and arrangement for technical training should be made. In view of shortage of schools, provision of opening of 6000 new model schools has been made in 12th Plan. For providing easy loan to students for higher education, an announcement for setting up of a loan Guarantee Fund has been made. This announcement will definitely benefit the poor and intelligent students.

The hon. Finance Minister has made several announcements about health in Budget 2012-13, (1) An important announcement was that our country has become polio free country (2) medicines and equipments used for cancer, AIDS, BP etc. have become cheaper (3) Modernisation of Tika units and setting up of a new Tika unit at Channei (4) More Expansion of Asha workers will be done and their salary will also be increased.

The funds for NRHM has been increased from Rs. 18,115 to Rs. 20,822 crore, Health Mission Yojana will also be implemented in urban areas. National Urban Health Mission is being started. A provision of Rs. 20,822 has been made for National Rural Health Mission. Seven medical colleges on the time of AIIMS will be set up. Urban Health Mission Scheme will be started.

In view of these schemes, it seems that hon. Finance Minister, has taken proper care of the problems of health. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards rural India. There is no proper arrangement for treatment

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

in rural areas as a result of which people cannot get timely treatment and many of them die in want of treatment.

Percentage of doctors in rural areas is very less as compare to urban areas. There is a need to make special provision to encourage the doctors working in villages and other far thing areas and they should also be given special promotion.

In the end I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Maharashtra. It is true that Maharashtra is a developed State as compared to other States. But this development is like a body which has one healthy hand and one unhealthy hand. What I mean to say is that development of Vidharva is negligible as compare to the development of western Maharashtra. In all any Parliamentary terms, I have been raising the matter of backwardness of Vidharva but sorry to say that not even a single problem has so far been solved. I would like to make submissions about all those problems.

The announcement of Mihan (Multi-model thus Airport) project was made three years back but this project which can change the fortune of Vidharva, is still lying in cold storage. It is unfortunate that this project is not being executed at the pace at which is should have been executed. Mihan Company and Airforce have agreed on the agreement to give 400 hectors of land to Airforce in lieu of its 278 hectares of land but action has yet to be taken on this agreement. It is causing hurdle in the execution of this project.

My second demand is about agriculture irrigation I would like to thank hon. Finance Minister that he has not ignored the concerns of farmers. This year Budget for agriculture has been raised upto Rs. 5.75 lakh crores which is one lakh crore more as compare to last year Budget allocation. As you know Vidharva is drought prone area. Here agriculture depend upon monsoon. If we have enough rainfall, we will have cotton, soabean and pulses otherwise there will be a famine in that region. The situation has not changed during last 60 years which is causing dissatisfaction among farmers and farmer are compelled to commit suicide. In Vidharva, 90 per cent of population depend upon agriculture. Farmers are very hardworking I can assure you that if irrigation facilities are provided to them they will soon bring second green revolution. The Finance Minister has said in the Budget about providing appropriate funds for irrigation, therefore if some funds are provided to Vidharva region, we would get rid of the

problems of drinking water, irrigation and famine for ever and it will check the incidents of suicide by the farmers.

In addition to that I would like to draw the attention of hon. Finance Minister towards imposing of excise duty on gold. I have seen that all bullion goldsmiths are worried about it. They fear that excise inspector raj will start again. Therefore, I would request that this excise duty should be rolled back.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I sincerely express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to share my views on the General Budget for the year 2012-13 presented by Hon. Finance Minister on 16th March, 2012. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting such an impressive and growth-oriented Budget 2012-13.

Our country is facing a number of challenges. We are having a lot of resources and by virtue of that we have achieved remarkable achievements in various fields so far. To tackle and face the challenges, our Nation is facing today, I think this Budget is quite appropriate and growth-oriented. Presently we are having 7.6 per cent growth rate; and it is expected to be far better. Despite the global slowdown our economy has been able to maintain a growth rate of seven per cent. But I would like to point it out that we are lacking in the growth rate in agriculture which is having around 2.5 per cent. One of the big challenges our farmers are facing today is marketing of their products. They are not getting good price for their products. I request the Hon. Minister that Government should take more care in this regard for our farmers, so that their hard work becomes fruitful.

There is a proposal to spend approximately Rupees one lakh 66 thousand crore on the flagship programmes of the Government and this amount is 18 per cent more than that in the previous year.

Forty thousand crore Rupees were allocated for MNREGAS, out of which Rupees 31 thousand crore were spend and Rupees 9 thousand crore remain unutilized. There is a proposal to spend rupees 25 thousand 555 crore on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is 21 per cent more than that in the previous year.

In the Budget there is a provision of 24 thousand crore rupees for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY),

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shrimati J. Helen Davidson]

which is 20 per cent more than that in the previous year for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), allocation has been increased by 19 per cent to rupees 18 thousand 515 crore. Provision for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been increased by 68 per cent to 12 thousand 522 crore rupees. Allocations for Indira Awas Yojana, Mid day Meal Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme etc. has also been increased.

I would like to thank the Finance Minister for announcing the income tax exemption limit which is increased from rupees one lakh 80 thousand to rupees 2 lakh. Also personal income tax slabs have been changed for the benefit of income tax payers. My humble request to the Hon. Finance Minister is that to concentrate more on improving the skills, particularly of the poor sections of the Society, both in rural and urban areas. We need to reduce the interest rates. To reduce inflation, increasing interest rates is not a solution at all. I request to reduce the interest rate further on Education Loan.

In all over the country and particularly in my State Tamil Nadu, students of the poor section of the Society do their studies in great difficulties. They take the Education Loan from the Bank for their further studies. To reduce their burdens on the students as well as on their parents or guardians, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to reduce the rate of interest of, if possible to waive off the interest of the poor, studious children of our Society.

Also the interest rate on home loans should be rationalized to give relief to the middle class families.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider my requests I have made.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for announcing so many productive provisions in the Budget in various fields, making it more growth-oriented and fruitful.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): I want to put my views on the General Budget 2012-13 in the House. This Budget of 2012-13 is the first Budget of 12th Five Year Plan. In view of global economic conditions, the current

year's Budget is very important for the Government. The total Budget estimates are to the tune of Rs. 14,909.25 billion. Out of it, fiscal deficit is Rs. 5135.90 billion, which is 5.1 per cent of GDP. In the total proposed expenditure, Rs. 5210.25 billion are provided under the Plan Head and the remaining amount of Rs. 9699 billion will be spent under non-plan Head.

Under the planned provision, the allotment for agriculture sector has been increased to 18 per cent from the last years allotment and the amount for the current year is Rs. 20,208 crore. The provision for agriculture loan is to the tune of Rs. 5750 crore. This may provide some relief to the farmers. But the proposed 4 per cent agricultural growth rate is not sufficient for the proposed Food Security Bill.

The Government propose to provide foodgrains to 65 per cent of the population through this Bill. This Bill may look fascinating to the people but the farmers are going to bear the burden of it. They have to produce more.

I want to put forth some demands before Hon'ble Pranab Da in the interests of the farmers and for the success of Government Mission.

1. There is an apprehension of decrease in the number of agricultural labourers after the implementation of Food Security Bill. Even today, there is a scarcity of agricultural labourers. Therefore, the agricultural labourers should be provided wages as per their lands through MNREGA.
2. The irrigation, power and some infrastructure, facilities like harvesting and storage arrangements should be provided to the farmers to enhance the production.

In the last Economy Survey, it was said that during one year in the country, the foodgrains worth Rs. 50,000 crore is lost due to non-existence of proper transportation and storage facilities.

I demand that a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore for making way for crop harvesting and a provision for another 10,000 crore rupees for storage facilities may be made in the Budget. The Jalgaon area in my Constituency Supply Banana in the entire country. We have to harvest the Banana crop during rainy season. Sometimes, we have to harvest the foodgrains during the rains. For this purpose we have sent a Pilot Project of Rs. 109 crore (for making

way to harvest the crops in Jalgaon district) through the State Government to the Rural Development Ministry. I have also requested the Chairman of the Planning Commission and Finance Minister, Pranab Da to approve this Pilot Project, Hon'ble Atalji is known in the world for introducing Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. I again request Pranab Da to introduce a scheme to provide ways for harvesting the crop in Jalgaon district.

Thirteen lakh waterbodies in the country for irrigation should be developed under RRR (three R) Scheme. Work on the incomplete irrigation projects under A.I.B.P. Scheme should be expedited. A proposal of Mega Recharge Scheme on Tapi river in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra has not been approved despite the feasibility of C.G.W.B. It should be approved. There should be a provision of Energy for farmers. Fertilizers should be provided in time and on reasonable prices.

I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide separate Budget to the Agriculture Ministry to implement Food Security Bill. There are 6.5 lakh villages in the country and 60 per cent population of the country is dependent on agriculture. The development of the country depends on the development of agriculture. Hence, Separate Independence Budget should be provided therefor.

There was a demand from tax payers to raise the income tax exemption limit. This demand should be accepted.

An excise duty to the tune of 0.3 per cent has been imposed on the manufacture of gold jewellery. It should be withdrawn because the future of 50 lakh goldsmiths depend on it.

[English]

\*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The General Budget 2011-12 shows that India's Gross Domestic Product is estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent in 2011-12, after having grown at the rate of 8.4 per cent in each of the two preceding years. In any cross-country comparison, India still remains among the front runners in economic growth. Our agricultural sector is growing well. India's slowdown can be attributed almost entirely to weak industrial growth.

The five objectives identified during the ensuing financial year are:—

1. Focus on domestic demand driven growth recovery;
2. Create conditions for rapid revival of high growth in private investment;
3. Address supply bottlenecks in agriculture, energy and transport sectors, particularly in coal, power, national highways, railways and civil aviation;
4. Intervene decisively to address the problem of malnutrition especially in the 200 high-burden districts; and
5. Expedite coordinated implementation of decisions taken to improve delivery systems, governance, and transparency; and address problems of black money and corruption in public life.

No case of polio was reported in the last one year in our country. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana aimed at setting up of AIIMS-like institutions and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges is being impeded to cover upgradation of 7 more Government medical colleges. It will enhance the availability of affordable tertiary health care.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is an effective floor wage rate for rural workers. Distress migration has come down. Community assets have been created. Productivity of barren and fallow lands has gone up.

Under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries, the monthly pension amount per person has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. On the death of the primary breadwinner of a BPL family, in the age group 18 to 64 years, a lumpsum grant of Rs. 10,000 presently being provided has been doubled to Rs. 20,000 and expect a matching contribution by the State Governments. Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas used for power generation has been fully exempted from basic duty in the present Budget.

Over the next five years, Indian Railways are undertaking two major projects for passenger safety and better service delivery. These are; the installation of Train Protection and Warning System and upgradation of track structure for high speed trains. Basic customs duty on equipment required for their implementation has been reduced from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri N. Peethambara Kurup]

An important highlight of the present Budget is that six specified life-saving drugs/vaccines has been fully exempted from excise duty/CVD. These are used for the treatment or prevention of ailments such as HIV/AIDS, renal cancer etc.

In order to prevent protein deficiency and malnutrition among women and children the basic customs duty on Soya protein concentrate and isolated soya protein from 30 per cent to 15 per cent respectively to 10 per cent. Consumption of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency and related diseases. The basic customs duty has been reduced by 2.5 per cent along with reduced excise duty by 6 per cent. Probiotics are a cost effective means of combating bacterial infections. The basic customs duty for the same has been reduced from 10 to 15 per cent.

While I support the balanced and growth oriented General Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister I requests the Government to cater the urgent needs of the State of Kerala:

An AIIMS level institution should be set up at Kollam in Kerala under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana;

The interest of Khadi workers who followed the great ideals of Mahatma Gandhi should be protected. They should be given a special financial package. Their salaries and pension should be increased.

The coir, handloom, cashew and fishermen community are under distress. They should be given housing facility and a special financial package.

The auto, taxi and other private drivers are suffering a lot. A health cover and pension facility should be extended to them and their families.

The house-maids and cooking employees are the most neglected community in our country.

Proper law should be implemented to give them financial assistance, pension and health care.

The proposal to implement to per cent tax on purchase of gold and silver should be withdrawn to help the poor goldsmiths and the poor families who use gold during the marriage of their daughters.

The bold decision of the Government to allow companies other than patent holders to produce life saving

medicines has helped to reduce the price of medicines in the country. I request the Government to extend this decision to all the medicine producing companies so that the medicines become cheaper in the country.

Kerala is the top produce of rubber in the country. A Rubber Park should be developed in Punalur, Kollam to boost the production and use of rubber.

A financial assistance package should be announced for the cashew workers in Kerala.

A comprehensive law should be enacted to protect the lives of our fishermen who are subjected to killings, attacks and hardships in the sea.

The financial package announced earlier for the development of Kuttanad in Kerala should be implemented urgently.

The cumbersome loan rules of the banks should be simplified to help the students to get education loans easily. The interest of educational loans given to students may be waived off.

More rice, sugar and wheat should be allotted to Kerala as the Public Distribution System is very strong and transparent there.

An IIT should be set up in Kerala.

A CGHS centre should be opened in Kollam for the benefit of serving and retired Central Government employees.

A Central University sub-centre should be set up in Kollam, Kerala.

A sea water purification centre should be opened in Kollam to solve the scarcity of drinking water there.

A special drought assistance package should be announced for Kerala.

With these words I conclude.

\*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): As our beloved leaders, Dr. Kalam and Dr. Manmohan Singh reacted to the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, the Budget is a mix of welcome and avoidable features, its efficacy in improving the living standards of people and taking forward the economy will have to be seen.

The Budget has some positive aspects, especially on food processing and agricultural research, but is largely

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

silent on attracting youth to farming. The recent Economic Survey has point out that though the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors has come down to 13.9 per cent of GDP at 2004-05 prices are compared to 14.5 per cent last year, agriculture continues to be the primary employment providing sector in rural India. As per the NSSO report, for every 1,000 people employed, over 750 persons are employed in the agriculture sector both in rural and urban areas. Thus, the diminishing contribution to GDP of the farm sector is accompanied by an increasing responsibility for employment. Our population is young and India will be the youngest nation by 2020. Unfortunately the Budget does not contain any provision for attracting and retaining youth in farming, which is the greatest challenge facing Indian agriculture today. With the enactment of a Food Security Bill which confers legal right to a prescribed quantity of foodgrains, attention to increasing the productivity, profitability and sustainability of small farm agriculture has become even more urgent. Therefore, steps will have to be taken to create interest among educated young women and men in rural areas for taking to agriculture as a profession.

The increase in customs duty to 30 per cent on the common man's vehicle, the bicycle should have been avoided. The disinvestment proposal, is not a happy one and it is also unacceptable. However, the 18 per cent increase in allocation for agricultural sector and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes; allocation of Rs. 5.75 trillion towards agricultural credit; writing off of Rs. 3,884 crore of weaver's loan; equity investment scheme in the name of Rajiv Gandhi; setting up of a vaccine unit; exempting film industry from service tax and the announcement of no fresh polio case last year, are all a welcome step. It is also a welcome step the announcement to provide subsidies on fertilizer, LPG and kerosene to the beneficiaries directly. However, any reduction in subsidy to poor should be avoided. Therefore, as our beloved leader, Dr. Kalaingnar said, this Budget is a mix of both.

It is also sorry to say that there has been no attempt made to check or reduce prices or to control or lower prices.

Another thing which I would like to say is pertaining to health, after all health is wealth and the health of the people of the nation is the wealth of the nation. On healthcare, Finance Minister announced only an incremental increase of about Rs. 2,700 crore in the allocation for the National Rural Health Mission. The Hon.

Finance Minister has proposed to launch a National Urban Health Mission and improvements to some Government medical colleges for better tertiary care. This is all very welcome, but non of this measures up to the scale and scope of the reform proposals now before the Planning Commission. The approach to healthcare during the Twelfth Plan should be no different. Significant Government support would be required to make progress on a National Health Package offering free treatment under UHC.

To achieve all these, the Government should enhance the spending on health at least 2.5 per cent of national GDP as against the present percentage of 1.2. The fiscal deficit has crossed the Budget estimates for last year, from the very beginning the emphasis was on reducing the deficit. There exists no solid theoretical ground for reducing the fiscal deficit, more so at a time when the public debt-GDP ratio in India has come down from 51.2% in 2010-11 to 45.7% in 2011-12. However, the obsession with reducing the fiscal deficit has resulted in some bizarre policy announcements by the Finance Minister.

Firstly, how does one reduce the fiscal deficit? It can be done in two alternative ways, either by increasing tax collection or by reducing the expenditure. In terms of tax collection, there was a significant short-fall in direct tax collection, the logical thing to do would have been to try and increase the direct tax collection. However, what the Finance Minister has decided to tax concessions to the salaried people and do nothing about increasing tax collection from the corporate sector. By his own admission, the tax concessions given to the salaried persons would result in a revenue loss of Rs.4500 crore. In order to increase tax collection, what the Finance Minister has relied on is an increase in indirect taxes which is estimated to generate an extra revenue of Rs.45940 crore. It is elementary economics that revenue mobilization primarily through indirect tax rather than direct tax is regressive. On the other hand, with increase in indirect taxes, inflationary pressures are generated in the economy. The Reserve Bank of India has already warned about an upward risk on inflation, such reliance on indirect taxes for revenue mobilization puts into serious doubt the seriousness of the Government about reducing inflation. It must however be noted that many of the items whose excise duties have been increased are luxury items which is welcome. But the reduction in Securities Transaction Tax only shows that the Government is more interested in protecting the interest of finance capital than the common people. Rs. 30000 crore has been

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

announced as the target of fund mobilization from disinvestment of public sector units in the next fiscal year.

In other words therefore, the revenue and expenditure proposed in this Budget is essentially pro-rich and anti-poor.

My question to Finance Minister is that while reduction of fiscal deficit is of paramount importance but we should also have to have a balance check on the inflation. In my opinion increase in the service tax will in turn burden the middle-income families and will in turn set a passage for rise in inflation further. What steps have been taken to counter inflation?

The issue of the expenditure of the Government does not end here. There has been a slowdown in the economy. If this slowdown has to be reversed, there has to be an increase in investment in the country, which has also come down in the last year. The issue therefore boils down to how an increase in investment can be ensured. There are two ways by which this investment can be raised. Firstly by an increase in public investment and secondly by private investment.

Both these investments have slowed down in the last year. So, what does the Government do about? In his speech the Finance Minister gives a long list of the steps that he wants to take to increase the investment in the economy. All these steps are essentially in terms of giving signals to the private corporate sector that their interests will be protected by the Government. This is not very surprising because the current growth process in the Indian economy is essentially one led by the corporate sector. A target of Rs. 30000 crore has been set for disinvestment of public sector companies in this year's Budget. Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertaking is like selling gold to run a family. So, the Government should be very cautious in this aspect as the assets of the PSUs is the treasure of the Government.

This Budget fails to deliver expectations of entire fraternity of taxpayers except few lollypops. The income tax exemption limit should have been enhanced to Rs.3,00,000 instead of Rs. 2,00,000 as recommended by the Standing Committee on Finance in view of high inflation and erosion in purchasing power of the rupee.

Retrospectively amendments in tax law would result in

loss of confidence in Indian financial policies among foreign investors and would result in negative growth in FDI.

Applicability of tax deducted at source provisions on only cash sale of bullion and jewellery of value than Rs.2 lakhs. It will encourage jewellers to undervalue invoicing or result in isolated transactions also. It will also lead to increase in price of gold ornaments as well as affect the gold industry and the workers involved in it.

Applicability of provisions of tax deducted at source on all transaction of transfer or immovable property other than agriculture land exceeds Rs.25 lakh. No registration is possible without showing proof of deduction of tax and deposit of the same in revenue account. It would result in compliance burden and delays in land acquisition process for industries in case if transferer has no PAN.

I would like the attention of the Finance Minister will soon address these issues and explain what measure will be taken? With respect to expenditure, there has been a severe cut-back on subsidies. This cut in subsidies is targeted to be achieved by mainly reducing the subsidy on petroleum products by Rs.25000 crore. This essentially presages a de-regulation of other petroleum products prices. Otherwise, with the increase in the price of crude oil in the global market and increasing demand for oil from India, there is no way that the subsidy can be reduced. In other words, we may be moving towards such a scenario of deregulated diesel or LPG prices in the near future. This would again raise prices and therefore have an adverse impact upon the inflationary situation in the country. At the same time the Government has made its intentions very clear that it would rely more and more on cash transfer schemes for providing targeted subsidies, relying on the data generated by Adhaar project. Such targeting of subsidies will result in huge exclusion error and thereby take away from the poor.

This Budget is negative for the oil and gas sector. The Budget pegged the Government's share of petroleum subsidy at only 43,737 crore for Financial Year 2013, which would be insufficient if Brent crude stays at current levels (above US\$115/bbl) or diesel and LPG cylinder prices are not revised upwards. The Government's share of subsidy for FY2012 is expected to be 68,533 crore, it is significantly above the Government's target of 23,696 crore. Can the Hon. Finance Minister tell the house as to how they will cope up if the crude oil prices were to increase further? Also tell the house as to what all parameters have been

taken into account for calculating the subsidy for this financial year 2012-13?

With this I conclude and hope that the Hon. Finance Minister will take a note of suggestions given by me.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the Budget for 2012-13 before the country. This Budget is neither favourable for the present economy nor for the bright future of the economy. The Minister has presented the details of income and expenditure. The Finance Minister had made five commitments before the country at the time of presenting the Budget for the year 2011-2012. He mentioned the five commitments in his Budget speech. But in view of the present Budget, it seems that he failed to fulfill those commitments.

The Finance Minister had said that during the year 2011-12, the tax collection target would be Rs. 6,64,457 crore. But at the end of this financial year the tax collection is to the tune of Rs. 5,50,280 crore. He also said that the subsidy amount would be Rs. 1,43,570 crore. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not talk to each other and keep quite.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: But the amount of subsidy went up to the tune of Rs. 2,43,570 crore. You had also said that the proposed share of receipt would be Rs. 40,000 crore. But at the end of year the amount was Rs. 14,000 crore. The target for the growth expenditure was fixed at 3.4 per cent but now it went upto 13.4 per cent. The target for growth rate was fixed at 9 per cent but it was 6.9 per cent of the GDP.

Therefore, You and your Government did not fulfill the five commitments made in the last Budget. In the last Budget the estimated fiscal deficit was put at Rs. 4,12,800 crore, but at the end of the year it reached to Rs. 5,22,000 crore. It is most amazing that the increase in fiscal deficit did not reflect in the plan expenditure. In the non-plan expenditure, in 2011-12, you earmarked Rs. 8,16,200 crore and at the end of the year the amount went upto Rs. 8,92,100 crore. I want to say that the increase in the non-plan expenditure has been Rs. 75,000 crore to Rs. 76,000 crore in one year.

The Plan expenditure leads to development, infrastructure development and industrial development. I

am sorry to say that during the year 2011-2012, you had earmarked Rs. 4,41,000 crore under the plan expenditure but at the end of the year the plan expenditure amount was Rs. 4,26,000 crore. An amount of Rs. 15,000 crores have been less spent in plan expenditure and in the non-plan expenditure, which does not contribute in the development of the country, i.e. salary, pension and other items, Rs. 75,000 crores have been spent more than the Budget estimates. By doing this the Government have not done justice to the project formulated for the present situation, general public, labourers and farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to dwell on the present Budget detailed discussion was held one day on the current Budget presented by the Finance Minister in the House. That Budget involves Rs. 14,90,925 crores. But the amount earmarked for plan expenditure is Rs. 5,21,225 crore. The non-plan expenditure is slightly less than double i.e. Rs. 9,59,000 crores. It means that on a comparative study the increase in the plan and non-plan expenditure this year vis-a-vis current year the increase in non-plan expenditure is Rs. 1,43,000 crores and in the plan expenditure, which is meant for the development of the country, creating employment for the youth, strengthen the economy, an amount of only Rs. 79,000 crore has been made. But the estimated Budgetary deficit for 2011-12 was 4.6 per cent, has increased to 5.1 per cent for the year 2012-13. In which direction the Government wants to take the country? Do the Government want to play due role in the development of the country or they intend to spend the hard earned money of the poor in the non-plan head and increase the sufferings of the country.

Sir, I have read in some newspaper that increasing Budget deficit of the country has disturbed sleep of the Minister. But the Minister has given a statement that the Budgetary deficit of the country is increasing due to the increase in the subsidy. But the amount provided for subsidy during 2011-12 was Rs. 2 lakh 16 thousand crores and for 2012-13 you have reduced this amount to Rs. 1 lakh 90 thousand crores.

I would like to say that the main slur and difficulty for the economy of the country is rapid increase in the interest rates.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I am the sole Member of my party. Let me speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak in brief. Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I want to tell to the Minister that in 2004-05 the Government took loan amounting to Rs. 1 lakh 25 thousand crores. But in 2011-12 they took loan of Rs. 5 lakh crores. The subsidy given to the big people, the exemption given to the industrial sector, which is 6.66 per cent of the total GDP, is very high. The amount of Subsidy is about Rs. 2 lakh 16 thousand crores, but the tax exemption given to the big people is more than Rs. 5 lakh crores. This country can develop in all spheres if rate of interest is decreased and tax exemption is reduced for big houses. 35-36 per cent of the tax collected in the country is given as interest. It shows that you have created a mentality of getting more and more loan. "Yaujjivat Sukham Jivet, Rinam Kritva Ghrityam Pivet," common people of the country takes loan but the people in your Government drink ghee, whether it is 2G scam or commonwealth games or coal scam. People across the country and across the world learn from the Budget speech of the Minister but the Budgetary management made by him has certainly harassed the common man of the country.

Provision for plan expenditure in agriculture sector has been increased by 18 per cent. But I would like to say that the Government has been indifferent for the agriculture sector as a result of which no development has been made in this field, wherein 65 per cent people are engaged. The role of agriculture was 20 per cent 5 years ago but now it is 11 per cent...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down. A number of Members are to speak. Take care of others.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you speak

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

(Interruptions)...\*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Now I conclude.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Madam Speaker, I rise the participate in the discussion on Budget for the year 2012-13. I support the Budget. I recall the lines of Shakespear' quoted by the Finance Minister in the beginning of his Budget speech — one has to be cruel to be kind. I have read Budget of 222 paragraph at least-ten time. There is shortage of time for its complete description. I hail from Bundelkhand and it is entirely based on agriculture. I am unable to understand whether Finance Minister is kind or cruel towards farmers as for as I understand the Budget, it do not show kindness but it is mostly towards cruelty.

I wish to say it very seriously that professionally I am a lawyer but basically I am an agriculturist so far as the growth in India is concerned, it is less in rural India and more in urban India. It has been discussed in para 74 to 75 pertaining to agriculture. Finance Minister has stated that a growth of 6.9 is expected and for agriculture he has urged that the growth is 2.5. I want to know the reasons for this. It is on record that 42 per cent people are going up agriculture. Nobody likes to take agriculture as profession. What is the reason? I would like to give an example in this context. Rs. 1080 per quintal has been fixed MSP for wheat. I am lawyer to three agricultural universities of Uttar Pradesh. I talked to the Head of the Department of those universities. I can say with challenge in the house that in the northern India, wheat cannot be produced in Rs. 1000 per quintal. Cost of production varies from 1400 to 1500 per quintal ...(Interruptions) I am quoting the minimum rate other 'dada' would be annoyed. I want to say if former produces wheat he will go in loss and it is business of deficit. Production of wheat is constantly decreasing in north India as a result thereof.

Now I would like to mention about pulses. Madam Sushmaji in her speech, last year, has said that pulses are being sold at Rs. 90 per kilogram when farmer of India goes to sell pulses, he gets on an average Rs. 25 or 30. The same pulses are sold at Rs. 90 per kilogram in the market. Where Rs. 60 go? The same situation is with potato or onion. Whenever potato production goes in excess, farmers don't get even its rate. Recently the farmers had thrown our potatoes on the roads. Some days back, I went Japan in connection with a litigation. I saw agriculture system there. They have built small godowns in the villages and taken responsibility to let out the same for the period of ten years. ...(Interruptions)

14.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Change of god has taken place. I am talking about U.P.

The Deputy Chairman of planning Commission is known as way intelligent person by the people unknowingly, I don't know what in his intelligence? Now a days, in India if you speak English and talk about Oxford, then you are treated as a great scholar, I would like to put forth an instance. Recently in Uttar Pradesh it was saying that secretariat will be constructed in each village for Pradhan and Construction of buildings was started with the cost of Rs. 10 to 15 lakh each. I say what is the need thereof? If someone is Pradhan, he/she has his/her own Varandah, own room. Thy were functioning there and are still functioning. If in place of these buildings small godowns were constructed with the same cost of Rs. 15 lakh each. FCI would have Rs. On one billion for each godown, what was the problem in it?

Today, it is computer age, you should make assessment of all the godowns and start computerized deal. I was lawyer of Food Corporation of India. It the wheat in transferred two times, 35 per cent loss is shown. Food Corporation of India is becoming stranger but the farmer is becoming weak.

Now our population is 121 crores, our area of land remains same, but it is decreasing. Most of the land has gone under industrialization. I would like to give you some data which was mentioned by my friend Shailendra Kumar ji. I quoted the figures from encyclopedia that what is the figure of India. I have come with this book. So far as the agriculture sector is concerned, until you provide some alternative to the farmers in addition to farming, farmer cannot progress. In Japan ladies finger is old at the rate of Rs. 350 to 400 per pound. Before becoming Member of Parliament I want Osata in a consultation Okra was placed there in the parks of 12 each. My host of India purchased two dozen okra and when he disclosed its price, I was astonished. The date of plucking it from Philippines and date of its expiry were clearly mentioned on its park. The okra was being sold there constantly in this manner. On the same line, if we establish small factories for packaging of Okra in the villages, then the farmer who sells his Okra at the rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 5 per kg. can get Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 for one kg. in foreign countries. If such thing is done, what will be the problem?

All the people go out. We talk about London, Dussehri mago is not available there for the last four years. Hangars in large quantity are reaching there from other countries. I asked a Sardarji towards Southol, he said that he don't know, something is wrong with Air India and plenty of mangoes were lying there from Pakistan. What is this? Which electronic technique is involved in it? What is the problem in sending the packaged mango by air? There is no stay order of High Court or Supreme Court in this regard, then why are you not doing this? Please tell me this. I will lay. I would like to say that you should make alternative arrangement. Export zone should also be made. You should realise your power. India is a country of best climate and land in the world. India is only country where three crops can be cultivated. Other countries have to face snow falling problem for six months. You are giving impetus for car manufacturing.

[English]

Can you beat Japan? Can you beat Honda? Can you beat General Motors? Can you beat Mercedes? You cannot do that.

[Translation]

But you can occupy number one position of in the world in production of wheat and rice. Now who's who has been brought out by economic magazine of the world. Shailendra Kumar ji had mentioned about it. I would like to tell you that. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am telling nothing irrelevant. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the yield of wheat is concerned, in European countries it is 119 and in China it is 109 (at No. 2) and in India it is 75, If India is at number three is wheat production [English] Why can we not become number one or number two? [Translation] This is not being done because when you give one thousand rupees price to farmer, then, why he will produce wheat? I don't want to go in deep, but Shri Pradeep jain is sitting here, he is my neighbor. He lives seventy kilometre away from my village. In that area, Food Corporation of India did not purchase wheat. Farmers have lift their wheat in mandi at the rate of eight hundred rupees. FCI had said that bags are not available and the farmers were helpless to leave their wheat at the rate of seven hundred or eight hundred.

Sir, I realized one important thing in Parliament. It is my first turn and it can be my last turn. I find here, when something is wrong its responsibility is imposed on State.

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

Why is this objection? We say it is the responsibility of State. You give only money and nothing else. Regarding rice production Chhatisgarh produce 130 million tonnes and India produce 96 million tonnes rice. If our production is 96.00 then why can't we produce 103. What election and atomic techniques are involved in it. Why can we not produce rice in such quantity. But we have no motivation. The money, which is invested to construct four flyovers in Delhi will be sufficient to provide irrigation facilities to entire Bundelkhand region. We will build flyover here necessarily but Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chhatarpur will not get water.

Sir, now I would like to say another thing. India is at number two in tea production. Hon'ble Finance Minister had said that loan will be given to farmers at seven per cent interest. How he can give at seven per cent and it was also said, if the return is in six months or in one year then there per cent interest will be realized. I think it is not possible. What is the minimum price of a tractor? Banks provide loan at 11 per cent. If it is provided at seven per cent, the interest thereon will be 35 thousand rupees. He cannot produce wheat or other crop for Rs. 35 thousand. If ten tractors are purchased on loan in my Constituency, all of them are auctioned, land of all the ten farmers is sold and they come on the road. Recently our friends told that we should make copy, but this should not be done, if BJP is wrong, you are also wrong. They were giving loan at farmers at one per cent, why not Dada can do so? So far as the rate of interest for loan is concerned, if you compare farmers with industrialists, it is wrong.

In the end, I would like to add one thing more you talk about infrastructure in India but for the two years no signle paisa has been provided under PMSY. Similarly, no money is being provided under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyut Yojana. In Uttar Pradesh there is a place named Chitrakoot, which is one hundred kilometre away from Allahabad. Sir, you would have known about Chitrakoot where Maryada Purushottam lived for 12 years. If it is about one hundred kilometre away from Allahabad, then National highway No. 76 passes through this place. But you cannot reach there in three hours. Tractor also cannot move properly. I would like to tell U.P.A. that if you keep neglected Chitrakoot like that lord Rama will curse you and you will have to move this side.

This is sure. ...*(Interruptions)* Another thing I would like to say about is MANREGA...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to speak about MANREGA. Labours get payment through nationalized banks.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish your speech early.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, through you I would like to tell Hon'ble Finance Minister that Labour do not get their payment earlier than 3-4 months in MANREGA. If Labour would get their payment in 3-4 months what would labour do? They do visit the banks for 3-4 months and are insulted. They are treated in humanly. When I received complaint in this regard, I talked to DM and collector. They said that there public Sector banks do not listen us. Public sector banks do not listen to collector and DM. I said then again it would turn into physical issue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish now.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Why don't you make MANREGA payments within ten days. The other thing is please discontinue it now.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Earlier you said discontinue this now. Now again you are asking to discontinue another thing. How many things we can discontinue?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Please listen to me. I am not talking irrelevant.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many more members to speak.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: There is a scheme called mid-day-meal. I don't know Pranav Da had been cruel or what, he allocated Rs. 11937 crore. Rs. 11000 crore are given for mid-day-meal. Poor people of the villages say they don't send their kids for lunch they would continue their studies quality of mid-day-meal is very poor which they cannot etc. All the food goes waste please stop mid-day-meal.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish now. Hon'ble Kailash Joshi ji now you speak.

*[English]*

\*SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): This United Progressive Government has started on the right lines

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

8 years back under the stewardship of leaders like Dr. Manmohan Singh, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Kalam and is still going strong. There is no denying of the fact that the united Progressive Alliance Government would perform better in this remaining period of the term and come back to power for the record 3rd time.

Before I take specific issues relating to this year's Budget, presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I would like to State this. Our leader, Dr. Kalam has requested the Government to waive off the loan given to unemployed youth.

This would help the unemployed youth to move ahead in life, otherwise, they would find it difficult to repay loan with interest. Hence, it is the request as well as demand of our leader, Dr. Kalam to waive off the loan.

Another very vital demand of our leader and our party is the education loan given to the students should be waived off. This would help them to be very focused and concentrate on pursuing their education and not unnecessarily bother about repayment of loan.

Inflation has been staring at us and the Government is thinking in terms of moderation measures to bring down inflation by the year end. This thinking on the part of the Government has not been translated into action as the tax proposals have been a bit harsher this year.

It does not call for an economist and all lesser mortals can easily say that any new tax proposal and the proposed hike in the prices of petroleum products may only have its cascading effect on price situation and will only add to the burden on economy, adding to the inflationary trend further.

We have behaved as a responsible coalition partner. Our UPA-2 Government has made great strides in every conceivable field. Ours was not a marriage of convenience, ours is a marriage of consensus which would commendably complete the full term.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that efforts should be initiated on a war footing to tackle the problems being faced by common man in a befitting manner. For example, price of essential commodities should be contained and stabilised.

I would urge on behalf of my leader, Dr. Kalam and my party, the D.M.K. that Central Government should come out with a formula which would help to stop the hike in petroleum products often.

Our growth rate which touched 8.6 per cent few years back and was projected to touch double digit mark has now met with declining trends and now we want to fix a target of 9 per cent to rise from 6.3 per cent available as at present. I am reminded of a saying in Tamil that we are climbing up half-a-foot while falling down one foot.

Our pro-people measures borne out of the Common Minimum Programme as the much acclaimed MGNREGA and Loan Waiver Scheme helped our people to repose faith in the UPA Government and to add to the robustness of our economy. That is why, we could withstand when the economies of the developed world like that of USA met with great strains. We cannot ignore the ground reality and assume wrongly that our present problem is only the fall out of that recession. We need to have introspection.

The income tax relief announced in the Budget is only marginal and much below the expectations of the salaried class. The imposing of excise duty has resulted in price rise of vehicles including the common man's bicycles. I do not want to get into the controversy in determining the level of poverty and the identifying of people below the poverty line. But we cannot wish away from the fact that the gap between the haves and the have not is widening. Hence we need to ensure that adequate insulating we used to give to the poor to protect them from the onslaught of Budgetary measures is continued with.

This Budget must have addressed to the urgently and important needs of certain sectors like the power sector which is vital to building our economy and strengthening our infrastructure. An incentive package for all those who would come forward to invest in and operate power units is the need of the hour.

I wish the Finance Minister address to this at least in his reply to this debate. In Tamil Nadu, when our leader Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, new power projects were started in order to increase power supply in the State.

Let me point out that had the Centre intervened positively and liberally at that point of time, the situation could have been much better now. But still I urge upon the Centre to see that a special package is announced for power starved States like Tamil Nadu to avoid retarded economic growth.

Both our Economic Survey and this year's Budget have been stressing on adding pace to our economic

[Shri Adhi Sankar]

growth. Hence, attending to the needs of vital sectors like power is necessary.

I would like to point out here in this August House the plight of farmers and other business in Tamil Nadu. With the taking over of a new Government in Tamil Nadu, electricity problem has aggravated irreparably. Though the AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu has officially stated that 8 hour power cut would be there, in effect, it is more than that. It extends to 12 or more hours every day.

With this, every segment of the society is affected you can say that everyone- be it students preparing for Board exams, or farmers who are the bread-winners of our country, or business establishments both small scale and medium scale industries, and common man are immensely affected. This is the sorry State of affairs of Tamil Nadu. Central Government should intervene in this regards to set right the decay that had set in with the assumption of power by AIADMK.

Irrigation projects must get more of attention. Food processing and agricultural research are getting some attention. This may help us to give a concrete shape to the proposed Food Security Bill. Increasing Food production calls for increase in employment opportunities in food production and food processing activities.

I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to what are the steps contemplated to retain and attract youth in the farm sector. The majority of our population are youth.

Health should be given utmost importance by the Government. We come across reports of malnutrition, trafficking of children. Even after 65 years of independence, we still face the stark truth that we cannot afford primary and basic health amenities to quarter of our population.

Further reduction in subsidies must not be resorted to. Fertilizer prices must continue to have the subsidy support. As it is, there is a shortage and vagaries of price in the fertilizer market that affects farmers and our agriculture. I also urge upon the Government to be careful in going in for disinvestment of PSUs. At least the PSUs in the fertilizer sector must be given greater helping hand by the centre. With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I support the General Budget for the year 2012-13 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on 16th March, 2012.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Let me put forth certain suggestions that would be in the interest of the public, especially the marginalized and the sectors that are being ignored.

The Government was a passive spectator when certain constitutional authorities were doling out imaginary and assumed figures of loss to our exchequer without really understanding the policy nuances. Now the Government has to do a great fire fighting and we are taking steps to close the stable after the horses have gone.

Only after we started noticing that FDIs are being withdrawn and foreign investors are expressing apprehensions, we have started acting now. This is reflected in the action of the Government to make moves to refer to the Presidential Reference the policy decision pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Confidence building has to be the basis of our economy. This will help us to attract foreign investments. I am afraid this was lost sight by way of not attending properly to certain magnified allegations in which the media trials have already crucified certain persons. Succumbing to the pressures of irresponsible allegations is not a good sign of a Government that is expected to be strong especially when it is a Coalition Government.

There is 18 per cent increase in the allocation to agriculture. When the food inflation is coming down, this allocation would help us to meet the demands from the rural bank credit system. NABARD has been allocated Rs. 10,000 crore. Irrigation projects must get more of attention. This may help us to give a concrete shape to the proposed Food Security Bill.

MGNREGA is the scheme which gives employment to rural people. This scheme which has immensely benefitted the rural people should be extended to agriculture/agriculture related works. This will pave way for gainful employment to agricultural labourers. Moreover, huge investment made for the Scheme will give a boost to agricultural development. I hope that this proposal to extend MGNREGA to agriculture/agriculture related works will be considered for the integrated development of agriculture in the country.

Presently, MGNREGA is not implemented in Town Panchayat areas. In many States, town panchayats are mostly surrounded by villages. As such, excluding town panchayats from the purview of the Scheme has deprived the land less labourers who lives in and around Town

Panchayats in getting employment through MGNREGA. Works which are taken up through the Scheme in rural areas can be executed in Town Panchayat areas as well. This will provide gainful employment to landless labourers. I, therefore, request that MGNREGA should be extended to Town Panchayats at the earliest.

I would like to point out that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting increased allocation this year. Urging upon the need to continue with inclusive growth involving the deprived sections of the society, I reiterate that the Government must attend to the needs of the needy sections.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that efforts should be initiated on war footing basis to tackle the problems being faced by common man in a befitting manner. For example, price of essential commodities should be contained and stabilized.

I would urge on behalf of my leader, Dr. Kalaignar and my party, the D.M.K. that Central Government should come out with a formula which would help to stop the frequent hikes in petroleum products.

Health sector should be given utmost importance by the Government. We come across reports of malnutrition, trafficking of children. Even after 65 years of independence, we still face the stark truth that we cannot afford primary and basic health amenities to a quarter of our population. I am not saying that Government is not making efforts.

In the alternative, the fact is due to ever growing population, Government is unable to reach out to every needy persons of the country. I would strongly urge the Government to ensure that basic health facilities are provided to the poor and downtrodden, both in the rural and urban areas.

Education is an area in which UPA Government, of which DMK is a major ally, is emphasizing the utmost attention, for example, the Right to Education Bill.

With these observations, I welcome the Budget for the 2012-13.

\*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Our Hon. Finance Minister has very ably presented the growth-oriented Budget and tried to please all sections of the society. However, it is a disturbing factor that GDP growth

is expected to a new low during this year. Government should take efforts to improve the balance of trade which will ultimately push our GDP growth rate.

Government should take more steps to improve the agricultural production in the country. More modern techniques, availability of fertilizers to the farmers at affordable rates and organic farming will help to boost our agricultural production. Leakages in storages and distribution of agricultural commodities through PDS should be strengthened.

In this connection, I would like to submit that in my Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, mango cultivation occupies a prominent place. Varieties of Mangoes are cultivated in nearly 40,000 hectares and the annual production is around 4 lakh tons. They are exported throughout the country and abroad fetching huge foreign exchange to the Government besides providing employment opportunities to the local people. Considering high potential in this region, the National Horticultural Mission has identified and declared Krishnagiri district for promoting mango cultivation. As the mango production is plenty, so is the production of mango pulp. The mango pulp industry in Krishnagiri District is the second largest exporter of pulp in the country. Likewise tomato, tamarind and capsicum are produced in large quantities. Without adequate transportation and cold storage facilities, the farmers particularly tomato cultivators are facing huge losses and at many times in the absence of adequate support price, they are forced to throw tomatoes in the open fields.

Therefore, to cope with the increasing cultivation of agricultural produce in my Krishnagiri District and its perishable nature, I urge upon the Union Government to set up adequate number of food processing industries, cold storage facilities and also to set up an Agricultural Export Zone in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

Moreover, huge quantities of roses are cultivated in my Krishnagiri District and exported to various parts of the country and abroad generating more foreign exchange. To develop the rose culture, farmers engaged in this project should be provided with more financial and other assistance and steps should be taken to set up Rose Export Zone in Krishnagiri District/ Constituency, Tamil Nadu.

Government is proposed to raise Rs. 30,000 crore in 2012-2013 by way of disinvestment of stake in PSUs. Though this will generate more revenue to the Government, the interests of the employees, workers in those PSUs

[Shri E.G. Sugavanam]

should be protected. There should not be any retrenchment and their salary dues should be released time and again. Besides, Government should take earnest efforts to revive the sick public sector unit particularly Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty, Tamil Nadu.

Compare to other countries, the doctor-patients ratio in our country is very low. To meet the shortcomings higher allocation to health sector is very vital. Rural people should be provided with more health facilities and adequate number of doctors to be made available in the villages.

The hike in individual income tax limit Rs. 20,000/- is very low. There are long pending demands to raise the tax limit to Rs. 3 lakh. I urge upon your goodself to kindly consider this long pending demand so as to facilitate salaried class of people. The 2% hike in Service Tax will affect all classes of people and the hike in the import duty on gold, silver and diamond and other commodities will affect the employment opportunities and lessen the revenue. I urge upon the Minister to kindly reconsider the above proposals and make necessary changes in the Finance Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Global slowdown as the talk of the day. Hon'ble President has also made a mention in this regard in his address. Hon'ble Finance Minister also made a reference to this in his Budget speech. Learned people all over the world are discussing it and telling the ways to solve this problem. Though it is true that despite the efficiency of these learned economists or the policies made by them the slowdown came. I agree that I am not an economist, but I understand that the slowdown situation comes when there is enough stock of things in market but there are no customers. When buying capacity decreases, it results in slowdown in the market and buying capacity increased with employment. I would like to request to Hon'ble Finance Minister in this regard.

First of all I would speak about my Constituency Meerut-Hapur. This whole area comes under NCR. As you know National Capital Region Yojana Board was Constituted under National Capital Region Yojana Board Act, 1985 passed by the Parliament. There was a proposal for

development of infrastructure of this area and for construction of highways under Rapid Transit System. But what happened? 27 years have passed since constitution of National Capital Region Yojana Board but the issue of High Speed trains is still in its primary stage. Delhi-Meerut Highway is still not existent. Road Transport Minister say Express Highway should be completed by December, 2014, then he says its time Court is December, 2015. 40% of daily commuters to Delhi is only from Western U.P. but infrastructure here is very poor. When I talked to the officers of NCR they say State Government does not support and encourage the schemes made for this area. Industrial progress of Meerut-Hapur is stopped for absence of infrastructure facilities. Two-third units have been closed, unemployment is increasing. My request to the Government is that Government should take responsibility for development of infrastructure of Meerut-Hapur and make special economic provisions for it.

Meerut is the centre for medium and small scale industries last as I said and the Finance Minister has agreed. [English] The Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are the building blocks of our economy? [Translation] These building blocks need to be worried about. I would like to say three points in this regard.

While levying vat it was said that CST would gradually be reduced from 4% to zero. Part, it was reduced by 1% immediately, one more per cent was reduced in 2008 but still 2% is being levied. Please fulfill your commitment.

Exemption limit on excise duty should be 2 crore instead of 1.50 crores so that SME could get relief. Third is very important point in 2002 Reserve Bank had circulated a Circular among Banks to rehabilitate SMEs which as made ineffective by the circular issued on 12 September, 2011. Through this new circular banks were allowed to make their own policy with regard to rehabilitation of sick SME units. And the result? The banks which were already hesitant to help medium and small units, could be free to refrain themselves from helping these units. My request to Finance Minister is that the Government should ask RBI to take block the circular issued on 12th September, 2011.

Meerut is leading centre in production of sports goods. I would like to draw the attention of Government towards two main difficulties they are facing. The ban on Kashmir Willow, which was imposed in 2003 not to transport it other States, should, if not fully, be removed at least partially. This needs to be done keeping the unity and integrity of

nation. Plus Cricket bat should be included in list of reserved category of cricket goods. Presently there are 7 in the list.

Handloom cloth is produced in Meerut and the other nearby areas. Meerut, Sarthana, Murad Nagar, Khekra, Pilakua etc. are main Centres for production of handloom cloth. To facilitate weavers a textiles cluster needs to be constructed here.

Government has formulated scheme for mega food parks. Presently 15 food parks are proposed. As has been told the main purpose for the construction of these food courts is to provide for infrastructural facilities for food processing Government has set the target of food processing from the present level of 6% to 20% by 2015. Potato is grown in Hapur and areas around it in a large quantity. There is a fruit belt all around Hapur in Districts of Meerut, Baghpat, J.P. Nagar, Bulandshaher etc. My area is lucky because the birthplace of the former Prime Minister Chaudhry Cheran Singh is Village Nurpur Maddaiya near my Parliamentary Constituency Hapur. I urge upon the Government to get a Mega Food Park built up at his birthplace in the memory of Chaudhry Sahib so as to help the farmers in the processing of potato and other fruits to get its benefit as well as the creation of new jobs.

Today Jewellers and traders in bullion market are agitating country wide. Markets are closing because import duty on gold has been raised from 2 to 4 per cent by the Finance Minister. Excise duty on the unbandaged jewellery and a tax deduction on the purchase of ornaments of the value of above Rs. Two lakh is proposed. It will be a setback for the traders and workers engaged in it. It will also result in the smuggling of gold, with increase in the crimes and harassment of general public as it was in the days of gold control. I request the Finance Minister to announce the withdrawal of these proposals and for assure the lakhs of people engaged in this business and not to let the job opportunities coming down in this field.

Now I come for the Housing Sector. Finance Minister has made certain provisions. External Commercial Borrowing has been allowed. Setting up of a Credit Guarantee Trust Fund has been proposed. Rural Housing Fund has been raised from Rs. 3000 crore to Rs. 4000 crore etc. Naturally I welcome these steps but I would like to say something in this regard. According to National Housing Bank, we have a shortage of about 2 crores residential units in the urban area. Presently the need of only the highest income group which composes only 15

per cent of the total urban population has been taken into account. There is only 40 per cent of urban and rural population whose income is in the range of Rs. 8000 to 20000 per month and which requires 4 to 10 lakhs of residential units. The remaining 45 per cent are not even eligible for this category of 4 lakh to 10 lakhs. Government talks of the Affordable Houses. But this term is in itself very extensive and vague. I suggest that there should be a separate category below the 10 lakhs. In respect of home loan financing the size of this category should be kept in view and 40 per cent of the quota should be reserved for them. Besides, with regard to the home loans for this category, there should be no binding of Collateral Guarantee. Sir, wherefrom the provision of funds will be made for the Low Income Group. Such a binding because a barrier in sanctioning of home loans. Figures have shown that home loan is the safest loan because nobody wants to be deprived of the Shatter and tries his best for repays this loan. In fact there is no need of a Collateral Guarantee for it.

I am a member of the Standing Committee on it. Many things concerning this Ministry are a matter of concern for me. The Nation rocking scandal of Rs. 1.76 lakh crores has been place here. Although the Ministry of coal has probably set an all time new record of scams in which I do not want to delve here. Finance Minister is always worried about this Budget deficit and makes various efforts to minimize it but what I want to allege against this Government is that the Government is not serious about the funds it has not been able to mobilize on account of these scams.

Regarding the irregularities in respect of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, I have written five letters to the Prime Minister. I am giving the brief details of that. On 28.6.2011 I wrote about the misuse of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) in which there was a scam of about Rs. 1650 crore in the name of rural telephony on 4.7.2011. I raised the issue of reducing the amount of fine of Rs. 650 crore charged on Reliance Group to more Rs. 5.49 crore by the Minister of the concerned Department. Again in my third letter which I had written on 8 December, 2011, I had raised the issue of allotment of Shares of Telecom Consultant of India Ltd. (TCIL) to Bharti Haxcom by reducing the prices thereof to the same of about Rs. 2000 crore. In my letter of 7th December, 2011 and 4th January, 2012 I raised the issue of increasing the width of wrongly allotted spectrum, even after the scams had come to light. But I did not get a satisfactory reply of

[Shri Rajendra Agrawal]

any of my letter. The only reply given by the Prime Minister Office was — Received your letter, looking into matter. Will this attitude of the Government put a check on corruption or will it increase the same? If the Government keeps an eye on these issues, the Finance Minister will be certainly able to mobilise more funds to run the economy of the country.

One more thing about the IT Sector Respected President in his address has mentioned that steps are being taken to promote indigenous IT hardware products. In fact the State of production of indigenous hardware products in IT Sector is very miserable, and a matter of great anxiety which may in town, endanger the security of this country. In the name of indigenous production, only towers are being circled. We use cables or some minor iron framers which all the other important equipment's are imported. All the spare parts of the mobiles we use here are imported from other countries. It is creating the monopoly of China made equipment's which may again be a threat to our security at any moment. After petrol, we are spending the maximum of funds on the import of IT hardware which is likely to increase further in future. A detailed work plan is required for this sector. The fact is that in the eleventh five year plan, only Rs. 1100 crore have been allocated for the promotion of IT hardware production and only an amount of Rs. 61.67 crore has been spent just due to the carelessness of the Department. During the year 2010-11 of this Plan period, only 2.50 crore had been allocated under this head which was only 1 per cent of the total proposed allocation for the year. This is an example of our governmental commitment towards the indigenous hardware production. With that way of working, will we be able to stand in competition with our international competitors including China? As I have already said that we require an immediate detailed and comprehensive action plan in IT Sector. Other countries like China provide assistance to their manufacturers to promote their indigenous production. Our Government should also work on those lines. Re Finance Minister should make special financial provision for the same.

I think that since there is a time limit, I would like to bring only one more issue to the notice of the August House. And that is the issue of our public sector air services i.e. Air India. Everybody knows that Air India is in a very miserable condition. Why is it so? A whitepaper should be

issued in this regard. The newly appointed Aviation Minister has also given a promise to come out with a whitepaper. He should come out with it at the earliest so that we may know as to what is the actual problem and what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to take care of it.

Cabin Crew Staff Members of Air India are a highly afflicted lot. They are not getting their salary for the last three months. They are not being given their allowances since October, 2011. Air India is already facing the problem of over-staffing. But the new airline attendants have been appointed on contract basis and they are being paid while Air India is not taking care of its regular employees. I urge upon the Government to intervene to find out a solution of the problem of these employees.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHAMI (Vizianagaram): I want to congratulate our Hon. Finance Minister Sri Pranab Mukherjee for presenting a balanced Budget at these difficult economic times. As acknowledged by our Finance Minister in his Budget speech, our UPA Chairperson Smt. Soniaji and our Hon. Prime Minister Sr Manmohan Singh ji should also be congratulated for making all out efforts for a healthy economic health of our country. This Budget had tried to bring in real change for the rural India and to insure benefits reach poor.

The world economy is facing many challenges so also challenges before the Indian economy. But it is also a fact that in any cross country comparison, India still remains among the front runners in economic growth. I bow to the spirit of our Hon. Finance Minister. Despite the immense challenges that we have faced and continue to face, we refuse to indulge in negativity or pessimism.

2011-12, numerous indicators pertaining to this period suggest that the economy is now turning around. There are signs of recovery in coal, fertilizers, cement and electricity sectors. These are core sectors that have an impact on the entire economy. India manufacturing appears to be on the cusp of a revival.

High inflation is a major challenge for us effecting all cross section of people. The measures taken by the Government along with structural reforms is keeping the high inflation to a single digit. I congratulate the Government for their untiring efforts to keep the inflation under check.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

I welcome the Finance Minister's view point of controlling the leakages in subsidies and must reach the intended beneficiaries. I welcome the full Budget support given to food security bill. The implementation of a mobile-based Fertilizer Management System (MFMS) in this financial year will definitely help in reaching the subsidies to the intended farmers. This step will benefit 12 crore farmer families, while reducing expenditure on subsidies by curtailing misuse of fertilizers.

To encourage flow of savings in financial instruments and improve the depth of domestic capital market, the proposed new scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme would allow for income tax deduction of 50 per cent to new retail investors, who invest up to Rs. 50,000/- directly in equities and whose annual income is below Rs. 10 lakh. I request the Finance Minister to see that the other small saving schemes like Postal saving schemes etc. won't be affected by this.

The Government is committed to protect the financial health of Public Sector Banks and financial institutions. For the year 2012-13, provisions of Rs. 15,888 crore for capitalization of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and other financial institutions including NABARD, is a welcome step. Lack of adequate infrastructure is a major constraint on our growth. The strategy we have followed so far is to increase investment in infrastructure through a combination of public investment and public private partnerships (PPP). During the Twelfth Plan period, infrastructure investment will go up to Rs. 50 lakh crore.

I request the Hon. FM to extend the National highway no 5 expansion from 4 lanes to six lanes upto Srikakula via Rarapulova. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the scheme for support to PPP in infrastructure is an important instrument in attracting private investment into the sector. This year it has been decided to make irrigation (including dams, channels and embankments), terminal markets, common infrastructure in agriculture markets, soil testing laboratories and capital investment in fertilizer sector eligible for VGF under this scheme. Oil and Gas/LNG storage facilities and oil and gas pipelines, fixed network for telecommunication and telecommunication towers will also be made eligible sectors for VGF.

In view of the shortage of housing for low income groups in major cities and towns, I welcome the Government's financial package of Rs. 3,884 crore for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and their cooperative

societies. With the objective of promoting market access of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), Government has approved a policy which requires Minister and CPSEs to make a minimum of 20 per cent of their annual purchases from MSEs. Of this 4 per cent will be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. This will definitely help in strengthening the MSEs.

The farmers need timely access to affordable credit. I welcome the proposal to raise the target for agricultural credit in 2012-13 to Rs. 5,75,000 crore. This represents an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 crore over the target for the current year.

I welcome the interest subvention scheme for providing short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest per annum will be continued in 2012-13. It is very good that an additional subvention of 3 per cent will be available to prompt paying farmers. In addition, the same interest subvention on post harvest loans up to six months against negotiable warehouse receipt will also be available. This will encourage the farmers to keep their produce in warehouses. All these measures will give a lot of relief to the Indian Farmers. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to go for zero per cent interest loans for the farmers as implemented in Andhra Pradesh. At this juncture I request our Finance Minister to Help to Declare the Pranathi and chevela irrigation projects as of having national status.

I welcome the strengthening of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme by restructuring it. For 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 15,850 crore has been made as against Rs. 10,000 crore in 2011-12. This amounts to an increase of over 58 per cent. I welcome this measure which helps in strengthening of children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Along with water quality, poor sanitation is one of the factors contributing to malnourishment. The proposed increase in the Budgetary allocation for rural drinking water and sanitation from Rs. 11,000 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 14,000 crore in 2012-13 is a welcome step.

Rural Roads plays an important role in improving the overall connectivity. The allocation of Rs. 24000 crores under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a welcome step.

In the Twelfth Plan 6,000 schools have been proposed to be set up at block level as model schools to benchmark excellence. Allocation of enough funds for this will go a long way in improving the educational infrastructure.

Many of our youth are getting degree and certificates but they are struggling to get jobs or self employment. The

[Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshami]

youth will benefit a lot with the proposed allocation of Rs. 1000 crore to National Skill Development Fund (NSDF). It is happy to know that 80% of the trained people are getting employment. In order to improve the flow of institutional credit for skill development, setting up of a separate Credit Guarantee Fund, will benefit youth in acquiring market oriented skills. I welcome this step. I welcome the increase in monthly pension amount per person from Rs. 200/- to Rs.300/- under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries.

On the death of the primary breadwinner of a BPL family, in the age group 18 to 64 years, the doubling of lumpsum grant to Rs. 20,000/- under Family Benefit Scheme will help the people in distress. I thank the FM for granting funds to agricultural institutions to promote research which includes Rs. 100 crore to Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University in Hyderabad. I request the Finance Minister to give direction so that the grant is disbursed uniformly in all the desired wings of the institutions.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) being expanded to cover upgradation of 7 more Government medical colleges. I am requesting the Government for establishing AIIMS like Medical Institute under PMSSY scheme in Backward Districts of Coastal Andhra.

Time and again our UPA chairperson Smt. Soniaji and Hon. Prime Minister Sri Manmohanji emphasized in different forums that UPA is keen on unearthing black money and curbing corruption. I welcome the FM proposal of laying on the table of the House a white paper on Black Money in the current session of Parliament itself.

I thank the FM for announcing two more handloom mega clusters, one to cover Prakasam and Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh and the other for Godda and neighboring districts in Jharkhand and for his proposal to provide assistance in setting up of dormitories for women workers in the 5 mega clusters relating to handloom, power loom and leather sectors.

A house comes under minimum requirement for any one. The Finance Minister proposed allowing External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for low cost affordable housing projects and setting up of a Credit Guarantee Trust Fund to ensure improved flow of institutional credit for housing loans. The following Budgetary measures of ECB for low cost affordable housing projects are welcome.

- (a) Set up Credit Guarantee Trust Fund to ensure better flow of institutional credit for housing loans;
- (b) Enhance provisions under Rural Housing Fund from Rs. 3000 crore to Rs. 4000 crore.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister to relook at his proposal of enhancement of service tax from 10 to 12 per cent. I also request him to increase the negative list in service tax.

To conclude I say, if we adapt ourselves to the changing global environment, we can definitely sustain our place among the front runners in achieving economic development, the fruits of which should reach all sections of society. We can be nice without being cruel.

I suport the Union Budget 2012-13.

\*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I put forward my party's view on the Budget for the year 2012-13 as presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on 16th March, 2012.

First, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward a Budget, which earnestly attempts to address the nation's fiscal conditions and people's aspirations by having something for everyone.

Starting with subsidies I must State that a country's daily life runs on food, LPG, petrol and diesel. Any rise in their prices has a cascading effect on the common man. The subsidies have till now shielded the households from the turbulences in international markets. However, in the Budget (while accepting inevitability of subsidies has stated that) the Central Government intends to limit expenditures on subsidy to 2% of the GDP, which would be further, lowered to rates below 1.75% in coming years. In India, we are yet to provide financial security to all of our citizens and the Government's act of limiting its liability is unjust and therefore should not be implemented.

Now moving to agriculture one has to admit that practicing agriculture in India is a gamble involving unpredictable climatic conditions further aggravated by climate change, market fluctuations and rising input costs. Thus ensuring easy credit on time to farmers at lower rates is the minimum a Government must do to help farmers practice agriculture with dignity. The Government in this regard has rightly kept rupees 5,75,000 crore as credit target and continued with interest subvention scheme for providing short terms loans at 7%. But the ground situation

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

is different. Small and marginal farmers who constitute more than 80% of total farmer households are facing financial exclusion from formal financial channels. At the meeting of the National Credit Council it was emphasized that commercial banks should increase their involvement in the financing of 'priority sector' with 40% of all banking credit to be directed towards the sectors identified as priority sector and within the priority sector 18% of the bank guarantee to agriculture.

However, 18 out of 26 State run banks and 10 private banks have failed to meet their 18% agricultural loan target in 2011-12 alone. Besides this there are known instances of banks classifying lending to activities remotely connected to farm lending as priority sector loans. Recently the newspapers ran a story of a State run bank part funding a Toyota car to wealthy farmhouse owner and classifying it as priority sector lending. Till recently until the RBI put a stop to it banks were treating advances to NBFCs for loans to farmers against gold jewellery as a part of its credit to agricultural sector.

Besides being a fraud on the noble principle of inclusive banking this practice also lead to huge profiteering by NBFCs as they obtain loans from banks at 7 to 8% and charge farmers for the same loan interest rates between 15 to 16%. So, there is an urgent need to revisit the entire issue of classification of priority sector and agricultural advances by commercial banks and the forum which looks into this issue at the RBI level and MOF level should invite inputs from MPs, farmer organizations etc. so as to identify activities/sectors in agriculture which could be included in the definition of agriculture and then adequate steps should be taken in this regard.

Coming to funding of education, since 2009 the scheme of education loans is being implemented by banks. It has been very beneficial in democratization of education but has certain limitations, which has restricted the reach of this enabling scheme. At present it is very difficult to obtain loans without collateral security and no loan is available for vocational and skill development courses. I suggest that education loan procedure be made more liberalized with candidate's academic performance and institution's recognition from relevant authorities being the sole criteria for grant of loan. Besides, it should also be extended to skill development and vocational courses, the Budget mentions that the Government intends to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund for the ensuring better flow of credit to deserving students. This is most welcome, as it would enable banks

to distribute loans where a significant portion of the risk can be underwritten by the guarantee fund. With these remarks, I support the Government's demand for grants.

\*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I support firmly and unambiguously the Budget proposals of 2012-13 which has been the outcome of hard-pressed labour and sincere endeavour of the Finance Ministry led by most astute and agile Finance Minister.

What strikes me more that in this Budget document, he has candidly admitted the constraints and achievements of Indian economy. The Budget is proposed in the backdrop of insipid economic firmament. Arab Springs witnessed by us North African political turmoil, Middle-East crisis occupy wall-street agitation are all the palpable signs that always keep us in tenterhook and refused to die down. The situation was further compounded by Euro-Zone sovereign debt crisis.

In spite of all adversities, India's GDP has been navigating the 6.9% mark while we are an economy of more than 2 trillion Dollar GDP.

It is widely believed that had we not been equipped with financial experts, political leaders, regulators in the nation as a whole, we would have been landed in the vortex of financial turmoil inextricably.

The United Nations predict that the global economy will muddle through with the growth of world gross product reaching 2.6% in the baseline outlook for 2012 and 3.2% for 2013 down from 4% in 2010.

UN economists predict further, the year 2012 as a make or break year accompanied by slow economic recovery which may culminate into recession also.

However India still commands the confidence of the world around. Mr. Millind Barve, Managing Director HDFC Asset Management said. "Few years ago, multinationals thought India had potential but was risky. The big change now is that everyone believes that it is risky not to be in India. India is currently enjoying a stability premium where every political party recognizes the need of the reforms however, may differ on the pace of reform.

Finance Minister has Budgeted the total expenditure at Rs.14,90,925 crore whereby gross tax receipts at Rs.10,77,612 crore, 19% over the revised estimate 2011-12. He is persuading by employing his skills to come to terms with all stakeholders for the introduction of DTC and GST.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

In the words of "Kautilya" "Just as one plucks fruit from the garden as they ripen, so shall a King have the revenue collected as it becomes due".

Just as one does not collect unripe fruits, he shall avoid taking wealth that is not due because that will make the people angry and spoil the very source of revenue.

In the context of tax proposals I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Finance Minister to one representation that I got from Gem and Jewelry Manufacturers for reconsidering it as a large number of artisan and skilled goldsmiths are engaged with this trade who need your kind intervention to save them from being ruined.

#### **Regarding Gold smiths and tax proposals on jewellery**

- The import of gold is approx. 960 tonnes.

[Source: WGC]

- Out of which import on account of ETF demand, gold coins and gold bars sold by different banks and financial institutions for investment purpose (which is non-productive) account for approx 20% of the total import.

[Source: WGC/Reuters]

- Out of the total import, export accounts for approx. 25%, amounting to Rs. 70,000 crores approx. which should also be deducted to ascertain the domestic demand on account of jewellery, though export accounts for massive employment

[Source: AIGJEPC]

- It is also reported that because of the high price of gold the total jewellery domestic consumption has declined, even though the overall figure shows growth in import, because of higher trend in investment (non-productive).
- It is apparent that increase of gold consumption in the country is actually due to investment in raw gold coins and bars and not in jewellery.
- It is also reported that on ETF account the consumption of gold has doubled.

[Source: WGC]

- The imposition of tax in purchase of jewellery beyond Rs. 2 lakh in cash is detrimental to the interest of the general public as only 60 gms. Approx. can be purchased with this amount and there will be tendency of purchasing from unauthorized sources to avoid harassment from Income Tax Department.
- It is surprising to note that gold coins and silver coins of purity 99.5%, 99.9% and above respectively are fully exempted from Excise Duty. This purity cannot be achieved locally and it should be imported, thereby giving additional encouragement to import.
- It should be the aim of the Govt to restrict the hoarding of gold in the form of coin or bar and trading in pure gold.
- In Indian society gold jewellery is called STHRI-DHAAN and it would be impossible for the Govt. to change this tradition in coming years and will only end up with underground trade.
- There would be every likelihood of ending up with inferior quality of gold jewellery being purchased without any document and the people at large will be affected, as it has happened after Gold Control imposition during 1963.
- Not only the working class in the industry, which is more than a crore, will be greatly affected, the general public will be forced to purchase from underground trade leading to corruption from every quarter.

My second point on tax proposal is that the Government has been imposing service tax liabilities for generating resources and venturing into new areas.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that small and medium service providers though deposit the service taxes regularly, big players including ICICI bank is reluctant to pay service tax to their small vendors.

The Government should take care of these small and medium service providers so as to protect their interests.

Another point is that many hotels and restaurants do charge VAT as well as service tax from their clients/guests, whether they maintain the transparency and follow the

prescribed norms and practices set up by the Government?

May I narrate in a few words on the current economic scenario.

The relative shares of food and non-food primary articles to overall inflation have declined in recent months. The fuel group continues to contribute significantly to overall inflation while the contribution of manufactured non-food products marginally increased.

Industrial growth has been adversely affected by contraction in mining, deceleration in manufacturing and slow down in construction activities. This will have some adverse impact on the growth of service sector too. The index of eight core industries is also registering slow down. Per capita income (0-4.5 price) during 2011-12 Rs.38005 a little fall from previous year.

Among the major developing countries growth in China and India is expected to remain robust. However, GDP growth in China slowed from 10.3% in 2010 to 9.3% in 2011 and is projected to further slowdown to below 9% in 2012-13.

Net FDI inflows 25.8 billion US Dollars rise during 2011 as compared to 11 US Billion Dollars in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

In the case of FII, during the last 10 months, India has received only 4.68 billion US Dollars against 39.47 Billion US Dollars received during last year reflecting coercion of the economic conditions in US and a worsening of a debt crisis in the euro area.

Rupee depreciation is also a matter of great concern and Crude oil price may further complicate the rupees.

However, challenging tasks are ahead of addressing not only domestic factors but also international developments as our aim is to ensure the growth in tandem with inclusiveness and sustainability.

Still corruption eats away 1.5% of our GDP. In the HDI ranks, India is ranked 134th. 1/3rd of world poor live in India. Nearly 50% children are malnourished. But we are destined to move ahead with all our resources at hand. If India desires inclusive growth then manufacturing could be the game change as in this section a large number of high paying jobs for relatively unskilled people can be generated.

Manufacturing sector has been one of the weak spots of Indian economy. The major reason for its vulnerability is its relatively small size.

Raw material security is vital for manufacturing sector. The targeted growth level of the manufacturing sector of 12.0-14.0 per cent over medium to long term will exert a lot of pressure on raw material requirement. Some of the raw materials such as the coking coal are not available locally or not available in adequate quantity. Therefore, arrangements for assured supply of such raw materials through acquisition of sources of those raw materials overseas need to be put in place. In principle, export of raw material assets particularly which are not available in abundance should be discouraged while encouraging export of value added products. Mining sector can play a significant role in providing raw material security for the country. Not only steel and aluminum, but also energy critical metals and technology metals like Germanium, Gallium, Osmium, Indium, Selenium Cobalt, Niobium, Beryllium, Tantalum, Wolfram, Bismuth etc. and rare earth metals, which have a wide application in electronics industry are emerging as critical inputs. Suitable strategies and funds for stepping up exploration, mining and extraction and recycling of these metals as well as for acquisition of global raw material assets for supplementing long-term strategic need of the country require special attention in the Twelfth Plan.

Skilled human resources are necessary for competitive manufacturing enterprises. India has a large pool of people to be employed, a dynamic skill development process linking industry needs with training processes, can give Indian manufacturing a huge competitive advantage. Skilled workers, good manufacturing supervisors and managers all form part of the human resource pool. They are essential for the competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises. Indeed, they are the key to the coordination and continuous improvements that are required for productivity. The best of India's engineering graduates no longer work in factories. They work in IT service industries and many, going through management schools, end up working in the financial consulting, and other service industries. Manufacturing must be made, once again, an attractive career for India's talent.

Two other challenges that beset manufacturers in India illustrate the nature of solutions required to attract more investments into manufacturing. The cost of doing business is much higher in India than in other countries due to the plethora of forms and inspections that manufacturers have to comply with, some of them arising out of legislations long pending review, such as the Factories Act. The streamlining of these requires action by Government

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

agencies in the States and in the Centre. Action has begun and thereby some States are becoming more attractive for investments.

The challenges to developing and implementing a cohesive manufacturing strategy in democratic India are many:—

- There is a multiplicity of ministries dealing with different aspects of industry e.g. commerce, labour, environment, science, fiancé etc.
- The States have a major role in facilitating the growth of manufacturing in terms of provisions of infrastructure, management of various local regulations and managing labour related law
- Industry association lobbying for the members (often conflicting) interests are important stakeholders.
- Other stakeholders groups who must be involved in the consultations in a more systematic and productive way are: unions, land owners, etc.
- There are many over-sight bodies and committees, perhaps too many: there is need to sharpen their roles and improve co-ordination amongst them.

Given the demographic profile advantage, the average Indian will be only 29 years old in 2020 as compared to 37 years for China and the US, 45 years for Western Europe and 48 years for Japan.

To reap up the harvest, strategic intervention and foresight in terms of encouraging investments in education and skills development are needed.

Spending on education underlines sharp increase, 63% for rural and 73% for urban families.

Expense of Government on education as a percentage of GDP, India lags behind developed and developing countries.

Gross enrolment for higher education was 12% in 2010.

While China = 23%, Brazil 34% UK 57% Australia 77% US 83% GER of 30% by 2020 it is a big challenge for the Government.

We need to implement reform in the education system

and also bring forth new factions of production, namely knowledge skills and technology which have the ability to advance the productive frontiers of the economy. India should try to become a knowledge economy to promote inclusive growth.

Agriculture sector is one of the major focus of this Government. Supply of agriculture credit to small and marginal farmers is needed. The delivery of credit by the Cooperative sectors needs to be improved and NABARD should play a key role in covering credit services with other requirements.

Strengthening cooperative must be done not only from the credit delivery angle but also from the skill enhancement and knowledge angle, technology thus needs to be brought in through an integrated and cluster approach. Primary, Agriculture Cooperative is the best vehicle for rural disbursement. Linking cooperative with commercial banks may be an option where cooperatives are weak.

Government has been putting its emphasis on human resource development. But I feel we have to go miles ahead before any consolation.

In India it is astonishing to note that the number of telephones increases from 206.8 million on 31st March 2007 to 926.95 million on 31st December 2011. Tele-density is an important indication of telecom penetration in the country. It has increased from 18.2% in March 2007 to 76.8% in December 2011. However, it reached 167.4% in the urban area and at the end of December rural tele-density was only 37.5%.

Taking advantage of the mobile density we can spread out our health service. This year NRHM has been allotted Rs. 20.822 crore. If mobile applications on the telemedicine are installed on the mobile phones and accordingly people are educated to use it, then it will deliver a great help in containing various ailments and disease in the rural India where infrastructure is visibly poor and inadequate. Tele medicine can bridge these gaps and also create revenue in terms of value added services for operators.

In this year's Budget proposal, the Finance Minister has been kind enough to sanction Rs. 439 crore for a flood management project at Kandi sub-division in the district of Murshidabad. Kandi Master Plan was a long cherished dream of the people of Districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum and Burdwan where flood is a perennial problem resulted in the loss of land, crop houses and assets. However this

is a fertile zone and recognized as a rice bowl. Due to the Finance Minister's magnanimity, in the coming years these people will be saved from inundation and woes beyond description.

I would propose to established one centre in Murshidabad under National Skill Development Corporation given the backwardness of this District.

I would also propose to set up Ganga- Padma-Bhagirathi River Board alike Brahmaputra given the ferocity and magnitude of the erosion along the banks of these rivers.

I would propose to include National Jute Technology Mission in the 12th Plan period and extend remunerative minimum support price to the jute growers of eastern India where second green revolution is promised.

I would propose to include the District Murshidabad under multi sectoral nutrition augmentation programme.

I am hailing from West Bengal, where after 34 years of Left regime, the Government has been changed, but the plight of the farmers remain the same. In spite of minimum support price being provided by the Union Government for procuring paddy because West Bengal has been enlisted as a Decentralised procuring State, the farmers are committing suicide much to the chagrin and disappointment of us. The gang consists of middlemen, rice mill owners and babus of food supply department are fleecing money by depriving the farmers on one pretext or the other. Farmers are being compelled to sell their produce in unremunerative prices which entail the severe financial losses. Union Government may kindly intervene into this matter while retaining the federal structure of our country.

The 2nd international financial hub was already launched on 13-14th October 2010 by Finance Minister whereby it was promised to play a major catalytic role in the process of development of this region and in tune with our Look East Policy. The 2nd financial hub in Kolkata is a major step forward towards economic development. Again on 12th March, 2012 it was relaunched without the presence of Finance Minister which is really confounding. What is the present status of proposed financial hub in Kolkata?

I also recommend and propose to increase the amount of Indira Awas Yojana from Rs. 45,000 crore to Rs. 75,000 crore per household.

Last but not least the Budget will weather the storm in the coming days and India will come out with flying colours.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

\*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): The General Budget for the year 2012-13 presently by the Finance Minister is very disappointing for the people of the country and it will raise the prices. The Budget is being criticized anti-people. Seventy per cent of people feel themselves cheated from this Budget. The income tax limit has been increased from rupees one lac eighty thousands to rupees two lacs, in this Budget. Whereas all were thinking that this limit would be upto rupees 3 lacs, but the increase has been very meagre. An additional burden of rupees 40 thousand crores has been put on people by doing 2-2% increase in service tax and excise tax. Farmers in the country are committing suicide. Prices are rising everywhere. On the other hand, the Government is keeping mum instead of taking some positive steps to avoid adverse comments. Maximum Tax burden has been thrust in the Budgetary history. The economy will be adversely affected with this high taxation. Similarly, by imposing excise tax on ornaments will being back Inspector Raj and the traders in unorganized sector will be adversely affected. Smuggling will get encouragement. There will be loss in revenue. Corporate world will take benefit of it. With this enhanced excise duty the gold will be dearer by 1300 to 1400 rupees per 10 gm. The jewelers in the country are agitating for the last 10-11 days because of this increase in excise duty.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. But problems of paddy growing farmers have not been addressed in this Budget. Farmers are not getting ruminative prices for their produce. Production cost and support price are almost equal, whereas, this Budget should have provided better prices.

There is a provision for Food Security Scheme in this Budget, whereas this Bill is still pending with the Standing Committee and it is yet to be decided that what will be the yardstick for poverty line. It still remains a ticklish question whether a person in rural areas spending upto 26 rupees and in urban areas 32 rupees and as per amended amount 22 rupees in rural areas and 28 rupees in urban areas, is not a poor, as prescribed by the planning commission. If it is implemented then instead of removing poverty, poor will have to the removed and it will be a cruel joke with poverty which will be laughable.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Chandu Lal Shahu]

This UPA Government, which is a strong advocate of Mahatma Gandhi Rozgar Guarantee Scheme, what message want to give by doing deductions in the present Budget. Corruption is rampant in this scheme. Only 30% people are getting employment out of 100 days employment laid down for poor people. Neither any permanent asset could be built by this scheme, nor there has been a development of any village or poor people.

Right to education to all Bill was started from 2009. But to how many people it could reach; low many children could take its benefit; were the children living in slum areas could because educated; whether right to education could reach upto the children pricking garbage; if no, what steps have you taken in this regard. If you could not take any concrete step, your complete Budget will prove futile.

Our country had been leading in the fields of spirituality, religion, art, culture, philosophy and since from the very beginning and we were world Guru. But unfortunately we could not achieve that position even after 64 years of independence and how we are leading in the field of corruption. Today, corruption and atrocities are at a climax. New - new scams are coming to light everyday. No provision has been made in this Budget to prevent these scams, nor the Central Government has the will power to do so.

Billions of rupees of the country are lying deposited as black money in Siwtzerland, Germany and other countries. But unfortunately, we could not bring back that black money to our country. Whereas countries like America and France succeeded in doing so and we were doing experiment only. I thank you for this that you have promised to issue white paper regarding black money, but I request you to pay special attention to it that this promise may not remain promise only.

Now I want to attract Finance Minister's attention towards some demands of my area. The projects of Dharampura reservoir in Bagbahara block and Peeparkshani Dam in Chhura block in my Constituency Mahasamund are lying pending for approval in Forest Ministry. Reservoir and Dam cannot be provided in the absence of approval. The projects may be approved without delay.

The present Budget does not slow any development plan for the country, nor there is any possibility of increase in GDP growth rate, nor any possibility of controlling inflation

and nor it is going to stop price rise. Therefore, I oppose this Budget by moving cut motion.

[English]

\*SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): The harassments to the public from lower income group with the implementation of PAN Card compulsion for the purchase of Gold jewellery of Rs. 2,00,000/- can not be denied. If a poor farmer goes to purchase 2 Bangles and one Mangal Sutra for the Marriage, he can not purchase of his own, he will have to follow some illegal medium and than he can purchase it, another additional burden on him, either he has to get PAN Card on express way. We all understand that express way to these poor farmers/workers, means involvement of some crooked agents, who just look to snatch their hard earned money, by showing them all complex rules of our government machineries.

My strong submission in this regard is that, we must make the provisions to facilitate their lives smooth, not to make more burden some with such clauses of making compulsion of PAN cards to purchase even two gold Bangles and one MangalSutra, basic necessity of our society, for daughter's marriage.

As the Diamond and Gold jewellery industry of Gujarat, especially of Surat is seriously passing through the critical recession and the additional burden of Tax has hammered nail on the head of it.

My humble submission is to withdraw the following:

1. The clause of compulsion of PAN Card involvement for poor farmers/workers for procurement of Gold Ornaments worth, more than 2 lakhs
2. Additional taxes and Duties on Gold and Diamond industry must be withdrawn, where large no. of employment and business is at the stake.

\*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): I lay the salient features and corrections required in the Finance Minister's Budgets presented in the Lok Sabha for the year 2012-13, in order to meet aspirations of the common man particularly the poor and the middle sections of the society.

In the Union Budget 2012-13, Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee has given a marginal benefit on the much

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

awaited income tax slabs. The biggest beneficiaries would be people having income between Rs. 800,001 to 999,999 per annum. They move from the 30% slab to the 20% slab.

#### PERSONAL INCOME TAX SLABS

The basic slab for income tax has been proposed to be raised to Rs. 2 lakhs from the current Rs. 1.8 lakhs. This leads to a savings of Rs. 2,000 for all tax payers earning between 1,80,001 to 199,999. The Finance Minister has not mentioned the tax slabs for women and senior citizens in his Budget Speech so far but it is awaited.

The new tax slabs for salaried and employed classes have been raised by a marginal amount. There will no tax for income up to Rs. 2 lakhs as against the previous figure of Rs. 1.8 lakhs. This hike in the minimum income limit for exemption is far short of the expectation that the middle class had from this year's Budget.

It is an established fact that the majority of lower middle class gets affected by the initial tax exemption limit. The figure of Rs. 2 lakhs is unlikely to go down well with the masses. The tax rates for income between Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs is stipulated at 10% this year and the income between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs is 20% and the tax for income above Rs. 10 lakhs is 30%.

Given the fact that there has been a steady rise in the incomes as well as cost of living in the nation, a large number of people have now come into higher income brackets and are likely to be adversely affected by this scheme of taxation.

Given the continued inflation there is very little real relief for the common man in this tax scheme. The expectations of a much higher level of tax relief have been shattered and this will directly impact the lifestyles and consumption patterns of the middle class.

There have been no changes in the rates of corporate taxes which will further add to the discontentment among the salaried class. Given the fact that the standing committee of parliament had recommended the initial exemption limit to be raised to Rs. 3 lakhs and a further exemption on eligible investments of up to Rs. 3.2 lakhs, there is likely to political uproar against this proposal.

However the only saving grace is that the finance expert of the principal opposition BJP, Mr. Yashwant Sinha who heads the Direct Tax Code panel, had agreed retaining the slabs as 10%, 20% and 30% respectively for the income brackets. However, Mr. Sinha had several time stated in public his demand for raising the initial exemption limit.

The initial reaction towards this scheme has been dismal as most tax payers were quite confident of a substantial hike in exemptions.

In fact most of the pre-Budget surveys indicate that the man on the streets was confident of getting a relief of up to Rs.3 lakh on personal income that would permit him to have better savings and a decent living for his family.

House panel recommendations having been summarily rejected by the FM. He must have some very convincing concerns, which will be disclosed to the Parliament during the Budget discussion.

However, as for now the majority of the salaried middle class who pay a significant portion of their hard earned money as taxes have been left high and dry.

#### Gems and jewellery sector

**Issue:** The Hon. Finance Minister has proposed central excise duty on entire country.

**Problems:** Central Excise Duty is a detailed law and needs elaborate book keeping. The costs and details to be maintained are cumbersome. Ordinary jewellers will be subject to great hardship as they are family owned small businesses. The harassment by the officials of the Central excise department will subject jewellers to mental disturbance. This will lead to jewellers resorting to leaving their business or not declaring business in their books out of fear. This is like going to the past where jewellers were troubled by Inspector Raj.

**Solution:** Abolish Excise Duty on Jewellery altogether. Also as the customs duty has already been quadrupled from 1% to 4%. There is ample gain of revenue for government.

#### Tax Collection on all cash transactions of Rs. 2 lacs and above

**Issue:** The Hon. Finance Minister has introduced a provision to tax large jewellery purchase at selling point. All transactions over Rs. 2 lacs done in the retail shops now need to charge 1% extra as income tax (Tax collection at source) and the jewellers shall need to remit to Government.

**Problem:** This collection is impractical as customers will force the jewellers to under invoice or he will go to ignore jeweller who is willing to take the risk and

[Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi]

sell without invoice, this will force the business to go underground and encourage parallel economy. Further the States will lose VAT also, treat all industries on par. Jewellery industry must not be subjected to step motherly treatment. Today Rs. 2 lacs cannot even buy 60 grams of gold jewellery at the present rate.

**Solution:** Abolish or roll back this provision fully.

#### **Customs Duty Increase on gold imports.**

**Issue:** The Hon. Finance Minister has increased import duty from 1% to 4%.

**Problem:** Adding another 1% Vat makes gold costlier in India by 5% in comparison to the neighbouring countries. This is a huge difference which has led to fear of the bullion traders that it shall encourage smuggling. On one hand Government wants to abolish illegal transactions, Anti Money Laundering and black money. On other hand with this increase of duty smuggling will be rampant. Government will solve one part of foreign outgo problem but will give rise to black money all over again.

**Solution:** With the present Gold rate we feel 2% is reasonable levy.

#### **Lastly very important:**

What is the Government intention for this vital sector? This industry employs 2 crores plus people including goldsmiths and artisans. People in this industry are socio economic backward skilled craftsmen and women. The product they manufacture is the backbone of India's culture. Does the Government wish to destroy the culture and craftsmanship of India?

#### **Important Issues for consideration at Central Government level regarding urban cooperative Banks**

As you are aware, the co-banking movement is passing through a very difficult period and all out efforts are required to be made to maintain the confidence of the members/depositors. It is, therefore, requested that any decision which may affect the profitability of the bank should not be taken in isolation but taken after, taking into account all the relevant following factors.

#### **Imposition of Income Tax on profits**

Urban Cooperative Banks make submission to withdraw Income Tax on Urban Cooperative Banks

and withdraw new Sub-section. 4 in section. 80P so as to restore the general deduction which was available to co-op banks.

Depriving the sector of the cover of Section 80P of Income Tax Act, 1961 is a measure likely to cause a huge damage to sector which is admired as peoples movement of this country.

Taking away almost one-thirds of the pre-provisioning profit as tax impairs the depositors. The shareholders expect at least minimum dividend. The tax burden will disable the bankers in that respect and cause out flow of paid up capital.

I feel that tax on cooperative banks obstruct the process of capital formulation. It is a measure not likely to provide much gain to the central treasury but, most likely to cause a huge damage to a sector which is respected as peoples movement of this country. It is very difficult for cooperative banks to comply with the prudential norms depending on profits of the bank.

In the nutshell we would request as follows:—

- (1) Kindly delete the section 80(P) (4), that was introduced by Finance Act 2006, for cooperative banks;
- (2) Help the cooperative banks to grow by allowing them to retain the surplus;
- (3) Co-operative banks have limited avenues of augmenting capital-kindly do not take away a share of surplus by imposing tax;
- (4) Co-operative banks are the best catalysts of inclusive growth through financial inclusion. Kindly strengthen them;
- (5) Restore the exemption and help the cooperative banks to serve better the vulnerable sections of our people.

#### **180 Days NPA Norms Instead Of 90 Days For Loans For All Banks (Tier-I And Tier-II) Irrespective of Size:**

You are aware due to global recession, overall economic set back in the income of interest due to agricultural debt waiver and debt relief scheme launched by the Central and State Government and draught and flood situation for the last 2-3 years, profitability of the UCBs have hampered.

Urban Cooperative Banks play an important role in providing finance to lower strata of society and small and tiny business enterprises or individuals and it is very difficult for the borrowers of the banks to repay the installment within stipulated time as they are dependent on either larger corporate or payment from Government organization. Therefore 90 days NPA norms are very harsh for the UCBs as majority of their credit portfolio comprises with small and medium term enterprises and individuals, which in turn depends on the payment from large corporate and Government organizations.

We request your honour to restore 180 days NPA norms instead of 90 days for all banks (Tier-I and Tier-II) irrespective of size.

#### **Urban Co-Operative Banks-Deployment Of Funds**

It is well known in Cooperative banking sector that the UCBs have huge idle funds which are seriously impacting their profitability. Besides the common reason of lack of demand for credit, there is one more factor which needs to be addressed by Reserve Bank of India. CRR and SLR maintained by UCBs are much more than the limits prescribed by RBI. Non-SLR investments and Inter Bank Deposits are also upto the optimum levels prescribed by RBI. Over and above there are huge surplus funds lying idle. Considering the rates of interest on these investments and the cost of deposits raised by UCBs, the margins of the banks are under severe strain which is likely to impact the profitability of banks adversely in the current year 2009-2010. In this situation there is urgent need to open up some more avenues for deployment of funds by UCBs. It is suggested that it is now high time that RBI permits UCBs to deploy certain funds say upto 5% of deposits in Equity Market by way of trading in Shares on Stock Market like Commercial Banks. This can be restricted only to profit making Central Government Undertaking known as Nav Ratnas. The list can be reviewed every year.

#### **Scheduling of UCBs**

RBI has prescribed pre-requisite norms for scheduling of UCBs. Accordingly, those banks in order to acquire schedule status bank need to have Rs. 250 Cr. deposit mark. It is observed that many banks have attended the prerequisite norms of scheduling status but RBI is not considering those banks for scheduling status. We

feel that it is not fair to those UCBs which are interested in getting schedule status and which have long exceeded Rs. 250 crs. deposit marks to keep waiting indefinitely for no fault of theirs. We feel that at least few of the banks had applied for scheduled status long back and are continuing to grow strongly must be awarded with scheduled status.

#### **Delay in upgradation of Banks in Rehabilitation:**

Those UCBs which claim to have upgraded themselves in then SLRCC meetings (now in TAFCCUB) are made to languish in the same grade for a long period of even 1 to 2 years because of lack of insufficient staff with RBI. This unnecessarily causes drain of public confidence. Therefore, we suggest the RBI should rely on certification of Statutory Auditors/Internal Auditors who are qualified Chartered Accountant. In fact, RBI is depending upon such certificate with respect to exposure limits of the Banks. Therefore, there should be no harm in relying upon certification by Statutory Auditors/Internal Auditors in respect of grade. If the RBI is not prepared to rely on this alternative, it should provide for short inspection on gradation norms if such inspection reveals that the claim made by the bank is not realistic, RBI may take appropriate action. But keeping upgraded banks for a long time in low grade is injustice and to some extent tarnish the image of the Bank.

#### **Special Chapter for Urban Co-operative Banks in Proposal MCS Act**

Government of Maharashtra decided to amend/Repealment of State of Co-operative Acts. In the process of amendment/Repealment it is necessary to provide separate chapters for Urban Co-operative Banks and financial institutions by abolishing of redundant provisions requiring permission from officials every one then by setting standard parameters, simplification recovery laws, rules and procedures and setting fast track courts should be insisted upon.

#### **Finance to Sugar Factories by Urban Co-ops. Banks**

Urban Co-operative Banks grants loans to Sugar factories in their critical position period for the upliftment on the strength of guarantee issued by State Government but norms of guarantees are not followed by the State Government in this behalf, Urban Cooperative Banks are beset by difficulties due to

[Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi]

recovery of overdue amount from Sugar factories. Central Government may insist to State Government to follows norms of guarantees issued by them.

**Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Provisioning and other related matters-UCBs.**

Please refer RBI Circular No. UBD.BPD. (PCB) MC No. 3/09.14.000/2011-12 dated July 1, 2011 on the subject caption above. In this circular para 2.2.2 treatment of NPAs-Borrower and not Facility-wise is mentioned in respect of a borrower having more than on facility with a bank all the facilities granted by the bank will have to be treated as NPA and not the particular facility or part thereof which has become irregular.

In this connection, I bring to your kind notice that primary urban co-operative banks are required to fix, with the approval of there Boad of Directors exposure ceiling in relation to bank capital funds.

The different firms with one or more common partners, even from one family run their business by developing their activities in various line and thus they promote business or industry by taking an active part and developing and promote industrial development.

But due to natural calamities, financial difficulties or setback in the industries, it becomes difficulties to repay the borrowed amount obtained from the banks and then naturally all partners of the units/industries treated defaulters in term of the present polices as mentioned above of the Reserve Banks of India, to which I think it is quite injustice to the unit/industry and thereafter legal actions against the unit is become quite imperative. Therefore One Time Settlement Scheme or Rehabilitation Scheme are to be accepted. In the industry which is in default but the other projects of the same borrowers are quite feasible and in sound working order. If one industry become in defaulter, the consequences of which are negative, then others could not make there progress. The relationship of the borrower Unit with the bankers is very cordial. It is therefore suggested, only one unit which became defaulter should only be considered as a NPA, whole other industrial — units of one common family should not be considered to that effect. Only one unit which is at default should be treated as defaulter and other functionary units of the same one family should not be treated as NPA. Thus the policy needs to be

reconsidered on the above lines to develop the other units which are functioning well. In other words the other units of the same borrower should not be treated as NPA, the injustices should be removed. Kindly look in to the matter carefully and reconsiderethe said policy of issuing suitable instructions to the authority concerned.

**Ban on loans and advances to Directors relatives/ concerns in which they are interested.**

The ban imposed on is an injustice to the Directors, All the Directors are honorary and devoting their valuable time with the aim and objects to serve the middle and economically weak community. The Urban Co-operative Banks are strictly observing the said percentage. Therefore, it should not again be continued. These all are good borrowers. It may also be noted that overdue percentage is very negligible. So ban on loans and advances to Directors, Relatives/concerns in which they are interested should be revoked.

**Report of the Expert Committee Licensing of New Urban Coop. Banks Suggestions, Comments thereon.**

With a view to render all kind of assistance, guidance and help to the weak and sick Urban Cooperative banks should be awarded special status by providing funds and thus an idea of Umbrella organization would be implemented.

The powers, functions and rights of the existing members of the Board of Directors of an Urban Cooperative Bank, who are elected by all the shareholders Members of Urban Coop. Bank shall be in existence as before. An idea to establish a Board of Management shall not deprive the status, Powers and rights of such elected Board of Directors.

Financially sound, Competent eligible Cooperative societies shall now be awarded the status of Urban Coop Bank as the member of such Cooperative Societies is now very meager.

We shall therefore feel much obliged to you, I hope that you will please consider the above references suggestions while implementing the recommendations of Malegaon Expert Committee.

[Translation]

\*SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): I congratulate the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Dada that he has kept 7 per cent growth rate of our economy in such

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

a difficult circumstances and economic recession. We could not achieve 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector and it is only 2.5 per cent. Farmers are not getting proper price for their produce. This is their main problem today. The Government should make special provisions for farmers also as it think about the interest of industrialists. I request the Finance Minister to intervene. Farmers produce get spoiled for want of storage capacity. So far as irrigation is concerned, there is dearth of water in Haryana State and therefore crops are ruined for not getting water on time. You have mad provision of special incentive on three per cent of encourage farmers. This scheme is good for farmers if they repay their loan on time. Government has provided additional 10,000 crore rupees for medium and marginal farmers, in this Budget and they have been given credit cards. They can use it as ATM Cards. This facility will certainly benefit the farmers and they will get rid of mediators. It is very necessary to increase the minimum support price for agricultural produce.

We have started special programmes by giving thrust on integrated child development scheme, to eradicate malnutrition and has allocated an amount of 15850 crores rupees for it and provisions have been made to short Rajiv Gandhi girl child empowerment scheme. I thank the Finance Minister for it. Improvement and development is taking place in the country. This is happening because of good policies of the Government. Mahatma Gandhi Rozgar Guarantee Scheme has certainly increased the self-confidence of poor people in the villages. Government should improve this scheme by getting benefit of the experience of poor people particularly, in rural and urban areas. We should cut interest rate to give relief to common people. Prices cannot come down by increasing interest rate. Vocational syllabus should be started from 8th class to make the youths self-reliant so that their future is secured.

Revenue of five lakh crore rupees have not been recovered during the year 2011-12 and it has been given to rich people. The amount given as subsidy at that time was is total two lakh crore rupees. If Government does not stop the recovery of revenue like this, then it can be spent on giving subsidy for various programmes, which will certainly effect the poor people. In my constituency Mewat is an area of poor and backward class people where 90 per cent people are poor and backward minorities. A special package should be given only for that region for enhancement and development of poor and backward class people of this area, so that their standard of living may be improved.

\*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The Union Government has present annual Budget for the year 2012-13 on 16th March, through Finance Minister Shri Pranav Mukherjee. People of the country have great expectations from the Budget and everyone wants some relief when all are struggling with the problem of price-rise. Very few people would be happy with this Budget. Inflation rate have cross double figure this year. Condition of common-man, about which UPA Government talks much is becoming worse.

The Finance Minister has increased allocation for agriculture sector. But there has been reduction under some Heads. For instance allocation amounting to Rs. 20 crores has been reduced for the 'Horticulture Mission for North-east and Himalayan States. It was Rs. 160 crores in the year 2011-12 which has been reduced to Rs. 140 crores for 2012-13. It would definitely affect the Himalayan States. Similarly, during 2011-12 allocation for soil and water conservation was Rs. 68.19 crores which has been reduced to Rs. 19.11 crores for 2012-13. It mean that an amount of Rs. 50 crores has been reduced. There has been increase in some other Heads. But more should have been made available so that work can be undertaken in a better way.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that the normal increase of Rs. 24 crores in the crop Insurance Sector is inadequate. Crop Insurance Scheme should be strengthened. Similarly more funds should be made available for research and education in agriculture field.

Finance Minister has also made inadequate allocation for Housing Scheme for the poor. For instance for Indira Awas Yojana a provision of only Rs. 970 crore has been made. It is more than the previous year's allocation of 899 crores. More houses should be constructed under this scheme. I also demand that last year per unit provision was more but this year it is only Rs. 48500. This amount should be increased to Rs. one lakh and 1.25 lakh in hilly and difficult regions. It would be in the interest of the poor.

More funds have not been provided for the education sector. Government should make efforts to achieve 6 per cent without education. Training should be imparted to more teachers and only trained teachers should teach the children. It will be beneficial for the future of children.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

Adequate provision has not been made in this direction. Amount earmarked for scholarships for the students continue their studies of the Tenth Standard has also been reduced. During 2011-12 the amount was Rs. 2404.20 crores which has been reduced to Rs. 1470 crores. Similarly, the amount earmarked for the students studying in classes below Tenth and engaged in unclean work, has also been reduced. During 2011-12 this amount was Rs. 68.60 crores. It has been reduced to only Rs. 10 crores for 2012-13. The Government is providing loans through Banks to students who are unable to receive higher education due to poverty. But at present they are not getting employment even after receiving education. The rate of interest is so high that they are unable to return the amount. The Government should formulate scheme for providing interest free loan to such children.

For tourism, the Finance Minister has made a provision of Rs. 1210 crores only in 2012-13 Budget which is negligible. Minister should enhance allocation if we want to boost tourism. Ministry of Tourism had made a demand for Rs. 22800 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Ministry should fulfill this demand so as to provide employment to unemployed persons through tourism. We can develop more and more employment through tourism. Government has imposed various taxes to the tax of 20 per cent to 25 per cent and the States also charge taxes. It is injustice to charge taxes upto 35 per cent from the tourists. It should be streamlined and reduced, otherwise the tourist sector would suffer loss. Policy should be frame with a view to attract more and more tourists and to provide everything clean and low price to them. Proposal to increase service tax from 10% to 12% should be withdrawn.

Exemption for tax payers in direct taxes is almost negligible. If we look at the inflation rate the exemption limit which was Rs. 1.80 lakh has been increased to Rs. 2.00 lakh. Thus the taxpayers i.e. employees class and small traders have not been benefitted. This should be raised to Rs. 3.00 lakh as passed by the Finance Committee.

[English]

\*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar):  
The Union Budget 2012-2013 is a regressive Budget which will result in pushing up prices and imposing greater burdens on the working people. The bias towards the

corporates and the rich in this Budget is seen from the fact that while the direct taxes being levied from the rich will result in a loss of 4500 crores rupees, that from indirect taxes, that is through the increase in across the board service and excise duties, is expected to yield a gain of 45,940 crores. We welcome taxes on luxury items, it strongly opposes the reliance on indirect taxes for revenue mobilization as this will lead to a cascading impact pushing up prices across the board. We also oppose the cut in subsidised fuel to as much as 25,000 crore rupees. This would inevitably lead to further hikes in fuel prices. The cut in subsidies to fertilizers by 6000 crore rupees will also lead to further price rise of fertilizers which have already imposed unbearable burden on farmers.

The Government's concern about cutting subsidies in the name of controlling the fiscal deficit are hypocritical to say the least. There is a huge amount of 5.3 lakh crores revenue foregone in 2011-2012, out of which over rupees fifty thousand crores were tax concessions to corporates. There has been a shortfall of Rs.30,000 crore in gross tax revenue because vis a vis the Budget estimates, mainly on account of slack collection from corporates. At the same time the Budget gives a slew of concessions to investments in the stock markets. At a time when globally Governments are trying to control the volatility in stock markets by a tax regime against speculation, the Budget cuts the STT (security transactions tax) by 25 per cent and a new tax exemption has been announced to encourage retail stock market investors. This has come at a time when the EPF interest rate has been slashed from 9.5% to 8.25%. The requirement for a capital gains tax to prevent speculations has again been ignored by the Government. As far as the people are concerned, the claims of added allocations ring hollow because of the dismal record of actual expenditures. The Government may give any figure as the Budget estimate but how much does it actually spend of that estimate. In the last year, in most Ministries, there has been a shameful shortfall in actual expenditure. Crucial programmes like MNREGA have seen a huge shortfall of over 9000 crores in the last year, the gap between the Budget estimate and the revised estimate. Similarly, the gender Budget saw a shortfall of 1200 crores in actual expenditures. This is also an undeclared method of controlling the deficit.

Given the inflation factor, the allocations for most programmes are in any case inadequate. For example, the record as far as allocations for Scheduled caste Sub Component Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub-plan though

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

increased are still far below the required amount of 16.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent of the Plan expenditure and in fact is even lower than last year. It is only 7 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. This Budget fails to adequately step up public expenditure to reverse the growth slow down. The sharp cuts in fuel and fertilizer subsidy and across the board hikes in indirect tax rates will also fuel inflation further.

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Budget for 2012-13 presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, expecting a growth in GDP to be 7.6 per cent, is in the right direction. The Finance Minister is seems to be approached with the Budget with a sense of understanding the hard realities of our country and provided provisions to satisfy most of the categories of people and at the same time took care of the overall growth of the finance sector.

The stress given to the implementation of decisions being taken to improve delivery systems, governance and transparency and address the problem of black money and corruption in public life, will definitely give good results.

The proposal to set a target of 8,800 kms. of road under NHDP during 2012-13 is a welcome move. More funds have to be allocated for the development of Highways and bypasses in Kerala. Urgent steps have to be taken to construct flyovers at Kuddannoor, Vyttila, Palarivattom, and Edappilly junctions in NH-47 bypass at Ernakulam.

Measures to promote Khadi sector under KVIC is a welcome move. But to encourage sales of Khadi products, urgent measures have to be taken to renovate Khadi Bhawans in the country and the trading staff working in the Khadi Bhawans have to be regularized.

The Finance Minister has to be congratulated for raising the amount to Rs. 20,000/- as one time payment to the family who lose the breadwinner of the family under National Family Benefit Scheme.

The proposal for enhancement of income limit for payment of income tax is a welcome move, but this limit should have been further enhanced to provide relief to lower income group.

The increase in crude oil prize definitely cripple our economy. But, considering the petrol price prevailing in the neighbouring countries, price of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products should be controlled and the burden of increase should not be thrust over common man.

To promote savings through post offices, interest rates have to be modified and the agents working in this field should be given adequate commission and other benefits.

Budget provision for the Coconut Development Board has to be increased as demand for seedlings has increased and it requires funds for setting up of research stations for developing more high yielding and disease resistant varieties of coconut.

Educational loans have to be liberalized by minimizing formalities in banks and by reducing the rate of interest. The rate of interest now prevailing is unjust and a realistic approach has to be taken towards educational loans so as to utilize the loan by weaker sections in the society.

The provision for subsidies to give relief to millions of people by the Food Security Bill is a revolutionary move. More funds have to be allocated for providing nutrition and food to deserving school children and pregnant women as our country has to see the overall growth of the generation to come.

\*SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Today's economy is not a stand-alone economy. An economy cannot operate independently without being affected by the economies of other countries. We are not an exception to this theory nor are other economies of the world. During the economic slowdown which was witnessed by the whole world, our economy withstood the slowdown because our financial institutions were strong. When banking and financial institutions were crumbling world-wide, our banks stood firmly and helped our economy.

It is because of the sound leadership of the UPA President, Smt. Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and our Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji, that our GDP grew by 6.9 per cent in 2011-12, whereas other major economies of the world were still recovering from the onslaught of the economic slowdown of 2008. Because of the sound policies of our UPA Government, we have not witnessed the kind of upheaval which other countries are today witnessing. The House is well aware how the United States of America has faced protests like "Seize the Wall Street" and had to arrest thousands of protesters.

It is a matter of pride that the country is going to witness a record production of food grains this year. It is estimated that the food grains production will be around

[Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh]

250 million tones exceeding the projected target. I congratulate the Government and our farmers for producing record food grains. We are in a position to meet our foodgrains requirements. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government has continued the interest Subvention Scheme for short-term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent including additional 3 per cent for farmers paying crop loans without delay. But, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that Banks are shying away from extending crop loans to farmers who have other loans outstanding against them. This is the experience of Kerala farmers. I would request the Government to direct the banks to not shy away from granting crop loans to such farmers.

The Budget 2012-13 has come as a relief to IIMs and IITs. In this Budget, allocation for education has been increased by 17 per cent. Rs. 150 crore has been allocated for setting up of new IIMs and IITs. It is appreciated that the school education has been exempted from Service Tax. There is an increase of 21.7 per cent for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan over the previous year. Similarly, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has seen an increase of 29 per cent in this year's Budget. The UPA Government has taken up skill development seriously and has allocated Rs. 1000 crore for National Skill Development Fund in this year's Budget. I appeal the Hon. Finance Minister to grant the status of infrastructure status to the education sector and also give tax benefits to companies involved in skill development centres in backward regions of the country.

Some parts of my State Kerala and particularly my Parliamentary Constituency are witnessing drought like situation. There is an acute shortage of drinking water and sanitation in my Parliamentary Constituency. I request the Government to sanction financial assistance to meet this situation.

It is heartening to note that the Government has enhanced the allocation under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan by 18 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively. This will ensure well-being of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I would like to remind the Government that it had announced Kuttanad package a few years ago. The implementation of Kuttanad package is very slow. I request the Government to implement the package in a time bound manner.

The Government has increased the Income Tax exemption limit from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. Though this is a welcome step, the Income Tax exemption limit should be raised up to Rs. 2,50,000.

Now I come to my State Kerala.

Thousands of Indian citizens, most of them from Kerala, came back from Middle East and other far-flung countries when these countries witnessed unrest. They lost their money and business there and came back empty handed. These Indian citizens have contributed to the growth of our economy by remitting crores of rupees. But, I am pained to see that the General Budget 2012-13 has not allocated any fund for their rehabilitation.

These people are living a miserable life. I demand from the Hon. Finance Minister to allocate sufficient fund for their rehabilitation. A fervent demand has been made to set up an IIT in Kerala. Kerala is the hub of education with hundred per cent literacy. The Government of Kerala is ready to provide adequate land for setting up of an IIT there, but the Budget is silent on this request. Students from Kerala are forced to seek admission in IITs in other States which put them under severe financial crisis. I appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister to provide adequate fund for setting up of an IIT in Kerala.

There are crores of people who are economically, socially and educationally backward among the forward communities. They are deprived of benefits of reservation etc. and hence are suffering. The Government should look into their plight and set up a Corporation for the Economically Backward Communities among the Forward Communities for their welfare.

There are lakhs of labourers in Kollam District who are employed in Cashew industry. They live under miserable condition since there is no one to look after their welfare. A proposal to set up a Cashew Board is pending with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for quite some time. I demand that the Cashew Board may be set up in Kollam District without any further delay.

The Budget has provided Rs. 60 crore for the Kochi Metro. The amount is too meager and cannot be said to be sufficient to meet the need of the Metro. Since the work on Metro is capital intensive, I demand that this amount may please be increased to Rs. 200 crore.

Thousands of posts reserved for SCs/STs remain vacant for very long though the Government has made it

very clear that these vacancies should be filled in time. Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister directed to fill up these posts without any further delay. I request the Government to direct all Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings to start special recruitment drive to fill these vacancies.

There are crores of SCs and STs people living in slums and colonies. They are living without adequate drinking water, proper sanitation, primary schools and proper road connectivity. Their houses are in dilapidated conditions. No community centres have been provided where these people can gather during social celebrations. It would be in the fitness of things if the Government give proper attention towards providing adequate facilities to these slums and colonies by allocating sufficient financial assistance.

There are lakhs of workers who are working in traditional industries like coir, handloom, cashew and fishery. These traditional industries are finding it difficult to survive since Government has not paid proper attention towards their upliftment and well-being. There is an urgent need to provide sufficient relief to these traditional industries.

The Kuttanad is one of the most fertile region of the world spread over three districts of Alappuzha, Kottayam and Pathanamthitha. It is also called the rice bowl of Kerala. In the year 2008, the Central Government gave in principle approval for providing financial assistance of Rs.1840.75 crore for implementing various programmes for development of Kuttanad wetland ecosystem. But the implementation of this project is very slow and needs to be put on fast track. Mundrothruthu is an island in my Parliamentary Constituency which lacks basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation and better road connectivity. I demand from the Government to immediately look into these aspects and ensure that Kuttanad Package is implemented without any further delay. Also the Government of Kerala should be provided adequate financial assistance in order to ensure proper drinking water, sanitation and better road connectivity in Mundrothruthu Island. The Government should also construct more FCI godowns for storage of paddy. In the absence of proper storage facilities, farmers are compelled to keep their paddy in open and during rain, the crop is destroyed.

A need has been felt for setting up an LPG bottling plan at Chengannur for quite some time. Every time the bullet tanker owners go on strike, the LPG shortage is witnessed in Kerala. Consumers do not get LPG refill in

time and some time the waiting period exceeds two months. Hence, I request the Government to set up an LPG Bottling Plant at Chengannur without delay.

Pattapuram Taluk, Kollam district, Kerala is a prominent area in rubber production. The marginal and large scale farmers are producing rubber in this area. Every year, huge quantity of rubber is produced in Pattapuram Taluk. There is one Rubber Park functioning at Irappuram Taluk in Ernakulam district in Kerala, which is doing excellent job. Lot of rubber products are being produced in this Rubber Park. Thousands of workers are getting employment through this Rubber Park. At present, there is no rubber based industry in Pattapuram Taluk. There is a long pending demand of the people of this area to set up a Rubber Park under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Pattapuram Taluk. Then only, the rubber producers will get more benefit in Pattapuram for their production. Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to set up a Rubber Park in Pattapuram Taluk, Kollam district, Kerala.

Finally, as you are aware, Kendriya Vidyalayas are providing quality education in the country at an affordable fee. There is a strong demand that more Kendriya Vidyalayas should be established in Kerala which will facilitate quality education to the students there. I appeal to the Government to establish more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State.

\*SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): My constituency is mostly located on line of control and international border. People are facing multidimensional problems. My humble submission is to look into them and resolve them on top priority.

Provision of insurance for the lives, property, cattle and crops of the people living ahead of border fencing on actual line of control: At the time of heavy shelling people living on the Line of Control are forced to leave their houses, cattle and come backwards in view of cross border firing. Many incidents of ceasefire violation and Pakistani army giving cover to infiltrating militants while they sneak into Indian Territory have been reported in recent past. To check infiltration, fence has been laid all along 103 km line of control which on one side has provided relief to the people residing behind it, and on the other hand, made the life of people living ahead the fence volatile and prone to

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Madan Lal Sharma]

all time danger. Moreover the children were earlier going to their school in no time, now have to go via gate in between the fence which consumes more time and energy. Moreover the people have their fields and houses ahead of fence but the youngsters usually stay behind the fence and have to follow the gate opening and closing time because of which their fields are not sown timely. In summer, the time of agricultural work is early morning or late evening and during these hours the gate usually remains close. My humble submission to honourable Home Minister and Defence Minister is to provide an insurance cover to the lives, properties, crops and cattle of people living exactly on Line of Control. These people are not only facing disparity but are also denied the benefit of a border area development which actually is present for these people but not exactly spent there due to local and political games.

During my recent visit, I met a number of people who have lost their limbs and the compensation provided to them is inadequate and also not provided on time. Moreover in Pukharni village of Rajouri, one Mr. Yasir Arafat, child of 14 years has lost his one hand but the authorities have denied him of compensation on the pretext that the mine blast has not taken place in the mine field. Since mines travel beneath the surface, it is requested that the provision may be introduced wherein the compensation is given even to the people who are hit by mine even outside the mine field. Even it is requested that the mine area should be properly earmarked and under sadhbhavna army should make awareness on how to prevent mine blast.

**Proper rehabilitation package for the people:** The people who were shifted from forward LoC to the villages behind the fence last year shifted back to their original location with the provision of IAY home only. As per them, since their house and other property are severely damaged and they have lost their cattles and crops, a proper rehabilitation mechanism with the provision of health and education care for them and their children should be set up so that they can live a peaceful life. There should be increase in compensation to the mine victims.

**Protection mechanism in forward villages:** Since the border fence on LoC was laid much behind as Pakistani army was resorting to heavy firing and disrupting the laying of fence, it is required that some constant in wire or some sort of fence is laid in forward villages who live ahead of fence and with whom there is always linked an element of uncertainty.

**Refugee issue:** it is a matter of human right concern that west Pakistani refugees living in Jammu Province of State for the last many years have not been granted State subject, thus are denied from right to vote, right to ration card and right to get Government job. It is requested that the issues of West Pakistani refugees be solved at the earliest as the community has already suffered a lot.

Moreover many issues of rehabilitation of the refugees of 1947, 1965, 1971 are pending and need to be resolved on priority. I demand a special rehabilitation and compensation package for west Pakistani refugees, settling all their issues in one go.

**Issue of Ex Serviceman:** The Ex serviceman in Jammu and Kashmir are not enjoying the privileges which their counterparts are enjoying in other State. Moreover Jammu and Kashmir Government has no special scheme for ex serviceman.

These days they are facing a great problem due to putting of VAT on Canteen items particularly on liquor. I request that VAT of canteen items and liquor for ex serviceman may be removed on top priority and welfare schemes for them and their children should be in the shape of health insurance of their dependents etc.

\*SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): First of all I congratulate Hon'ble Finance Minister for introducing a progressive, positive and forward looking Budget. With the initial excitement over, the focus now has to be on the macroeconomic objectives and the adequacy of the measures to attain these objectives.

It was pleasant to see that Hon'ble Finance Minister started his Budget speech by presenting an analytical framework to explain the current doldrums in the economy and the initiatives that need to be taken urgently to get it moving.

The Budget arithmetic seemed to be more realistic this time, the GDP growth assumption of 7.6 per cent, inflation assumption of 6 to 6.5 per cent, tax buoyancy and disinvestment all seemed sensible.

To his credit, Hon'ble Finance Minister has taken tough decisions. He has raised the excise duty by rolling back the booster given to industry in 2008-09, in the wake of the Lehman crisis. He has also widened the service tax net and then equalized the rate with excise, at 12 per cent,

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

thus preparing the way for moving to a Goods and Services Tax (GST). Indirect tax rates are likely to settle here, as direct taxes have done already; further Budgets are unlikely to see major tax changes.

The Budget seeks to accomplish the path of rapid and inclusive growth. With a focus on a domestic demand-driven recovery in growth, Hon'ble Minister has tried to create conditions for a rapid revival in private investment while addressing supply bottlenecks in various infrastructure sectors. Alongside, while trying to speed up implementation of decisions pertaining to improvement in delivery system, governance and transparency, he has chosen to address the problem of hunger and malnutrition. These five pillars of the Budget will reinforce each other. The Budget speaks about policy pronouncements and defining goals along with a credible roadmap to achieve the goals.

In many ways, the most encouraging feature of the Budget speech is the broad direction it has charted for government subsidies, all of them are focused on getting better bang for buck by reducing leakage and wastage, and through better targeting. Hon'ble Finance Minister has propelled Unique Identification Authority of India very effectively to work out the modalities and create the institutional structures for achieving improved efficiency, and for adopting a cash transfer system, using the *Aadhar* to move to more direct cash-based subsidies on fertilizer, LPG and kerosene. One would have hoped for a faster rollout, but the commitment to move to cash-based transfers and moving beyond pilots should be commended.

From an employment guarantee scheme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has emerged as a counter-cyclical automatic stabilizer in the rural economy, with spending and rural output moving in opposite directions. Decline in spending in MGNREGA itself is an indicator that the rural economy is booming.

Within the complexity of a coalition Government, expenditure tightening and changes in its composition have been relatively successful. For example, pension expenditure and defence have been on a tightening more since 2010-11, and subsidies are Budgeted to be significantly tightened in 2012-13, yielding an overall supportive outcome for non-plan expenditure. Plan expenditure, on the other hand, has not, on an average, been tightened and is Budgeted to expand significantly in 2012-13.

In this Budget, the Government has raised the outlay for social sector schemes – from drinking water and sanitation to education and health. This is clearly important.

The second big take away in this Budget is about agriculture. It is clear that we need to find answers for this critical life-and livelihood sector fast. The Economic Survey reveals that agriculture sector's contribution has shrunk to 13.9 per cent of GDP, but it still accounts for the livelihood of more than 50 per cent people. In Budget 2012, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced enhanced support for the green revolution in eastern India, which is increasing paddy yields. But this does nothing to fix the mess in which the sector finds itself. We know that farmers face a double whammy. On the one hand, input costs are increasing – from fertilizers, seeds, and water to labour. The cost of labour, for instance, in most States, has increased by 20 to 35 per cent in the past two years. While, this brings direct benefit to people, it also adds to the cost of food. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) has also increased, but not enough to pay for the increased cost of cultivation. Then, when there is a bumper crop, and prices crash, public procurement could not take up the increased yield. Paddy rotted on the roads. Farmers suffered. There was even news of suicides. The increased Budget outlay must ensure that this mismatch is fixed. Otherwise, more money will not be of any help.

While a serious attempt at fiscal consolidation cannot be faulted, the impact of a massive discretionary tax effort entirely from the indirect tax side on income distribution could be severe. Budget look for discretionary tax measures of Rs.41,000 crore for 2012-13, for an additional 0.5 per cent of GDP tax revenue realization for 2012-13. What is of concern is that all of this, and more, comes out of indirect – customs, excise and service – taxes, since there is an actual discretionary loss from direct – income – taxes of Rs.4,500 crore. It does not bode well that the Government was able to design consolidation only through worsening income distribution.

The Budget does little to fix growing use of subsidized diesel in private vehicles. The Government knows that the price of fuel is up, and there is all possibility that the price, volatile as it is, may increase in the coming months. Our import bill for oil is up, as is the under-recovery of oil companies in the supply of fuel. This is breaking the back of the Indian economy. We know all this. The use of diesel in private vehicles is up, and any increase in the price of petrol only adds to the differential, to the pushes for more

[Shri Anto Antony]

dieselization, and increases the loss to the oil companies and toxicity in our air. Again, the government knows all this and there was serious talk of a tax on diesel vehicles to reduce this burden to some extent. But even this small step – which neither impacts the *Aam Aadmi* nor adds to inflationary pressures – has not been taken. Instead, all that has been done is to increase the tax on large cars from 22 per cent to 24 per cent in the category up to 1500 cc and to 27 per cent in larger vehicles. This is good, but not good enough. It will not stop the dieselization of vehicles.

I congratulate Hon'ble Minister for introducing a realistic and forward looking Budget for the Financial Year 2012-13.

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): At the very outset, I would like to State that this Budget is, on the whole, a good Budget. Despite various difficulties on hand, the Finance Minister could come out with flying colours in this year's Budget exercise. My sincere congratulations to the Finance Minister and, of course, to UPA Chairperson and Hon'ble Prime Minister under whose guidance such a good thing is happening. For a country of this size and population, enormous efforts are needed. I would say that the present UPA-II Government is just doing fine.

Our Finance Minister also deserves kudos for his down to earth and very frank approach while presenting this year's Budget. Why I say so, is because he tries to formulate the Budget by maintaining a very clear concept of continuity. In a democracy, continuity is what is central and prime.

We are about to enter the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan in which as HE Madam Rastrapati has stated in her Address: "this 12th Five Year Plan aims at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth". As we are all aware, the plan will be launched with the Budget proposal for 2012-13.

In keeping with these priorities the Finance Minister has identified five objectives that have to be addressed effectively in the ensuing fiscal year. Thus, his Budget identifies five objectives relating to growth, investment, supply bottle necks, removing malnutrition and governance.

In order to achieve these five objectives, the Budget introduced amendment to Fiscal Responsibilities and Budget Management (FRDM) Act, 2003 as part of this year's Finance Bill.

In this Budget, central subsidies are kept under 2% of GDP: to be further brought down to 1.75% of GDP over the next three years.

The Finance Ministers proposes to raise Rs.30,000 crore through investment.

An attempt to reach broad based consensus in consultation with the State governments on the decision in respect of allowing FDI in Multi Brand Retail is on.

Investment in 12th Plan in infrastructure has grown up to Rs. 50,00,000 Crore; half of this is expected from private sector.

The target for Agriculture credit is raised to Rs. 5,75,000 crore.

Following the success of National Rural Health Mission, National Urban Health Mission is being launched.

UID-AADHAR is given adequate funds for enrolment of 40 crore persons.

A number of measures proposed to deter generation and use of unaccounted money.

White paper on black money to be laid in current session of Parliament.

Tax proposals mark progress in the direction of movement towards DTC and GST.

Income tax exemption limit is raised from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2,00,000; upper limit of 20 per cent tax slab raised from 8 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.

General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) is being introduced to counter aggressive tax avoidance.

Standard rate of excise duty is raised from 10 per cent to 12 per cent; service tax rates is raised from 10 per cent to 12 per cent; there is no change in peak customs duty of 10 per cent on non-agricultural goods.

Fiscal deficit is targeted at 5.1 per cent of GDP, as against 5.9 per cent in revised estimates for 2011-12.

Central Government debt at 45.5 per cent of GDP as compared to Thirteenth Finance Commission target of 50.5 per cent.

Actually, the Union Budget 2012-13 presented by the Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee in Lok Sabha on Friday having identified five objectives to be addressed effectively in the ensuing fiscal year including focus on domestic

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

demand driven growth recovery; create conditions for rapid revival of high growth in private investment; address supply bottlenecks in agriculture, energy and transport sectors particularly in coal, power, national highways, railways and civil aviation; intervene decisively to address the problem of malnutrition especially in the 200 high-burden districts and expedite coordinated implementation of decisions being taken to improve delivery systems, governance, and transparency; and address the problem of black money and corruption in public life.

Hon'ble Finance Minister laid emphasis on striking a balance between fiscal consolidations and strengthening macroeconomic fundamentals. He announced introduction of amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBM Act) as part of the Finance Bill 2012. He said that concept of "Effective Revenue Deficit" and "Medium Term Expenditure framework" statements are two important features of Amendment to FRBM Act in the direction of expenditure reforms. This statement shall set forth a three year rolling targets for expenditure indicators.

The Finance Minister called for a need to have a close look at the growth of revenue expenditure, particularly, on subsidies. He said that the Government will endeavor to restrict the expenditure on central subsidies under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 and over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP. Mr. Mukherjee said that based on recommendations of the Task Force headed by Nandan Nilekarni, a mobile-based Fertilizer Management System has been designed to provide end-to-end information on movement of fertilizers and subsidies which will be rolled out nation-wide during 2012. He said that transfer of subsidy to the retailer and eventually to the farmers will be implemented in subsequent phases which will benefit 12 crore farmer families.

Individual income upto Rs. 2 lakh will be free from income tax; income upto Rs. 1.8 lakh was exempt in 2011-12. Income above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh now carries tax at the rate of 20 per cent; the 20% tax slab was from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh in 2011-12. A deduction of upto Rs. 10,000 is now available for interest from savings bank accounts. Within the existing limit for deduction allowed for health insurance, a deduction of upto Rs.5000 is being allowed for preventive health check-up. Senior citizens not having income from business will now not need to pay advance tax.

While direct tax proposals in the Budget will result in a net revenue loss of Rs. 4,500 crore, indirect taxes will

result in net revenue gain of Rs. 45,940 crore. Thus, the tax proposals will lead to a net gain of Rs. 41,440 crore.

My State Manipur had a very serious problem last year because of nearly four month long economic blockade on the two National Highways – the only life line of the State of Manipur. Of course there is still a huge law and order situation and the insurgency problem. All these work together to decelerate all development activities in the State which are otherwise the crying need of the State.

There is a huge potential of tourism industry in the State. There are possibilities of people being able to travel by bus on the Imphal-Mandale-Yangon-Bangkok Route. Recently some young Manipur enthusiasts organised a car rally from Imphal to Yangon. If such travels on these routes are made regular feature there is much to be gained economically and otherwise. There is report that Myanmar had opened 700 shops at Namphalong for cross border trade with India but no such facilities existed in India. Trade through Manipur's border town of Moeh, legalized in 1995, is yet to pick up because of frequent blockades of the National Highways and security along the route.

Manipur administration is doing everything possible to see that the railway line on the Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal route is completed at the earliest. In my State, one hears of many projects being launched but very seldom about their completion.

I do very respectfully urge upon the Union Government to intervene and help the Government of Manipur in whatever way possible for the overall development of the State of Manipur. There are some important pending issues for my State, Manipur. They are:—

- (a) Providing Constitutional Safeguard to the territorial integrity of Manipur.
- (b) Political solution to the vexed insurgency problem in the State.
- (c) Repeal of Armed Forces (Special) Power Act, 1958.
- (d) Establishment of National Highway (NH) Protection Forces for the NHs in Manipur to overcome economic blockades etc.
- (e) To make tourism industry a thrust area for the over all development of the State.

In order to fulfill them, the Union Government should come forward to increase the plan size of the State and

[Dr. Thokchom Meinya]

also to strengthen the existing non-plan outlay for the State. The State is facing a huge financial deficit after the implementation of the 6th Pay Commission Recommendations.

With these few words, I once again support the Union Budget 2012-13 and request all the Hon'ble Members to pass it unanimously.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj): While supporting the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, I would like to draw his attention towards some points. I expect from him to ensure necessary action in this regard after due consideration. After 65 years of independence of the country an anomaly prevalent among the offices of the armed forces has been a matter of great concern. The trainees selected for Indian armed forces are given only stipend during training officers of the armed forces viz. army, navy and air force are treated as second grade officers vis-à-vis other services as per rules framed during British regime. I want to tell that officers selected for armed forces and civil services viz. I.A.S., I.F.S., Forest Services and other equivalent officers are selected by one institution i.e. Public Service Commission and same minimum education qualification has been prescribed for the officers of armed forces and civil services. It is graduation officers of the civil services and attached services start getting pay from the very first day of the training in the academy. But the officers of armed forces become eligible for pay after completion of training in Dehradun, Kozhikod, Hyderabad, Chennai. This is a very serious matter. It is not only injustice to the officers of armed forces who are always ready to protect the nation not to give pay during training but is an exploitation of their feeling of dedication for the country. Madam Speaker, there is also a serious aspect of this anomaly. When the trainee officers of the armed forces, who have received training, at one point of time with the officers of the civil services, come in the position of getting pay scale, they become junior to their counterpart in civil services by 1 to 1½ years, when civil services officers are posted after their training. With this anomaly every year, due to hard training in armed forces academy about 15 trainee officers of the armed forces are barred every year and are compelled to search services and opportunities to

earn their livelihood. Because they are not entitled to get facilities available to officers of the civil services as they are not posted like those officers. This anomaly is one of the reason of the shortage of about 15 thousand defence officials in the armed forces. Due to indifferent attitude and disregard towards it the educated youths of the country having 120 crore population are not ready to join the army. This situation is dangerous for the country. The pay scale in full given to the apprentices during the period of training has negligible effect on the army Budget of the country, but its physiological effect on the morale of the officers of armed forces will be of vital importance. I demand from the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the apprentice officers of the armed forces should also be given full pay scale from the first day of this training like the officers of civil and subordinate services.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his speech has announced the 'Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana'. It is my request that this railway line should be constructed in the cities which are backward out prominent from the strategic point of view on priority basis. It is necessary to have some control over the expenditure involved in the laying down of railway line in the backward areas, perhaps it is the intention of Planning Commission. The projects sanctioned by the Planning Commission for backward States in principle and for the strategic cities, requisite fund should be made available for the Pradhan Mantri Rail Sewa Yojana. I will conclude my speech after drawing the attention of Hon'ble Minister towards one more serious issue. The announcement made about the gold and jewellery have direct impact on the small jewellers and artisans connected with this trade. Due to increase of import duty on the impact of gold will lead to the increase of gold mine will lead to smuggling, which will directed influence the imported gold and the import will not increase to the extent. Levying excise duty on the jewellery will return the inspector raj in the country which will invariably have adverse effect on the small jewellers. Hon'ble Minister, the desired artisans who are behind the glittering of gold had to work hard and the artisan who shines the gold with their hard toil have to work hard for pulling on their livelihood and are pored low for their work. It is but natural that the excise duty on gold will adversely effect their life. In order to give relief to this large section and also to curb the black marketing of gold in the country, it is my humble request to you that the increased import duty may be withdrawn and not to impose excise duty to save the 'mangal sutra' of ladies becoming costly.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

\*SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): After the global crisis, India has a major responsibility to share at global level and also ascertain accelerated pace of reforms domestically. These reforms have to ensure large-scale investments, and also an all-inclusive development. The contribution and involvement of those sectors capable of maintaining growth has to be ensured without losing focus on socialist schemes. In this backdrop, I feel Budget 2012-13 is a balanced one.

This Budget is aimed at addressing to the problem of inflation and for a stable economy looking at the global economic concerns. It has endeavoured to provide a thrust to the areas like agriculture, education, industry and social security.

With the present Budget, India can be returned to a very high growth trajectory. Hon'ble FM has been equitable to each and every sector which had been impacted by the slow growth and needs to push itself. The Budget placed by FM Shri Pranab Mukherjee will certainly ensure the economic growth of 7.6% in 2012-13 and 8.6% in 2013-14.

Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee has recognized the importance of inclusive development. I am so thankful to him for his focus on the development of backward regions of the country. Left wing extremism affected areas have been given due preference. He has decided to carry the Backward Regions Grant Fund scheme into 12th Plan with an enhanced allocation of Rs. 12,040 crore with an increase of over 22%. I am sorry to say that the district administration is not taking MPs view on BRGFs. Instructions should be given to incorporate views of the members of parliament while taking up the projects for these regions.

"We think sometimes that poverty is only being hungry, naked and homeless. The poverty of being unwanted, unloved and uncared for is the greatest poverty. We must start in our own homes to remedy this kind of poverty." — Mahatma Gandhi.

I am happy with his Budget and that he has paid much attention to social security and the needs of weaker sections. He raised the allocation under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) by 37% from Rs. 6,158 crore to Rs. 8,447 crore.

Under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow

Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries, the monthly pension amount per person has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300/-.

Also the lump sum grant is doubled to Rs.20,000 from Rs.10,000 on the death of primary bread winner between the ages of 18-64.

To encourage micro enterprises, the Finance Minister has implemented a credit linked subsidy programme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with the increased allocation of 23% from Rs.1,037 crore to Rs. 1,276 crore.

The Finance Minister announced reward for farmers who repay their loans on time with additional 3% interest subvention. Interest subvention of 7% is given to women self groups also for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh and additional rebate of 3% for timely repayment. For this FM has allotted Rs. 300 crores.

The Finance Minister has placed Rs. 25,555 crore for Right to Education in FY 13.

Rs. 15,850 crore to be allocated to Integrated Child Development Scheme in 2012-13.

NRHM allocation increased to Rs. 20,820 crore.

Rs. 14000 crore for rural drinking and sanitation in FY 13 has been placed.

The Finance Minister has dealt with the direct cash subsidy to LPG, Kerosene.

Time and again the reports on malnutrition have been surfaced and been worries of the Government. That is why Hon'ble Finance Minister has addressed malnutrition decisively in the Budget.

While speaking about education, target is proposed for 6,000 schools to be set up in 12th Five Year Plan.

The Finance Minister has given emphasis on 1 per cent loan subsidy on home loans up to Rs. 15 lakh.

New PDS for food security is going to be adopted.

To provide more irrigation facilities for the purpose of agriculture, it is stated that state-run irrigation facility would be set up.

Food subsidy will be fully provided in the Budget.

Government services, education, entertainment, public transport, school education have been exempted from service tax.

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

New law for micro finance institutions has been introduced.

7 medical colleges to be upgraded to All India Institutes. Credit Guarantee fund for education loans.

National mission for food processing have been emphasized.

In order to strengthen the rural economy, the Government will provide Rs. 10,000 crore to NABARD for refinancing regional rural banks. The Agriculture credit target would be raised by Rs. 100,000 cr. to Rs. 5,75,000 crore. I feel that strengthening the agriculture sector is the correct way forward.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed Rs. 242 crore project with World Bank assistance to improve dairy production.

Direct subsidy to retailers, farmers.

Irrigation, dams eligible for a special fund.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has assured that the country will become self sufficient in urea production in next 5 years.

Exemption of customs duty of 5% on equipment for fertilizer plants has also been proposed.

Proposal to allow foreign airlines to participate directly or indirectly in India has been considered actively in the Budget. External commercial borrowings to the extent of 49% to be allowed for aviation sector for next year.

Economy to grow at 7.6 per cent in 2012-13.

Budget commits to multi-brand FDI.

Tax free-infra bond for Rs. 60,000.

Rs. 30,000 crore to be raised through disinvestment.

Consortium for direct lending approved.

Implementation of the direct tax code at the earliest has been proposed.

Individual tax payer exemption limit to be raised to Rs.200,000 from Rs.180,000. Upper limit raised from Rs.8 lakh to Rs.10 lakh for 20 per cent bracket.

New tax slabs: Upto Rs.2 lakh rupees – NIL; Rs. 2 lakh-5 lakhs – 10%; Rs. 5 lakh – Rs. 10 lakh – 20%; above Rs.10 lakh – 30%.

Senior citizens to be exempted from advance tax payments.

Tax exemption of up to Rs. 5,000 for health insurance for annual preventive health checkup.

Rs. 1000 crores for National Skill Development Fund in FY 13.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has assured to table Microfinance Institution Regulation Bill, National Housing Bank Regulation Bill, Registered Bank Regulation Bill and Public Debt Management Bill in this session which is a very bold and appreciable effort.

Allocated Rs. 15,890 crore for recapitalization of PSU banks.

Tax exemption on individual share investment below Rs. 10 lakhs.

Finance Minister promises tax incentive for new investors.

Infrastructure debt fund would be launched.

Showing his concern over the issue of black money Finance Minister told that information on black money stashed abroad has started flowing in and prosecution to be executed in some cases. Finance Minister has proposed to bring white paper on black money in the Parliament.

Introduction of compulsory reporting requirement of assets held abroad has been proposed.

FY 13 non-plan expenditure at 9.7 lakh crores.

Non-tax revenue receipts estimated at Rs.1.64 lakh crores.

Finance Minister announces new equity savings scheme.

Basic custom duty proposed to be reduced for machinery and instruments needed for surveying and prospecting for Minerals and for equipments required for installation of train protection and warning system and upgradation of track structure for high speed trains. Full exemption from import duty on certain categories of specified equipment needed for road construction, tunnel boring machines and parts of their assembly.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed to make 8,800 km. of highways in FY 13; outlay has been raised.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has indicated FY12 fiscal deficit at 5.9% and FY13 fiscal deficit at 5.1%.

"A policy is a temporary creed liable to be changed, but while it holds good it has got to be pursued with apostolic zeal." – Mahatma Gandhi.

We should not forget the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi who dreamt about the villages of India. One after one we have attended 11 five year plans and going to begin with the 12th Five Year Plan. Our yearly spending in the Budget has gone up to 14 lakh plus. But we still do not have a model plan for our villages. More than one lakh villages are situated along the rivers in the country which are always suffering from the effect of flood, water-logging and sandcast. Our spending on the entire area is unable to give permanent relief to the villagers. The ethnic problem of religion and caste conflicts has divided the villages into pieces which need to be addressed permanently to build a strong village with unity, peace and progress. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare a village model plan which should address all the issues and ensure a strong developed village with participation of one and all of the villagers. The deficiencies of the Panchayati Raj should also be dealt with in the model plan.

I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the issues of the western districts of Odisha. Educationally KBK, is the most backward region and the people of Kalahandi which is situated in the center of KBK region have been demanding one rural university, agricultural university and a medical college. These institutions are needed to be located in Kalahandi to address the long pending deficiencies of higher education, agriculture and medical problems.

Overall I am reasonably happy with the present Union Budget for 2012-13 brought by Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee and support it.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): The Budget presented by the Finance Minister is an average Budget. In such a situation when the position is not much good it was expected from the Finance Minister that he will give some relief. Some relief was exported but it is no where in the Budget. This Budget is disappointing for the common man. The Government has only provided benefits to the persons living in cities with the income of 8 to 10 lakh rupees. The people there are lesser in number. The poors are likely to suffer with the Services Taxes. The increase of service tax from 10 to 12 per cent will lead to increase in costs. People are suffering from the inflation. Instead of giving relief to them this Budget is for a burden on them. The Government had been presenting a scenario of higher rate of development for the last few years, but the

development in 2011-12 remained 6.9 which has exposed the misleading claim of the Government before the country.

The development rate in the agriculture sector has been a bit less than 2.5 per cent instead of 4 per cent, leaving aside the 9.3 per cent development rate in Services Sector, the declining development rate of 3.9 per cent in the industrial sector had clearly shown that the Government has failed in all the sectors.

Service tax is a regressive tax. It's burden falls on the poors and low income groups. Lesser on the rich people. This cruel measure of the Finance Minister will fetch 18 thousand crores of rupees extra to the Government. But all other work including coaching to the children will become costly. Similarly the rate of excise duty has been increased from 10 to 12 per cent. Everything of daily use will be costly due to it. The Planning Commission of the Government finds Rs. 28.65 for the urban areas and Rs. 22.46 for the rural areas enough for pulling on the life. On the other hand it is making the thing costly. There is huge different between the do's and deeds of this Government. The Government has raised the exemption limit of income tax from Rs. 1.80 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs, it should be at least to Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Sixth Pay Commission of the Government has increased the pay of employees. The Government has not given any relief to the middle class employees. The person earning Rs. Three, Four Five lakhs has the saving of only Rs. 2060, whereas the person earning Rs. 10 lakh and more has the exemption of Rs. 22 thousands. If we make assessment of the Budget we will find that the burden on poor and low income group is 10 times higher than the rich people. The new tax proposal will bring for the Government about Rs. 40 thousand crores and from the objectives of investment in Government undertakings it will be 30 thousand crores. But the deficit in exchequer has reached at the alarming stage. The gross domestic product has reached at 5.9 per cent. All over the world 3 per cent fiscal deficits has been considered as the symbol of economic health. If the Government would have collected all the legal taxes and revenue and has utilized this fund for the development of infrastructure, it would have generated extra employment.

In the economic survey the Government has claimed the rate of unemployment between 8.6 per cent to 6.6 per cent. But keeping in view the prevailing unemployment in the country the claim of Government has been proved

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela]

hollow. The claim of creating jobs under MENREGA have also been proved hollow likewise. The difference between the persons registered for the job card and the persons actually Government employment is very vast. It is its proof.

The Government has made a provision of 18 thousand 500 crores of rupees for the development of industrial corridor of Delhi and Mumbai. But Khajuraho, which is a world class tourist place, no provision has been made for it. By doing so it is evident that the Government is taking step motherly treatment to the non-congress ruled States. Khajuraho is a world fame tourist centre. I strongly demand from the Government to make an allocation of at least 10 thousand crores of rupees for the industrial development of this place.

The allocation for the development of infrastructure of Khajuraho is required under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. I demand that the Government should release sufficient funds particularly for Khajuraho and other metropolises of Madhya Pradesh under this head.

The Government has levied excise duty of one per cent on the workers engaged in jewellery, that should be taken back immediately. The Government, who takes about the common man is doing such a cruel deeds toward the poor. So the duty imposed should be urgently withdrawn.

The expectations which the Government showed before the Budget the provisions in the Budget is not according to those expectations. The inflation will increase due to this Budget which will add miseries to the people's life. This Budget is also not in commensurate to the development in accordance to the economic conditions. So I oppose this disappointing Budget.

\*SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL (Valsad): India had made progress last year in spite of challenges. The last year was full of challenges for the Indian economy. Several world and domestic factor attacked its progress but the country progressed and faced these challenges and will do the same because our hon. Finance Minister is a great learned person. The Budget was presented in the House on 16th March. Hon. Minister has mentioned so many things, which were discussed in detail in the House. Recently so many incidents took place abroad. The country progressed even after so many challenges in the country and abroad,

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

whether it is deepening of sovereign loan crises in euro zone, political turbulence in middle east which created a extensive uncertainty, increase in crude oil prices, earthquake in Japan etc. resulting in 6.9 per cent growth. The recession started in 2008 and on per CAGR the growth rate of India remained at 6.7 per cent. Whereas the growth rate of other countries like Brazil and Russia etc. remained less than ours.

Today, we have many problems, which need to be given attention and hon. Minister had paid full attention thereon. We will achieve the target of the schemes i.e. Right to Education, education for all and National Secondary education drive by the provision of 28,679 crores of rupees made this year. I am doubtful in this regard because we lack all those facilities which should be there in schools. The shortage of teachers in schools is a big problem. The future of the country comes out from these schools. I expect from the Minister to provide appropriate funds for this purpose during the year 2012-13 keeping in view these problems and make some arrangements to resolve them.

Health is as important as education is. It is a great achievement of the Government that not a single case of polio was reported during the last year in the country. Will the proposal to increase the funds for NRHM in comparison to last year achieve the targets. I think until we improve the monitoring system of the allocation of this programme, there is no advantage in increasing the funds. There is paucity of qualified doctors and nursing staff in health sector in the country particularly in rural areas. We do not have sufficient number of medical colleges. Until we send good doctors and nursing staff to rural areas, the NRHM cannot be made successful. Much work is need to be done in this field.

There are several challenges in the agricultural sector. The farmer is the person who provide foodgrain to the country. We try to understand their problems by discussions but we have not been able to solve their problems. This is the reason that the farmer cannot get appropriate price of their product and labour. When there is good crops, then they cannot get appropriate price. When it is supposed to get good price than the production is decreased. We have failed to correct this disbalance. The farmer faces loss due to shortage of storage even after good crops. According to an estimate the country bears of loss of 30 to 40 per cent of post-harvest crops. We need to take into the shortage of storage. We are performing well by the help of drip irrigation and micro irrigation in the country. There are so many

places in the country where water is not available in plenty and farmers are helpless. There is need to pay attention at this aspect also.

The labourers of the villages are getting prospersons due to MGNREGA. Today the labourers of villages do have mobile phone, motor cycle and cycle, but a major problem occurred in front of the farmers and labourers of the country. This may also be paid due attention. If we not pay attention to this problem, this will affect our agricultural production adversely.

Provision of Housing is a very important aspect. It is a welcome step of the Government which have proposed permission to E.C.B. for low cost Housing projects and setting up of credit guarantee trust fund keeping in view the low income group in the urban areas. I am of the view that can we start such schemes for the housing problems in the rural areas also. An initiative should be taken in this direction because the arrangement of proper housing is a important aspect in the rural areas.

The success of flagship programmes of the Government had benefitted the people of the country. This has brought prosperity in the country. This programme should be made more advantageous under the guidance of skillful Finance Minister. This aspect may also be considered carefully. This General Budget is a future-oriented Budget. The Finance Minister had done a worthy task.

\*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I am grateful to you, Sir, for allowing me to express my views on the Central Budget for the year 2012-13 presented by hon. Finance Minister. The Central Budget of the Government is an account of the whole year and it motion the annual expenditure like in to be incurred on various schemes during the year. The allocations made by the welfare Government for agriculture, education, health and for building India underline the priorities of that Government. The growth rate of GDP for the year 2011-12 has been 6.9% due to economic recession prevailing in the whole world, but the UPA Government have fixed the target of 7.6% for the year 2012-13. The Government will try to bring down the fiscal deficit. Therefore the Government have given highest priority to the agriculture sector in this Budget. This year Rs. 20208 crore has been allocated for agriculture sector in comparison to Rs. 17000 crore last year. Similarly Rs. 7680 crore to Rs. 9217 crore has been allocated for

National Agriculture development project. Last year Government have allocated Rs. 400 crore for Paddy Scheme of eastern India which resulted in 7 million tonne additional production this year. So, the Government have divided to increase the allocation from 400 crore to 1000 crores in the Budget. The Government have allocated Rs. 10000 crore to NABARD for distribution to the farmers. Rain water harvesting scheme has also been introduced. 6000 schools will be set up by the Government in development blocks in the country, which will impact education to poor children as model school. Rs. 25,555 crores has been earmarked by the Government for secondary education. It has been decided to distribute education loans to poor indents for education. The credit guarantee fund has been established for this proposes.

This time the attention for health sector has also been increased. This year Rs. 20,822 crore has been allocated for National Rural Health Mission on compared to Rs. 18,115 crores last year 2011-12. It has been decided to ensure health facilities for rural areas of the country through vaccination and Asha Schemes. Government has taken a decision to upgrade seven Government medical on the lines of AIMS under the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. Over country has large population of weavers. A very steep rise in the price of cotton during the last days pushed the weavers to verge of starving. A decision has been taken to waive their loans with a view to bring the no out of the web of loans. Central Government has made provision of Rs. 3,884 for loan waiver of weavers. Central Government has also provided for outlay for 5 cluster and powerlooms this time. Presently the burden of subsidy on the Government has increased manifold. Even today Government is bearing the burden of Rs. 75,000, Rs. 61,000 and Rs. 41,000 in respect of Food Security, Fertilizers and Petroleum respectively. Currently a total of Rs. 1,79,554 crore worth subsidy is in circulation which comes to 2.5% of GDP while the target of loan fixed by the Government this year is Rs. Upto 2%. For the next three years over effort will be to contain subsidy to 1.75% of GDP. In this the biggest contributor will be agricultural areas. This time the agricultural sector has achieved record protectors of 250 million tonnes, that is the yield this year. In the agriculture sector the loans extended to farmers have registered an increase of Rs. 1 lakh crores. In the event of death of earning member of the fame an economic assistance of Rs. 20,000 will be granted to the dependent of the deceased.

Since Feburary the exports of the country have increased to 4.3% whereas the imports have gone up to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

20.6 per cent. This has led to an increase in trade deficit which has reached 15.2% billion dollars (Arab dollar) which is far beyond the estimated projections. The Government has, this time made efforts to see reach the target of Rs. 300 crores billion dollars in achieved during the current financial year. The major task before the Government in to address to the interest payment which has become 2.68 lakh crore in the year 2011-12. If the debt burden of the Government continued increasing the pay net of interest will also increase and to meet this obligation Government may have to resort to increase is taxes. So today's debt constitute tax on public tomorrow. The debt constitute about three present of the national income. During the world depression the target for our exports during February was only 4.3 per cent which amount to 24.6% billion dollars, if investments go down, it may affect the country's GDP. Now during January industrial production has reached 6.8%. With a view to promote national skill development, some 15,000 ITI, Technical Education institutes will be opened in the month January this year. The target fixed for fiscal in 5%. A target for imparting skill training to 85 lakh people and a total of 800 lakh people has been fixed for the year 2012-13 and 12th plan respectively. (the on fiscal sentence does not seem to be complete) This time country has decided to deal with five principal challenges that the countries is facing and they are livelihood security, economic security, energy security and environment security. MNREGA has contributed in creating jobs for 1100 crore labour days so far. 25 crores of people have been benefitted under this scheme so far.

The Union Government has suite presented Food Security Bill. It will make available the legal provision for ensuring Food Security Government in coordinating with State Governments to computerize public distribution system. Government is in favour of inclusive development. The Central Government has decided to grant exemption in direct tax to the extract of one lac 80 thousand to two lakh. It will provide relief to the common man to a great extent. In the matter of indirect taxes, gold has attracted 1% to 4%, silver 3% to 6% per cent increase in taxes which will create a lot of problems with a view to deal with this problem the Gold Control Act was passed in 1963 during Rajeev Gandhi texture as Prime Minister. It permitted free import of gold on minimum Custom duty. But due to taxes being increased again, this will lead to an increase in gold prices in India by 6%. As a result of this gold will be dearer and will reach

to Rs. 16800 per kg. in India as compared prices preceding in International market. It will give rise to smuggling of gold and silver in India which in fact laid cause less of revenue beside creating other problems in the background of India being predominantly an agricultural core country. 85% of its population is depended on agriculture which will lead to revenue loss. It will make small artisans jobless because they do not have the means to maintain register required under the law, the Finance Minister kindly reconsider this aspect so that the gold-silver business gets normal as usual. Its imposition in UP alone would cause a loss of revenue of Rs. 3200 crores. With these words I suggest the Budget presented by the Finance Minister.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Today Government has presented this General Budget under certain economic and political pressures and complexities which were being faced by it. Already failed in respect of combating inflation and achieving growth the Finance Minister was confronted with the challenge of bringing the country on the track in respect of economic management with a view of find solutions to these economic problems. However this Government failed on both the fronts is to fulfill expectations on the economic front and to fulfill aspirations of the common man. Middle class and common man interests have been neglected, which the burden of new tax structure has been passed on to them increasing their economic burden.

This Government has cut the petroleum subsidy. It will directly impact diesel prices in future. Subsidy available to fertilizer too has not been spared from the cut. Farmers are forced to bear this two pronged loss in the shape of extra expenditure on diesel for irrigation has increased the rates of indirect taxes also which will result in increase of price of all commodities. It will increase inflation. Government has extended benefit to only those urban people whose income is in the bracket of 8 to 10 Lakh Rupees annually. Poor people are likely to face the burden of service tax the most. Increasing service tax by 10 to 12 per cent and bringing new services in the tax net will definitely add to the inflation.

- Budget mentions about ensuring fertilizer subsidy to the beneficiaries. Fifty districts have suite been selected for this purpose. However, the Government would make available the cash to Banks, but in view of the shortage of banking facilities in village,

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

we all can give its outcome. Like Public Distribution system, it is also likely to be the victim of corruption.

- The Finance Minister has tried to provide incentive for private investment by declaring exemption in excise and custom duty to agricultural sector in the field of foodgrains storage, facility of storage 20 lakh ton foodgrains is proposed to be increased to 50 lakh ton. In view of the existing stock of 2.34 crore ton of wheat and 3.18 crore rice with the Government further incentives are needed to be given for its storage. Government should work on was footing in the direction of enhancing storage capacity foodgrains.
- In our country 62 per cent people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Its contribution in GDP is less than 15 per cent which in exports it is about 15 per cent. 46 per cent of the demand from industry sector and service sector is met by rural sector. In order to face food and nutrition security challenges rural sector development is a must.
- The allocation for agriculture sector this year has been increased by 18% to make it 20,208 crore rupees as compared last year.
- A provision of Rs. 14,000 crore has been made for accelerated irrigation system.
- This year also the agricultural growth remained 12.5 per cent while it was fixed at 4 per cent.
- 60 per cent of farming in the country depend on rain water harvesting even today, while the irrigation facilities are available to only 40 per cent agricultural area. The situation is worse in Maharashtra where the irrigation facilities are available in only 19 per cent area.
- 82 per cent of the population of the country which live in villages depend on rain water harvesting. According to scientists provision of irrigation facilities is must for increasing employment, income and purchasing power of the rural population. So in view of this Central Government should launch special irrigation schemes on its own not depending on States for this purpose.
- In the rain water harvesting areas the per hectare production of grains is 1.1 ton while the per hectare production in irrigated areas is 4 ton. It suggests

that if the irrigation facilities are extended to rain water harvesting areas, it will solve the stratum malnutrition, unemployment of problem of the country.

- As per an estimate Government needs 4 to 5 lakh crore of rupees to provide irrigation facilities in all areas and if these irrigation projects are completed on time, the country will definitely be benefitted by this. Therefore, the Central Government must constitute a special monitoring committee to complete these projects.
- Three per cent fiscal deficit is considered a sign of financial health all over the world, but our fiscal deficit has reached the alarming level of 5.9 per cent. (5,21,980 crore rupee)
- The Government have proposed to give petroleum subsidy of 25 thousand crore, 6000 crore under fertilizers head in addition to mobilise 30 thousand crore of rupee through disinvestment of public undertakings. The Government have put the financial burden of proposed Food Security Scheme on farmers and the poor people.
- As per the report of Asian Development Bank, China, India and Pakistan are at number one in the matter of bad agriculture land. Due to unorganized methods of irrigation thirteen crore hectare of land is under water logging and salination. As a result of deforestation, 7.4 crore hectares of land in South Asia has converted into desert and waste land. It has been estimated that in Asia one per cent of Forest area is diminishing every year. If total forest area of the country is taken into account, the area which has been shown forest area will not be there. We have to keep in mind that the natural resources are there to be utilized and not to be exploited.
- As per the report of the Committee of Ministry of Rural Development, the agricultural land in the country is reducing. Even after spending thousands of crore of rupee on agriculture land, 55.27 million hectares of land is bad today. 17205 crore of rupee were given in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for various projects to convert the waste land into arable land. But the committee has mentioned that till the mid of plan only 30 per cent funds have been spent. Who should be held responsible for not spending the amount meant for the projects.

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

- According to the figures presented by the Agriculture Minister in Parliament 18 crore 55.42 lakh hectares of land was under cultivation in the year 1988-89, which was reduced to 18 crore 23.85 lakh hectares in 2008-09. Thus the area under cultivation reduced by 27.6 lakh hectares.
- According to the report of National Agriculture Science Academy, out of about 305 million hectares of land in India, 55 per cent is arable and there is forest cover in 23 per cent land. At the time of independence, 119 million hectares of land was under cultivation. We never get tired of blowing our own trumpet about green revolution, but in the last 60-65 years, this area could increase to only 140 million hectares, whereas the population has increased three times. The use of land for non-agricultural purpose has increased from 9 million hectares to 2.5 million hectares. We will have to put a ban on acquisition of agriculture land with a view to increase agricultural production in proportionate to the increasing population.
- According to the report of National Sample Survey Organisation, 40 per cent of the farmers want to quit farming occupation. Therefore, the agriculture and the connected vocations should be promoted in such manner that it again occupies an important place in the GDP by taking the shape of traditional agriculture enterprise. The Government will have to take special care in this regard.
- The Government, through Planning Commission had set the poverty line at Rs. 32 for urban areas and Rs. 26 for rural areas and now it had fixed Rs. 28.65 for urban areas and Rs. 22.42 for rural areas. The Government have recently informed in its Report on malnutrition that 42 of the children are victims of malnutrition. The Prime Minister had himself dismissed it as a national scheme. What to talk about nutrition food can any one make both ends meet with mere Rs. 32 and 28. It shows the thought process of the Government Arjun Sen Gupta Commission set up by the Government has mentioned that the number of people earning Rs. 20 daily is 20. How can we declare ourselves superpower when majority of the population is poor and victim of malnutrition.

The unemployment is one of the major problems of the country. 20 crore youth are demanding work for them. The Government should create more employment opportunities. The policy of job cuts in Public undertakings is dangerous for the country. Man power is being reduced every other day in public undertakings like CIL, SAIL, NMDC, RINL, NALCO, HCL etc. This fact should be considered seriously. Make the policy of increasing employment. The land of farmers is acquired. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is in existence since British period. The farmers are being exploited through this Act. The farmers should get adequate compensation of the land. The acquisition of agriculture land should be done in consultation with farmers and the displaced farmers be given employment. I demand that a new legislation be brought in this regard. Recently a scam with regard to allotment of coal blocks has come to light. We have been urging the Prime Minister and other Ministries, Planning Commission and other investigation agencies, CAG and CVC that free of cost allotment of coal, and other major minerals as Iron, Copper, Manganese, Bauxite, gold to private companies and traders be stopped. I demand that all these mineral deposits be given through auction to the private companies. The coal blocks already allotted be cancelled. These deposits worth billions of rupee belong to 120 crore people of the country and therefore they should get the benefit of this. The policy should be that of providing employment to unemployed.

There should never be a ban on the export of agricultural produce. India is a member country of W.T.O. There should be clear cut policy that there will be no ban on export of cotton, rice, wheat and other agricultural produce.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): There is no mention in the Budget about combating, price rise, unemployment and poverty in the country. Also no measures have been suggested to control the population which is the root cause of all problems. Today corruption is rampant in the whole country. All the schemes of the Government are devoured by the corruption. The Finance Minister has given a relief of Rs. 4500 crores in direct taxes to common man and on the other hand taken away Rs. 41,440 crores through indirect taxes very clearly. Small traders of gold are staging protests in the whole country. The Government have also taxed the branded jewellery which will result in more expenditure by poor people on jewellery during marriage etc. On the one hand Government says that it has to spend Rs. 2,250,725 crore as subsidy on fertilizers, foodgrains, petroleum products annually. But the

Government ignores the fact that if gives an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,39,532 crore to the Corporate World in the shape of custom duty and excise etc. This Budget is not good for the poor people of the country. The projects which were started by the Government 10, 15 or 20 years ago are still lying incomplete even after spending lakhs of crores rupees.

Today agriculture has become a proposition of loss. The cost of inputs and labour in agriculture has increased. A farmer cant give a good standard of living to his children through agriculture. The condition of farmers is deplorable. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Central Road Fund Yojana etc. are very good schemes but are infested with corruption. These should be foolproof system of monitoring MANREGA.

Two years ago Government had claimed that the fiscal growth rate is 9.6 per cent but now it has become 6.9 per cent. The target for agriculture was more than 4 per cent but today it is less than 3 per cent. The rates of essential commodities are rising. The faculty policies of the Government are responsible for it. The Government have increased the allocation for bank loans for agriculture to the tune of Rs. one lakh crore but the interest rate is 7 per cent. The joint expenditure of State as well as Central Government in health sector in the year 2010-2011 was about one per cent of our domestic product, whereas the target was 4 per cent. The Planning Commission had constituted a high level committee to provide medical facilities to all, but not a single recommendation of the committee has been implemented so far. More assistance is needed to be given to the people belonging to scheduled castes and schedule tribes. They are facing the dual discrimination at economic and as well as at social level. No provision has been made in the Budget for minorities.

I represent Giridih Constituency in Jharkhand State. Jharkhand is a new State and is economically and socially backward due to Government apathy. The State was created 11 years ago, but it is unfortunate that the State has no secretariat, legislative assembly and even residence for the MLAs. The Purpose of creating a separate State of Jharkhand was to remove the economic, social cultural and geographical anomalies. Due to constitute of a separate State these is dire need for structural administrative development and the State Government has been demanding it from time to time. 40 per cent of the total minerals produced in the country is produced in Jharkhand but the State Government is incurring heavy losses in revenue as it is not getting its share proportionately. No

special package has been announced for Jharkhand in this Budget. This Budget is not in the interest of the farmers and the poor people of the Country. Therefore, it needs necessary amendments.

[English]

\*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): First of all congratulations for presenting the nation a well drafted Budget.

Your emphasis on GDP growth rate of 6.9%, infrastructure development, direct subsidy to farmers, the introduction of GST in place of VAT, Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, declaration of 1000 new banking facility under SWABHIMAN Scheme, education, social sector development is appreciable.

You are aware that our party AIUDF supports UPA Government on the understanding that this will help in solving some of the critical issues of Assam like flood and erosion, early completion of ongoing time and cost over-run national projects, minority development schemes, etc. Here, I am highlighting some of the major issues of Assam and requesting for inclusion of some Assam specific development programmes.

However, after detailed scrutiny of the General Budget 2012-13, I failed to detect any special provisions aiming to solve the national issues of Assam and development deficits. Instead, I have found that the special needs of Assam and other NE States have been ignored to a great extent.

1. Declaration of flood and erosion as a national problem, new projects or special grant for setting up a dedicated fund to take up studies on the issues relating to flood protection and river bank erosion management (sand formation increases the water level of Bramhaputra every year).
2. Rehabilitation of the erosion victims.
3. Construction of Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra
4. Establishment of Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and Fishery College in the Muslim majority districts of Assam.
5. Establishment of the special campus of Aligarh Muslim University in Dhubri.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Badruddin Ajmal]

6. Re-opening of Rupshi Airport
7. Re-opening of International River Port of Dhubri.
8. Establishing of "The Grameen Bank Project" in all Char and Muslim majority Panchayat of Assam.
9. Reservation for Muslims in all Government, Semi-Government, Private Sector appointments and admission of Muslim Students in the IITs, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Agricultural Colleges, Polytechnics, IITs of Assam as per population pattern.
10. Provide Patta for Char land.
11. Review and re-consideration of MSDP schemes sanctioned for Assam.

Points of deprivation to Assam and NE States: Assam and NE States have been completely ignored and deprived. Only mention on North East is the Rs. 500 cr. pilot scheme for promotion and application of geo-textiles.

Major specific instances of Deprivation and Discrimination:—

1. 18% increase of funds for ST/SC. Good! But not a penny for minority people.
2. Farmers will get direct Subsidy from now but there are around 20 lakh farmers living in the coastal (CHAR) area of Bramhaputra in Assam who don't even get KCC loans also.
3. Increase of service tax as well as excise duty tax for 2% at a time will put extra burden upon AAM Janta and will increase price of necessary commodities.
4. The Budget and Hon'ble Prime Minister's speech after the Budget is a clear indications of further hike of fuel price which will add an extra point on the miseries of common people.
5. This Budget has exempted tax for the people earning below 2 lakhs/annum which is just Rs. 25,000 more than previous slab but it should be upto 3 lakhs. It will help common people little bit.
6. Non-declaration of Flood and Erosion as national Calamity despite all party demands of several years.

7. No specific mention of the completion of three time and cost over-run national projects of Assam viz. Bogibeel of rail-cum road bridge, east west corridor and Silchar-Lumding broad gauge conversion.
8. No relief to the jute farmers and small tea growers of Assam who are in distress.

I am sure, Hon'ble Minister will appreciate that all the above proposals will have significant impact in addressing the development deficits of the entire Assam wherein majority of the population belong to minority community.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): The economic condition of farmers in the country is very deplorable at present and they are not getting remunerative price of their produce. The farmers are committing suicides due to their financial problems. The nationalized banks should provide direct loans to farmers engaged in the primary occupation of cultivation, but it is not being done completely. The nationalized banks provide direct loans to farmers in very less amount, whereas NABARD is allocated more funds and when NABARD provides the same loan to farmers it not only charges more interest, it also shows reluctance to provide loans to farmers engaged in the primary sector of cultivation.

Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to provide direct loans to farmers of the country through nationalized banks at lower rate of interest.

The subsidy being given on fertilizers to farmers at present is very less. The farmers do not get remunerative price of their produce as the cost of agricultural input is very high. It is a known fact that agricultural produce is the only means of income for farmers, but when they don't get remunerative price of their produce it is but natural that their condition worsens.

The condition of farmers in U.P. and especially in my Constituency Gautam Budh Nagar and Bulandshahar Districts is very critical. They are facing a lot of fertilizers in sufficient quantity.

Therefore, I request that the farmers in U.P. especially in Gautam Budh Nagar and Bulandshahar districts may be provided fertilizers at concessional rates as per their requirement.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The basic rate of custom duty on standard gold and Platinum bar has been increased from 2 per cent to 4 per cent in this years Budget and 2 per cent basic custom duty has been fixed for cut and polished coloured gems. The provision has also been made to bring the ornaments made by jewelers in rural and urban areas in the ambit of one present excise duty.

Thus, the bullion traders have announced indefinite strike in protest of increase in the duty. Therefore, the business on the festival of Gudi Padva was lacklustre. The gold traders in the country incurred a loss of thousands of crores of rupee on 16th March, the festival day. Due to strike not only shopkeepers incurred the loss, but the buyers who went out for shopping also had to face difficulty as the shops were closed as a result of strike. Thus the traders, artisans and the customers are facing difficulties as a result of duty on gold and the jewelers are claiming that this strike will continue till the duty is taken back.

The jewellers are right in their arguments that the market was already reeling under recession due to lack of demand. But for some occasions, the purchase of gold and jewellery was not as it used to be. In such a situation the demand will further reduce due to increase in duty and the business will suffer more. For the time being demand is 20 per cent less than the normal. Thus, the market sentiments will definitely be affected by the Budget proposals of increase in duty. It will adversely affect the gold market.

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to withdraw duty on gold so that traders, artisans and customers could get relief with the end of strike of gold traders.

There is need to provide long-term loans on low rates to save the farmers of the country from distress. The Government had provided many facilities to the corporate sector in the last Budget. The Government had announced to provide agricultural loans to the farmers to the tune of rupees 4.75 lakh crores @ of 4 per cent. It was an injustice to farmers. It would have been better, if the government had made provisions to provide long term loans on more cheaper rates.

The Union Government had provided subsidy during the year 2011-12 on the following products:—

1. Subsidy of Rs. 67199 croes on Fertilizers
2. Subsidy of Rs. 72823 crores on Food

3. Subsidy of Rs. 68481 crores on Petroleum
4. Subsidy of Rs. 42320 crores on IT

(Total subsidy of Rs. 250823 crores was provided)

Similarly subsidy previous to corporate during the last Budget was as follows:—

1. Subsidy of Rs. 276093 crores to custom
2. Subsidy of Rs. 212176 crore to Excise
3. Subsidy of Rs. 51292 crores to Industries

(Total subsidy of Rs. 539561 crores was provided)

In this way if we compare the amount of subsidy given during the Budget of last year we find that subsidy of about Rs. 2 lakhs crores was given for fertilizers and at the same time subsidy of about Rs. 5 lakhs crores was given to corporate. It is clear from these figures that the policy of Union Government is not in favour of welfare of farmers and common man but is in favour of big Houses. It would have been better if Union Government have given more subsidy to the products used by common man and poor persons and also would have provided more subsidy to fertilisers. But it has not been done and even today position is the same.

This Budget is very disappointing for farmers and also for all sections of society particularly poor and middle class people. The Budget has demoralized the youth and there is nothing in it to remove unemployment and price rise. There is nothing in the Budget which may indicate that concrete and decisive steps would be taken to strengthen the economy. This Budget will increase the burden of price-rise on common man. It will not increase the growth rate rather it will take back and indicates that price would rise further.

Except some areas of infrastructure, nothing has been done for the other areas to increase the growth rate nor any announcement has been made to invest money in Airports, Seaports and Thermal Stations. The provisions made for social sectors such as agriculture and health are much lower than pre decided gross domestic growth rate. The food situation in the country is also a matter of great concern. Other than these no announcement has been made. Presently No Policy has been laid down for foreign investment. In this way Government have lost a golden chance to improve the economy.

[Shir Surendra Singh Nagar]

All the provisions that have been announced in the present Budget are the factors that will increase the price rise or inflation in the country. The sphere of service tax has been extended to all services except 17 which have been spared from it. Alongwith it the rate of service tax which was earlier 10% to 12% has been increased upto 20% which is not fair. Similarly export duty has been increased on 90% products by 10% to 12%. These increases in the tax will directly result in rise in the rate of inflation.

When we carefully analyse the Budget then we find that the benefit of exemptions or concessions given on food articles, fuel and fertilisers is being withdrawn. It indicates that the intention of Finance Minister is to increase the prices of diesel, LPG considerably which will break the back of common man because of price rise. Therefore, Government is requested to take such measures which may give some relief to common man from the burden of price rise.

Presently only 36% land in the country is under irrigation. In these irrigated lands generally traditional agricultural implements and techniques are being used. There is a considered lack of resources. These resources are needed to be increased sufficiently.

Here it would be pertinent to point that after 1970 onwards model of chemical agriculture is being adopted in the country. Which is constantly weakening the productive capacity or fertility of the land. Owing to increased use of chemicals fertility of land is weakening and long with it nutrient of natural and fertile land are declining. Therefore there is a need to take the country towards green revolution by stopping the excess use of chemicals and also be adopting traditional method of agriculture combining them modern techniques.

Today lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in the country because of lack of warehousing facility or capacity. The Supreme Court has also issued directives to the effect that surplus foodgrains may be provided to the needy citizens. But it is regrettable to point out that Government even today has not prepared any effective policy in this regard so that the foodgrains lying outside the warehouses or godowns could be made available to poor. It is an irony that the foodgrains produce by farmers is not being used by poor common man or it is being fed to

animals. Whose security is involved in food security? This is a tough question is itself. We are talking of green resolution in the country. It is a matter of thinking that who will be benefited by the foodgrains that will be produced through organic seeds.

The countries that are more developed than our country but are far behind in Animal Husbandry, are giving subsidy to their animal owners and diary industry in far more excess than our country. The Governments of England Canada and USA are giving fifty thousand to one lakh dollors for constructing sheds for animals. The developed countries of the world are giving 36 to 37 cents out of one dollor to the milk producers of their country and in India we are giving only 60 paise out of one rupee to farmers and milk producers like Amul and Corporate are giving only 36 to 37 paise.

The farmers of the country are being exploited everywhere. Walmart is selling its product throughout the world to the tune of 30 billion dollors and out of which it is giving only 10 billion dollors tro the farmers. And it is doing business of about 60 billion dollors but giving only 6 billion dollors to the farmers Walmart Selling all its goods to China and thereby taking away profit to USA. Union Government are saying that they will provide employment to one crore unemployed persons. In USA, Walmart which is doing business worth Rs. 422 million dollors employs only 21 lakh persons. In such situation how our Union Government will provide employment to one crore persons?

The Union Government have defined the poverty with food of Rs. 22 to Rs. 26. Whether the value of food of poor people is only worth Rs. 22 to Rs. 26? Whether a person can get one time meal in this period of high price rise with such a meager amount? A poor person who takes tea and Samosa at Railway station with a meagre amount from where he will bring Rs. 25 for one cup of tea and Rs. 65 for one burger to spend in a multinational cafeteria?

There is a need to bring about change or improvement in Foreign Policy. Whether we can bring about change in our system by adopting policies of other countries. The system will be improved with correct agricultural policy and correct intention so that farmers could get their due rights and fair price and unemployed could get appropriate opportunities for employment only then we can get back the glory of being Agriculture dominant country.

I would also like to mention that Union Government provides financial assistance to the States under a

prescribed formula out of kitty of Central taxes accumulated from the States. At this time Uttar Pradesh is contributing maximum in the kitty of Central taxes but Uttar Pradesh is not getting its due share from the Centre. Union Government are not providing any extra assistance to Uttar Pradesh for its development. Rather it has not even provided a large share for the schemes sponsored by Union Government during the past three years.

I request the Union Government to provide to Uttar Pradesh its due share and also provide money for the sponsored scheme timely.

[English]

\*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Agriculture is the backbone of our country. Agriculturists of this country help us in fulfilling one of the three basic needs in our life. I feel it sad to mention that even after several years of Independence, we could not become self-reliant in agricultural produce. Every year, farmers of the country hope some relief in the Budget. However, like every year, they have been disappointed this year also. Hon'ble Finance Minister, through, conveyed sympathy towards the farmers of this country but wrapped their problems in few lines of the Budget. It is amply clear from the policies of the Government that the future of the agriculture or agriculturists is very dark. 70 per cent of population is totally dependent on agriculture. However, due to lack of will on the part of the Government, farmers of this country and the workers of unorganized sector are on the verge of starvation.

As you are aware, cases of most of the suicides of the farmers are from Vidarbha Area and the majority of the farmers committed suicide were cotton growers of Vidharbha area of Maharashtra. Six of such districts of Vidarbha area are severely affected and are declared as suicide prone districts of the country. Packages were announced by the Prime Minister and Chief Minister of Maharashtra in the past. However, the benefits of those packages did not reach the needy farmers due to rampant corruption and absence of proper guidelines for the purpose. An Inquiry Committee was also set up for this purpose which clearly indicates that the Government is also well aware of the corruption involved. Besides, there is no clear cut policy of the Government as far as export and import of cotton is concerned. Sometimes, Government impose abrupt ban on export of the cotton resulting in huge losses to the farmers

and sometimes, it reduces the import duty on cotton benefiting cotton growers of other countries and leaving this country's cotton growers farmers on the verge of starvation. There should be a clear cut policy in this regard.

I wish to point out that the indigenous demand and requirement of the cotton in our country is 200-220 lac bales, and since last five years, the production is around 350-380 lac bales There is a surplus of 150-180 lac bales. However, Government is granting permission to export only to the tune of 25-50 lac bales every year and that too sometimes, ban is imposed on the export of the cotton abruptly. Instead of promoting the exporters, the Government is engaged in harassing these exporters in the pressure of Textile and Garment Lobby. There is a growth of around 400% in the Garment industry, whereas the cotton growers and cotton exporters, which are in a large number, are being harassed just to benefit few people. I strongly demand that the Government should grant permission to export cotton to the tune of 150-200 lac bales every year.

Besides cotton, similar treatment is being meted out to the farmers growing onion, oilseeds, pulses. Whenever, they are in a position to earn from their produce, Government imposes abrupt ban on export of these items and reduce or remove the import duty on these items resulting in a huge loss in long term to the farmers, just at the behest of middle-men involved in export. A strong racket has been developed in our country which is being strengthened with the help of Government. There is no guarantee to the importers of these items for the regular supply of these items to import every year in the absence of any clear-cut policy on the part of the Government. There is also huge variation in the prices of these commodities due to this.

I strongly demand a white paper should be published by the Government in this regard as to under which circumstances Government was forced to take such decisions against the farmers.

It is pertinent to mention that the loans of the farmers worth Rs.72,000/- were waived off by the Government in the past. However, the real beneficiaries of the scheme were not the farmers, but the banks. This means, instead of providing any relief to the farmers, relief was provided to the Banks in the name of farmers and only those farmers who have land up to 5 acres only, which are very less in number, could get benefit of the scheme.

The only problem of the farmers, Hon'ble Finance Minister could see, is only related to the loans and the

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sanjay Dhotre]

Government's sympathy towards farmers is only limited to the loans being provided to the farmers.

There is a mention of the interest subvention scheme for providing short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest per annum to be continued in 2012-13. It has been mentioned that additional subvention of 3 per cent will be available to prompt paying farmers. In addition, the same interest subvention on post-harvest loans up to six months against negotiable warehouse receipt will also be available. This will encourage the farmers to keep their produce in warehouses. However, the Government has failed to identify the real problems being created by the Banks and the Financial Institutions. Though farmers wish to repay the dues promptly, instead of charging 4 per cent interest per annum, Banks are charging 7 per cent interest per annum on the ground that they don't have any clear cut instructions from the Government. Besides, sometimes, in the name of service charge, the Banks are charging a lump sum amount to the farmers arbitrarily. There is no control of the Government on the Banks and they choose to close eyes when these farmers are being harassed by the Banks and Financial Institutions. I urge upon the Government to provide loans to the farmers at 4 per cent interest not only on term loans but also for purchasing all agricultural equipments such as tractors, infrastructure to create small irrigation facilities etc.

There is a mention of food security by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech. It has been mentioned that to ensure that the objectives of the National Food Security Bill are effectively realized, a Public Distribution System network is being created using the Aadhaar platform. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister towards the various loopholes in the existing Public Distribution System. The food grains meant for supply through Public Distribution System are being smuggled and are being sold openly in the neighbouring countries like Nepal. The needy people are still deprived of the quality food grains through Public Distribution System. There are several problems like shortage of ware-houses and godowns to keep these agricultural produce which have to be looked seriously, otherwise, granting more and more funds to the Public Distribution System is meaningless unless we plug the loopholes and see that the food grains reach to its proper destination instead of landing in the wrong hands.

Besides, it has been mentioned that National Programme of Mid Day meals in Schools has enhanced enrolment, retention, attendance, and also helped in improving nutrition levels among children and an amount of Rs.11,937 crore for this scheme has been allocated in the current Budget. However, I wish to draw kind attention of the Government towards the sub-standard meals being provided to the students in the school. In the recent past, we have witnessed several such incidents through print and electronics Media about the rampant corruption involved in Mid-day-meal scheme of the Government. Besides, in some States, the enrolment in the schools has enhanced in such a suspicious way that crease doubt whether enrolment of a single student is being done in more than one schools at one point of time. All these things are required to be looked into seriously and monitoring of the schemes, which is most important part of the scheme, should be strengthened. Similar is the case with the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, SABLA, which was introduced last year with a view to address the nutritional needs and other educational and skill development initiatives for self development of adolescent girl. An amount of Rs.750 crore has been proposed for this scheme. However, there is no monitoring whether the funds are being misused or are being used to address the nutritional needs of the adolescent girls.

It has been proposed to increase basic customs duty on standard gold bars; gold coins of purity exceeding 99.5 per cent and platinum from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and on non-standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. In sync with these, basic duty on gold ore, concentrate and ore bars for refining is being enhanced from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. On the excise side, duty on refined gold is being increased in the same proportion from 1.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

There is a strong resentment amongst those who are involved in the business of Gold and agitations all over the country are going on to roll back this customs and excise duty on Gold. Imposition of these customs and excise duties will result in black-marketing and smuggling of gold and related items from the neighbouring countries. As you are aware, we are already facing severe problems pertaining to circulation of fake/counterfeit currency being imported illegally from the neighbouring countries and even after sincere efforts, we are not in a position to stop import of counterfeit currency. We are creating one more problem for ourselves by increasing the customs and excise duty on

gold and related items, thereby encouraging smuggling of these items from the neighbouring countries. Besides, this, several procedural formalities have been introduced such as keeping of record of a customer buying Jewellery worth Rs.2.00 lacs and imposition of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) on them etc. which is almost impossible for a small jeweler and all these procedural formalities needs to be reviewed and taken back. Besides, due to this inaction, the small jewelers and work force connected with them would be wiped out totally within a span of few years and only big Corporate Houses selling branded items and Multi National Companies dealing in the business will survive. I fail to understand why Government is being upon to put these small jewelers and work force involved with them on the verge of starvation and to see that they are wiped out just at the behest of Corporate Houses and Multinational companies. I strongly demand that the customs and excise duty increased on gold and other related items should be immediately rolled back.

One more important point towards which I wish to draw the attention of the Government. The problem of naxalism poses grave threat to the internal security. The most important cause may be the poor implementation of the different welfare programmes and policies in the needy areas in the country. The Government is not taking adequate steps to deal with this problem which needs consistent efforts and strong political will. Above all, we need proper coordination among the different agencies who are dealing with this problem and ensure the developmental activities should be carried out without any interference in the process. Attention in this Budget should be paid to the core sectors like improvement of health care and sanitation in the tribal areas, improve the standards of education specially in the sector of girls education, employment generation programmes and proper evaluation, strengthening public distribution system, better communication etc. These are some areas, which need attention and Budgetary provisions if we want to resolve the Naxalite problem in the country.

Coming to the Education Sector, I wish to point out that according to the India-specific survey findings of UNESCO, whereas 76 per cent of schools in towns and cities have electricity, a mere 27 per cent in villages have the facility. Fewer than half the schools in villages have toilets for girls. The implications of the urban-rural divide are significant, given especially that India is one of the three Asian Countries where more than half of the enrolment is in villages and less than 17 per cent in cities with more than

1 lac habitants. I urge upon the Government to look into it seriously and besides creating additional infrastructure, the existing infrastructure in this sector should be improved, else, the sole purpose of Right to Education Bill would be defeated. Schools in the villages not only require quality education but also other basic necessities like toilets, sanitation, drinking water, black boards etc., and due care should be given to them.

As regards Direct Taxes, the Parliamentary Committee on Finance has examined in detail the Direct Tax Code and has recommended that the exemption limit on tax should be raised from Rs. 1.80 lacs to Rs. 3.00 lacs. However, keeping aside the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee, the Budget proposes exemption of income tax up to a limit of Rs. 2.00 lacs. Only. I urge upon the Government to look into this serious aspect and declare exemption of income tax up to the limit of Rs. 3.00 lacs.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI DANVE ROASAHEB PATIL (Jalna): We were expecting that this Budget would do justice to the farmers, labourers and poor of this country and would be good for development.

But the Budget that has been presented here has displeased the people of this country. It has no provisions for the poor and for development. Though the service tax has not been increased but through service tax the Government has levied an indirect tax on them. It is an injustice. Since last so many years the people have been demanding some development in their areas but the government is not paying any attention. In my Parliamentary Constituency, there is a composite area of Jalna and Aurangabad which has the important international tourist places like Ajanta and Ellora. A large number of foreign tourists come here but inspite of repeated demands by the people, no provision has been made in this Budget for Ajanta and Ellora, the places of World heritage. I demand that for the region, a provision of Rs. 1000 crore should be made in this Budget to provide facilities in this area.

In the city of Jalna, there is a large scale production of steel and seeds. It supplies steel to each and every district of Maharashtra and seeds to every State of the country. Therefore, provision should be made in this Budget for the six laning of roads between Jalna and Hyderabad, Jalna and Mumbai, Jalna and Nagpur, Jalna Indore so as to boost the steel and seeds business of Jalna.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Danve Roasaheb Patil]

Aurangabad is a historical city which has several important Talukkas like Paithon, Phulambi and Silod. Six laning of roads in the Taluka is very necessary. I, therefore, demand that some provision should be made for it in this Budget.

There is a large number of Sugar mills in Maharashtra which is the largest producer of sugar in this country. The condition of this industry is worsening. Therefore, I demand that a relief package for this industry should be given in this Budget.

We had made are request to the Hon'ble Railway Minister for the provision of a new railway line between Jalna and Kahmgaon and Solapur and Jalgaon (via Jalna) but no provision has been made for the some in this Budget. I request the Ministger of Finance that a provision should be made for it in the Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): With his incisive knowledge and perceptive thinking, the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee has been steering our economy through turbulent times. This Budget reflects his abiding commitment to a strong and resilient economy.

Budget is a comprehensive document of the present economy that draws from past performance leading to future projections on a range of sectors. The Budget 2012-13 has been termed by many as statusquoist. I for one do not disagree with that. Status quo, to me, is not a pejorative term; it signifies the stability and resilience of the economy. I think, the Government needs to be complimented for reconciling differing perceptions in a coalition Government and at the same time thinking about the long term growth of the economy. In almost all contentious areas such as FDI in retail, De-regulation of Diesel Price, land Acquisition and SEZ, the Direct Taxes Code, GST, etc. Government commitment has been crystal clear. The Budget has indicated to address the subsidy burden to bring it to 2 per cent from the current 2.4 per cent in the next three years. The Budgeted figures for oil subsidy indicate a decline by about 36.4 per cent. He has also indicated a dynamic pricing regime for petroleum products. But all these cannot be accomplished in a jiffy. The Finance Minister, with his

innate conciliatory approach in policy making, is confident that the Government will take on board all the coalition partners and also others in building a congenial environment for reforms.

The Budget needs to be seen in the overall context the Indian economy, which has clearly been on an upward growth path – from an average annual rise of three to four per cent in the past three decades, to over eight per cent in most part of the last decade. Though the growth this year is just below seven per cent, it is still impressive given the overall economic scenario across the world. The Finance Minister has assured all of us that the economy will grow little better this year. I believe that our growth record depends much on the global economic impulses which are severely impacted by the volatile political environment in several parts of Middle East and North Africa, further squeezing the international crude oil price. While cherishing the growth record of national economy, we should not lose sight of the development score card of the States in India. The recent data from Central Statistical Organization shows that the growth in the gross State domestic product is starkly lopsided across the country. Seven States including Maharashtra are growing in double digits, while five States are growing less than seven per cent. Need for a reasonably balanced growth across States can hardly be overemphasized.

The Finance Minister has presented a Budget which has the potential to put our economy in a high growth trajectory. For this, he has rightly targeted the productivity growth of agriculture through greater allocation of funds for agriculture R&D. The announcement of monetary grants for agricultural R&D in several State agricultural universities is welcome indeed. Among the grants announced include Rs.100 crore each to Kerala Agricultural University (KAU) and Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad; Rs. 50 crore each to University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad; Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, and Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar; and Rs.25 crore for Agri B-School, Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA). The Finance Minister has not paid any attention to the State of Maharashtra. In this connection, I would like to draw your kind attention to the need for augmenting agricultural productivity of Konkan region of Maharashtra, which is having favourable agricultural climate of tropics, geographically the hilly region with long coastal sea shore gifted with long rice culture, horticultural potential and the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

coastal agro-aqua farming. Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth at Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra has been undertaking a lot of R&D for the benefit of the agricultural and horticultural farmers of Konkan. I urge the Finance Minister to consider providing liberal grant to the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth for their R&D.

Lack of adequate infrastructure is another area that is a major constraint on our growth. The Budget, therefore, has put thrust on infrastructure. The Finance Minister announced a slew of proposals, including allowing financial institutions to raise about Rs. 60,000 crore from tax-free bonds and envisaging a greater private participation. He also indicated that investment in the sector during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) will go up to Rs. 50 lakh crore, about half of which is expected from the private sector.

Apart from growth, fiscal consolidation is another area the Budget has laid adequate thrust on. A commitment to reduce fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent of GDP is well thought out and planned. And, given the Government's commitment to bring about buoyancy in non-tax revenue, the target is certainly achievable. The Finance Minister has a road map to follow in the direction of Fiscal deficit reduction. I am sure, at a time when the rating of the government and the country is dependent on how we are going to achieve this target, some serious efforts should be made.

Before, I conclude, I would express my disappointment on one important area that this Budget has neglected. That is tourism sector. Since I represent the Konkan region of Maharashtra, which is a region of vital tourist importance, it pains me to know that travel and tourism sector, which is the largest employment generator in the country, has once again not been given the importance it should have got. It has not been granted the industry status, for which there have been demand in the past many years. Besides, the hospitality sector and other tourism-related service providers, who earn foreign exchange, although included as the 13th sector in the Service Export Promotion Council (SEPC), set up by the Ministry of Commerce recently, did not get any benefits, unlike those extended to other service exporters, who earn foreign exchange. The proposal to raise service tax rates to 12 per cent from 10 per cent is also going to adversely affect the sector. Even then, I am not losing heart. The Government can always make course corrections through executive decisions. Every thing cannot be said and done through Budget alone.

There are many finer points in the Budget, which my

learned colleagues have dealt with before me. One thing, I want to say that the Budget 2012-13 is important as the country embarks on the 12th Five Year Plan, commencing from this year. There are several issues which need to be addressed on a five year basis. A long-term perspective is inherent in the Budget. We need to support the Government in strengthening its resolve to carry out long term economic reforms, in the larger interests of the poor and the deprived sections of the society.

\*SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR (Bagalkot): The rise in the income tax exemption limit to Rs. 2 lakhs would have been increased to Rs. 3 lakhs thereby pleasing many.

The Budget also contained a promise of white paper on "Black Money" and some measures to tighten the means of undisclosed incomes. These included, making it mandatory for all assets held abroad to be declared and TDS Tax collection at source on high value cash purchases of Bullion, Jewellery, etc. is appreciable. The time frame and mode has not been envisaged on White Paper on Black Money – this money is sufficient enough to clear off the Indian Rs. 40 lakhs Crores debts resulting in non-levy of taxes and Budget for years.

One of the biggest tax reforms, the Direct Taxes Code is kept in abeyance despite the parliamentary standing committee having submitted its recommendations on the DTC bill; Also there was nothing much for the corporate sector to feel upbeat about. One the much awaited Goods and Services Tax, too, it is merely stated that the drafting of the model legislation was under progress.

It appears that there is no concrete measure to overcome inflation and no plans for removing supply bottlenecks which have led to steep rise in food prices.

Imposing serious economic reforms, the Budget may increase the cost for both industry as well as consumers. The programmes/efforts to accumulate extra Rs.45940 crores through indirect taxes may lead further rise in prices.

The time frame/line for implementation of General Service Tax is not given because General Service Tax once instituted/collected, the revenue will rise at macro level and problems can be solved.

There is no effort to reduce the wasteful expenditure on credibility of track records. Although much support has been extended to agriculture sector there is no proposal regarding irrigation projects backed by requisite power.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar]

The negligible 2.5% growth rate in agriculture sector cannot be considered as growth rate. The Finance Minister would have reduced the interest rates on agriculture lending instead of giving 3% incentives on loans.

The Finance Minister has explicitly stated that direct subsidy will be given to the beneficiaries through "Adhar Cards" – but the "Adhar Card" work has not completed to the desired status and facing many problems.

The renowned project of linking of inter-State rivers which is very prominent issue in the interest of the Nation has not properly been dealt with.

Under NREGA, funds have been generated but there is no yardstick of its utilization.

Permitting the airlines to raise capital through external borrowings upto 1 billion rupees for one year and allocation of Rs. 4000 crores against demand of Rs. 7293 crores in plan 2012-13 and proposal to allow full exemption of customs duty on aircraft spares and equipments and allowing direct import of ATF (Aviation Turbine Fuel) is a very good support to the sector. It is appreciated.

Like farmers, the weaving sector also require support. This sector is in pool of problems since long time – some more assistance is needed to be initiated and it is the need of the moment.

\*SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): At the outset, I would like to say that if anything is to be reversed in this Budget, it should be the whole approach towards subsidy. Subsidy meant for people who make and work for growth of GDP. This Budget proposes to cap subsidies at 2% of GDP in 2012-13 and to bring it down to 1.75% in the next three years. This GDP is produced by the people who are working as labourers. If they produce more the GDP will grow. Thus, subsidy on their food, fuel and fertilizers is a must. It should not be reduced. However, these subsidies are to be enhanced and ensured that they reach the beneficiaries 100%.

The policy of UPA-II is anti-citizen. The Government strongly believes that the people should be taxed wherever they could be. It imposed tax on each and everything i.e. on earning, manufacturing, trading, spending and even on education. An education cess is levied in addition to income

tax. About 55% common man spends on taxes either directly or indirectly.

The increase in excise duty by 2% is going to have adverse impact in manufacturing sector. It will be sluggish. In this Budget, there is no scope for industrial growth at all. For example, the duties and taxes imposed on gold sector are going to affect the business of gold and jewellery making business adversely. It will hamper its exports from the country.

Service tax has been increased from 10 to 12%. Number of services have been increased and brought under Service Tax net. One cannot say that taxes should not be levied. Taxes are meant for construction of the country; development of the country. But, these taxes do not serve their purpose. Instead, they pave way for tax avoidance as well as encourage black money.

Infrastructure has been neglected and it is the most affected. The target of 20 kms a day in highway construction is just 5 kms per day. Power sector is suffering with problems of coal supply and environmental issues. Most of the country, especially in rural areas, the power scenario is very grim. There is no concrete step towards improvement of power sector of the country.

The Government funds centrally sponsored schemes under various Ministers. JNNURM got the maximum increase i.e. 68% in comparison to Budget 2011-12. Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana got almost 40% more. Though such higher allocations are good, the fact is that such hiked allocations do not reach the target people. In JNNURM the maximum benefit still goes to middlemen. The Government did not make any provision to ensure proper utilization of these funds to benefit the real beneficiaries intended to the.

One of the important taxpaying segments is salaried people of the country. Tax on their earnings is deducted almost at source. However, despite the ever increasing inflation rate, the UPA-II Government made a mere hike of Rs. 20,000 only for no tax bracket from rupees one lakh eighty thousand to rupees two lakhs. Instead, the no tax bracket should be upto Rupees three lakhs. But the UPA-I Government favoured the higher income group i.e. Rupees 5 lakh to 10 lakh slab by including them under 20% net.

Agriculture is the backbone of the country. Even a child knows this. However, it is sad that the UPA-II Government have conveniently ignored this sector. There

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

are no plans or schemes in the Budget for growth of this sector. Despite the announcement of loan waiver scheme by UPA-I, still the farmers of the country commit suicide. Because, the benefits of the scheme did not reach the farmers.

Agriculture and industrial growth both are pillars of a strong economy. The UPA-II Government have neglected these sectors due to lack of vision, policies and their implementation.

I would like to mention that Hon'ble former Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji had courage to initiate plans for interlinking river waters such as Ganga-Cauvery River Linking. The Hon'ble Supreme Court have also directed the UPA-II Government to set up a special panel forthwith for interlinking of rivers on a war-footing to benefit the entire nation. However, there is neither mentioning about the river linking nor allocation of funds in the Budget 2012-13.

Overall, this Budget is unsatisfactory augmenting the problem of poor and common man of the country. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the UPA-II Government to re-look into the suggestions given by the Hon'ble Members of this House and to work for the welfare of the country.

\*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Hon'ble UPA President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, Hon'ble Youth Leader Shri Rahul Gandhi ji and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, I welcome this public welfare Budget for the year 2012-13 prepared under the guidelines of the Government of India. Many countries of this world faced a global crises and its fallout. India was also slightly affected by it but the financial condition of India remained strong. It is really commendable. The Budget for the year 2012-13 given a detail of receipt and expenditure of Rs. 1490925 lakh crore which is indicative of a great progress of this country and is associated with the development of common men and all sections of the society in the period of worldwide depression, overall growth rate of about 9 per cent from the level of 6.9 per cent has been proposed in this Budget and a 2.5 per cent agricultural growth rate has also been proposed. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has not disappointed any section of this society with his Budget as he has given something for everybody.

I would like to congratulate and give any thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister of giving priority to the Coal,

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Fertilizers, Cement and Power Sector to strengthen the country's economy and to speed it up. We are entering the 12th Five year plan period after the successful complementation of 11th Five Year Plan. The aim of the 12th Five Year Plan is to achieve Speedier, Sustainable and more inclusive development. For the development of poor dalits and the common men, this Budget contains the schemes like 'Manrega', old Age Pension or Foodgrain, Distribution Scheme and in of to ensure their successful implementation, emphasis has been given on the preparation of Aadhar Card which will remove corruption from the public life and improve the work of bringing transparency in the programmes.

With a view to check further increase of inflation, this has made provisions for taking care of the draw back of the distribution, storage and marketing system with a purpose of strengthening the food distribution system. Investment is the essential factor for the development of country. This Budget has made provisions for the foreign investment and investment from the internal resources. It will open new industries and businesses in the country alongwith the creation of additional employment opportunities. This Budget has satisfactory provisions to remove the blemishes of capital market.

Deviating from the trend of the previous years, this Budget has given priority to the Agriculture. In this Budget, allocations for agriculture sector have been given an increase of 18 per cent. It will be promote the green revolutions. Besides this, special attention has been given to the rural development. Allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gramine Sadak Yojana has been increased by 20 per cent in this Budget and a provision of Rs. 24000 crore has been made for it in this year's Budget. There is a proposal of strengthening of Panchayat across the country through the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Empowerment drive. An allocation of Rs. 11937 crore has been made for the mid-day-meal and, for the Child Development, an increase of 58 per cent has been given in respect of the integrated Child Development Service. The Government has initiated the process of capitalisation of 40 weaker regional rural banks. It will improve the financial condition of rural areas. Farmers have been given the facilities of credit cards for drawing many from the ATMs at the time of their requirement performance of 81 out of a total of 82 Gramine Banks in the country has been satisfactory.

In this Budget, indications have been for increasing power generation. Efforts for the removal of hurdles in the regard our encouraging. In my Parliamentary Constituency

[Shri Ratan Singh]

Bharatpur, there is a special shortage of power. It has resulted in the closure of several industries. It is also affecting the employment scenario because 85 per cent people of my constituency are engaged in the agriculture related trades. For the optimum power generation it is necessary that a gas based power plant in setup at Roopwas in Bharatpur district. A gas pipeline from Dholpur is going to Alwar and Haryana, passing through the rural areas of Bharatpur. Water supply for the power plant in Roopwas area may be drawn from Chambal setting up of a power plant in Roopwas can ensure the speedy industrial development of the eastern parts of Rajasthan. It will also help in the creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed.

My Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur has a majority of Dalit and Muslim population which has a very low literacy rate. To take care of it, Government colleges should be setup in Nadbai, Roopwas, Nagar and Kama. In this regard I would like to request the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Human resources to open at least one Government college in every Tehsil of Bharatpur District and in Tehsil Nagar, Nadbai, Roopwas and Kama during the 12th Five Year Plan period so that the socially backward classes, Dalits and the people from Muslim Community of this district may be brought into the national mainstream. Keeping in view the education and literacy level among Dalits and minorities there is a need to open more residential Central Schools in Bharatpur district. I request that number of Primary Schools to high Primary Schools be increased by 20 in each Tehsil of Bharatpur district. Similarly number of high Primary Schools to Secondary Schools also be increased by 20 in each Tehsil secondary schools to senior secondary schools also be increased by 20 in each tehsil of Bharatpur district.

My Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan is considered to be very important from Nature point of view, religious point of view, Bird Sanctuary point of view and historical sites and historical heritage points of view. These are the main attraction of tourism. A large number of people who believe in religions visit places of which are sports sites of Lord Krishna and for performed Braj Chaurasi Kose ki Parikrama. Unesco has solicited Bharatpur under its network of cities scheme two years back. There is a fort of king Banasur of Dwaparyug. It is spread in a large area. There is also a temple built in the memory of the daughter of this king which is visited by thousands of

people for worship and tourism. This is the largest and the most ancient Fort of Rajasthan. Therefore, it is needed to be preserved and developed from tourism point of view.

Similarly world famous Jal Mahal of Deeg, Vair Ki Phulwari and Safed Mahal be developed fully from tourism point of view. Besides all these, Bharatpur district be declared as Tourist District and tourism facility be increased there so that Government could earn revenue from tourism. Local People of Bharatpur would get employment if Bharatpur is declared as Tourist District and historical places will also get preserved.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur headquarters there are lakes in Sujan Ganga, Deeg and Vair forts. These lakes were useful in the past but due to increasing population and change of living style, the city garbage is discharged into these lakes. On the one hand filth is spreading and on the other mosquitoes are breeding because of polluted water and the people living in nearby areas are contracting diseases. I request you that orders may be issued to include Sujanganga and Deeg and Vair forts in the National Lakes Preservation Programme these should be preserved and developed.

In my Parliamentary Constituency there is a Kewala Dev Bird Sanctuary which is a heritage sanctuary. The migratory birds from all over the world come to this lake during winter season. Just to ensure that birds should continue to come to this Kewala Dev Bird Sanctuary I declared that 500 MCFT water should be released from Panchna Dam, Karoli for this Sanctuary.

Thousands of students from Bahratpur Divisional Headquarters go outside to study in Medical Colleges. They all belong to rural areas but they have to bear a lot of financial burden as such they feel difficulty. Dhaulpur, Sawaimadhopur, Alwar and Karoli districts are adjacent to Brij region. There is a need to sanction a 300 bedded Medical college in this region. Even action is being taken for acquiring the land for this purpose Medical College may please be opened there soon. Besides, adequate allocation should be made under JNNURM and UIDSSMT for the Divisional Headquarters so that this area could be developed fully.

Roads are essential for the development of any area. In the Budget of current financial year a decision has been taken to construct 8,800 kilometre roads and a provision of

Rs. 25360 crores have been made for it which is 14% more than previous year. Preference should be given to repair the roads which are in bad condition and damaged. My Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur, National Highway No. 11 connects Firozpur road in Haryana from Khedli Mod, is a Nagar-Pahari-Kama-Gurgaon. This road is in very dilapidated condition which is creating difficulty in movement of vehicles. This road should be made of four lanes. It is the need of the Hour.

Once this road is made of four lanes movement of vehicles easy on the routes of sheopur of Madhya Pradesh, Dausa, Sawaimadhapur, Bharatpur of Rajasthan shri Goverdhanji, Mathura, Vrindavan, Gurgaon, Delhi and Haryana. It will accelerate the economic development of the Country. I request Finance Minister and Transport and Highways Minister to declare 332 kilometre long road from Mathura to Barana via Bharatpur, Byana, Bhadoti, Sawaimadhapur, Palighat, Etawah and Monroe as a National Highway. Similarly the road from Bharatpur to Salasar via Alwar, Bansur, Kotputli, Neem ka Thana, Sikar should also be declared as National Highway. This will provide opportunities to the people of this backward areas to make development. This route or road is 301 km long. I also demand that the road from kosi to Dhanpur via Kama, Deeg Bharatpur, Roopwas be declared as National Highway. This road is 162 km long. The construction of these roads will facilitate fast transportation in whole of Rajasthan. This will also facilitate industrial, Commercial development of this backward region and from these areas there will be easy transportation in the country similarly the roads from Bharatpur to Nagar from Nagar to Sikri, Kama, Jurehara and upto Kosi should be declared as National Highways. The construction of these roads may please be expedited which are necessary for the development of these areas. Braj and Mewat areas will benefited greatly.

I would like to draw the attention of Government that by including Bharatpur in National Capital Territory Project, the areas between Delhi and Bharatpur will be developed speedily and Delhi will get rid of problems of urban problems. Bharatpur is important from several points of views. Its distance from Delhi is only 180 km.

Hon. Finance Minister has taken initiative in this Budget to help earn foreign exchange and remove unemployment. There are several mines in Bharatpur as such industries based on these mines can be set up there. Sandstone, Red Stones and White stones have been used in the construction of Rashtrapati Bhawan. Stone Industries can be set up in

these areas and people of the area can be provided employment thereby. The stone from these areas can be used in the constructions of the buildings in the country and thereby these buildings can be made attractive. Presently this stone is in great demand and is also being exported to other countries. Foreign exchange can be earned considerably by setting up industries with sand stones and Red Stones and by making idols with these stones.

Agriculture is a priority sector for the country. This promise has been made by the Government in this Budget Agriculture and cooperative Department has been allocated Rs.20208 crores which is 18% more than the last year. My Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur is also an Agricultural district where 85% people are engaged in Agricultural work. The kharif and rabi crops give the maximum productions and honey being produced in the area has demand all over the country. Honey cures several diseases and helps in maintaining good health, therefore, it has considerable demand all over the world. And its demand is also increasing very fast.

For it by establishing the honey based industries the form bases industries, rural industries can be promoted in Bharatpur which will ultimately improve the standard of life of the farmers. The farmers should be given exemption of 3 per cent on long term loans as are given in short term loan and the interest should be recovered at the rate of 4 per cent in all.

It has been the demand for many decades that the 'Braj bhasa' should be included in the eighth schedule. It is very sweet and melodious language as well as the language of religious books. In this context I would like to request the government that 'Braj Bhasa' should be included in the eighth schedule as early as possible.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has agreed that in the coming time the shortage of water and the problem of water will be a great threat to the agriculture production. This situation is present by evident in Rajasthan State. There is great crises of water in Rajasthan. The government has made efforts to enter into agreements with several States on water crises; but those agreements are not being adhered to the proper manner and on time. The water is not being given in accordance with the agreements. In my constituency Bharatpur an agreement to give 1281 cusec water but till now 800 cusec water is not given, whereas the people due to the non-availability of water are not paying much attention to the agriculture but are engaged

[Shri Ratan Singh]

in the animal husbandry and dairy industry. The water through the canal for agriculture from Gurgaon should be linked with Sikiri Dam, so that all the districts of Bharatpur are benefitted and the flood water of Yamuna may be brought to this Dam. In most of the districts of Rajasthan, drinking water is not available to the people in adequate quantity. The Central Govt. should take special measures for it. The Rajasthan Govt. has launched 83 Drinking Water Projects, The expenditure as it is about 50,000 crore rupees.

As the Govt. of Rajasthan has no special source of revenue the work on these project is slow. I would demand and request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make arrangement for a package of Rs.50,000 crore rupees at central level to speed up the completion of these drinking water project soon.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Braj Mandal, Bharatpur good number of players can be groomed up for the national level sport. Many players of talent have come out from this State district at national and international level. For the development of talent of and these players I would like to request the Government that provision of a stadium in each tehsil of Bharatpur after 10 villages each is necessary.

The present Budget is a resolution for the over all development, upliftment and for the welfare of Common man, dalits, Labourers, farmers, business men and students. I welcome and supports the Budget.

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The Finance Minister in the beginning of his speech has accepted that this year is the year of hurdle for resurrection of Indian economy. But for it the Hon'ble Finance Minister will blame the Sovereign Debt crises in Euro Zone, Political disturbances in middle east, increase in the crude oil, and the earthquake in Japan etc. for the failure of his government. The development role of 8.4 per cent in the earlier two years is likely to fall 6.9 per cent in 2012-13. The fiscal position is suffering for the last so many years.

Our Country has a federal structure, wherein the central Government and the State governments acts under the various articles of the constitution. If we make a comparative study of the working of central government and State Govt. We will find that the position of economy of the States remained significantly better and developmental.

On one hand the fiscal deficit of the central government is increasing alarmingly on the other hand the economy of the State governments encouraging. In the central government the Prime Minister and many other experts are working on financial management. But I am surprised that inspite of all these economists the economy is facing hurdles.

The revenue loss is being shown less in the Budget through patching up the losses. The revenue losses has been shown Rs.3,5042 crores whereas in another head the effective revenue loss has been shown Rs.1,85,752 crores, it is an effort to show less the revenue losses. An effort has been made to show its achievements by showing the infrastructure created by the states under the fund paid to them under infrastructure.

With regard to sectorial growth, agriculture, service and industrial sector has continuously not shown better results. Whatever has been done that is due to States, especially Gujarat has 13.2 per cent agricultural growth. Industrial sector which includes mining, manufacturing and energy, the growth rate which was 9 per cent in 2009 has fallen to 3 per cent this year. I think it is a matter of great concern. Since this UPA Government around power, the price rise is not under Central due to many same. The poor is not able to get two square rural. The planning commission is making mockery of the poors by announcing different criteria of standard of living. The poverty is diminishing and the number of poors are decreasing by making such a ridiculous statement the government is making cruel fun of the poors.

Allocation in every Budget for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made less than one per cent. The reservation for the scheduled caste is 15 per cent whereas their locality is about more than 22 per cent. This is also the situation of Scheduled Tribes.

My demand is the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the general Budget should be made according to their locality.

It is proposed that the allocation for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been Rs.18,115 crore in 2011-12 has been increased to Rs.20,822 crore in 2012-13. But in the Hon'ble President's address it was mentioned that the GDP be increased. The same may be fulfilled and the funds may be increased.

I welcome the announcement made for National Urban

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Health Mission for urban areas. AIMS like institutes are to be established under Pradhan mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna. 9 demand for the establishment of AIMS like institute in Ahmedabad.

I will talk about the direct taxes, Nominal increase from Rs.1.80.000 to Rs.2,00,000 has been made for the individual tax payers. I feel that cent per cent Government and other employees pay income tax. I want to draw your attention. After the 6th pay commission all group D employees are under the purview of income tax. I demand that the limit of individual income tax be raised to Rs.3 lakhs.

I also demand that the limit for women and senior citizens should also be raised.

The institutes engaged in the work of save environment, particularly those in all types of waste Management should be exempted from income tax.

Without this Budget the ornaments of branded costly metals have been proposed to bring under the custom duty and the responsibility of its registration and payment has been put on the ordinary person getting the ornaments manufactured on the job work.

I clearly believe that the rise in prices of gold since last few years would show its ill, effects on all the sections of the society. People in India across the sections has to purchase gold ornaments including the poor, middle class and the rich. The poor have to purchase gold and other metals ornaments to fulfil its social responsibility. They have to purchase ornaments of costly metals to fulfil its responsibility at the time of marriage and other occasions in the family.

It may give birth to Inspector-system and corruption considering it, it has been demanded to take back custom duty.

To conclude, this Budget is against common man and as such inflation may go up.

\*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon) : The Budget presented by Government has given double benefit to industry in comparison to common man. There is no deduction in the subsidy being given to corporate sector while the finance minister terms the subsidy being given to common man as a big burden. At a time when the Government's tax collection is declining, the tax rebate to

companies has been increased by 20 per cent. 5,39,222 crore rupees tax concession has been provided to companies during the current financial year 2011-12 which is almost double to the subsidy being given to the common man. Even now the Government is considering to cut the fertilizer, food and petroleum subsidy being given to common man and farmers. The finance minister has given 51,292 crore rupees to the Industries in regard to corporate tax even though the Government is facing serious economic situation while a little income-tax rebate has been given to the common man and literally no relief has been given to the common man by increasing the scope of service tax and other indirect taxes. All the commodities would be costly soon. The Government has cheated common man in this way.

The Government has increased the 400 crore rupees allocation in 2011-12 to 1,000 crore rupees in 2012-13 to take the initiative of bringing green revolution in north-east India considering it effective under the plan. Why such a plan has not been introduced for the farmers of Maharashtra? The farmers are committing suicide in maximum number in the country. When would Government awaken? why does Government awaken after illness. Every one knows who was benefitted after the announcement of package to provide interest free loan to farmers considering the suicides committed by farmers in Maharashtra Vidharbha region. But it was not beneficial for the farmers particularly in Maharashtra. Hundreds of officers have been found guilty in this loan waiver allocation and the Government is considering to take legal action against them. So, my question to the Government is that why the Government is not thinking to make agriculture remunerative for the farmers? Several Government committees reports have highlighted that 40 per cent farmers in the country are ready to give up farming if they get another option to run their household. The Government is forcing the farmers. The farmers are thinking to take such steps now. What would happen to this country if the farmer really give up farming? The Government has any idea in this regard.

Every fifth hunger victim in the world is Indian. As per the world hunger report of International food policy research institute, the countries fighting against hunger like Nepal, Pakistan and Sudan are for better in comparison to India. What are the reasons behind it? what measures Government is taking to improve it?

The producers in all regions of the country have right to fix the price of their production and earn profit. But

[Shri A.T. Nana Patil]

farmers, the major portion of the country's population, is dependent on agriculture even today. The farmers do not have right to fix the prices of their production and he is getting disappointed because the high inflation in the country is showing ill-effects on him. The farmers have to face the situation of crop holding. so, I urge the Government that minimum support price be fixed for every crop of farmers and fixing the minimum support price won't be sufficient but the provisions of purchasing it at right time should be there because the bitter experiences have come to notice that delay in purchase at minimum support price by Government turns out to be disastrous for farmers. So, the provision of purchasing it at right time is mandatory and for the officer's negligence found in this regard, if any, the provision of punishable action against him should be there.

Honourable Finance Minister, I want to make a special request that Maharashtra State has been divided in some parts and divisions (Mahamandals) have been established for its all-round development. For example, western Maharashtra development mahamandal, North Maharashtra development Mahamandal, Vidharbh Maharashtra development Mahamandal have been established by State Government and got approval of the central Government to establish these after getting it passed from Maharashtra Government and it has shown its impact in those parts of the State. The central Government provides separate Budgetary allocation under this Mahamandal every year which is used for the all-round developmental activities of those parts of the State. It is used for the activities like irrigation provision or farming paths or to solve the fertilizer, food problems of the farmers and the farmers of that area are benefitted. My humble request to the honourable minister is that Khandesh statutory development mahamandal establishment was sent to central Government for approval after being passed by Maharashtra Government in 2006 in the line of three or four Mahamandals established by Maharashtra Government but as on date even after 6 to 7 years no decision has been taken on it. It is a big cheating with the common man and farmers of the Khandesh region. I have raised this issue in parliament several times earlier too but nothing has happened. I again request the honourable finance minister to give benefit to the farmers of khandesh region by approving khandesh statutory development mandal otherwise all-round development of Maharashtra is not possible.

An important issue, related to farmers as well as the

development of the country, as honourable Finance Minister has himself accepted that due to the unavailability of paths from village to fields the foodgrains can not be brought to home on time resulting in 40 to 50 crore rupees loss every year. It happens to only because foodgrains can not be brought to home at right time. There is only one problem behind it, and that is the unavailability of paths connecting villages to fields. State Government approved special project to connect fields with the villages is being sent to central Government for the last many years and I have met with the minister of Rural Development, departmental secretaries and honourable Finance Minister on this subject several times and discussed about this problem and special project, I have raised this issue in Lok Sabha several times but it is not being considered as on date. I gave details of this project to Shri Narender Jhadhav, member, planning commission and other officers during the meeting after according special approval to it and the farmers of Jalgaon, the maximum banana production in the country is from Jalgaon. I request the honourable Prime Minister to amend MNREGA rules and get the work of connecting fields with the villages through MNREGA so that the problem being faced by the farmers and wastage of food grains can be stopped and it would contribute in the GDP of the country.

Honourable Supreme Court has also directed to restart the inter linking river campaign. Inter-linking the rivers is such a scheme which directly benefits the farmers of the country and at a time when Government plans to bring green revolution again, we have sent lower Tapi project to central Government after the approval of Maharashtra water commission. But central Government has not acted upon it till now. We have met the officers of water Resources ministry several times in this regard and discussed the project. Shortage of funds is cited and the matter remains unattended. I request the honourable Finance Minister that this lower Tapi project should be approved immediately and funds be allotted for it. The Government should approve this project.

\*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The General Budget 2012-13 projected by the Union Finance Minister to very disappointing and will lead inflation. The Budget is being utilised all over. It is antipeople. This Budget has made 10% of the people feel deceived. The income tax exemption limit has been increased from Rupees one lakh so thousand to Rupees Two lakh annually infect people were expecting

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

that it would be raised to Rs. 3 lakh. However a mapper increase has been given in the income tax exemption limit and thus Government has played a joke with the people. By increasing service tax and excise duty by 2 per cent each, Government has put additional burden of rupees 40 thousand crores on the people of the country. In a country where farmers are committing suicides and inflation is rampant everywhere, where Government should have avoided a situation of attracting negative observations, in simply observing silence. This the first tune in the Budgeting history that so much burden of taxes has been put on the people. Higher taxation is the adversely affect the economy. By imposing excise duty on gold jewelry Government has brought back inspector Raj which will adversely affect traders in the unorganised sector, beside encroaching smuggling. It will lead is revenue loss. Corporate sector will exploit this situation. This excise duty will send the gold prices dearer by Rs.1300 to Rs.1400 per 10 gm. As a result of this adverse affect of the excise duty gold braders were very agitated and angry for the last 10-11 days.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. However the Budget produce no solution to the problems of the paddy farmers. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. Production lost and price and almost equal. Infact this Budget should have produced for better pricing system.

Budgetary provision has been made for food security scheme. However the convened Bills is pending with Standing Committee for now and it is yet to be decided as to what should be the norms for recognising poverty line.

It continues to be the new question that the para metres evolved by Planning Commission had fixed Rs. 20 for rural areas and Rs. 32 for urban areas and that a person spreading Rs. 22/- and Rs. 28/- (person) in rural areas and urban areas respectively will not be called poor. It will simply be a cruel joke with the poor people of this criterion is enforced, and will be subject of ridicule..

What message does the UPA Government, the ardeuf supporter of MNREGA, wants to send by enforcing a cut in the Budget. Corruption has sevalowed the MNRFGA, whereas the poor who are supposed to get employment for 100 days as prescribed, manage to get employment for barely 30 days. Neither any permanent asset could be created with help of this scheme nor any village or poor has been able to receive the fruit of development,

Right to education for all Bill was started in 2009 but how many people have been benefitted by this is yet to be ascertained. How many children have been benefitted by this? How many children living in slums could be educated under this? Whether rag fricker children have access to the right to education? These are the questions which presumably have negative answer, in that case what you have done to correct the situation. If you are not able to take some affective steps, it will amount to total failure of this Budget of yours.

Our country has been in the fore front in areas of spiritualism, religion art, culture philosophy, knowledge and seeing from the very beginning and it was the world given in this regard, but unfortunately even after 64 years of our attaining freedom, we have not been able to get that glory and rather become the leader in the field of corruption. Today corruption and cruelty are at the top in the country. Every day a new scam is unfolding itself. You have not made any provision in the Budget to prevent it Government does not have the will to stop it.

Country's millions and billions of rupees is stashed in sovietizer land Germany and other countries in the form of black money. But unfortunately we have not been able to bring it back to our country so far, those countries like America and France have been successful in this regard while we kept westing our time in ordering enquiry into that, devoted like to thank you that you have assured to issue a white paper about black money. Kindly see to it that assurance does not remain an assurance only some define should follow.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards some demands of my area. I come from the Parliamentary Constituency Bind Dattiya where the number of unemployed is continuously increasing. This comes under Chambal region which has remain dacoit infacted. The industries which has been set up here for creating employment had not benefitted people of this area, because they were set up near Gwalior. The youth of this area is keep to join para military forces. A chambal reagiment should be raised here while giving preference to the local people in the matter recruitment in this forces.

The rivers that flow here, require on stop dam to be constructed here to stop the river water from giving waste, chambal is revine area, it should be levelled and handed over to unemployed. The land which is taking shape of ravines, a some special scheme should be launched to thin if into farmland.

[Shri Ashok Argal]

Present Budget has no plane for the development of the country nor it preserves any possibility if increased GDP growth rate it does not seems to provide any solution for controlling inflation. His doubtful whether it would help check inflation, So preseting the cut motion, I oppose the Budget.

[English]

\*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): The General Budget presented by the Finance Minister did not provoke exciting responses. Nobody went jumping or shouting or Roll Backs were not heard. By and large response was mute, even critics were restrained in their versions. One thing was very evident that the Government does not have an early election on mind as population was not in sight, which is fashionable. Cutting down allocations on fuel, fertilizers or even food speaks of a long term plan. Even a restriction on diesel subsidies is thought stimulating as those who can afford petrol are using diesel and avail subsidy on diesel prices. Government had described presentation of Railway Budget as forward looking but in mater of house the same Government had to 'bite the ballet'. Hope this one does not go that way.

Mr. Jaswant Singh from Opposition spoke brilliantly touched on credibility of the Government and said they wished Government to succeed as that ment success of nation. The credibility of the whole political system has suffered a set back and both Opposition and Government has to be above board to restore that. Had you sincerely wished Government to succeed? The Opposition has a lot more to do to achieve success of the Government and therefore of the nation. Doing everything to create perpetual uncertainty does not augur well for the nation. Talk of early polls day in and day out has created that.

Mr. Finance Minister our State of Jammu and Kashmir has huge tourism potential; several number of places in Kashmir remained unexplored. Kashmir's carpet, Saffron, handicraft, horticulture, floriculture could bring in huge revenue if attended on priority at national level.

Due to political turmoil after 1989, we have huge number of migrants (Kashmiri) in Jammu, Udhampur and other places. We cannot help their development from MPLADS also. Please allow us to use more MPLANDS in those areas.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Mr. Finance Minister, this Government has to muster courage to put brakes on population explosion and corruption. Unless immediate, effective, concrete, time bound steps are taken on these two fronts, not much can be expected from the Budgets to happen.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul) : The entire country was waiting with expectations for this budget which the hon. Finance Minister prescribed. However the 100 Arab population felt disappointed at this Budget and gauging this the Minister also said in one line to the effect that to be compassionate, I will have to become cruel. now the real issue before us is if unflationwhich has to be curbed at very cost because inflation is adding to the sufferings of the poor and the common man.

In the General Budget for 2012-13 of the UPA Government four important members of Government. Like the Prime Minister, Finance Minister Deputy Chairman Planning Commission Montek Singh Ahluwalia and Economic Advisor C. Rangarajanare with mutual consultation have prioritised that 5000 crore dollar limit for Foreign institutional investment be increased permitting invite Broad Retail Investment in the Budget so that government fiscal deficit may be reduced and additional revenue is arranged.

In this urg. house hon. Finance Minister in 2011-12 Budget estimated the fiscal deficit to be 4.6 per cent back the real deficit came to around 5.5 per cent roughly may be exceeding that while the minister claimed that the deficit will be reduced to 3.5 per cent by 2013-14. I doubt this because this year there is no such thing as existed in 2011-12 when the auction of 3G, 2G fetched government a handsome amount. Today due to new priorities of the Finance Minister towards social sector along with participated of State governments will entail certain expenditure. Now I would like to know through you from the government to steel about the priorities in the social sector (may please be explained to the house). To me Primary education, health, malnutrition, housing, whole the gamuk of cleanliness hold important place in social sector while the responsibility of providing these things vest with the Government who is the custodian of the poorest of the poor including then security. However a little stop on the part of the minister will cost them dearly which will amount to injustice to them.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

A look into the reality will reveal several possibilities of inflow of a handsome revenue from the States Government. We can not expect revenue from foreign countries. So the pressure being extended by you to shift the irresponsibility of social section to the care of State Government cannot be said to be justified.

The GDP is 6.9 which means that the economy is not in good condition. The increase in the cost price and the decision taken by the centre in regard to higher rate of interest has today led the complete closure of industrial sector. The increase in the rate, rate of interest instead of supporting them to establish industries, it has finished them. As a result thereof the production has declined and the Minister has no alternative to meet the financial losses. The income to comparison to last year's 7% has increased 2.5% and the working of industrial sector is growing at the rate of 3.9%, which is a matter of caviare: The growth rate in China, on the other side is 8.9%. This is due to faulty policies. We have lesser resources and more expenses. This is the explicit search of the worry of Finance Minister once person and such a huge Budget with people during expenditures and continues increasing fiscal deficit, how to tackle it, is a question which is in our mind? The only answer of this question is to increase the industrial development and reduce the expenses of the productions in agriculture sector, we will have to pave ways for it, so that we are able to give a correct direction to the country.

Agriculture sector should be given top priority. If possible, a separate Budget should be for agriculture sector. The difference between the crop and non-crop loan should be done every with. The loan, if not without interest, the rate of simple interest should always remain not more than 4% only. Farmers should not be charged compound interest. If the male farmer apply for loan the console of his wife must be in it. The women should be treated as head of the family. In place of minimum support price the remunerative price should be applied, which should be more than the cost of the farmer cost. Fertilizers, deeds, electricity, diesel prices should be controlled or subsidised by the Government. The farmers in urban and rural areas should be permitted to early themselves for getting benefits from Govts development and welfare schemes at Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 respectively per day. Urban consolidation legislation should be redrafted. All the properties which have been assured for lesser costs than the actual, those should be acquired by the Government. So that the money should not be invested in black money or in the purchase of land. For residential purposes the proposed limit of a plot should be

300 to 500 square meter or 3500 to 4000 sq.ft. flat per family and to curb the black money the notes of bigger amount of Rs. 500 – Rs.1000 should be withdrawn from the circulation.

It is an impractical logic and due to it the future of lakhs of retired employees could be suffer. It can not be devise that the funds can be used by the foreign investors for speculators. The Government put this reason time and again that to fulfil the present financial losses. The flow of foreign capital is necessary. We have repeatedly said, if the facilities and exemption being given to rich people and the corporate houses are withdrawn, the financial losses can be accomplished. The corporate exemptions, on the one hand is increasing the number of multi-millioners and on the other hand there multi-millioners have monopoly over one-third assets of the country. It is clear that the policies of the Government are being proved as foreign capital and in favour of promoting the assets of corporate houses. The common man is not benefitted from these policies, contrary his standard of living is showing down fall. And as a result thereof in order to reduce the financial deficit there is strong possibility to reduce the amount to be spent on social welfare work in the coming Budget.

The policies of the Government are today under question mark, but if the Government desire it can address the various issues urgently. The Government should immediately take permanent steps to control the expenditure. It should consider the service taxes and the direct and indirect taxes. The back bone of the Indian economy depends on its savings. It has been adversely affected by the wrong policies of the Government, are will have to save it. The States should be helped in their development and speeding up their work without attacking the independent and federal structure. The importance of the Budget is only then when it is prepared for whole the year, but the items of daily use are becoming costly, the price rise need to be controlled. Besides the taxes charged as service tax, income tax and excise duty the provision of assessment of charges have also been made, which is neither practical nor just. This assessment of tax will have direct impact on the common man, the middle class people. It will directly attach the practicality of safeguards and the Government will have taste the fruit of it.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, I have placed my suggestions with reasons for the withdrawal of the wrong policies of the Government and take necessary steps for the relief of common man and hope that keeping in view the 1.5 billion

[Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve]

population of the country, the Government will take steps in their interest, which will give direct message to the people of the country that the country, keeping in view the global financial crisis of Greek and Iran is safe from it and will keeping mind the peace, security and development of the country. The right criteria of the interest of the country is in 'Sarujam Sukhaya, Sarv Jan Hitya' (Happiness for all and wellness of all).

[English]

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): This is the seventh Budget in a row by our United Progressive Alliance Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh who was chosen as a right man for the right job by our UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi. I also congratulate our Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee for his valiant efforts to have a balanced Budget even at a time when we face enough of economic challenges.

On behalf of the Income Tax Payers, especially the Government Employees, more particularly the Group 'C' Employees, I would like to thank the Hon. Finance Minister for lowering the Income Tax by way of raising the exemption limit to rupees two lakh. A sizable number of salaried class people would be benefiting with your raising the 20% slab to rupees ten lakh as upper limit. At least Rs.4,000 crore would be the direct tax revenue loss due to this.

The Finance Minister has indicated that the process of streamlining the fertilizer subsidy is in the pipeline. I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that the subsidy mechanism is there in place without having scope for mismanagement. When we have raised the farm allocation by 18% we must see that the benefits reached the farmers so that our food production goals are met. I would like to agree with the critics of this Budget that the allocation for food subsidy is far below the need at the ground level. I hope the Food Security Bill on the anvil would help fill this gap.

I want to be as optimistic as the Finance Minister who would like to fix a target for our economic growth rate to be 9%. After three years of recessionary trend that prevailed in the economies of the Developed World, its recoil effect is felt in our Indian Economy. The devaluation of rupee, the inflation of essential commodities including that of food

inflation, the overall price rise situation and the continued oil price increase have had its impact on our Economy. Hence I would like to point out that most of the increased allocation may not meet the requirements as they would be gobbled up by either the rupee depreciation or the inflation. So we need to increase our production especially in the agricultural sector which is our mainstay.

In order to add pep to agricultural growth we must give stress to agricultural research and training and utilization of modern techniques. Agricultural credit must be made available at the crucial hours when the farmers may need them. I would like to point out that our Banks are still way behind in encouraging our farmers in a positive way. Since banks are found to be discouraging the small and marginal farmers to approach our Banking Institutions, our farmers are falling into the trap of private moneylenders. This gives rise to huge debt burden on our farmers. Our much acclaimed loan waiver scheme that benefitted many of our farmers must not go in vain. So I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that Agricultural credit facility is given a thrust. This needs to be done to increase food production and successfully implement the proposed Food Security Legislation.

Agricultural activities in the hilly regions must get a special package. For instance the spices and other cash crops grown in areas like that of my constituency need to have storage and marketing facilities. When the growers and the plantation owners get very less for the produce, naturally the agricultural labour and the workers in Estates and the processing units may not be attracted to continue in Agriculture. When middle men make huge money in the sale proceeds in the absence of a reliable marketing system in place, naturally the labour and the workers may not be left with enough money to be paid.

At the time when prices are increasing, the increase in wages for the agricultural labour becomes a must. By way of setting up processing units and cold storage facilities and ensuring better marketability of our spices and promoting exports, we can help save that agro economic activities in the foot hills of Western Ghats. Periakulam, Cumbum, Theni and Bodinaickanur, in my Constituency are witness to the traditional cultivation activities pertaining to spices. Hence I urge upon the Government to identify and select different zones in the country where tea, coffee and spices along with other cash crops are cultivated. Then the Government must pump in money for increasing production which will help as to have viable processing units and enviable marketing opportunities.

Employment opportunities in the farm sector especially in food production and food processing must increase. There is also a need to retain the workers especially the youth in the farm sector. We also need to attract more youth towards our traditional occupation of agriculture. When the majority of our populations are young people, we must see that job opportunities are created for them. Our agricultural sector has got enough of scope. There is an urgent need to have a road map towards increasing employment opportunities along with the increase of food production. They must be complementary to each other.

Our gross tax revenue this year would be Rs. 10.77 crore. When compare to the previous year the increase in the gross revenue this year would be Rs. 1.75 crore. This comes to the central kitty from the customs duty, excise duty, service taxes, corporate tax and income tax. The share given to the States are found to be less. Tamil Nadu gets only Rs.15,000 crore this year Some States are claiming share in the Service Tax also. Balanced growth of all States could be made even by having a reconsideration to share with the State Governments, the revenue mobilized by the Centre through Service Tax net cast by it in almost all the activities of the Service Sector.

The Budget stresses on the need to give a thrust to boost our infrastructure. While welcoming this, I would not like to be failing in pointing out to the moves by the Finance Minister to strengthen the facilities in the health sector. I find more allocation has been made for NRHM and ICDS. At this juncture, I would like to urge upon the Centre to extend these facilities to the rural people living in remote villages in the hilly and the forest terrains found in places like that of my Theni constituency. At this juncture, I would like to welcome the move of the Finance Minister to provide duty exemption to some of the life saving drugs.

It has been found in this year's Budget that allocation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been increased this year. Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan must not be sidelined. When we aim at inclusive growth taking along with us the deprived sections and the depressed class of people, we must apportion adequate funds for their upliftment economically apart from lifting them up educationally. This positive intervention is needed to help them come up socially.

While urging upon the Government to be cautious while resorting to disinvestment of our public sector units, I urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister to cautiously tread,

taking care to avoid the repeat of forcing LIC to be a forced buyer. We must help the PSUs to gear up in tune with the changing times in adopting modern technology.

Requesting the Government to take effective steps to make available fertilizers that are in short supply and found to be selling at a higher cost, I want the Government to take necessary steps to protect our agriculture and the agriculturists. Unfailingly I also appreciate the efforts of the Centre in this regard.

\*SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA (Davanagere) : The Union Budget for the year 2012-13 is disappointing and does not give priority to economic reforms. Economy of the country is seriously affected but the Hon. Finance Minister has not taken any reformative steps for its revival. The economic growth of the country is on the decline but the Budget has offered nothing to speed up the growth.

For the last two years people of the country have been greatly affected by inflation, which has not gone below two digits. Food inflation has touched upto 22%. Expectation of the people of the country for a series of economic reforms has been left in the lurch.

Central Excise Duty and Service Tax has been raised by 2% each. It would not only lead to further rise in prices of all essential commodities and service charge but also lead to rise the inflation level. This would have an adverse affect on the poor and the middle class.

It appears the Budget has depended heavily on the service sector, which contributes 59% to the country's gross domestic production. Further dependence on this sector would affect the country's growth. There would be difficulty if we neglect the primary and secondary sectors and encourage only service sectors. The economic slow down has been common in the western countries because those countries were much dependent on the service sector, which led them to witness economic crisis.

People of the country expected that the Hon. Finance Minister would take steps to bring down the diesel and petroleum prices. No such efforts are made in the Budget. Repeated increase in the prices of petroleum products has caused escalation in the prices of essential commodities, but the Hon. Minister has not taken any steps to curb the same.

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\*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Kannada.

[Shri G.M. Siddeshwara]

Excise Duty on the branded and non-branded gold jewelries is raised by one per cent. It would not only burden the customers, but also lead to increase in the prices of gold jewelries by 3 or 4%. Hence I would like to request the Government to look into this issue.

As far as industrial growth is concerned this Budget is disappointing as there is no encouragement for industrial development as they are already facing power crisis. The entire country including Karnataka is facing power crisis. Therefore the Hon. Finance Minister should encourage the State to generate more power. Power is very essential for growth, but unfortunately it is neglected. There was an announcement that coal blocks would be allocated to power projects, but there is no clear policy for supplying of coal to the power projects.

Indian economy is based on agricultural and its allied sectors. Steps should be taken to encourage agricultural production. Otherwise it would lead great the country to difficulty. 70% of our population depend on agriculture. By allocating 1.98 lakh crore for agricultural loan the Government has taken a little encouraging step for the agricultural sector.

Major problem in the agriculture is lack of post harvest technology, but no preventive step is taken to set up cold storage and other facilities. Small holdings are another big hindrance for agricultural development. To tackle this issue there is a need to encourage contract farming like it is prevailing in the State of Punjab. Big companies are providing all agriculture inputs like fertilisers, quality seeds to farmers and agriculture produces are purchased by the same companies from farmers. This kind of system should be introduced in the entire country.

The Budget has not paid sufficient attention for infrastructure needs. There is no mention of infrastructure development in the Budget for the city of Bengaluru . But it is satisfactory that only Rs.900 crore was allocated for the Namma Metro Project of Bengaluru.

There are 120 talukas in Karnataka which are declared as "drought hit". The Government of Karnataka has made several representations seeking financial assistance to take up drought relief works including providing drinking water. But the Hon. Finance Minister has not taken any step in this regard. Subsidy is reduced by the Government to tackle the fiscal deficit problem. But it would have negative impact on farmers and poor people.

Although the overall Budget is disappointing, there are schemes like direct transfer of chemical fertilizer subsidy to farmers, direct transfer of TPDS subsidy to its customers, allowing the use of ATM Kissan Credit Card, setting up of 6,000 model schools, enhance in the widow pension and disabled pensions Rs. 100, which are good schemes.

\*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwaad): The Budget for 2012-13 presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukhejee on 16th has both the side blunted and devoid of any significance either to poor or rich. In fact the country had expected much of this Budget considering the last one in UPA II before the election Budget for the year 2013-14 and hence the finance minister had all the opportunity to take some tough and stringent measures required to boost the downward looking economy. But unfortunately he missed the bus in that sense but I must say the bus is missed deliberately, mindful of the fear of a possible backlash from some partners of the coalition.

Much was expected for the agriculture sector which is the backbone of our economy. In a simple economic term all that was to be done was to increase the allocation for this sector which employees 60% of Indian population and has the potential to tilt the economy either way, despite the much projected dreamy picture about this sector for 2011-12 the agriculture growth admittedly is below 2.5% of GDP. The Budget speaks of increase of 18% in allocation to this sector but there are no definite road map towards taking agriculture for a new green revolution which is the need of the hour considering the food security Act. Considering the size of this sector, Rs. 20000 crore. allocation seems to be a drop in the ocean.

Today what needs to be done for agriculture and farmers is not a direct helping hand in form of popular measure like waiving the loans or writing of fthe interest burden, because that takes nowhere the Indian farmers. Agriculture credit flow is being increased year by year and this time also it went up to 5.75 lakh cr. nearly a 18% hike. But these measures never stopped farmers suicides in all corners of the country. Much is talked about scientific and technological breakthrough in raising agri productivity but Rs. 200 crore. is just microscopic in achieving this end. This is really disappointing that every year the Government rushes to catch the bus so fast but misses the bus deliberately and this year no exception again and drops all expected measures to boost agriculture. What is required

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

to boost agriculture is large investments which this Budget has utterly failed to do.

Failure to streamline the export-import policy of agriculture produce is another feature of this Budget. There has been always problem in export policy of onion during its harvest season. Even, I had on many occasions brought this aspect of the matter to the notice of the Government and stressed the need for having a fixed and standardized onion export and import policy to avoid politicizing of this issue and causing hitting hard the onion growers especially in Karnataka. This Budget failed to take care of this important issue and help the farmers.

Once again Government has shown its casual approach to the burning problem of black money which is cancerous to our economy. In fact Budget is a real platform for giving promise to the country about what it has in store to address this problem. Mere putting the white paper will not catch the thieves in this areas. The Finance Minister has once again made it clear that Government has no seriousness about this.

There are no concrete proposals by Finance Minister to tackle this burning issue price rise and inflation. The rising inflation of food grains is a negative face of our economy and GDP growth is always hit by this aspect of economy. At one end the subsidy bill on food always becoming fat but still prices are sky rocketing indicating utter failure of Government in managing this issue.

There is nothing much for the corporates feel upbeat about industrial growth. All that finance minister could promise was to continue promising pursuing reforms such as FDI in multi brand though there is no consensus still reached on liberating certain areas of financial sector by introducing bills in Parliament there is no much commitment.

At last the Government and especially Finance Minister recognized my continuous and persistent demand for sanctioning grants to Centre of Excellence in form of UAS Dharwad. I thank the Government and the Finance Minister for announcing a grant of Rs. 50 cr. to Agri University of Dharwad, my constituency for taking up new research and studies in the field of seed development etc.

The Finance Minister kept one of the biggest tax reforms i.e. the Direct Tax cold in abeyance despite the parliamentary standing committee having submitted its recommendations to the DTC Bill. He chose not to specify a timeframe for its implementation is a clear indication of

the fact that this Government has no nerve to go for any economic reforms which helps in shaping Indian economy. On the contrary, the Government is set to bring retrograde amendment to IT Act to nullify SC's recent judgements in some cases.

Much was expected for streamlining an important Flagship Scheme, NREGA. Though the allocation for this scheme is increased, the Government had all the opportunity to further rationalize this scheme in making it more agriculture friendly. A section of the farming class in all the States have spoken for its making more clash free implementation especially during the monsoon and other crop seasons causing the problem of availability of agricultural workers. I urge this Government to address this problem and incorporate suitable changes in the Budget as regards this aspect of the matter.

Increase in service tax and excise to 12% and 10% respectively may end up in further aggravating the price rise and inflation. This move may hit the micro service sector and hence needs to be reviewed.

But the exemption limit of income tax up to 2 lakh is a welcome step and Finance Minister deserves compliment in this regard.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal) : The Budget for 2012-13, persecuted by the UPA Government is worth commendable India is a developing economy and today the entire world is watching Indian economy. In the time of world wide recorder the economy of the world is facing slow down in such a situation due to foresighted, clear, efficient and considered policies of the Government of India, the Indian economy inspite of slow down it an the path of development. In comparison to other countries today India is the foremost country which is on the front of economic development. I would like to thank UPA chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for it.

We are going to enter in the 12th five year plan. Our 12th five year plan should be so, as to ensure holistic development of the country.

My other proposals are if considered, the economy of the country can be strengthened:—

The Hill States, particularly Utrakhand States lagging behind in development rate. To speed up the development rate of the State the Government should

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

ensure necessary measures. In the Kumaon region of the Uttarakhand a separate central university should be established.

The session of the Legislative Assemblies as in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra are held in Jammu and Srinagar, Shimla and Dharmshala, and Mumbai and Nagpur respective, at two places, similarly the session of Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly should be summoned at Dehradun and in summer at the session should be at Gairsain Uttarakhand.

The Hill States, particularly the State ultrahard has shortage of infrastructure and is suffering from the serious problems of drinking water and health. Uttarakhand is also lagging behind in roads and the roads which are there are damaged. The Government in addition to it should take necessary steps for the construction of alternative roads.

The Hill State, as is uttrakhand is facing lack of facilities. The water resources are going dry. The Government should look into it. Uttarakhand has 68 per cent forests. In view of the environment the central Government should give special economic assistance to the State for forest conservation.

Planning with regard to agriculture, animals, medical, health, industry, potable water, telecommunication, road etc. for hilly States should be different from that made for States in plain areas. Education is also a serious issue in hilly States. Govt. should make special efforts to make primary, middle, higher, technical and job oriented education available to them.

There are a lot of possibilities for tourism in hilly states. The Government should take necessary steps for the development there. There are places for pilgrimage like Latur Devta in Dewal of Distt. Chamoli, Ghantakaran god in Lostupatti of Devprayg of in Dist. Tehri, Danda Nagraja and Jwalpa in distt. Pauri, Kalimath and Kartikeya Swain in Distt. Rudraprayg, which can promote tourism in various districts of Uttarakhand it there are developed like Dhams.

Daily wages under MNREGA in Uttarakhand should be increased to Rs.181 perday in view of difficult geographic conditions an the lines of Chandigarh, where it is 174, scheduled areas of Himachal Pradesh where it is 150 and

Andaman-Nicobar where it is 170 and 181 respectively.

Government as well as private schools should be covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. This campaign is run comprehensively by the Central Government.

Garhwali and Kumauni Languages should be included in 8th schedule of Constitution and be given the States of National Language.

Keeping the National security at the top, border roads should be constructed early. It takes a lot of time to get no-objection certificate released from the Ministry of Government and Forest. In such a situation border roads should be made on priority basis.

Postal ballot system should be improved.

Herbal farming should be encouraged in hilly States by implementing a comprehensive scheme.

There is a lot of potential in diamond industry of Surat, which should be encouraged by the centre and which would strengthen the economy of the country. These industries could be strengthened with the help of the central Government. Diamond industry should also be given financial import every year on the lines of textile industry.

India is among 7 big countries of the world. It is second most populated country in the world and 4th biggest economy of the world.

Jewellery business in India is being done an international level. Approximately 2.5 crore people are engaged in this business. It is not right to keep the copy of Pancard as a purchase of Jewellery of just two lakhs. One cannot by even 60 grams of gold jewellery in 2 lakhs. This law should be abdisbed. No inspector Raj should be there in jewellery business. Jewellery business should not be put under Excise Department it should remain under Custom Department as earlier. Government should levy taxes an raw material only and not on ready jewellery. Government would, this way, get more revenue. Every year we import 950 tonne gold. Government should levy 0.6 per cent tax in place of 0.3%. This would get more revenue to the Government and small business man and artisans would be able to continue their business.

Recently on 24th March, 2012 several persons were died and injured when an under construction motor bridge

in chauras area of Srinagar in Garhwal collapsed in the night. I pay my tribute to those who died and wish an early recovery for those who were injured similarly a wall of a hospital under construction was blown by dynamite in Chamoli sain of Satpuli. Since Uttarakhand is a border State where borders of China and Nepal touch our border, a thorough investigation should be done in the case of check whether it was a terrorist attack and to ensure that such incidents are not repeated in future, a special scheme, associating States also, should be made and implemented.

I would like to thank UPA President Hon'ble Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Prime Minister and Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee who has prepared such a good General Budget for 2012-13 and I support the Budget.

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI (Bhopal) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year while presenting the Budget for the year 2011-12, the Finance Minister had announced that GDP would increase after this Budget is passed, deficit would decrease and there would be a check on price rise. But this year in his Budget presented for this year, he himself has admitted that inflation has gone down, deficit is increasing and price rise too could not be checked. Recently in a speech in a programme he attended after presenting his Budget, he said, be ready to face the price rise in the time to come. These two points, which we observed in Budget, make us think about the policy Govt. is adopting whether this is an attempt to misguide people through figures that people are getting relief. But reality is that problems are increasing continuously. This year, Finance Minister, on page 2 of his speech has said, I know that only words could be nothing and that is why I want to make a concrete policy. But going through the whole Budget it doesn't seem that any concrete changes are being made in policies. Even today the policies, which had been damaging and not supporting the development of the country, are still continuing.

Sir, how is life in villages today we, who live in villages or who go there, can only know. We live in small towns and hence we know the situations in villages who is responsible? Ever after 50 years of independence, villages are not connected with roads. Fortunately, in the year 2000 the Govt. which came to power, started to connect villages with roads and now roads have been made there. Even today you can see how people in villages are living and how do people in cities live? Thousands of crores of rupees are being spent for development of cities but the people, here in cities, are living a hellish life. In his Budget speech finance

Minister has said that we would make the country having no slums can this happen this way? There is no work left in villages today. After being educated people cannot live in village. This is why they are migrating from villages to cities. The only measure to stop their migration is not that we continue to give money to JNURM and them for development. Development can only be possible when we would bring basic changes in policies and we see no such change in this Budget also which could make us believe that changes are going to take place in near future.

Sir, thus it has been mentioned in the Budget that infrastructure will be developed. What type of infrastructure is it, because infrastructures that which effects the change in the lives of masses in the country; whether it is in rural areas or in the urban areas. But in this case only figures are being given. The Budget speech of the Finance Minister does not envisage any infrastructural change.

Sir, any thing what Bapuji said about rural development has not been fulfilled. He had said that he would consider the country independent only when the villages are self dependent. But today the villages are not self-dependent.

All the industry of the villages has shifted to cities. Only unemployed people are there in the villages and if someone wants a job, he will have to go to cities. The other thing which he said was that the administration of the country will be run in country's own language. Whether the official business of the Country is being conducted in its own language?

Sir, I am constrained to say that the names of the villages, which we find in the literature being given to us here, are spelt wrongly. It is because these are written in English and then converted into hindi. What type of system is this. Thirdly, Gandhiji had said that the justice will be inexpensive and available to all. Whether we have reacted that stage where justice is inexpensive and available to all even after 60 years? Therefore, after going through the Budget speech. I have reached the conclusion that the coming year is not going to bring about any drastic change. I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider it. I also expect the Government to consider it.

Sir, now I come to MANREGA The Finance Minister has increased the funds allocated to MANREGA scheme and has said that the wages of labourers will also be increased. What is the condition of MANREGA in the country. We have seen it in our own style that neither the works undertaken under this scheme are being executed properly,

[Shri Kailash Joshi]

nor the interests of labourers are being protected. Recently a very serious matter has come to light in U.P. In other States also the serious complaint with regard to MANREGA are being received. Therefore, the Government should reconsider it and MANREGA scheme should be prepared in such a manner that it could become a vehicle of actual development and the problems of the labourers are solved and the complaints with regard to corruption are also removed.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the same way, the Finance Minister in his previous year Budget speech had said that they are considering the matters relating to F.D.I and GST very seriously. He had also indicated that the Finance Minister of the States have also been consulted, but even after a lapse of so much time if the position of F.D.I. and GST could not be decided. If the F.D.I is implemented in its present form, then the small and retail traders will be in trouble. The industry would be adversely affected in the villages. Therefore, we request that the Government should take immediate and practical decision in this regard so that the common people may reap the fruits of it.

In the same way the Finance Minister has spoken about the black money in his Budget speech. In his last years Budget speech he had said a lot about this. I don't think any progress has been made with regard to what was said in last years Budget speech. As per the announcements made at that time the position with regard to black money was to be clear by now. But it is not so, except the Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech that they are going to bring out a White paper in respect of black money. The other countries of the world are obtaining information, but despite being such a vast country, we have not been able to get information as to in which countries and where our black money is stacked. Therefore, we expect the Government to take immediate steps in this direction.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, much has been said about Agriculture. But basically the condition of agriculture has become very deplorable in the country. Today farmers are committing suicides everywhere. The Finance Minister has given no new suggestion to solve this problem. It seems that this Budget is very depressing from Agriculture sector point of view. The Government needs to consider this matter seriously.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, it has been said that a new Bill will be introduced to curb the corruption, but the type

of steps which needs to be taken are not taken by the Government. Sir, I have information that two States have taken good steps in this direction. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh Government have taken steps. They have enacted Public service guarantee laws in their respective stages and ensured that employees and the officers will have to accomplish a job in time bound manner. The employees and officials who fail to do so will be fined. As a result of this arrangement people would get the desired information on time. But if such a stringent law is enacted by the Central Government, it will produce better results. We near that the Central Government is going to take steps in this direction but nothing contexts has been visible so far. Therefore, Government should consider this matter.

I would like to say something about taxation. First of all the rebate given upto rupees 20000 is very insufficient. This rebate should be enhanced. Specially in the case of senior citizens and women, Government should consider about the rebate liberally and should be enhanced.  
...(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record spoken by any other member.

(Interruption)...\*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Sir, as I said about F.D.I., in the same way, the one per cent excise duty imposed on Jewellers and Jewellers dealing in non-branded gold and silver jewellery. ...(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: It is unjustified. Strikes and agitations are going on throughout the country and the people are facing a lot of difficulties. Therefore, it should be withdrawn immediately. There is no need of it. It will add to the corruption. Therefore, the Government should immediately withdrawn this duty.

Sir, the Government used to reconsider the other taxes impressed this time. Some taxes are unnecessary and they may cause increase in the corruption. So, Government should reconsider these taxes. I demand from the Government and say what does the finance minister in drafting the Budget speech, we can not understand. He take about the figures, but not much benefit will search the common battle, we don't know? Government should remain this aspect also. Only the figures will not do. As he himself

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\*Not recorded.

appealed that he may adjust strong attitude, he can take harsh steps but it should be in the interest of the country as well as Janta. He should not take such steps, which cause problems to the common people and new difficulties arise in front of various reactions of the country. So, the Govt. should consider this aspect also. This much I have to say.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): It is a Budget with no dimension and no discretion. Middle class is suffering because of new taxes. Rise in service tax will lead to higher inflation. Higher rate of tax will lead to tax evasion.

Tax on transfer of property is also not desirable. It is a Budget to make everything costly and burden is on common man. Government should declare names of persons with amount in foreign countries and their investment. Donation exceeding Rs. 10,000/- should be by cheque otherwise disallowed. This is wrong decision.

Tax on purchase of gold not good. Gold is a saving medium of Indian women or limit should have been higher upto 10 lakhs.

Due to change in tax rate, tax benefit is given to income earner upto Rs. 5 lacs which is only Rs. 2060, whereas in case of person earning upto 10 lacs the benefit is Rs. 22660. So higher benefit to person earning more rather than to common Indian. What is surprising is the fact that more benefit is given to man compared to female. Whereas senior citizens were given no additional tax benefit at all by way of increasing tax slab.

The service tax itself is not a complete and separate act in itself. It still goes on in India on the basis of different pronouncements, legislations and Budgets. There are a number of complexities in different provisions of service tax. Rather than solving and simplifying service tax provisions, rate of service tax increased from 10 to 12%. But what is more heartening to note is that not only rate of service tax increased, but rather numbers of services virtually jumped as now onwards service tax is applicable on negative list. As such, except those services mentioned in negative list, all services will be taxable. So not only increase in tax rates, but also huge increase in taxable services will add fuel in price hike in future all over India.

In the Budget, it is proposed that to get benefit of

double taxation agreement entered by India with different countries, such Indian or foreign parties will be required to submit residence certificate. This will prove genuine difficulties particularly to shipping companies. If foreign parties may not be knowing this provision, and may not be able to submit residence certificates in time, then for leaving any Indian port, at least 20% tax will be collected from such parties.

Extension of alternate minimum tax to all tax payers will definitely prove hardship to some genuine tax payers. Earlier such AMT was applicable to companies only in the name of MAT.

All NRIs will be required to file return of income if such NRIs have any assets, business out of India. Here two points to be noted, first NRIs are the very good source of foreign exchange to our country. So this provision will definitely depress such NRIs. Secondly, who will make cross check whether NRIs hold any assets out of India or not? Please note that an Income Tax Officer will not have any power to inquire out of India. And for this purpose NRIs too should be taken into confidence that they will not face any harassment from IT department, otherwise India will get lesser remittance in terms of foreign currency.

TDS on sale of immovable properties was not necessary at all. Department has failed to gather information and take steps against those parties who have sold properties at lesser rates than what is prescribed by stamp duty valuation authority. So adding one more provision, without making proper compliance of already inserted section, it is nothing but an attempt to make law more complicated.

What a surprise, cycle, a vehicle of poor people, will be costly, whereas luxury goods like LCD will be cheaper.

\*SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI (Shirur): The most common feeling is that the Budget presented by Union Finance Minister, is a great disappointment; it will fuel high inflation, and add to financial burden across the board. The Budget is full of contradictions and anomalies, I propose to mention a couple of items which need review by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

As you know, those who are engaged in jewellery business are small/medium level artisans, goldsmiths and other businessmen. They are already facing heavy

[Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji]

slowdown due to exorbitant prices of the yellow metal. They will also be hit due to increase of basic custom duty on import of gold and other precious metal, and increase of excise duty on refined gold.

The Hon'ble Minister has proposed to bring non-branded jewellery within the ambit of excise duty.

Jewellery business has export potential and we need to make steps to promote export in this area, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to review the levy of additional custom duty on import of gold/precious metals and the excise duty on non-branded jewellery.

The relief in personal tax is minimal. Raise of Rs.20,000 in exemption limit is an eye wash. This needs to be reviewed / raised in line with the cost of living.

Revision of tax slabs is distorted; the 10% Income Tax slab remains unchanged upto Rs.5 Lakh; while 20% slab has been raised from "Rs.5 lakh upto Rs.8 lakh" to "above Rs. 5 lakh upto Rs.10 lakh". This means that major tax relief for those who have income above Rs.8 lakh. Actually the benefit of tax relief should be given at the lower level of tax payers. The tax slab should be changed as under:—

Above Rs. 2 lakh upto Rs. 7 lakh	10%
Above Rs. 7 lakh upto Rs. 9 lakh	20%
Above Rs. 9 lakh	30%

There is no raise in the exemption limit for women (in fact for women there is now no separate exemption limit) and senior citizens. This is a regressive step at variance with past tradition.

For women, exemption limit should be fixed at Rs.2.5 lakh and for senior citizens Rs. 3 lakh.

The Service tax is a new albatross around our neck. All services except those in the negative list are now under service tax net. Services are not properly defined and could lead to harassment to the public. The rate of service tax goes up from 10% to 12%.

SERVICE should be defined/delineated.

The additional 2% service tax should be moderated or rolled back.

Excise duty has been raised on numerous items. This will impact the entire fiscal structure and the cost of living

will rise. This will add to the inflation and increased burden on the people.

The Budget does not provide any measure to improve urban infrastructure. The main problem of the major metros is the growing influxes of people from rural area. The Government has not attended to this issue at all.

Similarly, though the Finance Minister has vowed to declared a detailed programme to bring back the black money hidden outside India, it cannot be done without effective enactments and operational work. The direction to this issue is grossly missing.

[Translation]

\*SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): The country man eagerly waiting for this General Budget that this will be the Budget of soon people will be the Budget of the common people interest. But the manner which the country appearing this Budget, it will be could the anti people Budget.

The Government is claiming that the Budget has been prepared for development of the country on the basis of economic reforms. On one hand Government is concerned about the gramm rate, and on the other no concrete steps have been taken to curb the price rise.

If the country is really developing, those why not the Government redefine the parents line according by on one hand the income tax tiniest of the individual tax payer has been increased from 18,000 to 20,000 it means one Government think it right to increase it necessarily in view of price rise. But on the other hand the Government are hesitating to upgrade the criteria of poverty line upto high income group.

If one was the average income of the fallopian all the States, then it will be clear that the average per capita income to each and every State is different, even the remuneration under MNREGA scheme is also different from state to State and the taxation is same too the whole country. No provisions has been made in this Budget to increase the per capita annual income of the backward States.

Most of the people of this country get employment through small role industry. A large number of small and medium industries are buying closed, no concrete steps has been taken in this Budget for their revival.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

According to the Programme implementation department 200 project, which one to the cost of 150 crores, are pending in the country, no provision has been made in this Budget for allocation of funds for these projects. Whereas these projects are pending for shortage of funds and will power of the Government.

The people are not getting coal for fuel, nor the gas is available. The Government should seriously consider this aspect as people are burning wood as fuel due to shortage of coal or gas which is damaging the ecology.

Today, unemployment is increasing in the country and alongwith the number of poor is also increasing annually. The claims of the UPA Government are proving to be unsuccessful. The youths are derating from the main-stream of the country in particular.

Today, the jewellers are agitating in the country after the Budget. They are concerned about the inspector regime and the common people are also concerned as how will they managed for the jewellery for the marriage of their sons and daughters.

The prices of all the goods a rising due to service tax. People were already being crushed due to price rise and this Budget has added their problems more.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my State Jharkhand, where population is increasing but people are poor. The per capita annual income of Jharkhand is lowest in the country inspite of rich in mines and minerals. The people of this State daily migrate to other State for livelihood on they are not capable of being used in those industries. Here the electrician is not available in appropriate quantity, neither water is available, non the roads and railway line is available. The State Government submit the State schemes to the centre, but the State Government is not the choice Government of the UDA, so the central Government is not co-operating in getting six of the poverty in Jharkhand and help the State in balanced development.

I demand to the Union Government to co-operate with the Jharkhand Government so that the people of this area and society are brought into the main-streams of the country and live human life.

I would like to attract the attention of the Government to my Constituency Dhanbad and Bokaro. A project was prepared for expansion of Bokaro steel plant with a outlay

of rupees 13 thousand crores. Hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji levid the foundation State of this expention project just before the Lok Sabha general elections, but till date no action has been taken in this regard. The elections were over and UPA Government was formed and the outlay of this project was cut down to rupees six thousand two hundred crore.

Bokaro steel plant and DVC have decided to set up a 500 megawatt power plant at Bokaro in collaboration. But after acquisition of land five years ago no steps has been taken to set up the new project.

The Sindri Fertilizer plant is lying closed years together which has a very good infrastructure and it is good that Government have decided to set up steel plant, fertilizer plant and power plant at that place but the work is not going on with the required pace. The work field of DVC from water to power generation is in Jharkhand, but the displaced are not provided justice so far and their agitation is still going on. Similarly, the displaced of Bokaro Steel plant, BECL of Coal India, CCL, ECCL are not provided justice. So, central Government should provide them some job.

Bhuli Shramik Nagari of BECL, who are rending in quarters there for years should be regularised and allot them on lease or on license.

I would like to urged upon the Government that Dhanbad is called coal capital of the country. Most of the coking coal is found here and most of the coal mines are situated in Jharkhand. So, the Headquarters of Coal India should be set up at Dhanbad.

The all generation work of DVC is done in Jharkhand. So, the Headquarters of DVC should also set up at Jharkhand.

At the end, I would like to submit that Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad be converted into IIT.

\*KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg) : When Hon'ble Minister was presenting the Budget in Lok Sabha, eyes of whole of the country were fixed at Hon'ble Finance Minister. People were expecting through this Budget that Government would give any relief to poor and middle class people of the country; whether the Government would give some respite to the country from price rise or from unemployment. But no, history of previous years was repeated and the people could get only disappointment.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Kumari Saroj Pandey]

All classes of the country were expecting something for them is the Budget. But our kind hearted Finance Minister failed their expectations. If, stall, he gave something, on the other side he made the way to recover the double prone people. It 4500 crores of rupees of people were saved, which were levied on them in the form of direct tax, ten times of it i.e. Rs.41,440 crores were imposed on them through indirect taxes.

Nothing with regard to inflation has been said in the whole Budget. Neither has any assurance been given in his speech to reduce unemployment or to provide employment. Neither any reference has been made to bring back the money of common man which is deposited the black money in foreign banks.

Budget of all the households are managed by women of the familiar. No relief to them has been given in the Budget. Whatever meagre relief would they get by the relief in Direct-Taxes, that would go back in the form of basic excise Duty or service Tax. In this Budget basic excise duty and service Taxes, on the basic of 200 basis points, have been increased by 12%, almost all the companies would, due the high cost of raw material, have to pass on this presence to customers. They would not have any other choice. The way our economy growth is getting slow, our honourable finance Minister wants that people spend less on these costly things. He has disappointed all those ladies who wanted to buy jewellery or cars. Govt. has imposed excise duty on non-branded jewellery also. There jewelleryes have 90% share in the market. Excise duty has been doubled on standard and non standard gold to 4% and 10% respectively. On the other hand excise duty on big cars has been increased from 22 per cent to 24 per cent.

Otherwise also in this Budget Finance Minister has shown his jugglery of figures and has made no provisions or concrete steps to be taken to reduce or remove inflation, unemployment etc., instead subsidy being given to industries has been increased by 20%. On one hand Finance Minister talks about reducing subsidy on items of daily use by common man like petroleum and foodgrained on-the other, decisions are taken to increase subsidy to industries.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, probably a person, living in a remote village of the country, would not be able to understand your jugglery of figures. He is concerned just

as to how much easy or difficult his life would be after this Budget. He is concerned with the cost he would have to pay for the two times meal, How much kerosene would cost to lit his house, how much more he would have to work hard so that he could send his kids to school.

Please do think for them as our country mainly consists of them only. This is your responsibility to understand their needs, their pains and you have got an opportunity to give some relief to them. With the following words I conclude my speech.

*Thikana Kabra hai tera,  
Ibadat Kuchh to kar gafir  
Dastoor hai ki khali hath  
kisi ke Ghar nahi jaate  
Na rakhana kisi ka Maarkitiaq  
Apne Khzaanon mein  
yeh karz voh hai jo dozokha mein  
bhi chukaye nhi jate.*

*(O Unway, your ultimate perch is your grave  
Please do some worship  
Tradition is not to go  
Empty handed when you go to others house.  
Don't even snatch away  
Someone other's right  
and keep it in your treasure,  
such debts cannot be paid back even in hell.)*

\*SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV (Buldhana):  
The Budget presented by Finance Minister for the year 2011-12 is far away from solving the problems of economy of the country and is indicative of Govt. being away from carrying out its responsibilities to bring the country on right track Govt. has made no roadmap for economic and financial improvement. I regret that this Budget is not upto the expectations of people of the country. Finance Minister should have performed his responsibility to give relief to people from the price rise but it turned otherway. People, the industry and the corporates have been put under pressure of taxes. Earlier service Tax was levied in 117 service areas which are now increased to 219 and the rate of service tax has been increased from 10% to 12%. Excise Duty has been increased, subsidy has been decreased. North eastern States have been given funds in the name of Harit Kranti. (green revolution) and other States have been neglected. Planned expenditure has been increased

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

by 18 per cent and targets for agriculture loan have been increased. Today agricultural profession is a loss incurring business. Farmers are committing suicide just because of intentions and policies of the Govt. Those who make people live the life, do not want to live themselves and are forced to commit suicide.

In a agricultural country like India suicide by farmers is a stigma. Even today more than 70 per cent of population lives agriculture. After independence pitiable condition of farmers has become all the more pitiable. Today they are more under debt as they get inputs, fertilizers and tools for irrigation more costly and they are not getting proper prices for their produce. Farmers are incurring loss every year due to drought, flood and damage caused to their crop by wild animals. They are committing suicide after every half an hour due to their pitiable condition and poverty. Daily 47 farmers are committing suicide in the year 2009 only 17,368 farmers committed suicide. As per my knowledge in 2010 16000 farmers committed suicide. The people who declare India to be a powerful country of the world, do not talk about farmers and neither do they express their concern over farmers committing suicide problems of farmers take months to be solved where as problems of industrialists are solved in minutes.

The loan waiver benefit amounting to Rs. 55000 crores to Rs.60,000 crores by the Government are meant for such people and there is lot of hussabattoo where it comes to the loans amounting to Rs. 10000 for in respect of farmers.

Country's trade deficit is increasing and Government is sleeping over it a number of useless commodities are being imported for being used by a few people and the commodities which can be exported in sizeable quantity, they create obstacles in its way by citing various laws. The drama heat was enacted in the ministry of commerce over export of cotton is known to everybody. If we have bumper crop of cotton, deliberate delay in caused in formulating export policy with a view to benefit brokers and put the farmer to disadvantage. I represent Buldhana district of Maharashtra, which is a part of Vidarbha and the farmers of this area are completely dependent on other farming but the cotton policies of the central Government are causing heavy loss to them. When the farmers cotton crop come in the market Government does not take prompt action to formulate on expert policy as a result of which expecting supplies after and fixing minimum support price get delayed unnecessarily and in the meanwhile farmers are exploited by the baders, when time requiring an export policy in

panel, them Government comes with the export policy by that time the farmer's cotton becomes the property of traders. All these tricks are played by the central Government with a view to benefit the traders and exploit the farmers. The industry and commerce departments of our country. We indulging in exploitation of farmers under the patronage of ministers. The seem of Rs. 300 crores that the Government her sanctioned for Vidarbha irrigation scheme, I express my gratitude for that, In this context I would like to bring to the notice of Government that in the area of Vidarbha of Maharashtra which I reinforcement, the suffering of farmers are yet to be meditated by the Government. Farmer is the backbone of Indian Economy. As the farmers of Vidarbha are not able to recover the cost of their crops and due their inability to pay their debts in driving them to commit suicide. The Prime Minister on 15th August, 2008 had in his message from Red Fort said that the blight of farmers of Vidarbha was unbearable. The Central Government had on 15th July, 2006 declared to grant a special package for the prosperity of Vidarbha farmers under which sum of Rs. 2177 crores was sanctioned for irrigating 50 hectares land of the areas of 6 districts of Vidarbha i.e. Amaravati, Wardha, Yavatnal, Akola, Washim and Buldhana Rs. 112 crores were earmarked for loan waiver Rs. 1275 crores were provided for granting additional loan. A sum of Rs. 135 crores was projected for cattles and animal husbandry. A sum of Rs. 225 crores was provided for the development of rupees and Rs. 189 crores were granted for new seeds and for conserving rain water regret to inform the mouse the bureaucrats had grossly misused the funds released under the package. Even the projects which were to be implemented, they were not implemented and so many irregularities were done in works which were under taken in Upper Wardha. The water which was supposed to be supplied to fields of farmers, that is being given to industries most companies now have undertook the irrigative works, they restored to extreme pluder for Maharashtra State corruption is complaint of several levels which block solving the probe of vidarbha, rather if is feeling it. So an impartial machinery oushr to be there to utilise properly the all total amount of Rs. 300 crores.

In the same way the sugar mills can be made to produce more sugar in the Country and thus we can very well earn a handsome amount of foreign exchange by exporting sugar on the one side liberal policies are being adopted, on the other side control has been imposed on sugar production. Sugar production should be encoerapped so that we are able to earn foreign exchange and can pay

[Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav]

cane growers better and thus can contribute to make farming a remunerative occupation cocentrips sugar cane production is very good. Sugar mills in country have provided a fresh and indirect employment to the people and apart from sugar, effluents that comes oeer of sugar mills can be used to produce petroleum products, products relating to energy and other products. As the sugar export policy as declared by the Government for increasing the production of sugar, have a lot of deficiencies as a result of which the development activities of sugar industry as well as that of sugar cane growers get affected edversely. There in no provision for monitoring the targets fixed for exports of sugar and the clearance given for the purpose. Today nobody knows as to what quality was permitted to be exported and infect what quality what exported. I regret to reform the house that Government has made no declarations aimed at improving the living standards of farmers used to ensure fan for them for there crop. The braders of brokers charge many times higher price for the vegetables, fruits and foodgrains compared to the price at which they purchase these commoditees from the farmers. As a result of this farmers are deprived of a remunerative price for there crop which on the other hand consumers have to pay a heavy price.

Today we can expert several commoditees but a certain particularly is shown in this matter as a result of which ever share in the world trade is limited to 1.55 per cent only whereas the share of the land in India is per cent of the world's lead and over population share is 15 per cent to the world's population. Similarly our share in experts of products made from vegetables and milk, processed food items is very small only in name sake. This calls for a review of the working of Ministry of Commerce, it is a must our imports are just double of our experts which a matter of shame.

The Budget presented dose not aim or the stability of the country rather for seems to aim of the stability of the Government, it has distributed somethings to someone and other thing to other while taken it out by the other hand about six times than what was being given. That rozr peter and pay paul. This pceed of thinking won't help in the economic growth of the country, on the opposite will increase inflation. If seems the ruling party is badly in love with inflation. This inflation of Government with inflation might eliminate the poor and the common man, it is feard.

All the plans of the Government to control inflation are getting failed because if does not have the backing of will power. The inflation is adversely affecting our country's development and various plans. Country's growth rate has surendered to inflation and to growth rate of a per cent which was attained two years back, has come down to 6.9 per cent. The activities which are being seen in our economy will further bring down the growth rate. Capital investment has comedown due to inflation and the industries have postponed this expansion plans. This inflation has almost finished small and medium industries. This growing cost declining production will lead to increased inflation rather than bringing it down because a various circle is formed between cost and inflation cost increase make inflation go up which the increase in inflation is contributing to increase in costs, instead of breaking this various circle, Government is including in taking adhoc measures and attributing so many baseless reasons for rising inflation, country economic managers are misleading the people by saying that inflation is necessary for the development of the country. The responsible people of our country claimed that prices will be brought under contract by 2012 which the Prime Minister has emphatically claimed that the rate of inflation will come down by 5.5. per cent and soonafter explained that he has no magic stick to contain inflation. Salaries are not increasing as much as to mater the inflation. Our Government is of the view that inflation is a precondition for development of what use in the financial management where development should at 6.9 per cent which the inflation is at 11 to 20 per cent.

Industries should be set up in an area according to the raw material produced in that area. Textile mills can be set in the region where cotton is produced in abundance. Thus was a time when production of textile and its quality was world famous and due to which weavers, besides farming, were able to earn additional income but today we are just waving off their debts. We are not able to facilitate them and neither are we able to make the cloth made by them available in the market. Some of the North-eastern States have been provided Rs.500 crores as a special assistance for textiles and Rs.3,884 crores have been given to wave off weavens debt. Nothing has been provided to revive the closed down textile mills or to modernise them. In Maharashtra, a provision of Rs.700 crores has been made to set up powerloom mega cluster in ichal karanji for which people of Maharashtra feel obliged.

Investment is a first step to wards development. But

today India is not safe in that sense. Therefore there is no investment by foreign countries. Mumbai had been victim of bomb blasts many a times for the carelessness on part of Govt. There had been serial bomb blasts. Every year Mumbai pays to thousand crores as Tax. But centre as well as State Govt. have brought it to a pitiable condition. I regret to say that instead of conducting enquiries the Home Minister of our country had just been trying to coverup the things. Our young leader Rahul Gandhi ji compares this incident of bomb blast - with that of Iraq and Afghanistan and says that such incidents do occur. Isn't it like adding insult to the injury of residents of Mumbai. At the time of earlier blasts former Home Minister had to resign. It is very sad that crores of rupees are being spent of our intelligence services but they couldn't have even a hint of the blast. What is the use of such intelligence agencies who gather information of each hour of the day. Are they engaged for securities of leaders. Common man is left on mercy of God. India is having a most disturbed neighbour 12 criminals found guilty in bomb blast case of 12th March 1993 were to be hanged and 30 persons guilty in that case were pronounced life imprisonment but none of the said 12 persons has been hanged. Afzal Guru, the mastermind in case of attack on Parliament is enjoying the life and the files has for hanging him are just moved around tables of officers. Guilty of incident of 26th November Kasab was awarded death sentence but he has still not been hanged, though more than 50 crores of rupees have been spent on him. So long as the communal policies would continue in the country, no terrorist would be punished and the bomb blast would continue to occur.

There are many countries, like Singapore, in the world., which are earning a lot of revenue from tourism only and they are spending money very economically, but what has Govt. done or planned for tourism, has no mention in this Budget. A number of world famous places are there in the country, which have no facility to reach there, neither is there any infrastructure facility. How can then tourism grow. This is why we are unable to earn revenue from tourism. There is a place Lonar Crater in my constituency Buldhana, where there is a water body, which was formed by the impact of a meteor. The place has got its name from this lunar meteor only that place has now been declared as an A-grade tourist spot. But I request to say, in the house the areas around this 500 metre lake is very dirty. Neither Central Govt. nor State Govt. have made sufficient modes of transport available to reach this tourist spot and we cannot go there despite our desire to go and we have to face a

lot of problems if we go there. Tourist Department is also not taking any interest in developing this spot - My request to the Govt. is to equip with all the tourist facilities.

There are indications of water crisis in future. Water is very basic necessity for life, whether it is human being, an animal or forest or adventure. There is a reference to investment in irrigation projects and about changes in process of allocation of funds given under irrigation projects. When you want to spoil a thing changes are made there. This policy of the Govt. would have adverse effect on irrigation system. Today irrigation is most needed requirement but it has not been given any priority. My constituency Buldhana is mainly a agricultural district and more than 80% people, there are engaged in farming and are feeding their families by animal husbandry. But in the absence of water, the farmers here are facing difficulties in irrigating their fields and giving fodder and water to their animals. Even they themselves are not getting potable water. People of Buldhana are suffering from many diseases because of using polluted water.

Rains in Buldhana are also not sufficient and means of irrigation are also very few. That is why level of ground water in Buldhana is getting down and that is why the forests are also in danger.

India is country consisting of villages. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that country would develop with the development of villages Govt. has provided Rs.14000 crores for potable water and cleanliness in villages which is an increase of 27%. An increase of 20% has been made in Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana and made a provision of 24,000 crores. A provision of 20,822 crores has been made for Rural Health Schemes. Hon'ble Finance Minister has increased the provision but due to increase in the prices of commodities it would be naggged. Therefore this Budget would have effect on rural development.

A provision of 21,555 crore rupees has been made in this Budget of 2012-13 for education for all campaign; which is 21.7% more than last year but in education for all campaign quality of education is not taken care of rather officers go for increasing the number. In this Budget a number of NGOs are being given funds indirectly on one or the other pretext. In my constituency Buldhana are such NGOs has been assigned the work of Jan Shiksha Sansthan, which is found nowhere there. In this regard a letter was sent to Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development complaining against misuse of funds, the NGO referred to above and the corrupt officers of Ministry of Human

[Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav]

Resource Developments on which no action has been taken so far. Thus, instead of any monitoring in the education system, corruption is being encouraged.

This Budget is not in favour of country. This is going to hit poor and farmers. Keeping the feelings of people in mind strictly oppose the Budget.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker sir I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to present my views on the Budget for the year 2012-13.

Sir, the Budget of UPA-1 was presented in the year 2004-05 and that was for about 5 lakh crore of rupees. When the first Budget of fifteenth Lok Sabha for the year 2009-10 was presented it was for 10 lakh crore of rupees. Hon'ble Finance Minister said with very pride in this very House that it was for the first time after independence of India that a central Budget of more than 10 lakh crore of rupees had been presented. The Budget for the year 2012-13 was about 15 lakh crore of rupees. I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting this historic Budget. I am not congratulating you as this Budget is more than 15 lakh crore of rupees. I am neither congratulating him as he has increased in personal income tax limit to some extent nor for making more allocations for education and Health. But I want to congratulate him to further continuing the efforts of UPA Government or the congress party to consistently strengthen the economy.

Sir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the Banks. This was the first beginning in the direction of economic reforms. Thereafter, Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister continued strengthening of economic reforms and laid down a strong foundation in this direction. Hon'ble Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee very efficiently carried this work further. We all know that development is not possible without infrastructure facilities. The figures have been quoted here that if we want to develop equivalent to 9 per cent of G.D.P. then we have to achieve at least 12 per cent development in the field of infrastructure facilities. We talk of rural areas. Nobody wants to setup industries or open schools and colleges in rural areas as infrastructure facilities are not available in rural areas.

I would like to greet the Hon'ble Finance Minister for laying special emphasis on infrastructure facilities in this Budget which is a beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan. He has stated that 50 lakh crore of rupees will be spent for this

purpose. He has proposed fifty per cent of this 50 lakh crore of rupees to be raised from private sector. In the previous Budget he issued 30 thousand crore of rupees tax free infrastructure Bonds for public sector undertakings. This year it is proposed to raise it to 60 thousand crore of rupees. These Bonds have been allocated for Highways, ports, railways, power, housing, industry etc. year 2012-13 is the first year of next five year plan. The schemes to invest through Bonds heavily in infrastructure facilities will in fact help in faster economic development of the whole India. There are so many programmes of our UPA Government. There are a number of flagship programmes. Rupees 24000 crores have been provided for Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna. 20 per cent more has been provided for under this scheme. Two lakh kilometre new roads have been constructed under this scheme. Old roads of about 30 lakh kilometre were also repaired and new roads were constructed. Under Indira Awas and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna one crore seventy lakh new connections were given and as compared to last year 38 per cent more allocation has been made.

Sir, I am pleased to state that 52 thousand Megawatt additional power generation capacity was created in the 11th Five Year Plan and during the year 2012-13 which is the first year of the 12th five year plan, 15000 megawatt capacity will be created in this one year alone. Whether it is Sarv Siksha Abhiyan (education for all) or Rashtriya Gramin Swasthya Yojna (National Rural Health Scheme) or any other scheme, just now my colleague has severely criticised Mid-day Meal Scheme, but there is no other big programme than this wherein 12 crore children take meal daily. Normal children will not like that food but a poor child who has no food at home wants to go to school so that he could get food along with education. These schemes are meant to streamline the whole economy. These have further improved infrastructure facilities.

Sir, I would make a special mention and would especially stress upon that one G.D.P growth has declined a little during the year 2011-12 as has been pointed out by Hon'ble Finance Minister. There are reasons for it. Due to the problem of Euro Zone our production in manufacturing sector has declined but our agriculture has shown a growth of 2.5 per cent and service sector has also shown full growth. But in spite of this deficiency and Euro Zone problem our tax collection has declined nearly 50 thousand crore of rupees. In spite of that we tried our best and more reasons have not been given for it but there was 6.9 per cent

growth. Next year we hope there will be 7.6 per cent growth which is not less.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to tell that among other countries America has only 1.8 per cent growth, China has 8.2 per cent growth, Japan has 1.7 per cent growth, Pakistan has 3.8 per cent growth. Keeping in view the worst condition in Indis and all types of our adverse circumstances we had a growth of 6.9 per cent. ...*(Interruption)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I have just begun, please give me some more time.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken much time.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I specially request you. Next year our growth will be 7.6 per cent. This has a mention in detail in the economic survey. Thus I would not like to go in detail but I would certainly like to State that last year we had anticipated 1,43,570 crore of rupees as subsidy but due to adverse circumstances the subsidy amount touched 2,16,296 core of rupees inspite of that we achieved 6.9 per cent growth.

Leaving aside all these things, I would especially mention that the speciality of financial management in India has been that we improved the economic conditions of State Governments beside improving the economic condition of the country. There was a time, not long ago when the cheques of State Government used to bounce their economic condition was very bad. They were bankrupt but now a total of 4,31,919 crore of rupees as share of tax collection of Government of India including central assistance is transferred to States. In comparison to that if we see the Budgetary support of Ministries then it is 3,91,027 crore of rupees. This means that the allocation of our central ministries is. ...*(Interruption)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: More than that we have allocated for State Government and for that I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Finance Minister, I would like to tell some minor things.

The Government of India has always talked of inclusive growth and especially scheduled castes have been given special emphasis in it.

In 1989 Indiraji had started this special component plan and provision are made for it too that the expenditure would be done according to the population. But what is being done today, allocation is shown against it but it is spent on general schemes. You had given the orders in last Budget to give it a separate Head, but the guidelines for the scheme which have been issued are not sufficient. Therefore, I would like that it should be made mandatory that the scheme are made as per needs of the appressed classes and the expenditure is also incurred accordingly, then only they can be uplifted otherwise the concept of inclusive growth would have no meaning.

Secondly I would like to say that there are provisions for reservation in govt. jobs, but it has not been done fully. Neither State Govts. nor Central Govt. has done it fully our main defaulters in this regard are central banks, Nationalised banks and insurance companies do not bother even. They go to Supreme Court against the rules of Central Govt. They go to SLP. I would like that the orders should strictly before an then and full reservation should be given.

Sir, I would conclude my speech after one or two more points. A multisectoral development plan was connected in area with high muslim population Barabanki is one of them. Almost 52 crores of rupees. ...*(Interruption)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please finish your speech. Many more members are there to ask their questions.

...*(Interruption)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I will take half a minute more. I will be highly obliged for that.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, the problem is that of time and there are many members to speak.

...*(Interruption)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: ...*(Interruption)* A thousands of rupees were allocated for Barabanki. But I would ask to kindly allocate the amount as per requirement. Core network, which was formulated in 2002 in Pradhan Manti Sadak Yojana, needs to be amended circumstances have changed a lot during these ten years. ...*(Interruption)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal. Please speak now.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Accordingly new roads should be constructed under Pradhan Manti Sadak Yojana. This is

[Shri P.L. Punia]

my special request Government may please help in construction of an overbridge on Deva Road. There is a provision for construction of dam on river Ghagra.  
...(Interruption)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruption)...\*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruption)...\*

[English]

\*\*DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his focus on fiscal consolidation, agriculture and manufacturing while simultaneously taking care of infrastructure, social sector and reform of our tax laws.

Our country grew at 6.8% GDP despite the following hurdles:—

- (1) Europe crisis
- (2) Weak US growth rates
- (3) High fuel oil bill of 140 billion as against \$ 100 billion last year.

Yet we have been able to export \$250 billion (23% growth) worth goods, 6.8% GDP growth and also lower the poverty levels from 32% to 29%. We have also produced 250 million tonnes food grains which includes 100 million tonnes of paddy and around 90 million tonnes of wheat during this year.

Finance Minister mentioned 5 areas of importance:—

- (1) A good domestic market so that world recession does not impact our country
- (2) Private investment so that more jobs are created.
- (3) Higher Agricultural growth so that the impact of high inflation like last year is negated.
- (4) Reduce malnutrition in 200 districts which will help India have a healthy young generation.
- (5) Improve deliverables of Government programme so that more subsidies reach the poor.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Although reduction of subsidies to 2% and later 1.75% is planned, the Finance Minister has planned higher resources by ensuring better deliverables e.g. the adhar card programme in Karnataka and would help the Govt. give direct monetary subsidy into their accounts rather than working ineffectively and less amount reaching the poor. I would request the Finance Minister that sending children for education should be made compulsory when moneys flow in to the accounts directly.

Here again I congratulate the Honourable Finance Minister for containing the fiscal deficit at 5.9% for the current year and targeting 5.1% for the next year. In my opinion, there cannot be an ideal number for fiscal deficit target irrespective of circumstances. It is subject to the environment through which the economy is passing. But for the escalating oil prices, high inflation resulting in higher interest rates, high material and other input costs of the industry and recession in the developed world resulting in decreased exports, we would have been on target in respect of the fiscal target. It is unfortunate that we had continuous troubles during the last few years, all imported from other countries starting with the global financial crisis of 2008.

Agriculture and Agriculture Finance is the most important area for our economy and our people especially from the last couple of years. The initiatives taken in the last couple of years have yielded significant results in the form of agriculture growth of 2.5%. Though this is lesser than the 5.4% growth registered during 2010-11, it is still a good growth considering the present circumstances. Production of 100 million tonnes of rice, 90 MT of wheat, and 340 lac bales of cotton was possible by the great Indian farmers despite reduced rainfall.

Despite erratic rainfall, our farmers have produced 250 million tonnes of food grains and Indian farmers need to be applauded for this. Food inflation is down thanks to the wonderful measures taken by the Honourable Finance Minister. Food inflation which stood at a whopping 20.2% in February, 2010 came down steeply to 9.4% in March, 2011 and finally turned negative in January, 2012. Considering the importance of the Agriculture sector from the point of view of increasing the GDP as well as containing inflation, the outlay has been increased by 18% from 17,123 crores to 20,208 crores. The Honourable Finance Minister has announced increased Budget from Rs.400 crores to Rs.1000 crores for Green Revolution in the Eastern India and the promotion of 60,000 tonnes pulses in rainfed areas. These have resulted in a dramatic improvement in output

by 9 million tonnes during the last 2 years. Agricultural credit was enhanced by a whopping Rs.1,00,000 crores to Rs.5,75,000 crore an almost 25% increase over last year. Along with this, water allocation for drip irrigation will help to reach 300 million tonnes of foodgrains at the earliest. Rs.5000 crores have been allocated for creating housing facilities which will help the farmer store the goods and get a better price for the farmer. I thank the Finance Minister for agreeing for viability gap funding in the irrigation sector which will increase food grains productivity.

The National Food Security Bill, 2011 which is before the Parliamentary Standing Committee is a landmark legislation to ensure food security as a legal entitlement. To ensue effective implementation of the subsidy, the following measures have been initiated:—

1. Computerized Aadhar platform by December, 2012.
2. Allocation for Child development services scheme is being enhanced by 58% from Rs. 10,000 crores to Rs. 15,850 crores.
3. Encouraged by the improvement in enrolment, retention, attendance, the allocation for the National Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Schools has been enhanced from Rs.10,380 crores to Rs.11,937 crores.
4. **Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plans:** These represent the weaker sections of the economy and deserve proper support. I laud the Honourable Finance Minister for making plan allocation for SC sub plan (SCSP) and Tribal sub plan(TSP) under separate minor heads. The allocation has also been increased substantially by 18% for SCSP to Rs.37,113 crores and by 17.6% for TSP to Rs.21,710 crores. As expenditure under above minor head is not shown, there is need to (A) Give a separate major heading for these sub plans; (B) these funds should be non lapsable and non divisible; and (C) A nodal agency should be announced to monitor use of these funds.

Government has announced a programme for making it mandatory to purchase 4% of goods from SC/ST Rs.500 cores out of the proposed Rs.5000 cr. SIDBI venture capital fund will encourage entrepreneurship amongst the weaker sections. This, I am sure, will help ensure that our weaker section also come on par with the ret and the development will be broad based.

5. **Drinking water and Roads and backward area development:** The allocation for drinking water and sanitation has been increased by 27% from Rs. 11,000 crores to 14,000 crores. The allocation for roads under the Pradhan mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been raised by 20% to Rs. 24,000 crores. The allocation for development of backward regions under the backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme has been increased by 22% to Rs. 12,040 crores. The allocation under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has been enhanced to Rs. 20,000 crores.
6. **Education and Health:** The allocation for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under the Right to Education Act has been increased by 21.7% to Rs. 25,555 crores. Thrust is being given for setting up model schools at the block level. Out of the total target of 6000 schools, 2,500 will be under public-private partnership. The allocation for the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for quality secondary education is increased by 29% to Rs. 3,124 crores. The allocation for National Rural Health Mission is increased from Rs. 18,115 crores to Rs. 20,822 crores. These initiatives will help to ensure that our vast youth will get proper education and be employable and participate in the growth process of the country in the yeas to come.

There are many more measures aimed at employment, skill development, (Rs. 10,000 crores) widow pensions, (increase for Rs. 200 to Rs. 300) disability pensions which will ensure that all sections of the people are taken care of by the Government.

7. **Income Tax Concessions:** Real incomes are getting eroded year after year on account of inflation and rising costs due to the increased excise, customs and service tax rates this year. But, it is my humble suggestion to the Honourable Finance Minister to partly protect the vast middle class from this impact by increasing the exemption limit to atleast Rs. 3 lacs, if not Rs. 5 lacs. It is my considered view that the cost to the exchequer will be more than offset by the savings potential and purchasing power of our people which will also influence growth positively. An important element of social welfare involves providing support to the citizens after their working age. The Government

[Dr. G. Vivekanand]

employees are provided pension which increases progressively based on the cost of living index. Also, there is no tax on any imputed allowance every year during their working age in this connection. The large and ever increasing population of the private sector employees do not have this benefit. Hence, they create Superannuation funds to which their employers contribute funds during their working life which will be available for providing a pension in the form of an annuity after their working age. Even this annuity will get reduced progressively if the interest rates come down over the years while the rising costs will erode the real value of their annuity. Currently, superannuation above Rs. 1 lac per annum is being taxed. If this is exempt, it will ensure better social welfare by increasing the pension available to these citizens during their old age and ensure they are not dependent on others. This will also ensure better motivation for people to join the private sector and help increase growth.

We all know how important and scarce coal is in the world today, especially for India. I represent a constituency which is vastly comprised of coal mines. Miners constitute above 30% of my constituency. If the exemption of underground allowance under Sec 10(14) read with Rule 2BB of the Income Tax Act is increased from Rs.800/- (Rs. 9,600/- per annum) to Rs. 1,750/- per month (Rs. 21,000/- per annum) for coal miners it will greatly help to alleviate the hardship of the Coal miners. This will also motivate more people to work in the mines and also increase in production of coal which is very essential to increase production to 500 million tonnes which will help in bridging the power gap which is presently there.

By the year 2025 we will be in a unique position in the world of having about 70% of our population in the working age. This also gives us an opportunity of becoming a developed country by that time if we plan properly from now itself. We have to plan appropriately to take care of the interest of this young generation so that they become a valuable asset for our country. We have to take initiatives not only for their nourishment and health but also employment opportunities and

making them employable through right education and skill development.

8. **Infrastructure and Industry:** The target of Rs.50 lac crores with 50% from private sector for this sector during the twelfth plan speaks volumes of the attention being paid to this important sector. These investments will spur growth and create more employment opportunities. The Finance Minister has announced a Rs. 5000 crores SIDBI venture capital funds for promotion of medium/ small scale industry 20 per cent of Government purchases from the SSD.

Fuel supply constraints for the power sector have been addressed by advising Coal India Limited to sign fuel supply agreements with power plants that have entered into long-term power purchase agreements and would get commissioned before March, 2015. The importance given to this is obvious from the fact that an inter-ministerial group is being constituted to review the progress of this initiative. ECB's are being also allowed to part-finance rupee debt of existing power projects and thus make more resources available.

9. **Roads and Civil Aviation:** During the year 2011-12, projects covering a length of 7,300 kms have been awarded which is a 44% jump over the previous year. For the next year, the target has been set at 8,000 kms which is a jump of 10% over the increased base. This is expected to reduce the transport constraint significantly. The allocation has been enhanced to Rs.25,360 crore which represents an increase of 14%.
10. **Fertilizers:** A pricing and investment policy has been finalized for Urea so that our import dependence is reduced and we become self sufficient in manufacturing urea in the next 5 years. The Cabinet sub committee on Economic Affairs has approved the reopening of Fertilizers Corporation of India (which is in my constituency) by given allocation gas and the quick implementation of the project will help reduce imports of urea.
11. **Black Money:** Unlike the traditional amnesty schemes of the past which only give courage to people to accumulate black money, our Honourable Finance Minister is attempting to

address it systemically from the roots which is a significant positive departure from the past. His 5-pronged strategy announced last year to deal with this problem is laudable and speaks of his vision and long range systemic planning. It may be appropriate to publish the names of the persons and the amount of black money recovered in an appropriate site to disincentivise this practice. The progress on this, in the form of 82 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, 17 Tax Information Exchange Agreements is laudable. The results could be seen from the fact that information regarding bank accounts and assets held by Indians abroad has started flowing in and prosecution may start anytime soon.

12. In the backward regions of Telangana, Krishna and Godavari rivers flow 70% of their terrain in Telangana. However, the water consumer in Telangana is only 22% due to the improper planning of projects on these rivers. Pranahita Chevella project envisaged by my father Shri G. Venkataswamy who was a 7 time member of this August House would ensue that the barren lands of Telangana upto 17 lac acres can be irrigated by this project. I request that this project be declared a national project. Also, the development in Telangana has been adversely affected during the last many years. The people of Telangana are not involved in the Government. Telangana area is clearly viable as a separate State. Even the Srikrishna Commission confirmed this. The wish of the people is also very strongly in favour of a separate State. Hence, the people of Telangana are looking forward to the formation of a separate State and we hope this will be acceded to.

Under the progressive leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister Manmohanji, our youth leader Shri Rahulji, Honourable Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee supported by committed and patriotic Ministers, professionals and economists, we have made significant progress in the law few years and we are on the doorstep of achieving much more glory and soon become a developed country. I once again congratulate the Honourable Finance Minister for presenting such a wonderful Budget which not only can be called a reform oriented Budget, a development oriented Budget, a growth oriented Budget, a Budget aimed at fiscal consolidation but

also a Budget for the Aam Aadmi and the young Indians.

[Translation]

\*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I support the Budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Today the economy of the world has been clouded by slow down. In these difficult circumstances Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented a good and balanced Budget, for which I congratulate him. Hon'ble Shri Mukherjee is an efficient administration and a nature politician, which is proved by this Budget. This Budget is here before the House for consideration with the initiatives of Hon'ble Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji, who himself is a world renowned economist and Hon'ble Finance Minister.

People of the country have lots of hopes and expectations from the General Budget. It is observed that the media analyses all the aspects of Budget before it is actually presented. This is also fact that the work pertaining to Budget does not stop with the presentation of it in the Parliament rather fiscal management goes on whole of the year. In the beginning of his speech Finance Minister had quoted Shakespeare saying "I must be cruel only to be kind. We have to take harsh steps to get good results. 'Here' I agree with my senior colleagues Sh. Sanjay Nirupan who, while participating in this discuss had said that keeping the economy condition of the country and the world, he has not taken any hard steps, which he could have taken.

Through economic survey, Hon'ble Finance Minister has already informed the house that the growth rate of GDP which was 8.4% in 2010-11 has come down to 6.9% in 2011-12. This decline in growth rate is the result of slow down in economy all over the world. But despite all this, the economy of air country is one of the fast growing economies of the world. Finance Minister has given us the hope that the growth rate in 2012-13 would be 7.6% which is more than expected growth rate of 7.5% in china.

I would also like to tell that during 8 years of UPA Government average growth rate of GDP had been more than 8% whereas during the NDA Govt. it was only 5.8%. This sustainable development could be possible only under efficient guidance of Hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and able leadership of Hon'ble Smt. Sonia Gandhi. I hope that in time to come growth rate could even cross the 10%, provided we all are united in doing so.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Naveen Jindal]

In 2011-12 it was expected that financial deficit would be 4.6% of GDP, but it has increased from Rs.4.12 Lakh crores to Rs.5.22 lakh, i.e. 5.9%. The main reasons for this increase is the increase in subsidy given on food, fertilizer and petroleum products. The increase in subsidy on petroleum products is more than 44 thousand crores of rupees, which is 40% of the increased fiscal deficit. It was expected that average price of crude oil would be 90 dollar per barrel, but it increased to 115 dollars per barrel. Rate of recovery too had been very low due to economic slowdown, which again led to fiscal deficit.

Our country is a big country and has a very large population, where various segments of society need economic assistance in one of the other form:—

- farmer needs subsidy to buy fertilizer.
- economically weaker section needs subsidy to buy food items.
- economic help is also needed to keeps the prices at a normal level.

Besides it also needs to be taken care of that the subsidy given on various items may not lead to the imbalance of economy of the country and our country may have to go through the economic crisis as the western countries are facing Hon'ble Finance Minister has said in this regard that during the coming three years the subsidy would be reduced from 2.4% of GDP to 1.75%. He has given the details of efforts being made in this direction.

We need to use the technology to give financial help so that the subsidy being given reaches directly to the beneficiary so that it can be used properly.

In this year Budget mobile based platform has been announced through which the financial assistance to be provided for fertilizers to 12 crore farmers will reach directly in their hands. Pilot projects are working in the different cities of the country to give subsidy directly to its beneficiaries. These pilot projects should be introduced in other cities too.

I had got conducted a survey of my Parliamentary Constituency Kurukshetra. It has been found that the people are also interest to got the subsidy directly, By giving Aadhaar or other Smart Card this subsidy can be given to them.

### Food Security

In the last Lok Sabha I placed a private member motion on *[English]* Comprehensive Food and Nutrition security scheme. *[Translation]* In which I had requested the Government to made such on efforts that no one remain hungry in the country. Hanger and malnutrition is a curse.

The malnutrition has a long lasting impact on the Children. So it necessary that we provide nutrition food to the children.

Shrimati Vijay Lasmi Pandit in her speech in the United Nations had said *[English]* Democracy means nothing to those who have nothing to eat. *[Translation]* It is the need of the hour that every citizen of India must get full nutrition diet. In order to fulfil these aims and objectives the U.P.A. Government in the last remain presented National Food Security bill in the Parliament. This bill is pending before the Standing Committee for consideration. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Minister for his keeping in view the provisions of the bill and for his assurance for making necessary allocation of funds for it.

This shows the determination of our Governments. The Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi's concern for the poors and their resolution to eradicate under from the country. I would like to invite the Hon'ble members of this House extended their cooperation in this humanitarians task.

### Agriculture

The results of the efforts made in the agriculture sector began to come out. This year we have record production of food grains, which is more than 2 crore 50 lakh tons. The farmers of our country deserves felicitation for the same.

In this Budget the amount of the loan on which interest rates are charged less has been increased by Rs.1 lakh crore in 2012-13 and made Rs.5.75 lakh crores. We will differently see good result out of it. Today the farmer in not only in had of loan but he desires to get the fertilizers in time, seeds are available to him and storage facilities are made available and he gets fair price for his food produce.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has made provision of 3% rebate on the timely repayment of loan. The farmers will get smart cards under Farmers credit card scheme, which can be used for immediate with drawal of money through ATM.

The allocation for agriculture has been enhanced by 18%. I am sure that with all these efforts the growth rate in agriculture in India in the coming 12th Five Year Plan will achieve the figure of 4%.

### Education

The Budget for Sarv Siksha Abhiyan or Right to education and National Secondary Education drive has been increased 21.7% and 29% respectively. The amount for Sarv Siksha Abhiyan has increased three times from the amount which had been allocated during the last 7 years and the amount being spent on an individual child has increased twice in the last two years. The admission of children, as a result thereof has increased and every child in the country will be soon able to get education.

Now our whole attention should be on the quality of education. The Hon'ble President in his address to Parliament had stressed. The greater need of attention on the training of teachers. I think this will have better effect on the efficiency of teachers, but concrete steps are required to be taken to make the teachers responsible. I am sure that with these efforts the standard of education will be high.

### Water and Sanitary System

In our country 70% houses are without toilets and presented 67% of the people go in open for evacuation. It is a matter of concern. Similar to the problem of clean drinking water only 18% of the houses get clean water and the people in large number living in village get polluted water for drinking purpose. Keeping all these things in mind, and for making available the drinking water and for sanitation 27% increase in the Budget has been made for which I am grateful to the Finance Minister.

District Kurukshetra in my Parliamentary Constituency shall be free from the problem of evacuation in the open by 31st March 2012. This will be the first district in Haryana to achieve this goal.

### National Social Assistance Programme

Mahatma Gandhi ji had said that the greatness of the country depend on the point how it look after the people of weaker section.

The amount under the National Social Assistance Programme has been increased 37% in the Budget. The amount under Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi Handicapped Pension Scheme has been

raised from Rs.200 to Rs.300/. The amount being given to the family of BPL on the sad demise of the earning member of the family has been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 12,000.

On this subject I have two suggestions. The amount of pension under these both the schemes in collaboration with the state Governments should be made at least Rs. 1000 per month provision of pension is also required for the parents having mentally and physically retard children for their maintenance.

### Sports

I am a player of shooting and Polo and have taken part in many national and international events. I am surprised to note that this year Budget for the youth affairs and Sports Ministry has been increased only by Rs.30 crores. I am from Haryana and I am proud that Haryana has given players of high quality in different fields of sports in the olympic and National sports, who had brought laurel to the country. It is my suggestion that keeping in view the olympic this year the sportsmen should be given better means and facilities.

The sportsmen should get suitable encouragements in the coming years, so that they can bring glory to India in the National and international sports, organised from time to time.

In addition to assistance from Government provision should be made for economic assistance to the sportsmen from Industrial houses and the companies spending their funds on olympic games should be given 200 per cent exemption on wealth tax; as is given in the Budget proposals for Research and Development. The amount spent thereon the vetted deduction is 200%. I am demanding for the simulate type of exemption for the amount spent by the corporate Houses for the promotion of sports, so that we may have greater hope from our sportsmen in the Olympics of 2016 and 2020.

### Defence

The Hon'ble President in his address said that steps are being taken to make all the three organs of Forces modern and developed. Our aim is that in the coming time our army would be technically one of the most advanced army of the world.

Suitable increase in the expenses have been made keeping in view the defence requirements of the country.

[Shri Naveen Jindal]

About Rs. 80 thousand crores have been allocated for capital expenditure. Here I would like to say that in the defence sector our first priority should be modernization.

It is a matter of great happiness that whatever the amount will be required for the defence sector that will be allocated without making any compromise to the security of the country. Necessary steps in this direction should be taken early and any type of demand for the defence should be met on priority basis.

#### **Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Gramin Rojgar Guarantee Yojna MANREGA**

After launching this scheme in the year 2005, crores of people in the rural areas got employment, though it was for a short spoue. It is an unique scheme of the world. In the year 2011-12 till 16th February, 2012, more than 4 crore families have been benefitted under this scheme. Recently some changes have been in this scheme under which durable assets could be made. The Govt. has merged both MPLAD and MANREGA. Under it the funds of MPLAD can be utilised on the work of MANREGA for which the District Panchyat and District Programme coordinator have given approval. I feel that the experience gained after the implementation of this scheme will create more job opportunities to the people and more facilities will be available to them. It is necessary that this scheme should be implemented properly and the people get benefitted from it.

In the end, I would like to say that it a sagacious Budget. Keeping in view the economic conditions of the world and the country, sustainable and exclusive development of the country could be made, it is an unique effort for it. Our aim is not to create small islands of prosperity but to create a great sea, so that no one is left from it. I hope that with this Budget the UPA Government will be able to achieve equitable and balanced development.

Before concluding my speech, I want to mention about two other important issues, which I have been raising for about last five year, but no satisfactory solution of it has so far been made. At present at Indian international airports Indian currency is not accepted at the duty free shops run by ITDC from the foreign passengers.

Sometime back it were not at all accepted at the duty free shops. I had written in this connection for about four

years to Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India. As a result thereof in September 2005 the Government of India had allowed the Indians to purchase articles upto Rs.5000 from these shops.

But it is a matter of regret that even today Indian currency is not accepted from the foreign passengers is the ITDC duty free shops. I have seen that in the foreign countries the local currency is happily accepted in such shops. Not only this, the rates are also quoted in local currency.

It has been seen that at the time of leaving the country, the foreigners had some Indian currency with them. They want to purchase some gifts from it for their friends and relatives, but they are surprised to find that Indian currency is not accepted from them, although it is accepted from the indians.

It is my logical suggestion that as a testimony of friendship the Indian currency should be accepted of the duty free shops. It will give a good message to them and their trust for the currency of our country and for the strong economic condition of the country will increase.

I again request the Finance Minister to take favourable action in the matter soon and given suitable directions to the concern.

#### **Demand for special economic package for Kurukshetra**

I have the honour of becoming Member of Parliament from Kurukshetra for the second time. This area is not only famous in India, but all over the world. This area has its own religious and historical importance. At this place yogiraj Shri Krishna gave peculiar and unique leading of Geeta so the greatest archer of his time Arjuna. People in lakhs come here on solar eclipse and take holy both in the Brahm Sarovar. People from far and wide come to Pihova, which is in district Kurukshetra, and give 'pindas' for the peace of soul of their ancestors. The 'shaktipeeth' of 'adi shakti', 'Chahti patshahi Gurudwara' and the mythological sites of Mahabharat times and other historical places are in this area, which required wide publicity for tourism purposes. In kurukshetra, there is 'Braham Sarovar', Jyoti sar Teerth, 'Shri krishna Musuem, 'Panorama, Kalpna Chawla Tara Mandal' and among other ancuet temples and pilgrimage spots, recognised as tourism point of view. Proper maintenance of these places is much needed.

I therefore, request the Hon'ble Finance Minister as for the development and maintenance of other pilgrims and

places important from the tourism point of view are given special package, similarly, kurukshetra is a religious place and keeping in view to historical mythological and religious importance, a special package of Rs.100 crores should be granted for Kurukshetra.

In the last I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting a good Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I represent the people of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha, which is one of the most poor and backward tribal districts of India. Since Independence, nothing remarkable has been done for the socio-economic development of the poor and backward tribals of my district and for the all-round development of my district. I am sorry to say that this time also nothing remarkable has been done in the Union Budget 2012-13 for the all-round development of my district and the socio-economic uplift of the poor and backward tribals of my district. When the Central Government, in its several speeches, is emphasizing on the development of tribals and backward areas in the country, I am sorry to say that the Central Government is not at all considering my district for such development. Therefore, I would like to attract the kind attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to some of the major demands, proposals and requirements of my district for all-round development of my district.

You would be surprised to know that even after more than 60 years of Independence, my district still lags far behind in industrial development. It is very pathetic to see that even though my district has a huge reserve of iron ores and other minerals, no private investors are interested in setting up any large scale industrial unit in my district. This also leads to multiplicity of unemployment in my district. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly take necessary steps for the setting up of a large Iron and Steel Manufacturing unit of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) at a suitable place in my district as no private investors are interested in setting up a large unit in my district and to make an initial Budgetary allocation of at least Rs.50 crores towards this in the Union Budget 2012-13. The setting up of this unit in my district will also give employment to the poor and backward tribals of my district and thereby will be helpful in the socio-economic uplift of the tribals.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Similarly, you would be happy to know that every year, large quantities of quality mangoes and other fruits are produced in my district. But due to non-availability of any food processing unit in my district and the perishable nature of fruits, these fruits are sold to various parties in and outside my district at a very cheap rate. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly make an initial Budgetary allocation of Rs.20 crores for setting up a central Government sponsored food processing unit at a suitable place in my district. This will also help in employment generation and socio-economic development of the tribals in my district.

Necessary steps should be taken to establish and/or to setup a good number of Central Government sponsored warehouses and cold chain in my district. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly allocate an initial amount of Rs. 5 crores in the Union Budget 2012-2013.

Setting up and smooth functioning of any industrial units depends upon heavily on the infrastructure. Therefore, development of various infrastructures, such as, road, rail, airports, warehouse, cold chains etc. is also a big necessity.

In the light of this, the National Highways (NH) 18 and 49 passing through in my district need to be upgraded and the construction of Ranchi-Vijayawada new national highway should be speeded up. Whereas NH 18 is proposed to be upgraded to 4 lane under Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) model, there is no proposal to upgrade the portions of NH 49 in my district to 4 lane. Moreover, I am very sorry to say that the portions of NH 49 in my district are in a very pathetic situation. The NH is full of several potholes and the bridges are also very weak. This endangers the safety of the road users. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to accord priority for the repair, maintenance and upgrade of NH 49 in my district. Similarly, NH 18 should be upgraded to 4 lane on priority basis.

As far as rail connectivity is concerned, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly consider taking up the Bangriposi – Gorumahishani new BG line project in my district as a "Project of National Importance" because this new line will bring in the much awaited development in my poor and backward tribals district.

As far as airport is concerned, I am proud to inform you that the Rasgovindpur Airfield of my district is the largest airfield in Asia according to area. But unfortunately this

[Shri Laxman Tudu]

airfield is in a deserted condition and has not been taken up for development as a regular airport. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly take up this airfield for developing as a regular airport through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. For this purpose, an initial sum of Rs.10 crore should be allocated in the Union Budget 2012-13.

You will be happy to know that my tribal district is the home to North Odisha University. There is an urgent need for upgrading this university to a Central University. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly consider upgrading this university to a Central University. Moreover, I would also like to demand a Budgetary allocation of Rs. 5 crores, in the Union Budget 2012-13, for the infrastructure development and growth of this university.

The poor and backward tribals of my district are unable to get advanced medical treatments as there are no medical college and hospitals in my district. Moreover, the poor financial conditions of the tribals deprive them from getting advanced medical treatments in hospitals outside my district. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly make an initial Budgetary allocation of Rs. 5 crores, in Union Budget 2012-13 for setting up a Govt. Medical College and hospital at Baripada, the district headquarter of my district or upgrading the District Headquarter Hospital at Baripada into a Govt. Medical College and Hospital with financial assistance from Central Govt. This will go a long way in providing affordable advanced healthcare and medical services to the poor and backward tribals of my district in particular and to the other people of my district, its neighbouring districts in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal in general.

As you would be aware that the Chhau Dance of Mayurbhanj is world famous and I am very proud of this. A Chhau Nritya Pratisthan and Research Centre is currently working at the district headquarters Baripada for training and development of Chhau dance. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly set up the proposed National Chhau Dance Academy at Baripada as it's the Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance which is world famous and has carved a niche for itself in the world. The Hon'ble Finance Minister may also consider elevating the Chhau Nritya Pratisthan and Research Centre at Baripada as National Chhau Dance Academy with an initial Budgetary

allocation of Rs.5 crore in the Union Budget 2012-13. Similarly, I would like to demand that every year, a national level Chhau dance festival must be organised at Baripada by the Central Govt. to promote Chhau dance. Moreover, national level scholarships should be given by the Central Govt. to the students of Chhau dance every year.

I also take pride in informing you that my district is also home to the famous Jhoomar Folk Dance. This folk dance is also very popular in Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and North Eastern States. In this context, I would like to recite few lines from the popular Jhumar dance song "*MADALA BAJIN DEBO HEY DESH DUNIYA NACHEIDEBO AMAR MAYURBHANJ RE JHUMAR GAIHN GAIHN HEY DESH DUNIYA NACHEIDEBO*" Therefore, I would like to request the Central Govt. to set up a Jhoomar Folk Dance Research Centre at Rairangpur in my district for the promotion of Jhoomar folk dance.

I feel extremely proud to inform you that my district is home to the world famous UNESCO Biosphere Reserve "Simlipal National Park". Besides Simlipal, there are innumerable tourist spots and destinations in my district, such as, Khiching, Haripur Garh, Deokund, Lulung, Bheemkund, Baripada, etc. The list is very long. All these tourist spots and destinations attract lakhs of lakhs tourists, both domestic and foreign, every year. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly declare a special package of a least Rs.50 crores in the Union Budget 2012-13 for the upkeep and development of these tourist spots and destinations of my district. Similarly, I would also like to demand for the formation of "Simlipal National Park Development Fund" with an initial corpus of Rs.10 crores from the Central Govt. for the upkeep and development of Simlipal National Park as it is the pride of our nation.

Now I would like to express my views on the current direct and indirect tax proposals contained in the Union Budget 2012-13.

Though it is a welcome move to raise the basic income tax exemption limit to Rs. 2 lakhs for other than senior and very senior citizens, it is unfortunate that there is no increased basic income tax exemption limit for women assesses who are not senior and very senior citizens. It does not at all go well with the image of Central Govt. who always talks of women empowerment. The Central Govt. has to show women empowerment in its deeds also. Therefore, I demand to increase the basic income tax exemption limit to Rs.

2,10,000 for women assesses who are not senior and very senior citizens.

Similarly, I am sorry to say that the basic income tax exemption limits for senior and very senior citizens have not been increased. At the age of a senior citizen, healthcare and medical expenses are quite high. Therefore, to cope with the rising inflation, healthcare and medical expenses, the basic income tax exemption limits must be increased for senior and very senior citizens. Hence, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly increase the basic income tax exemption limits to Rs.2,70,000 for senior citizens and to Rs.5,30,000 for very senior citizens.

In a progressive and welfare country like ours, people with more income should pay more tax and people with less income should pay less tax for the inclusive growth of all. But I am sorry to say that in the indirect tax proposals contained in the Union Budget 2012-13; both the poor and the rich will have to bear the burden of tax equally. This will lead to undue hardship on the part of the poor and not so well to do people of our country. The indirect tax proposals treat the poor and the rich equally as far as the incidence of taxes is concerned. In this backdrop, I would strongly advocate and demand that the poor must bear less tax burden and the rich must bear more tax burden. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister you to roll back all increase in indirect taxes on such items which will have a higher tax incidence on the poor. Meanwhile, I would like to propose to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make one more slab in the personal income tax slabs for total taxable income higher than Rs.60 lakhs a year. This will lead to taxing total taxable income from above Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.60 lakhs at 30% tax rate. Similarly, the total taxable income above Rs.60 lakhs should be taxed at a marginally higher tax rate of 32%. And by doing this, the rich will have to pay marginally a higher tax. Moreover, I would like to propose to increase the existing corporate tax rates for both domestic and foreign companies by a marginal 1%. This will help in collecting more revenues for the exchequer.

So, as I come from and represent the poor and backward tribal district Mayurbhanj of Odisha, I strongly oppose the Budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar) : This Budget far of the year 2012-13 does not depict the real picture of

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

the country rather it has been brought to please and to confuse the public. If on one hand some relief has been given, by the other hand many times more burden has been put on the public. This Budget would cause many problems. Interest on CPF of Labour has been reduced from 9.5% to 8.25. A small relief has been given by raising the income tax slab by Rs.20,000 only and there provision to recover six times of it through other taxes. There are indications to raise the prices of LPG and petroleum products Rates of freight charges have been increased 20% this month only. Not only service tax in this Budget has been increased from 10 to 12, rather the extent of its applicability has been from 117 service areas to 219 service areas. This would impose service tax on new service areas which would lead to more rise in the prices and the result would be reduction in demand and it would ultimately lead to slow down in economic development.

The Finance Minister has said that the international reasons are responsible present economic problems and price rise and has expressed his satisfaction over the economic growth as low as 6.9% which is lowest. In this economic growth share of agriculture is 2.5%, 9.4% service sector and industrial development 3.9%. Standard of living of India depends on these three sectors only and the partial grow in these sectors proves that the circumstances in the country are not very good. For this the policies and intentions of the Govt. are fully responsible and main reasons behind it is mismanagement on part of Indian Government. Because of this mismanagement only the fiscal deficit which was expected to be 4.13 lakh went upto 5.22 lakh. Not only this industries are already bearing the brunt of inflation and now new taxes have been levied on them, which, ultimately, would be transferred as to the common man.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister used to say that in time to come prices would come down, but it did not happen. Similarly, hon'ble Finance Minister is assuring for a better future but even now economic growth of the country is 6 per cent only. If we relate it with inflation, it would not be economic growth rather it is regression due to which ever year two crores of people become unemployed and in time to come number of unemployed who are already under pressure price rise would increase.

It is expected that GDP of the country would increase from 6.9%, which includes 2.5 growth rate of agriculture development it is a sorry State that 6.9 per cent GDP is lowest is the history of India for which Finance Minister is responsible. 2.5 per cent agriculture growth is very low

[Shri Yashbant Laguri]

because one third people of the country are engaged in agriculture and agriculture is the backbone of the country. It is said that the loan facility in agriculture sector would be increased but increase in amount of loan would not solve any problem unless the agriculture is made remunerative assurance to improve the economic conditions of farmers would just be an excuse and a false assurance. To make farming remunerative fertilizer seeds and irrigation facilities are necessary. Irrigation expenditure in the country is also high.

Efforts have been made to meet the deficit by increasing the taxes. There are crores of mobiles in the country. If you recharge a mobile for Rs.500 you get talk time worth Rs.440 and Rs.60.00 so towards tax. In this way Govt. is earning a lot of revenue Govt. should earn the revenue but it does not mean that the wasteful expenditure can be incurred. The measures have been adopted by the Govt. to reduce the expenditure but the she wants it to balance out by reducing the subsidy. This Budget plans to subsidy would be brought down to 2% of GDP. But other wasteful expenditure has not been reduced. A number of centre sponsored programmes are run in the country but the objectives for which these programmes are run are not be achieved and due to corruption only 15% of the allocated funds reach then. Govt. is not paying any attention towards this.

The Government has taken loan of 35 lakh crores of rupees in total. Every year more than 1 lakh crores of rupees are paid back in the form of interest for which Govt. has not expressed its concern. What I mean to say is that Govt. is not bothering to know whether the loan taken for developmental work, is actually being spent for the purpose is not Economic development can be possible by means of investments. New enterprises are opened by investment which, in turn, creates the opportunities for employment but this Budget would spoil the atmosphere of investment which would reduce the possibilities of investment in India, which would directly have impact an economy of the country. There is urgent need of electricity and infrastructures facilities and Govt. has said a number of things for this but where from the fund for these schemes would come has not made clear in the Budget.

According to a leaked out CAG report a loss to the tune of 10.6 lakh crore has been incurred in coal blocks which were not auctioned during 2004 to 2009, which is 6 times

more than loss incurred in 2G scam. But the Govt. instead of taking any action, is tend to coverup the matter anyway similarly the policy of first come first adopted in rare of iron has also caused loss to revenue of the country. People say that Govt. was party to it. There are huge reserves of iron and mica in my constituency and hence to per cent of supply of raw material is made from my Constituency. I have raised the question in House many a times a steel plant may be setup in Kyonjhar, which would reduce the cost of production and tribals of the area would get employment. This would also lead to development of the area but I have to tell this in the house with regrets. It has not been implemented till today. All the infrastructure facilities to setup the plant are available more like roads, rail, water facilities etc.

Rules regarding minerals and Indian Bureau of mines are such which cannot stop the illegal mining. Though the rights for approval for mining and any concession lie with the Govt. only. In 2007 and 2001 764 mines were inspected under rules for protection and development of mines, 1988 where 1505 violations were found and only 22 cases were filed in court and in 12 out of there a compromise has been made with mine owners. Instead of taking action, compromises were made can the illegal mining be restricted in this manner.

This Budget aims at constructing 8800 km. of roads in the country and there is a provision of Rs. 11472 crores to be invested in Indian National highway. Most of the National Highways in adverse areas are very bad because this route is used to carry minerals. There is a road in my constituency Keonjhar which goes upto Kankad had via Vaspal, Telban under Distt. deonole from Kolimati under. Joda Block. It needs to be declared as National Highway because this area had abundance of minerals like Coal, Iron and Boxite. Number of tribals in this area is high and society and economically they are lagging as compared to those in other areas. Maoist influence here is increasing here in the absence of Industrial and basic facilities youth of the area are being trapped by Maoists in the absence of employment. I request the Government to incorporate the above proposal in the Budget.

There is nothing in the Budget in the name of development of Tribal areas which is the main reason for Naxalism and Maoism. The present Govt. treats Adivasi people like an item. Because of the upcoming of different projects and factories, many tribal societies are facing the agony of displacement. Tribal societies which are exploited,

ignored, victims of also cities and injustice for centuries are agitated for the protection of their existence and self respect. The poorest districts of the country are generally Tribal dominated areas. Acute poverty and unemployment, intolerable exploitation and atrocities have caused resentment among the youth and they are falling prey to Naxalism. The Government cannot solve the problem of naxalism by treating it as law and order problem. You have to go into the roots of the cause of Naxalism. You have to take steps to for the welfare of tribal people and they have to be brought to the national main stream. It is a matter of regret that the benefits tribal welfare schemes implemented by the ministry of tribal affairs is not reaching the people of scheduled tribes.

In Jwar Island of Andaman and Nicobar tribal women were forced to dance naked in front of foreign tourists. The matter was hushed up. Is it the way to develop tribal people. The Govt. of India has started many schemes for the welfare and development of tribes particularly those who are living in forests but even 15 per cent share is not reaching the tribal people. In this way the funds allocated for these schemes is being misused and officials are making discrete use of funds allocated for such scheme under the rules and regulations made by the Central Govt. The works undertaken by the Ministry of tribal Affairs should be reviewed and the facts may be made public.

In this Budget there is a provision of Rs.11472 crore for investment in National Highway Authority and Rs.1500 crore has been given for constructing roads and link roads in Naxalite affected areas and Rs.7881 crore has been allocated for capital outlet. But the condition of roads in Odisha is pitiable. The Govt. of Odisha has requested that the road Dekanal, Joda via Kankarahat, Telkni, Bospal, Bamehari should be declared as national highway in view of the development of tribal areas, but the Central Govt. has not yet taken any decision in this regard. This delay has hampered the development of tribal dominated areas of Odisha. There are a large number of precious mineral deposits at this proposed highway and because of non availability of any highway, industries are not coming up in those areas and all minerals are being taken away from there. If it is declared as national highway, these roads will be developed and it will be helpful to develop industrial areas in these areas and it will push the country towards the direction of a balanced development. The construction work of Panikuch-Ramoli section of National highway no 215 which passing through Kujjhar in my Parliamentary

constituency was approved 10 years back but till now work has been undertaken on it. Through this house I would like to know as to why this work has not been started and what are the reasons thereof and what is the present status of this work. No information is given to the public representatives of this area. This work related to tribal area and it is necessary for industrial development of this area that the work on this sections be undertaken at priority basis and if there is any need to change the policy, I would request the govt, through this House, to make such changes. National highway no. 6 from Kolkatta to Mumbai goes via Jamsele-Sambhalpur-Kujjhar. In my Parliamentary constituency this highway passes through Kujjhar city and heavy vehicles ply on it day and night and many accidents take place there. The problem of traffic jam is also there for long route vehicles and local people. The people can get rid of these problems if an overbridge or a bypass is constructed at Kujjhar city on this national highway.

The development works for providing basic facilities to tribal people on forest reserve land and sanctuary land are not able to make any progress due to rules relating to Forest reserve and sanctuary land as a result of which the tribal people are not getting basic amenities even after 63 years of independence and they are forced to live a pitiable life in forests. Through this house I would like to request that a strong action be taken against the officials responsible for dereliction of duty and corruption in welfare and development works for tribal people.

Transfer of ownership rights of mines and State Govt. royalty from the revenue collected from these mines are the source of income for States. The study of royalty received by the State Govt. has to be done by a study group once in three years but that is not being followed by the Central Govt. The State Govt. has to carry out several development works of civic facilities at the places of mines. Due to high inflation rates, the cost of development work is increasing in my constituency but there is no increase in royalty for last many years. In my State Odisha, there are so many mines from which we are receiving royalty which was fixed long back on some fixed yardsticks and that is insufficient to meet development expenditure. The suggestions made by the study group are not being accepted on the basis of several short coming. If royalty rates are not revised, there may be some difficulty in carrying out mining works in several States. Therefore, the Finance Minister is requested that royalty rates should be increased in view of the present inflation rates.

[Shri Yashbant Laguri]

There are several mines to my constituency and thousands of workers are engaged in them but they are not getting labour facilities. The benefits of schemes formulated by the Govt. for them are not reaching them. Asthma and TB are very common among the mine workers in my constituency Kujinhar. I would like to say through this House that computerisation of the office of Employees Provident Fund situated in my Parliamentary Constituency Kujinhar has not yet been done.

This Budget will further increase inflation and will create problems in the life of common man, therefore, I oppose this Budget.

\*SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh) : The hon. Finance Minister has said while presenting the General Budget for the year 2012-13 that this year will be a year of hurdles for the growth of Indian economy. It reflects the critical economic crisis of the world. But the world is looking at the health of a developing and strong economy of India. It shows that India is a very important country from economic point of view at the world forum.

Despite all odd circumstances and difficulties, our experienced, hardworking and serious hon. Finance Minister Pranab Da has taken very disciplined decisions and while presenting the Budget for 2012-13 he has maintained this kindness on farmers who are backbone of our economy and being a son of farmers I whole heartedly thank our hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Da for this act of kindness.

Many steps proposed in this Budget for minimising dependence on foreign country in the area of urea are appreciable. It is also an honest effort towards removing. The difficulties faced by agriculture sector seriously. We can be self relief in the matter of fertilizers during next five years if the fertilizers policy proposed in this Budget is followed in a disciplined way. Thus we can definitely extend so many facilities to the farmers. Besides if being a great achievement for there.

The soul of the people living in Village is agriculture. I thank the Government with all my heart for allowing it to continue with the status of priority sector in the Budget. It is praise worthy that this year the project expenditure has been increased to Rupees 20 thousand 208 crores from

17 thousand 123 Crores. This step demonstrates the deep feelings the Chairperson UPA-2 Government respected Soniaji, respected Manmohan Singhji. The Prime Minister and the liberal hearted Shri Shri Pranab Mukherji. The Finance Minister have for the farmers.

National agriculture development outlay which has been increased to Rupees 9 thousand 217 crores from Rupees 7 thousand 217 crores is a step which deserves application. In addition to this with a view to put eastern India on the path of progress increasing the provision for additional production of paddy to Rupees 1000 crores from Rupees 400 crores in absolutely logical and is a welcome step.

Laying due stress on suitable technology for increasing productivity in agriculture and laying stress all through right from Ministry to the field for making use of farmers expertise will definitely yield better results.

The target for agriculture loans which has been increased to Rupees 5 lac 75 thousand crores in this Budget is in accordance with the needs of the farmers. I would request the Hon' Finance Minister to be more liberal in this regard in future. If the credit card scheme is amended to be replaced by ATM card, it will give farmers the taste of modernism as well as will make available better and increased facilities.

In the end I would like to repeat what I had been constantly saying during the last three years in this house during general discussion on General Budget, and say that continues 7 years term, as earlier for repayment of short term agriculture loan and continuing rewarding timely repayment of loan by granting 3 per cent relief in the step which express my gratitude once again. With appeal to the Government for being more liberal in this matter in future. Government has continued with its liberal policy in this regard even of a time when strong discipline was the need of the economy and kept the above facilities and awarding of relief in fact for nature, I would thank the Finance Minister from the core of my heart.

\*SHRI BHAUSAHAB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi) : The Budget presented by Hon. Finance Minister has several such issues which I do not support on the one side he has provided some relief by granting income tax exemption, while on the other side he has imposed indirect taxes of the value of Rs. 46 thousand crores and thus put a heavy

burden on Common man. It will lead to increase inflation consequently commodities etc. will be dearer and condition of the common people who is dread facing hardships due to rising prices will become still worse.

Agriculture is the main occupation of our countrymen. As in agriculture the costs are high while income is low, some farmers have to take loan to meet then both ends and this burden of loan drive many of them to commit suicide. Government has hinted at cutting down subsidy or fertilizers, petroleum products. It will lead to an increasing fertilizers policies. All these things will impact agricultural cost, which will imbuase.

The Government should make available irrigation facilities, fertilizers, quality seeds and insecticides to farmers. A second green revolution is a must, it should be brought about. Agricultural science centers should discharge this duties diligently and they need to pass useful information to farmers.

The Government will have to increase production of infrastructural products such as power, oil, coal etc. In the situation as it exist today, we are dependent on imports to meet our requirement to the extent of 80% in respect of oil, 30% in respect of Coal, and about 40% in respect of fertilizers, which is a matter of regret. Do we have back of resources? Are we short of workers? Why we are making import? Several of our artisans are engaged in jewellery making and this sector earns foreign exchange for us. Government has further increased burden on this sector by subjecting it to tax, let the Government exempt this sector from excise duty. Increase in custom duty has increased Government income. The proposal concerning taking dealing above 2 lakh at the rates of 1 per cent should be withdrawn the duty on gold import which is increased to 4 per cent from preceding is excessive. It should be pegged at per cent only. Madam, more than 2 crore people are working in these occupations who come from poor class, these artisous should be given forever protection.

There is a proposal for developing an airport near my constituency shirdi in Maharashtra, I would like if to be completed early so that all the devotees frequenting shirdi may be benefitted from that, Fruits are produced in abundance in Maharashtra but in the absence of proper resources fruit growers are not able to take full benefit of it, I would request hon. Finance Minister the more Food Processing units may be established under Food Processing Mission with the states involvement. The Budget

meant for backward areas has proposed to large forward backward Region growth fund to twelfth Five Year Plan. Assistance from thus fund may be provided for the development of marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkau areas of Maharashtra. Government is likely to bring our a white paper on Black money.

The white paper to contain detailed information about the money which land itself in Foreign Country through Hawale route and there come back into the country what the reasons for any restricted being imposed by Government on PN. The white paper should incorporate these reasons also.

\*SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): I would start my speech by quoting Chaudhary Charan Singh to who said if the nature is to be made strong, then everybody has to fail for that. I would like to express my thanks to the Finance Minister for making various provision in the Budget. When the world economy passing through great guns, in this situation keep in view to the economic condition of India preparing Budget areas a difficult task. Beer the farmers and the artisans hard work is playing main role in strengthening India today. Their role holds all importants place decould like to urge hon. Finance Minister that the progress of the country in making the farmers strong. Earn before several issue I had told the Government that agriculture is not an organised industry and farmer generally utilise the loan give for its development for domestic purposes to meet his social obligations. Thus he gets entrapped in the debt web. The suicides being converted on various places in the country demonstrate this fact only. I am of strong view that if we wish to improve the economic condition of the farmer, we will have to ensure remunerative price for his gaps and to free him from the clutechs of money leaders, For example I would like to present before the mouse the real position of the farmers of the most prosperous area of Punjab and Haryana. There they are totally entrapped in the debt web of agents ('Artees').

In this discussion on the Budget. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards two different seeking of the society. On the one hand we have a poor person who is living in same condition for the last 100 years when he did not have shoes in his feet and did not have a two square meal. He is still living in same condition. Even today he is miles away from development and it is impossible for him to provide basic facilities to his children. He has no

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan]

drinking water, no facility for treatment, no electricity, no education and he is still facing flood and drought in same way. On the other side there is a new rich Indians who are constantly heading towards a luxurious life after fulfilling their essential needs.

There is a contradiction in our society. The farmer of our country is still at the verge of suicide even after producing two lakh fifty thousand tones of foodgrains for the country and on the other side the Govt. statistics shows that there are 70 crore mobile holders in the country. It is sad irony that all scheme are formulated in this country taking into consideration the last man of the society but the benefits of these schemes are taken away by the neo-consumerists. In support of my argument I would like to give the example of subsidy being given to farmers and poor people on diesel and Kerosene. According to a data only 12 per cent people of total populations comes under farmers category who are using diesel for agriculture produce and kerosene for domestic use and rest 88 per cent diesel and Kerosene 10 used in industries, luxurious cars, transport means and in generator sets etc. But the subsidy of Rs.171 thousand crore given by the Govt. is being justified in the name of subsidy to the poor subsidy is meant for farmers and poors. In this regard, my suggestion is that actual number of poor people should be identified from BPL cards and farmers from Kisan credit cards and according to their needs cash subsidy should directly be deposited in their accounts and subsidy for rich category people should be stopped. I am very clear that by this step we can narrow down the gap between India and Bharat and we can also achieve the target of benefitting the actual deserving persons which should be our first duty.

I am also of the opinion that now time has come when we think about national interests rising above all political considerations and power politics and leaving aside the populist policies, we have to try to reach hard surface of ground realities. That will definitely be a bitter bill but in the long run we will move ahead towards establishing a welfare State. We have to fix our priorities and prepare a basic structure for the country which includes freedom from malnutrition, quality education, uniform medical facility, good roads, rail network connecting all parts of the country, aviation facility of international standard and work to every hand. Such schemes have to be formulated. We have to think that poor energy, which is most sought after need of the world, should reach the last man of the country.

[English]

\*SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Hon'ble Finance Minister with a solid experience has crafted a very clever Budget. I would call it a "Recovery Budget" as it proposes to pull the economy from a level of 6.9% growth during 2011-12 to 7.6% of growth in GDP during 2012-13

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Indian economy and its financial health remained intact inspite of world recession. Indian economy's macro indicators could absorb the shocks of global crisis and its aftermath.

The Country could successfully control inflation that entered double digit. Monetary and fiscal policies adopted to control inflation had their side effects on the other organs of the economy. The country could not achieve the targeted growth rate. The targets set for resource mobilization, through taxes particularly direct taxes and disinvestment could not be realised on the other hand expenses increased as a result of higher subsidies on fertilizers, food and fuel. The resulted in widening the gap between revenue and expenditure and hence the fiscal deficit touched 5.9% mark. As such external factors as well as less realisation on the one hand and more expenses on the other derailed the financial management of the economy. The present Budget tries to put the finances on the rails.

Besides the target to achieve a growth rate of 7.6% during 2012-13 the Budget also proposes to reduce fiscal deficit from 5.9% in 2011-12 to 5.1% in 2012-13. Moreover the next year i.e., 2012-13 is also the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan which targets to achieve a growth of 10% for the whole 5 years plan period i.e. 2012-2017. To achieve a growth of this magnitude the Finance Minister has taken certain hard decisions in the Budget.

The Budget has identified 5 objectives viz domestic demand driven growth recovery, rapid revival of high growth in private investment, removing bottlenecks in agriculture and core infrastructure sector, addressing the problem of malnutrition and improving the delivery system with addressing the problems of black money and corruption. The Budget provides a road map to achieve these 5 objectives.

The Budget speaks about fiscal consolidation which is proposed to be achieved by better management of revenue expenditure so as to release resources for capital spending i.e. expenses on creation of assets.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Subsidies are also proposed to be reduced to 2% of GDP in 2012-13 by better targeting of these subsidies.

The Finance Minister has proposed to enact "Direct Tax Code Bill" and "Goods and Services Tax Bill" to bring reforms in taxation.

There is a proposal to mobilize Rs. 30,000 Crore through disinvestment during 2012-13. The Government could mobilize only Rs. 14,000 Crore against the target of Rs. 40,000 Crore through disinvestment during 2011-12. The Finance Minister has not Spelt out the reasons for shortfall in direct tax realization as well as less mobilization through disinvestment. Let this should not be repeated in 2012-13.

Investment Environment has been proposed to be strengthened by encouraging FDI and advance pricing agreement to remove tax uncertainty to foreign investors. The Budget has also incorporates reforms in the capital market. There is a proposal to introduce new legislations for financial sector reforms which include Micro Finance Institutes, National Housing Banks, Small Industrial Banks, Regional Rural Banks etc.

With a view to recover the economy and put it on accelerated growth path, the economy needs a strong infrastructure which includes Power, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Railways, Civil Aviation and Telecommunications. There is an urgent need to increase power generation mainly through Hydal and Nuclear Sources, Production of Coal mainly through underground mining, increase in indigenous production of Crude oil, expanding the capacity of transport sector mainly Railways by construction of dedicated freight corridors. All this require huge finances which the Budget proposes to mobilize through Public investment and Public Private Participation.

The Finance minister has reduced income tax burden by enhancing the exemption limit thereby foregoing a sum of Rs. 4500 Crores. All services except those in negative list have been brought under Service Tax net which has been increased from 10% to 12%. This is a bit high and I would like the Finance Minister to keep it down to 10% only.

Heavy excise duty should be imposed on pan masala, gutkha, Chewing tobacco, Unmanufactured tobacco and Zarda Scented tobacco Pounees. The Finance Minister has not mentioned in excise duty on these products which are causing health problems has been increased in young people.

The Finance Minister proposes to mobilize Rs. 18660 Crore through Service Tax during 2012-13. His Proposals on customs and Excise Duties bring Rs. 27,280 Crore to the exchequer. On the whole, on the one hand the Finance Minister has given a relief of Rs. 4500 Crore on the other hand he has imposed a burden of Rs. 45,940 Crore of Indirect Taxes on the General Public. The net burden thus comes to Rs. 41,440 Crore. Government should always try to mobilize resources through direct taxes thereby keeping the burden on the common man to the minimum. Let this may not accelerate the inflationary trend.

On the whole this is a good Budget and I support the Budget proposals.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal. Please speake.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Thank you, Sir. In an economic atmosphere of global gloom due to the slow down of the world economy, our people look towards this Government and towards the General Budget for assurance of shelter from this environment and decisive decisions for our economy towards a defined and progressive path to meet the challenges of the nation.

While I have no doubt about the skills and the brilliance of our learned Finance Minister, I cannot deny the listlessness and the lack of enthusiasm in the policy imagination of the 2012-13 Budget that has been presented. What could have been a big ticket reformist Budget with all an encompassing growth strategy for all to prevent the country from entering into a financial crisis of slow economic growth, reverse slow down in public and private investments, high inflation, high unemployment and to address all the issues which are affecting the common man today, which is price rise, inflation, unemployment, corruption, etc., I am sorry to say that the Budget, instead of addressing any of these, was nothing but a mere statement of accounts presented by the hon. Minister.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Sir, if I reflect the sentiments of the Aam Aadmi today, I would not be wrong if I say that today the common man

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal]

is taxed for everything he does. If he earns, he is taxed; if he sells, he is taxed; if he buys, he is taxed; if he uses the road, he has to pay octroi tax; if he uses water, he pays a tax; if he uses electricity, he pays a tax; if he saves, he pays a tax; and even if he goes for entertainment, he has to pay entertainment tax. Besides eating and sleeping, this Government taxes the common man for everything under the Sun.

So, if we were to calculate all these excise duties, taxes, the educational cess, the octroi, the VAT and all the various taxes, I would not be wrong in saying that the common man pays almost half his earnings in the form of taxes. If after paying a bulk of his earnings in taxes, the least he expects from his Budget is that it should address his major needs, which is to bring down the price rise, give him good and affordable health and education, skill facilities, job opportunities for our youth and their children and address the agrarian crisis, the farmer issues, stimulate the economy and the industry and lead the country towards prosperity and progress for all. This is what the *Aam Aadmi* looks towards the Budget.

But, unfortunately, Sir, I feel the Government has failed to address all these issues. What they say and what they do is poles apart. If they say that they are going to work repeatedly, they will promise that they are going to bring down the prices. But what do they do? They increase the service tax from 10 to 12 per cent, which will further fuel price rise. They say that they are working wholeheartedly to reduce poverty. What all they do is bring down the poverty line from Rs. 32 and Rs. 26, which has now been brought down per person earning, to Rs. 27 and Rs. 22 in urban and rural respectively. Now that is the poverty line. So, all it seems that this Government is only interested in bringing down the poverty line, but not the poverty. For them, poor people are just numbers to be played with, but not real living suffering people.

So, Sir, I would honestly urge this Government as they are spending only 2 per cent of the GDP on essential services like health, education, water and sanitation. That too, they have reduced, at the cost of the social sector, the expenditure of the GDP on social sector from 14.8 per cent in 2011-12 Budget to 14.7 per cent in this Budget. Whereas the figure should actually be in double digits to deal with the growing demands of health, education, water and sanitation which is required by the huge population and to

ensure that they are not just concentrating on raising the growth rate but actually the tax-payers money should reach the aam aadmi, the common man, the poor and the farmer.

Sir, I would like to come to three basic points. If 60 per cent of our population is into farming and 70 per cent of India lives in rural India, then should not rural prosperity be the key driver of overall growth? Today, when agriculture is the backbone of our economy, the country is faced with the worst agrarian crisis because the Government is not spending enough on agriculture that it needs to spend because in the name of economic reforms this Government has reduced subsidies to such an extent that they have taken away the cushion that the farmer had from rising prices of fertilizer and petroleum products. The fertilizer subsidy has come down from Rs. 90,000 crore to Rs. 60,000 crore. The petroleum subsidy has come down from Rs. 68,000 crore to Rs. 43,000 crore. But the cost of inputs, namely, seeds, manure, machinery has increased many times over and the Minister has further hinted at further reduction of subsidy on petroleum prices which is going to increase the prices even further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Just in the last nine months, fertilizer prices have gone up by 80 per cent. In the last couple of years, diesel prices have gone up by 50 per cent. But the MSP each year goes up just, meagrely by 5 per cent for wheat and hardly 8 or 9 per cent for rice. So, the Government is making policies which are forcing agriculture to become unviable. Today lakhs of farmers are committing suicides because the Government is not addressing the reason why they are going into debt but turning a totally blind eye to the reasons.

So, I would like to give an example of my State of Punjab. We are 2 per cent of the land mass. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over; please conclude.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, this is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take one minute more and then conclude.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I will need at least five minutes. I am the only person speaking from my party. Some Members have spoken for 15 minutes. I would request you to give me five minutes to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue; take two minutes more and then conclude. Your time is over.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, it is a very important issue. So I would request you to listen. My State is just 2 per cent of India's land mass. We produce 50 per cent of the nation's food grains. Today, if Punjab is forced to stop producing the food grain which feeds the second largest population of the world, Sir, you tell me, will there not be a crisis in our country of food grains? Then, if Punjab does not produce the food grains, the Government is forced to import food. Today, every 7th person in the world is an Indian. So, if the food grains are imported, it will not just create a food crisis in the country but it will create a world-wide food crisis. So, when a State which is so small and which plays such an important role in ensuring food security of the nation, this Government talks about a Food Security Bill but does not talk about securing the assets of that State which is ensuring the food security.

I have been crying myself hoarse in this House innumerable times that the water table in my State has depleted to such an extent that even NASA has said that in the next 15 years Punjab will turn into a desert because we have a 150 year old irrigation system and we have a loss of 30 per cent of water due to leakage from that system. We are asking for just Rs. 5000 to revamp that system but this Government can spend lavishly on various schemes but cannot give Rs. 5000 to revamp it which ensures the food security of the nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Take your seat.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, when this Government gives farmers loan of Rs. 70,000 crore in 2008-09, the farmer which gives 50 per cent food security gets one per cent of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. Your time is over.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, this is my last and very important point for the entire nation, not just for Punjab. If you are concerned about rural prosperity, Sir, all you have to do is to implement the Swaminathan Commission where the farmer gets his cost of inputs and 50 per cent of profit. If the farmer has the money, he does not need the food security. He can buy his food and use the additional money to buy other essential commodities which will give a stimulant to other industries and consumer

goods. Why not use this formula and save yourself from those other subsidies and empower the farmers to be self-reliant? In this case, you can use your money to give the basic health and educational facilities that our country requires. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. This is not the way. How many times I have to extend the time for you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I need just two minutes for raising important points of my State. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please get the last minute; otherwise, I will call the next hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : If we look at the State of health of our country today; if we look at the basic things like maternal mortality, it is amongst the highest in the world. Infant mortality is also very high. In the last few years, we have got one AIIMS. The population has trebled but we do not have AIIMS like facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, whatever you are saying is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I would like to support the Budget because it is addressing all sections. Not only that, it is clearly mentioning about the inclusive growth. Our country is performing well in agriculture and service sectors. Also, we have achieved great success in coal, fisheries, cement and electricity. These are showing our growth of economy. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House that Government should take strong steps to contain the price hike at various levels especially in the fields of food items and drugs. Otherwise, if we are failing to contain it, then surely the common man will suffer. So, I humbly request the hon. Railway Minister and hon. Finance Minister that we should concentrate more attention on pro-poor life. I would also congratulate our hon. Finance Minister that he has presented a balanced Budget.

While I am concluding my speech, we are very proud of our nation because we are becoming one of the super powers at the international level.

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

\*DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran) : I am thankful to pranab Da that he has given two hours Budget speech and in lieu of that he has taken away Rs. 45000 crore from the pocket of common man by increasing excise duty and service tax by two per cent. Had he spoken for 5-6 hours it would have been very difficult even for middle class people to earn two squares mean what is say about the poor. He has said in the speech, I quote:

[English]

I quote:

"Recovery was interrupted this year due to intensification of debt crisis in Euro Zone, political turmoil in Middle East, rise in crude oil prices and earthquake in Japan."

[Translation]

It means we all Indians should go to temples and mosques to pray that there may not be any difficulty in Europe, there may be peace in middle east, earthquake may not occur in Japan this year. If all these things do not occur this year. Pranab Da will make progress of this country. instead of the concerns expressed by the hon. Finance Minister about the economic conditions of other countries, had he focussed on manufacturing sector of the country. India would have made progress and he would also be getting appreciations for that. He has himself said about the 25 per cent share of manufacturing sector in GDP but today due to his policies, the growth of manufacturing sector has come to three per cent and during last months it was is negative.

The hon. Minister has said in his speech that this year central subsidy would be kept within 20 per cent and the measures suggested by him are very unique. He said:—

[English]

1. Mobile based fertilizer management system for nation wide roll out for 2012.
2. LPG – transparency portals.
3. Adhar enabled payment for various Government schemes in atleast 50 districts within six months.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

4. Subsidy related to food security act will be fully provided.

[Translation]

If there will be transparency in all these things, we can hope for that but we are failed to understand as to how the burden of subsidy will be reduced by bringing transparency in gas cylinder and food subsidy. I would like to definitely know from the hon. Minister whether these subsidised items are being smuggled out of the country as a result of which burden of subsidy on Government increases. Similarly as per the estimate of previous Budget 2011-12 fiscal deficit was estimated to be 4.6 per cent of GDP but now it is likely to be risen to 5.9 per cent. Again the target of fiscal deficit for this year fixed 5.1 per cent and then giving it a form of fiscal consolidation which is really a joke of the word fiscal consolidation.

Similarly, it is said that for tax reforms, national information utility for GST network will be made operationalised in August 2012 but the recommendation of GST committee that the items from which States generate revenue will be kept in negative list. Instead of doing that he has increased service tax on them and plugged the sources of revenue generation for the States. If it is implemented, the scope of revenue generation by the States will banish and their dependency on Central Govt. will increase. It is an of another attempt of Central Govt. to distort the federal structure of the country continued in the Indian Constitution.

In this Budget many things have been said about speeding up the reforms in infrastructure. It is understood that viability gap funding in irrigation and dam projects and fertilizer investment under Privali Public infrastructure projects is right but is not understood as why there is viability gap funding out of the tax payers money to telecom gear and Towers, oil and gas pipeline and storage which are controlled by billionaire businessmen.

The infrastructure, on which the Government batting itself, has been left on the discretion of inter ministerial group instead of taking some concrete steps. In view of the working of a number of inter ministerial groups constituted by the Central Govt. it seems that the Govt. not at all serious to give a practical shape to the measures suggested in this Budget.

In this regard I would like to cite an example. In the year 2010 a clean energy less of Rs. 50 per tonue on Coal

was imposed by the Govt. and it was said that with this collection renewal energy will be increased to a great extent. But what works were executed with billion of rupees so collected from the cess and there is no mentions about it is this Budget. If this Govt. really wish to have development in the country, it has to fomulate a good policy for manufacturing sector so that we may increase it share upto 35 per cent in GDP and also find a solution to the biggest problem of unemployment faced by the country. Because today 86 lakh applications are processed in Staff Selection Commission of Govt. of India. 83 per cent Engineers are unemployed in the country but UPA-2 Govt. is in limelight for 29 telecom scam, Adarsh housing scam, CWG scam, Coal scam and many more other seams in the name of development of infrastructure and the Govt. has no time to look at the pathetic condition of a common man.

\*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur) : India lives in villages but there are so many problems is densely populated villages. In this session, is one of the reply of my question labour and Employment Ministry told that in the last five year labour force survey for the year 2009-2010, there survey were conducted by NSAO, according to which the estimated employment in rural areas was 305.33 million in 1999-2000 which increased to 349.35 million in 2004-05 but again it falls to 340.61 million in 2009-10 and the govt consider this downfall as a fall of employment in agriculture sector. Similarly, the estimated employment rate between 15-29 age group was 41 per cent in 2004-2005 which also fall to 28.8 per cent in 2009-10 and in urban areas it was 18.4 per cent in 2004-05 and deeseased to 14.4 per cent in 2009-10. The focus of this Budget is towards resourceful people and not towards deprived people. If this trend is continued some people will become very rich and some people will be ruined completely.

The Government has started many programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Yojana, Indra Avas Yojana, Antodya Ann Yojana, Targetted Public Distribution system, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Swarn Sahri Rojgar Yojana for poverty alleviation. These schemes meant for poverty alleviations are successful only on papers but not on the ground. The people engaged in the implementation of those schemes have alleviated their own poverty but not that of the poor people. The army of young unemployed people of all sections of the society has increased and they are feeling disappointed and dejected. On the one hand you don't have employees to work and on the other you have an army of

unemployed youth. It is said in the Budget that the total income of the country is Rs. 10,77,612 crore and expenditure is Rs. 14,10,625 crore. All sections of the society have not taken care of the Budget. No provision has been made for big rearing poultry farming and goats rearing which are helpful for self employment and eradications of poverty. These all things have been left for future. There is not mention of beekeeping whereas it is a successful college industry. Similarly, there is no Muslim of OBC, getting 27 per cent reservations, in the Budget and their welfare is also left to future only. The honorarium for Anganwadi workers, which was raised to Rs. 3000 in the last Budget, has not yet been paid which is causing disappointment among the workers. Asha workers have emerged as a jyoti (light) for rural and poor people but they have also been neglected and no provision has been made for their honorarium. The most densely populated districts are Devariya and Balia but till now they have not been declared as backward districts. The govt has made this Budget to benefit the corporate world but no effort was made to restart the closed Fertilizer plant at Gorakhpur. It Gorakhpur medical college and BHU Varanasi are upgraded to the level of AIIMS, I think the rush of patients in AIIMS can be reduced to half but this Budget is silent about it.

\*SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga) : As you know Jharkhand is a tribal dominated State and it has mineral resources in abundance. It is also a well off State from environmental point of view and it has an important place in the country from historical monuments and religious places point of view. People are very hard working and courageous, here Agriculture, forest products and college industries are the main occupations. This State has an unique identity in the country for its art, enltuso and handicraft skill.

Here mineral resources are in abundance but mineral based industries are not these. No concrete steps are being taken for the development and promotions of agriculture sector in these areas. Every year they face drought and famine and no policy is being formulated at national level to provide irrigation, drinking water and food storage facilities in those areas. People of these areas are engaged in animal husbandry. There is a great scope for dairy development. Forest and vegetations are in large number but there is lack of forest based industries rare medicinal herbs are available there which are used in

[Shri Sudarshan Bhagat]

medicines. The mineral products of this area are used in factories set up in other States as a result of which unemployment is increasing and concern States are also suffering revenue loss. In tribal areas, there is lack of education facilities particularly technical and employment oriented education as a result of which youths are become directionless. There is no shortage of natural resources including coal but even then people are facing acute shortage of electricity and it has a direct bearing on agriculture and industrial sectors.

These are the reasons that people of tribal dominated areas including Jharkhand are migrating to metro cities. People of these areas go to all States of the country for work both men and women particularly youths and incidents of misbehaviour and atrocities are common with these people. Under such adverse circumstances and lack of resources people particularly youths are attracting towards anti social activities and extremism. Therefore, I would request the Govt. to take into consideration the above problems and circumstances of tribal areas and fund a solution to these problems by including following points in the Budget:—

**Education** — There is a need to start a special scheme to promote employment oriented education in these areas by opening Nursing Colleges, Medical Colleges and Technical Education Industrial training — Institutes.

**Agriculture** — There is a need to pay more attention on agriculture sector particularly on irrigation facilities such as preparing small irrigation projects construction of ponds proper arrangement for water storage and ensuring. The availability of fertilizer, opening up to govt sale-purchase centres in foodgrain mandies. The Central Govt. should prepare a comprehensive work plan for redressing the problems relating to agriculture sector.

**Industry** — The Central Govt. should take initiatives to develop industrial areas in tribal areas particularly forest and mineral based industrial should be setup.

**Electricity** — Some working plan should be chalked out to boost up the availability of electricity in these areas so that it may not have any adverse effects on industry, educational institutions and agriculture of this area. Health - There is a need to pay more attention on health services in tribal areas. People of these areas are dependent on Metro cities of the country for

their health related problems which are very costly for these people and also far away from their reach.

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE (Janjgir-Champa): The public appearing from high price rise expected that Govt. will try to arrest one price of essential goods in the Budget, but this Budget prove to be disappointing, multi-progressive, anti-developmental and increasing prices and this is not the Budget of a common man. Whether the Govt. want to eradicate poverty or poors? There is no mention of any scheme or programme to provide my relief to the women, senior citizens, farmers and the middle class families.

Apart from levy of service tax and excise duty the increase of taxes on food items, transmitting facility had added problems of common man instead giving some relief. The Finance Minister have kept those things aside which should be taxed and levied taxes on the items of daily needs. The livelihood of small, medium and low income is in crises by levy of excise duty in jewellery market.

The employees are also not happy with this Budget. The rate of interest on their GDF has been curtailed. The salary of employees has increased many fold after the sixth pay commission, even than the exemption limit of income tax has been advanced meagerly upto two lakhs, which should be three lakh as per the recommendation of the standing committee of the Parliament under the Chairmanship of shri Yashwant Singhji, one year while Finance Minister.

The education loan for students must be interest free and more funds must be allocated for school education. No special provision has been made for Government jobs and private jobs for the youths.

The construction work of dams will be hampered due to hike in cement and steel prices, the poor and middle income ground people will be suffered and the unemployment will increased and only the big corporates houses and builders will be encouraged.

To per cent people of the country are linked with agriculture. The rate of interest on agricultural loans is fixed at 7 per cent in the Budget and 4 per cent for those who repay the loan in time, it means they will concession at 3 per cents we demand to reduce this rate of interest upto 1 per cent on the farmers are unable to repay the loan in time due to the enhanced rate of interest. I would like to thank the hon. Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh who has provided loan at the rate of 3 per cent for agriculture to the farmers

of that States with the help of their own resources. I think that agriculture should be granted the status of industry. Doing so will increase the investment in agriculture. We should try to ensure proper prices to the farmers for their products. A separate Budget should be presented like the State of Chhattisgarh.

Nothing has been given to the Chhattisgarh State in this Budget. At present this State is affected by the Naxalism. The Govt should control it and provide a special economic package and special status to that State. Natural resources are found in that State in plenty even than poverty and illiteracy pralines there. The only Swami Vivekanand airport should be declared international airport, the new terminal has already been constructed.

My Constituency district Janjgir Campa is going to become a power hub, but there is no central school, no head post office there, whereas 36 sub post office are being operated there inspite of minimum condition of 20 sub-post offices. The BRGF scheme is not introduced there. I demand for a medical college and a engineering college. The National Highway going through the city connects Janjgir Nails, Baradwar and Sakti via by-pass Raipur, I request this highway should routed through Raipur to Odisha via Balooda Bazari Odisha Sarsinvaand granted stands of National Highway. I demand to include the only Kokodial park Kotmisonar National park for development in the Budget.

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH (Buxar): I thank now for allowing me to participate in this important debate. According to the Budget presented this year the fiscal deficit will be 5.1 per cent. The fiscal deficit for the current year was assured to be 4.6 per cent but it increased upto 5.9 per cent. We are told that the fiscal deficit for the year 2012-13 will be 5.1 per cent. Keeping in view the condition of current year, this year the fiscal deficit will be more them 6 per cent. This year plan expenditure has been increased upto 80 thousand crores of rupees. Hon. Finance Minister has assured the country that they have increased the plan expenditure, but while looking at the plan expenditure it is learnt that out of 80 thousand crores of rupees, 74 thousand crores of rupees is rarmarked ten reserve expenditure. If one revenue expenditure will increase continuously in the name of plan expenditure, the plans of the country will not work properly. I mean to say that when we see the Budget of 2011-12 it shows that non-plan expenditure is increased and the plan expenditure has been curtailed by 15 thousand crores of rupees. In other words this trend will continue in

future also. The plan expenditure was curtailed during the year 2011-12 in major sectors. The plan expenditure of agriculture sector has been curtailed by 800 crores, Health and family welfare sector has been curtailed by 2500 crores of rupees. The plan expenditure of Human Resources like important department has been curtailed by 300 crores of rupees and the plan expenditure of power sector has been curtailed by 4000 crores of rupees whereas the villages of the country are still looking for electrification. The plan expenditure for the Rural Development, where we assure the people for their livelyhood and providing more amenities, has been curtailed by 7 thousand crores. So, the 15 thousand crores of rupees has been curtailed in these sectors which are necessary for our rural economy and for the farmers and labourers residing in villages.

Sir, today the whole country is looking towards the eastern India for Food security. It is assured that if there are any possibilities in future, that is the eastern India. We got assurance from the Hon. Finance Minister to allocate 400 crores of rupees more for this area of possibilities. I am sorry to say that we are allocating 400 crores of rupees for that area whereas the expenses on fertilizers, water, electricity and labour is increasing day-by-day. What I mean to say is that the sector, which has the potential to provide food security is future for the country we are no able to provide sufficient funds for that.

Sir, our hardworking farmers is increasing his production but he is not getting remunerative prices of his produce. Bihar is a single State in the country where farmers are not getting more than Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per quantal instead of Rs. 1080 minimum support price for paddy. Why I am saying this is that if the farmers of eastern India will not get fair price for their production, they will not have any capital with them and what they will invest in agriculture. If crops are destroyed or if he suffers a loss where is the potentials for food security in future in this country. Therefore, I would like to say that there are possibilities to have more agriculture production in eastern India. We have productive land and soil fertility is still there. Water availability is there and irrigation facility can be provided there. Therefore, more allocations should be made for them.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has said that this year agriculture loans of Rs. 5 lakh 75 thousand crore will be provided to the farmers of the country. With due regards I would like to say to the Finance Minister that it is not so easy to get loan from Banks, Banks are involved in fictitious works to that extent that no other institute of the country is involved. This money will not go with the hands of farmers.

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

Whatever amount is sanctioned to farmer, 25 per cent of that amount has to be given to the officials. He will not left with the capacity to repay that loan. As a result of that NPA will go on increase and possibility of getting more loans in Finance Minister sector will further diminish. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that if this amount of Rs. 5 lakh 75 thousand crore actually goes into the hands of farmers and if they get it easily as a capital, they will increase their production more than that of China and other countries which we are talking about and fill up our Godowns. You can give food security guarantee through price security. So long as there is no price security, nothing can be done.

Sir, I would like to cite an example which is related to it. Now a daily wager will get wages of Rs. 120 in Bihar under MNREGA but under the same scheme a daily wages will get Rs. 190 in Haryana. It is very wrong. I would like to say through this House that Govt of India is giving guarantee of employment and the employer cannot give two types of wages to the labourers. This employment is being given to check irrigation of labourers so that this force may be used in their own fields. I don't think such type of discrimination is justified under any law that in one State, employer gives Rs. 120 and in other State Rs. 190 per day wages.

Sir, due to poverty and regional oddities, human basic needs are not changed. It is possible that capacity of farmers to pay wages may have reduced but it is the employment guarantee given by the Govt. under a central Act. I think it is totally wrong to fix two, three or four types of wages. It is a one nation and these should be uniformity of wages everywhere.

Sir, I will conclude after submitting one or two points. We are not able to provide safe drinking water to our people. A big amount has been allocated for this purpose. I would like to ask one thing, through you, sir, that should there be any difference between the water provided to the poor people of villages and to that of rich people? If it is harmful to rich people, how a poor person can survive on that water. The Govt. says that it is providing safe water to the people. This is a bottled water and Govt. has fixed a standard that it should have 25 to 95 TDS and the water which is being supplied to the villagers from handpumps, wells or from pipeline contained 1500 to 2000 TDS. I think total dissolved solid, which dissolved in water if it is harmful

for urban people, will it not be harmful to rural people. I think no country in the world would make such discrimination at least in the supply of drinking water. This bottled water has 50 to 90 TDS and even then we have decided that the water containing 1500 to 2000 TDS will be a safe drinking water for the villagers...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH : Sir, I am concluding after say one thing.

Sir, regarding electricity I would like to say that Govt. has promised to provide electricity to every village and every house hold. Electrification of a village means that you have provided electricity to each and every house hold. For this current year the allocation of funds, for the scheme has been cut by Rs. 4000 crore. With due regards I regret to say that in eastern region people of Bihar are getting minimum supply of electricity. The minimum per capita consumption of electricity is in Bihar but four to five megawatt electricity from eastern region, is being given to southern region, western region and northern region. After exercising cut in the supply of electricity for local people, it is supplied in other regions of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, I would like to ask as to what crime the people of Bihar and eastern region has committed that the electricity produced in that region which is a deficit region and where we have minimum per capita consumption, is being supplied to big cities where they use it for their headers, geysers and airconditioners and the farmers and labourers toiling in the field are being deprived of electricity. It is not in national interest. ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Next is Mr. Iyraj Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, I am just concluding.

Sir, I would like to say to the Government of India that it is its consultational responsibility to remove regional imbalance. Be it a difference between poor and rich or

between one region and other, it has to be removed and if it continues, the day will come...*(Interruption)* when poverty will increase both in urban and rural areas and the people living in villages will become more poorer. This regional imbalance will land this country in danger...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Mr. Ilyaraj Singh, you can start your speech now.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Therefore, remove this regional imbalance. For these things Budgets are prepared in India. ...*(Interruption)*

\*DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): While supporting the Budget for the year 2012-13, I suggest the following schemes should be included in this regarding my constituency.

My Constituency consists of districts of Shrawasti and Balrampur (U.P.) which are adjoining the international border. There are tourist places as well as reserved forest area. This is a most backward area.

On the both sides of the river Rapti be constructed and strengthened by construction of embankments and barrages from Laxmanpur barrage of Jamunola, near Kolkata/Kakadari and river sides of the villages situated on Rapti river under the flood management scheme of Ministry of water resources soon to save them from floods and land erosion. Similarly, the river side of Anchor pura to Mathura (Bagh) ghat of Hariharpur ram and Ekona development blocks be strengthened with bolder switching and barrages to save them from roads and land erosion.

Similarly, on both the sides of the river Rapti from Mathura ghat to Kondri ghat embankment be made in district. Balrampur with bolder bitches and barrages and construction work Madhvapur Ghat and Andharpuram bridges should be constructed at the earliest. The bridge from Kondari ghat in Shrawasti district to Balrampur be expedited to ease the transportation. Dinda Pond, Dhaindi pond of historical importance be developed and beautified, the Ghats should be constructed, Sitadwar should be benefitted as they are the sports of Bodha pilgrimage and Jain pilgrimage in Shrawasti district. These places should be developed by giving point packages.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Madhvapur Ghat on Rapti in Shrawasti district be constructed under the border area development scheme and the Suhelna Tiger reserve forest and dolphin breeding centre at the source of the Gerua river should be developed. The road from Shahjahanpur-Bahraich-Balrampur-Badri-Gorakhpur Both circle be declared as National Highway so as to earn more revenue and foreign currency from tourism.

The agriculture based areas of Shrawasti like Hariharpur ram, Gilauta Sirsiya and ikana and Haryana Satdharva, Tulsipur Gaisadi, Pachpedva and Shridntganj development block of Balrampur should be provided more funds for digging 100-100 tubewells so as to provide irrigation facilities.

Special package should be given to Shrawasti and Balrampur for cocoon production and special attention should be paid for progress of women under the still development programme of sericulture and Textile department. The development under BFRG MSDP schemes should be made more effective.

Allocation of funds under PMGSY and Rajeev Gandhi rural electrification schemes should be made available for Shrawasti and Balrampur districts.

Solar energy Centres should be established in Shrawasti and Balrampur districts under the alternative energy programme to NEDA.

Barracks should be constructed for 550 and central schools should be established in Pachpedra and Tulsipur under the Border area development scheme.

Agricultural Science Centre should be established in Shrawasti district.

Solar lights should be installed in the tribal area of legislative assembly constituency of Sirsiya (Shrawasti) and legislative assembly constituency of Gaisadi (Balrampur) under BRGF and border area development scheme for development of that area. Skill development schemes should be introduced for employment creation and college industry.

\*SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON (Bareilly) : While supporting the proposed Budget for the year 2012-13, I put forth some amendments. I am drawing attention towards the sentiments and problems of various jewellery and gold smiths of Bareilly and Uttar Pradesh.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Praveen Singh Aron]

Excise duty has been levied on the jewellery market in this Budget which is a negative step. I would like to say that apart from branded jewellery it is a cottage industry and no tax is levied on the cottage industry. As mentioned in the para 3 of the memorandum this work is done in various 8 processes at different places. They are afraid that each and every person engaged in this industry and trade will come under the preview of this duty and the inspectors of this department will exploit them which will adversely affect this trade.

So, it is requested that consider this memorandum sympathetically and free this industry from excise duty. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Finance Minister to the following aspect.

There is resentment among the Lakhs of people engaged in the jewellery market in the country due to the proposed provision in the Budget for next year 2012-13. The clouds of crises lowering over this domestic cottage industry running for centuries.

The main points in this regard are:

The whole family is engaged in this cottage industry to earn their livelihood.

Excise duty is levied on the manufacturing unit registered under the law. A large number of articles are produced in the manufacturing unit. This duty is not imposed on any item on trader anywhere in the country whereas excise duty is imposed on the jewellery market in the proposed Budget which is against the law and impractical.

The imbranded jewellery is not produced by any person or factory, but 8 separate skilled persons do the following work in their names: (1) melting (2) die making (4) cutting Soldering (5) enameling (6) Polishing (7) husking (8) setting. The jewellery is ready after the aforesaid process are completed.

According to the press note of the CEBC of Govt. of India it has been apprehended that with the imposition of this excise duty on the jewellery industry the inspector raj will be re-established as happened in 1963 by bringing one gold central act in four which is true, even then the Govt. have registered the excise department to oppress the jewellery market in the country. This is totally against the law, impractical, intated and not commendable.

The custom duty has been increased by the Govt. in

the Budget from 2 per cent to 4 per cent on import of gold. In these conditions a common man can the gold and gold ornaments of his wife for economic security and future security. Therefore levy of again excise duty is very injustice to him. We strongly oppose this act. Pay the vat, pay the income tax, pay the three fold excise duty, pay the service taxes job work, pay the TDS on bill, give your pan card on it is not jewellery but it is RDX or AK-47.

All the jewellery traders have been co-operating in building by paying taxes and are ready to pay requisite taxes as Central taxes, but are not ready to pay excise duty in any conditions on being harassed by the excise duty department.

I mean to say that one gold comes from abroad anywhere in the whole country. The Govt. have levied is per cent custom duty in the Budget. Now this college industry is being brought under the purview of such department which is made for culprits by lived of 1 per cent excise duty to harass this industry again. This department is involved in corruption.

This trade is totally closed in whole India since 17.03.2012. The jewellery traders are not tools who tolerate the running of livelihood of fellow traders and artisans engaged in this industry. This excise duty is wrong, these for they are opposing this move by closing their trade since 17.03.2012.

All the jewellery traders are demanding to unwanted excise duty levied on the unbranded ornament be withdrawn because we have been assured by the constitution not to interuence in any condition is our constitutional rights and no low world be imposed upon us against the established law. We again fortunately may that the excise duty is levied on a single unit where on item is manufactured in a large quantity. The jewellery trade is a small cottage industry like the potter who manufacture earthern lots on his wheel.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Ijyaraj Singh is saying will go on record. Rest will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Budget.

I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a very pragmatic Budget aimed at growth and stability in an environment of difficult circumstances. The Budget is an exercise, which sets not only the financial parameters for our country but also shapes the development policies for the future. The lasting impression of this Budget is an emphasis on concentration on agriculture and infrastructure.

In agriculture, the outlay has been increased by 18 per cent over that of the previous year and it would be pertinent to note that agriculture, while accounting for only 12.3 per cent of GDP, has 65 per cent overall employment. Our country is still predominantly rural and people living here are involved in agriculture and related activities. The farmers have been experiencing difficulties over the past several years and in fact, a recent survey by the NSSO has come up with the fact that 50 per cent of our farmers, given a choice, would not want to continue with farming.

Now, what are the problems and the issues that farmers face? They are related to rising input costs, availing of adequate finance and credit in order to go about with the farming activities, effective irrigation systems, post-harvest losses which might even go up to Rs. 44,000 crore as well as getting good price for the crops. The Budget has tried to address all these issues and the target for farm credit has been increased by 21 per cent in this Budget as compared to last year. Correspondingly, loan repayment benefits continue to be extended to the farmers with 3 per cent incentive for payment on time, which makes an effective rate of 4 per cent, the normal rate being 7 per cent.

Sir, Rs. 10000 crore have been allocated to NABARD for refinancing Regional Rural banks so that they can disburse this loan to the small and marginal farmers for disbursing short term crop loans.

However, the fact remains that farm credit is given primarily or based on land rights and those that are tenancy farmers cannot avail of these farming credit. Therefore, this is an issue which needs to be addressed and is privileged in major parts of the country.

Post harvest losses occur due to there being a lack of proper cold chain storage as well as warehousing. Proper development of these would enable farmers to eliminate spoilage and to sell their produce at the right time. But, if

we look at the facts, India is the 2nd largest producer of fruits after Brazil and if we take fruits and vegetables, 30 to 40 per cent get spoiled or lost post harvest. In 2009, the facts were collected that the post harvest losses were upto Rs. 44000 crore.

The Budget tries to address these issues by trying to improve the food supply chain through a whole lot of measures such as development of agriculture markets, national mission on food and availability of post harvest loans.

Investment linked tax deduction in cold chain facilities, warehouses and storage have designed to encourage private entrepreneurship and partnership in this sector.

Procurement of food grains by Government agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI) is vital for farmers to realize the Minimum Support Price that the Government guarantees. However, the FCI and such agencies do not have adequate infrastructure and in order to do the procurement have to coordinate with State agencies. Often due to coordination issues, these procurement centres are not set up in time as a result, the procurement happens late and farmers suffer financially and have other issues. Schemes such as Decentralized Procurement in which the State Government does the task of procuring, storing and distribution, should perhaps be encouraged more in the Budget by giving more financial incentives to the States.

The Budget also extends viability gap funding for irrigation, terminal markets and common infrastructure in agricultural markets. Hopefully, this will improve productivity and encourage further the private sector participation.

Regarding infrastructure, Sir, progress in this sector encourages the pace of nation's development and in this sector the increase in tax free infrastructure bonds from Rs. 30000 to Rs. 60000 crore is indeed a very positive step. However, issues of land acquisition as well as programme implementation remain.

Moving on briefly to the sector of roads, the target of awarding 8000 kms. under National Highways Development Programme to be completed in the coming financial year is indeed laudable. This is coming on the back of the target of 7300 kms. during the current financial year, which is set to be achieved and this 44 per cent higher than any previously achieved target, which is the great achievement indeed. Allocation to the Ministry has been increased by 14 per cent over last year and coupled with the reduction

[Shri Ijyaraj Singh]

of withholding tax from 20 to 5 per cent as well as allowing of external commercial borrowings will help this sector develop further.

Notably and hearteningly, the additional 20 per cent increase in the Budget allocation to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, is all set to boost rural infrastructure further and better road connectivity will certainly boost the quality of life in the rural sector.

However, another major issue, that needs to be paid a lot of attention to is the quality of roads within villages. These roads are katcha and have often mud and slush rendering them impassable at certain time of the year. There is a crying need for some kind of a project in mechanism to implement better roads within villages.

Now, briefly addressing the power sector – availability of adequate power is vital for our industry and for the day to day life of our villagers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Now, this has been addressed in various ways. In this case, external commercial borrowings as well as reduction of duty free import of coal and natural gas would help in reducing cost.

Whereas we find that the input costs of these fuels such as coal, natural gas and other associated natural energy resources are under pressure, projects in these sectors continue to have problems. However, if you look at new energy sources, you see that consistently the new energy sources have outperformed the targets whereas the traditional sources of energy coal and others have underperformed.

Therefore, there should be more focus on new and renewable energy and this could be by way of solar thermal, solar photo voltaic, wind energy and biogas. In a report the Estimates Committee stated that considerable investment in renewable energy would give manifold return. Such investments have the potential to improve the lives of the marginalized sections of society like the rural poor, tribals and women. The Committee also recommended that the Budget for this Ministry of New and Renewable Energy should be increased to one per cent of the total Budget. However, if you look at the figures of 2010-11, the Budget for this Ministry was only 0.024 per cent and in the current Budget it is only 0.096 per cent, which still is a long way

away from the one per cent desired. Therefore, we need to approach this with far more greater deal of attention.

I would briefly like to suggest that in this sphere we should have a Risk Guarantee Fund. At present there is a Payment Security System for only grid connected solar power projects under phase-I of the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission. However, this is not possible for other renewable energy sources such as wind energy or biogas. Therefore, we need a mechanism of risk guaranteeing all renewable energy projects irrespective of technology used, whether supported by Centre or States.

Finally, I would like to mention that in my own home area of Kota there has been a *dharna* and protest against certain levies in the sector of gold and jewellery, which I think needs to be paid attention to. We have also seen that the Budget has the support for the Civil Aviation sector as well as companies in aviation, which is of great interest to us in Kota because we are trying to have an airport where possible. We have adequate infrastructure for road, railways as well as water.

The lasting impression of this Budget is the attention given to the Aadhaar card platform which is sought to be introduced in 50 districts in the country and this is an anti-poverty measure which, with better target subsidies, will enable us to be more effective in our subsidies. It is a very heartening step of this Budget and perhaps it is not being given the accolade it deserves.

I would like to refer to the weavers package that has been announced recently of Rs. 3884 crore. This is a very welcome step which addresses the needs of the weavers all over the country. However, any package that does not include the weavers of Kethun which make the world famous Kota sarees is an incomplete package. So, I request the Finance Minister to include them.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): Today the economic of the world is trembling in the present economic scenario. There was a need to take some concrete and political economic reports related decisions to protect our countries economic system from that situation. The Budget presented by our Finance Minister is in the interest of our country. The recession prevailing in this world and the fluctuations in the conditions has affected the various

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

countries adversity and the interests of our country have also being allotted. Even in these circumstances our Finance Minister keeping in view the interstice of all service sectors, income tax payers, corporate houses and industrial houses have presented another commendable Budget of the UPA Govt. which will control the dearness prevailing in the country. It is estimated that the target of 12th five year plan will be achieved speedily and constantly and the deficit of the current financial year will be 3.6 per cent of the GDP. The UPA Government will try to retain the rate of GDP at 7.6 per cent for the year 2012-13.

The hon'ble Minister has tried to give benefit of Rs. 20 thousand to taxpayers of general category by raising individual income tax exemption limit from Rs. 1.8 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh and has made provision of lying only 10 per cent tax on income range of Rs. 2, lakh to Rs. 5 lakh for the taxpayers of below 60 years of age. Replacing Income Tax Act with Direct Tax Code (DTC) and giving tax exemption on interest upto Rs. 10,000 earning from saving bank account will prove beneficial for the common people. Though the standing Parliamentary Committee has recommended that Income tax exemption limit be raised upto Rs. 3 lakh, but in order to maintain the economic balance in country, the said limit has been raised upto Rs. 2 lakh only. It seems that the Minister of Finance is concerned about economic interests of the country. Then also, I would like to make a personal request to him to reconsider suggestions recommendations of the Standing Committee.

The intention of UPA to increase the allocation for agriculture by 18 per cent, retain the Central subsidy of 2 per cent of the GDP, Mobilize 30 thousand crore through disinvestment, increase 50 lakh crore investment in infrastructure, introduce National urban health mission, computerise the public distribution system and to bring white paper on black money in the current session will prove to be in public interest and the economic of the country will be strengthened. The consumer goods are likely to be dearer as a result of 2 per cent increase in excise duty. But many times harsh steps are necessary to be taken for economic reforms. The prices of daily consumable items has been brought down which shows that the Finance Minister concerned is about the necessities of the common and poor people.

The income tax payers are happy by the announcement made by the Finance Minister for increase in the Income tax slab from 8 lakh to 10 lakh for the person in the age group of 60 to less than 80 years. Beside he has made a

provision of no tax upto the income of 5 lakh for the clearly income tax payers who are more than 80 years of age, which show honour to the senior citizens. Even than revenue deficit of 4500 crores of rupees is estimated by direct tax proposals.

UPA Govt. have proposed in this Budget to allocate rupees 11 thousand 937 crores for National mid-day meal programme in Government schools which is a meaningful initiative for physical and mental development of poor and school children of the country. The step taken by the Finance Minister shows that our Government is dedicates to the future and overall development of the country. The announcement to prepare National Information facility for computerisation of public distribution system is in the interest of the country and transparency is a necessity in the PDS. The Government got appreciation on the proposal of introducing Rajeev Gandhi Equity Sharing Scheme because the new retail investors having income of less than 10 lakh will get income tax relaxation upto 50 per cent on investment of 50 thousand.

A progressive Budget is needed to ensure control on inflation and permanent development of the country which provide for upliftment of economy of all the sections of the society specially farmers, Traders, labourers, salaried person, unemployed, students, Senior Citizens, women and worker sections of the society. Therefore this is a proper and public well wiser Budget provision 5 lakh 75 thousand crores for agriculture loan, provision of firmly and cheaper loan to farmers, proper evaluation of the crores of farmers, provision of proper compensation incase of calamity, subsidy on agricultural equipments and seeds, introductions of crop insurance scheme and issue of Smart card by revision of Kisan Credit Card Scheme are the farmers oriented achievement. To increase the agricultural development scheme's outlay upto 9217 crore is a gift to the farmers.

It is a welcome step to bring in this Budget session the amendments in Pension fund Regulation Bill, Development Authority Bill, Banking laws bill and Insurance laws Bill. Because increase in the amount of widow pension and handicapped Pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, doubting of grant to the BPL families on death of 18 to 64 years age earning member, introduction of a multi-purpose programme to deal with the problem of mother and child malnutrition in 200 districts, introduction of a new scheme named National Food Processing mission, provision of 37 thousand 113 crores of rupees for Scheduled Caste sub-

[Shri Arvind Kumar Sharma]

plan are very beneficial for the weaker and working groups of the society.

The industrial houses, investors, producers, retailers and professionals are concerned about the increase in the service tax, excise duty, import-export duty made in this Budget, which will likely to effect increase in the price of the produced goods and the common people are afraid of the dearness increased thereof. The people we are facing problems due to levy of 1 per cent excise duty on non-branded ornaments causing hike in prices of gold, due to MC and taxes and excise duty. All the ornament traders have expressed their unhappiness on the levy of 1 per cent excise duty imposed by the Government on non-branded ornaments in the Budget. I request that adequate steps be taken in the interest of traders. The trader say that they are already facing recession and the purchase of ornaments has fallen steeply due to increase in rates of gold. Since declaration of General Budget the all jewellery associations of my constituency like sarraf association, Karnal, and all India Sarrafa association, Panipat, Haryana Swarnkar Sangh, Panipat, Swarnkar Sabha, Panipat, Panipat Jewellers association are staging dharna and agitations against this 1 per cent increase in excise duty by the Government and the markets are closed as resentment. I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the increase of these duties. Besides, I hope that the Finance Minister will provide a special economic package to the both districts under the Central Jawahar Lal Nehru beautification (Renewal) scheme for their Urban infrastructural development. These two districts are industrial and have historical importance. Karnal is the religion city of King Karna which is situated on National Highway No.1. It is lifeline of National Capital region and North India because it connects Delhi with Chandigarh, Amritsar, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

The proposals of construction of 800 kilometre of roads under the MMDP for strengthening the road transport in the country, provision of houses for low income groups in big cities of the Country, waiving of loans of handloom weavers, proposal of a special package for their co-operative societies, construction of 4000 housing units for Central Reserve India Forces, financial assistance of 5 thousand crores for warehouse facilities, expansion of jurisdiction of ASHA workers under the Urban Health Mission, setting up of a loan guarantee fund for ensuring better constant students and setting up of 6 thousand model school at all the block

levels are the main features of the Budget 2012-13 presented by the Finance Minister under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and the Budget strengthen the economic condition of the country during the phase of world wide recession. I support this Budget which strengthen the being structure of the 12th five year plan.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to say that the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs is highly insufficient. There are three reasons for this. The first one is that this is the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has asked the Planning Commission for Rs. 47,000 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan. If you see the figures, a meagre allocation of Rs. 3154.70 crore has been given which will never touch the target of the demand that has been made by the Ministry to the Planning Commission. Secondly, for this year, 2012-13, the Ministry has asked for Rs. 4000 crore. The Government has not acceded to that request. The third and the most important point is that recently poverty estimates have been released by the Planning Commission. Though there has now been a decrease of 7.3 percentage points in the poverty in both rural and urban areas, the most important point over here is that when you come to the religious groups in urban areas, who has the highest poverty ratio at all India level? It is the Muslims, that is, 33.9 per cent. The surprising fact over here is that in the so called most developed State of Gujarat you have Muslims who are living in poverty to the extent of 42.4 per cent in urban areas. You have the most fast developing State like Bihar. There are 56.5 per cent Muslims who are living in poverty. In Uttar Pradesh it is 49.5 per cent. The same is the case in rural areas.

The headcount ratio for Muslims is very high in rural areas – Assam-53.6 per cent, Uttar Pradesh-44.4 per cent as also in West Bengal. That is why, these figures clearly show that in the last eight years there has been no substantial real improvement that has taken place as far as removal of poverty of Muslimism is concerned. You take Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation. Rs. 100 crore has been decreased for 2012-13. Though the corpus is increased to Rs. 1000 crore, it has no substantial scheme.

This Government has provided 4.5 per cent reservation to minorities in education and employment. To achieve this

reservation of 4.5 per cent, you require Government to help. You have schemes like free coaching allied scheme and Rs. 18 crore have been given to it. There is a scheme called support for students clearing prelims for UPSC and State Public Service Commission. Only Rs. 3.5 crore have been given. How can Muslims get 4.5 per cent reservation and that too in minorities, when you are making meagre allocations of Rs. 18 crore and Rs. 3.5 crore? The national average is seven per cent and out of this seven per cent, only four per cent Muslims have higher education degrees. So, this allocation is totally insufficient. Since I am an ally supporting the Government, we were told that we should not move Cut Motion. It is a different story that the ruling party Members are stalling the proceedings of the House. What should I do now? Is the Government willing to increase this allocation, which is highly insufficient?

Take the case of merit-cum-means, pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes. These three schemes are in high demand everywhere. For each scholarship, there are 10 applicants over there. A promise was made by this Government that the saturation level will be reached, but they have not stuck to their promise. Again, we are going for numbers. This is highly insufficient. Mr. Chairman, through you, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, the Leader of the House, to please follow the saturation approach for merit-cum-means, pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes.

For the purpose of a scheme for promotion of education, 100 minority cities and towns out of 251 towns were identified as backward. Only Rs. 45 crore have been given. That comes to Rs. 4.5 lakh for each town or city. That will not be enough to construct even a small class-room. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to increase this amount. We are not ready to accept all these things because we have to go to the people. You cannot fool the Muslims any more.

The real demand from the Muslim community is security and development. These are the two most important issues. If you provide one and do not provide the other one, you are out of power. You have to provide both these things.

What about housing? Rangnath Mishra Commission has stated that the highest number of people living in rented houses in urban India is Muslims. There is no talk about providing housing to the Muslims. There is a good scheme and I welcome the scheme of providing free cycle for girl students of class nine. Again, a meagre amount of Rs. 4.5 crore is given whereas in the State of Bihar, every

girl is getting a cycle. At least Rs. 20 crore should have been given for this scheme for girls.

Now, I come to MSDP. Again, the amount allocated has been decreased from Rs. 998 crore to Rs. 887 crore. The surprising thing is that in 2010-11, only 68 per cent has been spent out of the money allocated to MSDP. A promise was made to us that the criterion would be decreased from 25 per cent to 15 per cent wherein 63 more districts would be added. That is not to be found. The most important point is that in MSDP, the targeted communities are Muslims, but it has been diverted to other communities due to adoption of the area approach because the focus is on districts and not on Muslim-dominated hamlets. As an implantation unit, we have been requesting that this is happening on the ground – in nine TMCDs whatever schemes are there, not even a single benefit has accrued to the Muslims.

I may now take the priority sector lending scheme. The hon. Finance Minister is here. The target of the Government is 15 per cent, but in that 15 per cent, not even two per cent Muslims are getting loans under the priority sector lending scheme.

Then, there is grant-in-aid to wakfs. The allocation is Rs. 13.50 crore. With this amount, they cannot improve even one wakf property in any city of India, leave aside any other property. So, what will be the income generated by the wakf? This has to be increased to at least Rs. 300 crore.

Sir, skill development initiative is a new scheme and Rs. 18 crore have been given. For God's sake, please do not give us *khairat*. We do not want this scheme. Under the Prime Minister, there is a Skill Development Commission. If you give us 15 per cent of that, it will be good enough.

Then, NMDFC's allocation has been decreased from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 90 crore. What will this corporation do with Rs. 90 crore? There is a subsidy of Rs. 655 crore for operation of Haj Charter. Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister with folded hands that we do want this Haj subsidy. He may take away this subsidy of Rs. 655 crore and give it to the minority girl scholarship scheme because this is nothing but giving it to a loss-making enterprise, Air India, in the name of Muslims. We do not want this scheme of giving subsidy of Rs. 655 crore. The Government should re-negotiate the bilateral agreement between India and Saudi Arabia. Why are they duping us by saying that they are giving Haj subsidy? Those Muslims will go to Haj who have the economic means. I am not

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

saying that remove this subsidy; I am saying that use this amount for educational upliftment of minorities.

Then, no allocation has been made for the Equal Opportunities Commission. If the Equal Opportunity Commission is established, then it will go a long way in helping dalits, backward classes and the Muslim minorities to get their rightful share in the society. Hence, I would request the Government to look into it.

The allocations have to increase. This argument is a very specious argument that the Twelfth Five-Year Plan is going to come and we are going to increase it. I have not seen tomorrow any more. Please increase it now because this has sent a wrong message.

The last point is what Shri Jaiswal has also mentioned, namely, to remove the excise duty on jewellery. In my constituency, 100 per cent jewellery shops are on strike and 90 per cent of those workers are from West Bengal. They are telling me to convey their grievance to the hon. Finance Minister. Please remove the excise duty on jewellery shops.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now call upon the last speaker. The other hon. Members — who have given their names — may place their speeches on the Table of the House.

Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can place your speech on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Chairman Sir, we are not being allowed to speak in your presence.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take your time after Shri Yashwant Sinha speaks. You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazari Bagh): Sir, let him speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sinha, You please speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to attract the attention of the house a few basic things, but before I strongly recommend that our friends of Telugu Desham Party should be given time to speak. That is a political party. ...(Interruption)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the entire day was washed out yesterday. We wanted to ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am coming to it. The entire day was washed out yesterday ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We have kept ample time for it, but the fact is that this has to be concluded and the hon. Minister has to reply at 4 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is decided that the hon. Minister will reply at 4 o'clock. Shri Sinha may please speak till 4 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am also sorry that the entire day was washed out yesterday and half day today. If the Government were stable on its promise on the issue of Telangana...(Interruption). I am saying that you bring the bill. We are ready to fully support the Telangana, but you do not bring the bill. You are wasting the time of the House...(Interruption)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sinha, please speak on the Budget, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am going to speak on the Budget, [Translation] Mr. Chairman, What is the basic problem of the economy of this country? I rise to attract the attention of the House on that basic problem. The basic problem of the economy of the country is inflation. Today, the Finance Minister may be satisfied that the inflation has reduced gradually, but look at the figures of February which shows, the inflation is again increasing. There was a time when the rates of inflation comes at 7 and 8 we were

concerned. Today we celebrate that the rate of inflation has come down by 7.8 per cent and the Finance Minister rise and say it was 20 per cent and now it came down to 7 per cent. If inflation is a central issue, then why?

If you see the figures of last several years, you will find that all was normal upto this year 2007-2008. During the year 2003 my learned friend Jaswant Singhji was Finance Minister of this country. The country took a leap and we started going ahead in the matter of economy. ...*(Interruption)* If you read and write something, than you know. The country took a leap and thereafter look at the figures of 2007-2008, you will find that every thing was going well. The growth rate was over 9 per cent, fiscal deficit was under control, revenue deficit was under control, inflation rate was under control, today the savings rate did not reach that point, the investment rate jumped from 37 to 39 per cent. Thus we were doing well in all spheres. Suddenly, a terrible scene appeared in the country in 2008-2009 because the Government increased the deficit more than two lakh crores. It was one lakh thirty thousand crores in the Budget, which crossed three lakh thirty thousand crores. The Finance Minister made a statement in his Budget speech in this House that you the increased deficit as stimulus and we are giving this stimulus in view of world wide financial crises. So, we gave this situations of two lakh crores. Now, look now the downfall started from that point. The fiscal deficit came upto 6 per cent in 2008-2009 and the revenue deficit came upto one and half per cent, thereafter the inflation rate increased from 4.8 per cent to 8 per cent and since than the economy of the country is telling continuously. Because it is a 'chkraviyuh', a various circle. What is this vicious circle. When your Government deficit increases and it is gone upto 5 lakh crores of rupees and when your deficit increases, it will affect the inflation and suppose Government do not do take any action to control it, than the RBI comes into action and it starts increasing interest rates. RBI has increased the rate of interest 13 times. When RBI starts increasing the rate of interest, it affect the investment in the country because *[English]* money not only become unaffordable, it also became unavailable.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the chair*]

15.52 hrs.

There was no money in the market and the money which was available was given that much interest that people declined to invest. When people did not invest or

they declined to invest then this affected the growth rate. The figures of last quarter says that it has come down to 6.1 per cent. Who is responsible for it? What crisis has affected the growth rate all of a sudden. During 2008-02009 they said that there is financial crisis across the world. The Banks in America have collapsed. Thereafter now they are saying that Euro Zone crisis has come. During 2008-2009 you reduced the rate of Central Excise. It was reduced from 12 per cent of 8 per cent. At that time this was a right step. Now if there is Euro Zone crisis then why you have raised it from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. We would like to point out that both cannot be correct. If this is correct then that was not correct and if that was correct then it is not correct. What is happening now is that Finance Minister has said again in this Budget that *[English]* "I am going to be cruel is order to be kind." *[Translation]* Now the net result of this Budget is that you are going to raise 41 thousand or 42 thousand crore of rupees through taxation. Alongwith this if the burden of Railway Budget, particularly the freight rate, is added then all these factors will directly affect the inflation. No rule of economics say that deficit Budgeting will not tell upon. This will tell upon on inflation. Inflation will further rise rapidly and it has been said about inflation that *[English]* It is worst from of taxation; it is taxation without legislation. *[Translation]* Government is not required to come here and say that inflation has increased so we require you approval. Government will collect this tax without the approval of this House. *[English]* We are back to that vicious cycle of rising inflation because of Government deficit, *[Translation]* thereafter *[English]* interest rate hike, lack of investment, impact on growth rate, *[Translation]* I would like to tell the Finance Minister through you that his Budget has done nothing to break this vicious cycle. If I claim from this side that when we were in Government. We managed to break this vicious cycle. You are sitting here and the persons who are nodding their head in affinity, I want to tell them. ...*(Interruptions)* You may accept it or not. ...*(Interruptions)* You may accept it or not but the world recognizes that there was no inflation in our time. In our time interest rates were made soft. ...*(Interruptions)* Now Soniaji has just come.

Madam Speaker, when Soniaji was sitting on the seat of Sushmaji in this very House at that time she brought a no-confidence motion against our Government and compared to the last decimal that what was the growth rate in our time and what was the growth rate in your time. I would only say that you compare only one figure i.e. what was inflation in our time and what is the inflation in your time? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathakji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdimbikapalji, you please also sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please have patience. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, the point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the Government is that we have to save our economy from the clutches of this vicious cycle. It appears to me and I am saying it with all seriousness that this year's Budget of Finance Minister will land us into a more serious trouble. We are not going to be benefitted by it. If this is the position then what is the hope? I would conclude after saying one or two more points.

First point is about GST which we have discussed here. Recently States have written to the Ministry of Finance regarding their sales tax dues. They have raised a demand of 19 thousand crore of rupees on Central Government as you have reduced Central Sales Tax from 4 per cent to 2 per cent and promised States to compensate it. In spite of compensating the States fairly you have said that we would give 6 thousand crore of rupees to settle our accounts once for all. We will not give further sums any more. You know that GST cannot be implemented without the current of States. Of GST is not implemented then this very Government says this is a very big step towards reforms. Then what will happen? I am not taking about NCTC and other things. But if you do injustice with States in financial management and States go angry with you then you cannot expect States to cooperate with you while implementing GST.

I would request Finance Minister through you with folded hands that dues of States towards Central Sales Tax should be paid to them so that they could run their affairs.

Secondly, as our several colleagues have said that jewellery market is closed for the last 12 days. Jewellery market is on strike since that day when this Budget was presented. Whether it is Jharkhand, Ahmedabad, Chandni Chowk, Hyderabad, Maharashtra or Gujarat the jewellery market throughout the country is closed. If we have some experience of imposing tax, then on the basis of that experience I can say that you are not going to get anything by imposing tax on these small jewellery shops. Only what will happen is that your officials will visit those shops and harass them. Thereafter, only corruption with which all of us are acquainted with will flourish. You are not going to get any tax.

**16.00 hrs.**

Therefore, I want to urge the Hon'ble Finance Minister of please withdraw just now the tax imposed by him on jewellery through declaration white rising the reply inspite of waiting for the Finance Bill so that those lakhs of people who are on strike at present and their livelihood had been taken away could get relief. I, thereof, strong by recommend to you on their behalf. That you may please give them relief.

Lastly I want to say about cruelty and kindness. You have robbed of the pocket of the people. You have taken out 41 thousand crore of rupees from their pocket but what here you done to cut of reduce the expenditure of the Government? [English] Where is your expenditure management?

[Translation]

Madam, I want to say with great emphasis that the Finance Minister Government has not said that he is putting a ban on foreign tours of Ministers. He has not said that he is putting a ban on the foreign tours of officials. He has not said that is curtailing the travelling allowance. He has not asked its Ministries to type on both sides of the paper. He has not talked about any other thing like Petrol, diesel etc. He has not spoken even a single word about austerity in his Budget speech. You ask the country to fasten your belt to face the turbulent weather. First of all you fasten your belt. You will not fasten your belt and say that Government business is as usual. Then why will the people of the country listen to you? Now Jaiswalji is sitting here, he has said in Kanpur that\* ...(Interruptions) He himself has said. ...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude. Time is over.  
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): You are presenting my talk in a wrong manner.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He has given a Statement in Kanpur that. ...\*(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: You should not speak such a thing. You are such a senior Member. We do not expect it from you. ...\*(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Your statement has already been published in the newspaper. What are you talking?  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinhaji, now please conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, there was so many things but in brief I am asking to do justice with the country. Do justice with the people of the country and the cruel face which he has presented before the country is not making with the smiling face of the Finance Minister and only his smiling face looks good. Therefore, I would like him to please smile and give relief to the countrymen. Countrymen are looking forward to him as there is no other personality in this Government whom these countrymen could believe a little. If they have got faith in anyone then it is only in him and please let it be as such.

[English]

\*\*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): At the outset, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for his contribution to the whole nation as a Finance Minister. Madam, he is the man who stands like Mountain Himalayas in the field of economic experts. I am whole heartedly supporting this Budget which is introduced by our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

First of all I am supporting the steps taken by the Finance Minister for the betterment of Agriculture sector. Madam, in last Budget, we allocated Rs. 4.75 lakhs to Agriculture Sector whereas this time the allocation is 5.75 rupees. It is a real farmer oriented Budget. This huge amount will give livelihood to our farmers who are struggling to withstand. Madam, up to Rs. 3 lakhs farmers will get loans from the banks at the rate of 4% interest. Madam,

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Speech was laid on the Table.

anybody in the Hon'ble House can find any fault with it? This declaration is welcome fully by the rural India where the true farmers are living.

The banks are trying to sabotage this farmer oriented scheme. They are not ready to give loans. The Banks are unnecessarily putting so many conditions to get this loans.

I am requesting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make an in depth study about the disbursement of agriculture loans. I am also requesting a spot verifications of this. Madam, in our State Kerala, almost all banks are denying the agriculture loans to the needy farmers.

The second item, I would like to mention is the allotment of funds to the education sector. More than 75,000 crores is allotted to the entire education field. It will strengthen the education system in a good manner. After the introduction of Right to Education Act, our country is forwarding in a right direction. The amount which is allotted to education will help the entire nation.

The interest-free education loan which they are getting since 2009 onwards is a pro-poor decision. Madam, I am also requesting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take some revolutionary steps for reducing the interest rates to the education loans. Now, it is 12% to 18% interest. Madam, how can a poor student can afford such an interest rate.

It is not practical too. Madam, I am requesting the Finance Minister to introduce a model education loan scheme in which the interest rate is not fixed more than 5%. Madam, the education investment is not a mere expenses. It is an investment to the future. I am also congratulate the Government for allocating the amount more than 21.7% over 2011-12.

The declaration in the Budget regarding rural infrastructure development is also notable. The enhancement of allocations for rural infrastructure development fund to Rs. 20,000 crore.

Yet another important step for the poor people is the social security measures. On the death of the Primary bread winners of a BPL family in the age group 18 to 64 years, a lump sum grant of Rs. 20,000 amount is a deep rooted benefit.

I would like to request the Government to introduce a uniform fee structure to the nursing students all over India. Now the nursing schools as well as the colleges are

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

charging huge amounts from the nursing students. After the completion of the nursing course, these students are getting only a little amount as salary. I am also requesting the Hon'ble Minister to introduce the minimum salary to the nursing staff. Today they are getting below Rs. 10,000/-. Madam, my humble suggestion is that the Union Government will fix the lower limit of the salary of the nursing community all over India to at least 15,000/- Today all over India the nursing staff are on striking. An early settlement is also needed. With these words I would like conclude my and words and I am fully supporting this Budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The Budget presented by the Government has given double benefit to the industrial sector than the common man. The Finance Minister who considers subsidy given to common man as a big burden has not made any cut in the subsidy given to the corporate sector. At a time when the revenue collection of Government is declining a 20 per cent increase in tax concessions to companies has been granted. During the current financial year 2011-12 companies have been given tax concessions amounting to Rs. 5,39,552 crores which is nearly double the subsidy being extended to common man. Still Government is considering to curtail the subsidy being extended to common man and farmers on fertilizers, food and petroleum. In spite of the serious condition of our economy Finance Minister of the Government has given relief to industrial sector amounting to Rs. 51,292 crores through concessions in corporate tax while he has given some relief to common man in income tax. On the other hand he has completely emptied the pocket of common man by increasing the range of service tax and other indirect taxes. Now all items are going to be costly. This way Government has deceived the common man.

Considering initiative of bringing green revolution in the North-eastern India as an effective step Government has increased allocation for the scheme from Rs. 400 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1000 crore for 2012-13. Why such a scheme has not been implemented for the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. The number of suicides in the country is largest in the case of farmers. When the Government will awake. Why Government awakes after falling ill. As package was

declared after suicides among farmers of Maharashtra-Vidharb so that their loans could be waived. All know who got benefitted out of it. But farmers were not at all benefitted. Recently in my constituency of Uttar Pradesh hundreds of officers have been found guilty in this loan waiving allocations and Government is taking about taking legal action against them. Therefore, I ask the Government why it is not considering to make cultivation by farmers as profitable one. Presently it has been said in several reports of Government committees that 40 per cent farmers of the country are prepared to leave cultivation if they had any other alternative for their livelihood. The Government are forcing farmers.

Farmers are just thinking about taking such steps. But if in reality farmers leave cultivation then what will happen to this country. Whether Government is anticipating in this direction. Thousands of farmers in Bundelkhand have committed suicide due to poverty, starvation and non-payment of Government loans. I request you that necessary steps should be taken to waive loans of farmers in Uttar Pradesh upto Rs. 50,000 at an early date and for that purpose funds should be made available to the Government of Uttar Pradesh so that farmers could get rivers, dams and ponds are existing. Dams should be constructed as per requirement. Dam on 'Panchnada' in my Parliamentary Constituency is very essential. This dam should be got constructed at the earliest by providing funds to the Government.

I demand that all facilities on the lines of AIIMS should be made available in the medial collage of Jhansi or the Urai Medical College of Jalaun District. Earlier also Government declared to this effect on my demand. For this purpose funds should be made available at an early date. Kindly provide funds to an early date for constructing a large power project in Bhognipur area of Jalaun and Bundelkhand of Jalaun district in my Parliamentary Constituency so that the problem of electricity and unemployment by providing jobs to youths could be solved.

I request the Government that basic problems like medicines, education should be solved by making these available totally free of cost. It is also required to provide houses for poor as many people are still forced to lead their life under the open sky. The youngmen of today are wandering here and there for employment. Arrangements for providing employment to youngmen at an early date should be made and unemployment allowance atleast at the rate of Rupees one thousand should be given to those who could not be provided with employment.

'Kanyadhan' is such a pious scheme which needs to be implemented throughout the country besides Uttar Pradesh. The villages and the 'Majre' which do not have roads should be provided funds at an early date under the Pradhanmantri Sarak Yojana to construct roads there so that these villages could be developed. There are still so many places in my Parliamentary Constituency where roads, electricity and drinking water are not available. There is shortage of hospitals and schools. I request you through this House that funds should be made available to Uttar Pradesh for all important scheme's concerning roads, electricity, medicine, education and irrigation so that work relating to these schemes could be completed. Government is kind towards industrialists and rich but is indifferent towards development of farmers, youngmen, poor and women.

Every fifth person in the world who is a victim of starvation is Indian. According to World Hunger Report of 2011 of International Food Policy and Research Institute among the list of countries who are fighting against starvation Nepal, Pakistan and Sudan like countries are in a better position than India. What are its reasons? What is Government doing for improvement.

In this country producers in all sectors are entitled to fix prices of their products and earn profit. But the farmers who are the largest among the population of country are dependant on agriculture and are not entitled to fix prices of their produce and the rising inflation is affecting them and they are being disappointed from agriculture. Farmers are facing a State of Crop Holiday. Therefore, I demand from the Government that minimum support price of each crop should be declared by the Government. It should not only declare but also provide for procurement in time as there have been bitter experiences when procurement at minimum support prices was delayed and it harmed the farmers. Therefore procurement of crops should also be made compulsory and if there is any carelessness on the part of any officer then a provision should also be made for taking penal action against him.

One more aspect which not only concerns farmers but also concerns the development of the country and Hon'ble Finance Minister has also accepted it that in the absence of ways from village to fields farmers are not able to transport their grains at home in time and as a result there of nearly a loss of 40 to 50 thousand crore of rupees is being incurred every year. This is being caused just by not bringing the grains from fields to home. The only problem

of not bringing the grains in time is that there are no ways which connect fields with villages.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed to start again this river linking campaign. River linking scheme is a scheme which directly benefits the farmers of the country. As Government policy is dreaming to bring green revolution it is necessary to link early Ken-Betwa rivers as it will benefit farmers of Bundelkhand a lot.

Hon'ble Minister I have given my suggestions. My Parliamentary Constituency area Jalaun and Bhognipur and whole of Bundelkhand are very backward. I demand from the Government that the suggestions given by me for the development of the country and the State alongwith my Parliamentary Constituency Jalaun and Bundelkhand should be implemented at the earliest so that not only the people of that area could be benefitted but also the development of the whole region could take place.

[English]

\*SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): I lay the following points of the General Budget placed by Hon'ble Union Finance Minister.

The country is now facing three major problems.

(1) Unemployment (2) Price rise and crisis in our economy due to depression of western world. In this Budget, Government has not placed any positive target to solve the major problems. Only the increasing rate of GDP has been quoted but it is required to fix up target in every sector that is agriculture, industry and service sector.

Actually, it is urgent to increase production to create employment. There is no such mention in this Budget. The worst affected area is Agriculture in the country. Now, it is required to extend irrigation facilities. Now only 48% land is covered by irrigation facilities. But allocation in agriculture is Rs.1500 crore. 3% of plan Budget has been allotted only.

How employment will be generated in agriculture sector? This Budget has no provision. You may kindly study the condition of the farmers in the country which is now horrible. The poor farmers are committing suicide. This is happening in my State West Bengal also. But the Government has decided to reduce the amount of subsidy on fertilizer. Subsidies for DAP and MOP fertilizers will thus be slashed by 27.4% and 10%. Subsidy rates for nitrogen,

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury]

phosphate and potash nutrients are being cut by 11.6%, 32.6% and 10.3% respectively.

The policy to decontrol fertilizer prices must be scrapped. The Government is not providing support price to market agriculture products. Is there any clear direction to generate rural employment in the Budget? The answer is negative.....the allotment for Rural Employment Generation Programme is Rs. 33,000 crore. The amount has been reduced. Similarly, allotment in small scale and cottage industry is less than current year. Infrastructure Development is essential to raise production to increase employment. Government is encouraging private participation to build infrastructure.

Neo-liberalization policy has created depression world-wide. How the Government is depending on foreign investment. Government expenditure to build infrastructure will create employment. But the Budget has avoided the issue.

Now I am coming to the point to discuss high price rise in the country. Many times the issue was discussed. The high rate of inflation in the country is a dangerous sign. Food items are out of reach of the poor.

How Government will provide money directly to the poor. Clear division between the BPL and just above BPL is not the solution. Government should stop forward trading. The Government should check monopoly in the market. Again, there will be price rise due to increase of indirect taxes; subsidy has been reduced for cooking gas, diesel and public distribution system. Total Rs. 73,000 crore will be indirectly collected from the common people by this way which will lead to price rise.

But why the Budget is so generous to corporate sector. The tax concession for rich and corporate houses is 5 lakh 29 thousand crore. This is real kindness of the union Budget. We can't expect much more from the Government. I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to save the gems, and jewellery, industry by reducing excise duty.

Government has announced the policy of disinvestment there is no mention about the unorganized poor workers of the country. They are living in the country without job security and proper salary structure.

There is no kindness in the Budget for these poor countrymen. My question is why the life time savings of the

workers in provident fund is targeted. Unlike other deposits including term deposits, fixed deposits in banks and financial institutions, the provident fund of workers is a social security fund and this fund remain with the Government, continuously for long twenty five to thirty years. The Government has punished the workers in the country.

After Independence the report of Housing Census 2011 is shameful for the Government. But Budget is not for those people who are living in such pitiable condition though they are majority in number. Hence I cannot support the Budget.

\*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The 2012-13 Union Budget presented by the Honourable Union Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is a deft effort to balance the book without imposing unbearable burden on all. The intention of the Government to go ahead with its committed path to ensure inclusive growth so that poor, vulnerable and rural people who constitute the bulk of the population don't suffer is amply reflected in sparing the food subsidy, though other subsidies such as fertilizer and oil would be capped within two per cent of the GDP in the next fiscal. The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh while appreciating the effort of the Finance Minister to limit subsidies, stated that this required the Government to put forward an effective programme for adjusting the prices of petroleum products and adjusting other relevant prices. In this context the Prime Minister reassuringly said in a post-Budget briefing that "when the time comes to take relevant important decisions which are tough, we will consult all our allies and take them on board". This reveals that this coalition Government will follow every cannon of coalition dharma and will not be found wanting in taking bitter pills to cure the economy of its various maladies and to put in place "a sustainable strategy for managing the economy" as elegantly expressed by our honourable Prime Minister.

The Budget has made earnest efforts to provide an impetus to both the economy and equity markets, which are important in terms of meeting the aspirational demands of millions of Indian youths. On the front of fiscal consolidation so as to ensure growth without inflation, bringing all services except 17 services under tax net is the boldest bid considering the fact that the services sector continues to bloom and its share in gross domestic product (GDP) is close to 57 per cent. Rightly the Finance Minister

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

has announced the introduction of amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) 2003 by way of expenditure reforms to control no-plan and unproductive expenditure which is ballooning year after year. The move to put in place effective revenue deficit which reflects the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creating of capital assets is a laudable initiative. Because, this will help control consumption component of revenue deficit and create space for increased capital spending for durable asset creating and framework sets forth a three year rolling target for expenditure indicators which would go a long way in planning essential expenditure and weeding out the inessential ones.

The thrust of the Budget is to create an enabling environment for accomplishing the targeted GDP growth of 7.5 per cent in 2012-13 against 6.9 per cent growth estimated this fiscal year. Both the Economic Survey and the subsequent Budget laid due emphasis on growth propelled by revival of the industrial sector as this job creating manufacturing segment has of late been a laggard in India's growth story. For manufacturing industry, a slew of customs duty cut was announced on plant and machinery imported for setting up of iron ore pellet plants or iron ore beneficiation plants, coating material for manufacturing of electrical steel, nickel ore and concentrates and nickel oxide/hydroxide. Relief has been extended to stressed sectors such as steel, textiles, branded readymade garments, low-cost medical devices, labour-intensive sectors churning out items of mass consumption and matches produced by semi mechanised units. In view of the need to contain energy cost as imported crude oil is threatening to blow up import bill, the Budget has rightly outlined concessions and exemptions for encouraging the consumption of energy-saving devices, plant and equipment needed for solar thermal projects. Similarly, the increase in basic customs duty on import of gold and other precious metals and extend the excise duty on unbranded jewellery is also designed to reduce the growing import of gold which is adversely impacting the current account deficit.

Since no growth could occur without adequate resources, the Budget has pertinently focused on adding vibrancy and dynamism to the capital markets by simplifying the process for applying for Initial Public Offers (IPOs), allowing Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFIIs) to access the Indian corporate bond market and raising Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) limit in Government bonds.

As infrastructure holds the key to development, the Union Budget proposes allocation of Rs. 50 lakh crore towards infrastructure investment during the 12th plan. About half of this is likely to flow from the private sector. Hence, the Budget has eased constraints on funding sources of the private sector through several innovative plans and programmes. This would allow corporate to access low-cost funds and also to promote higher level of investments in several key sectors.

The Budget has several positive features such as measures proposed to deter generation and use of unaccounted money, a white paper on black money and the commitment of the Government through its tax proposals both on the indirect and service tax fronts to move towards Direct Tax Code (DTC) and the Goods and Service Tax (GST). Income tax exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 1.80 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs and the upper limit of 20 per cent tax slab has been raised from Rs. 8 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh in a major move to accord relief to numerous salaried people, both men and women, which will help them to save or enlarge their disposable income in discretionary spending.

For *kisans* of the country, the Finance Minister has been extremely generous as the target of agricultural credit for the next fiscal is raised to Rs. 5.75 lakh crore, representing a massive hike of one lakh crore of rupees in a single year. This will definitely address the farmers need for timely access to affordable credit abundantly. The Budget has also proposed a host of excise and customs duty exemptions which would help spur additional investments by the private sector in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry. Provisions have been liberally made for augmenting the grain storage capacity by two million tonnes through the construction of modern silos and bins. The Budget has provided substantial additional allocation to irrigation and agricultural research and extension. The rationalization of various schemes for agriculture under five main missions would help focused support for these.

The constraints confronting him to ensure funds for various real sectors of the economy, the Finance Minister has made a conscious bid to raise the bar for all players in the economy so that resources get efficiently allocated and the benefits ensured to all stakeholders and shareholders in the hard development journey.

With these words, I welcome and support the Budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): While welcoming the Union Budget I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for taking care of each and every section especially agriculture sector and infrastructure facilities besides making proper provisions in the Budget for development of rural India, agriculture, education, social sectors, railways, road transport and women programmes. Besides, I express my gratitude for increasing the exemption limit of Income tax and also for raising the income tax slab from rupees eight lakh to rupees ten lakh.

I want to say that my Constituency, Jaipur is famous all over world for being a big centre of jewellery and ornaments. A large part of total business of the country in gold, silver and jewellery is being operated from Jaipur.

Though the Budget presented for 2012-13 can be stated to be an extremely good Budget as a whole but jewellery and ornaments businessmen want relief in some of its provisions and for that they are consistently demanding and are also agitating. There are a large number of jewellery businessmen in my own constituency. They are also agitating and in this connection they also met me. About their demands I can say that this main demand is about withdrawal of excise duty levied on jewellery business.

I am also of the opinion that it is proper that businessmen visit various departments as sparingly as possible. Therefore, people are also now linking single window system at various levels.

Therefore, I urge you to kindly consider withdrawal of excise duty on jewellery business. If you think that Government will have to suffer heavily by not receiving the amount of excise duty then it could increase one per cent in some other head to recover this loss and there businessmen will also accept it happily.

I hope that you will consider it so that jewellery businessmen could get relief from excise duty and they are forced to visit one more department.

With these words I support that Budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister for the year 2012-13.

SHRI NAMA NAGASWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam, I thank you for giving me time to speak. The hon. Finance

Minister has tried a little to identify the problems. He had spoken in the Budget speech that there are five problems. These five problems are like our five fingers. In that he told that these problems are of agriculture, energy, coal, power, railways and civil aviation. Alongwith these black money and corruption are also there. Mr. Finance Minister you have been able to identify the problems but you have totally failed in prescribing medicines. You have failed to cure the disease. Just now coal was discussed. What is the position of coal. What coal scam is we all know. Railways had been talked of. The provision required for railways in the Budget has not been given to that extent it was needed. What has been said at the time of Railway Budget and what is being said thereafter is known by all of us. Like this about agriculture has been said. Now year after year you are reducing Budget allocations in the Budget for agriculture. You have identified the problem but there is nothing in the Budget allocation. You spoke about black money last year also and this year also you have spoken about it. You said that white paper would be issued in this regard but nothing could have been done so far in this regard.

Three years have passed by UPA-2 and two years are remaining. Nothing will be done towards black money in these years. [English] All take but no action. ...(Interruptions) [Translation] Corruption has been talked about and an opportunity is also available to control it but nothing is being done in this regard. Similarly he has spoken about the disease of the country but he is unable to prescribe remedy for it. ...(Interruptions) [English] I will give suggestions. [Translation] You please listen patiently. I will give suggestions too. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You address to me and not to them.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : Madam, he says, "For Indian economy, recovery was interrupted for this year due to the Europe debt crisis, political turmoil in the Middle East, rise in the crude oil price, and earthquake in Japan". What it means is that the blame is laid on the East, West, South, North and the whole world.

[Translation]

What does it mean? Its blame has been passed on to East, West, South and West and the whole world but he has not spoken even a single word about his inefficiency in hanging the policy. [English] Now the country is burning

with a high fiscal deficit. *[Translation]* There is higher interest rate. There is higher inflation rate. There is unemployment and prices of commodities are sky rocketing. Therefore efforts should be to control the main issues. If we look today then *[English]* India is the fifth indebted country. *[Translation]* They way he is describing GDP growth but no improvement has come in the life of common man due to growth of GDP. No improvement has come in the life of middle class people. All these things are also required to be seen. If you look at the time of NDA. All that time overall GDP growth of agriculture sector was 23 per cent. *[English]* Now it has fallen to 14 per cent. *[Translation]* It is 9 per cent less. This is a very alarming situation. This needs to be heeded upon. If you look at the Budget allocation then Budget allocation has come down from 1.66 per cent to 1.26 per cent. This a big drop. One should think about it. He is speaking about farmers but unless he provides proper MSP to farmers for protecting the agriculture sector, the agriculture sector will be in great trouble and the suicides by farmers will not come under control. Farmers are committing suicide all over the country. Thus they should be given proper MSP. The recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee should be implemented immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam since we attained freedom and since after coming UPA-I Government the debt of 20 thousand crore of rupees has now increased to 45 thousand crore of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Very nice. Thank you so much. Please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have spoken on all points. Please sit down.

\*\*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa) : The Hon'ble Finance Minister presented Budget for the year 2012-2013 on 16th March, 2012. Public of the country was very hopeful that their problems would be resolved through this Budget by the Finance Minister and they may be given some relief form corruption, price-rise and unemployment.

But the Finance Minister succeeded in making the condition of the common man and middle class worse. They have not got any relief from this Budget. On the other hand prices of items like cycle, which is not driven by petrol, a vehicle of the poor and the middle class, have been raised.

The public was suffering from the impact of price-rise UPA Government had made a promise to reduce prices through this Budget. During the Lok Sabha elections UPA had promised to reduce price within 100 days of formation of their Government. But what to speak of reducing prices, the prices are increasing . Common man in striving for two time meals. He has been facing problem of unemployment. He wants work but in vain. Apart from unemployment, price-rise and monster of corruption in also ruining the country.

Farmers of the country are committing suicide. Why the farmer who is feeding the country, is in a pitiable condition? Because the Government in not paying any attention towards agriculture and the farmer. Untimely rain and not availability of fertilizer in time, farmer is not able to grow crops resulting into price-rise. If the Government do not pay any need to the problems of farmers, our crisis would further aggravate and the country might not develop.

Youth of the country is facing problems. He wants employment. He obtains degrees after spending of lakhs of rupees. But he does not get job even after receiving education. If he does not get any work, he adopts wrong path. He becomes a terrorist or naxalite. I, therefore, demand that Government should take some measures to provide employment to unemployed youth.

Corruption is a matter of great concern. It prevails from top to bottom. The country is passing through a very difficult moment due to this factor. Corruption erupts due to unemployment and price-rise the Government has failed to control it. The condition of the country will become more pitiable if the Government do not formulate some concrete policy about corruption. I therefore, demand that the Government should take strict action against corruption so that the country may progress.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister provides funds to every Ministry for their schemes. The public of the country do not get any accounts about the total funds released and utilized. Only 40 per cent of the funds allocated are used and the remaining 60 per cent remains unutilized. Who is responsible for this State of affairs? How the country will progress in this manner? I demand that the farmers should be helped by spending the funds allocated in a proper

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

manner. Steps should be taken to wipe out corruption and the country ought to be strengthened by giving employment to unemployed and by making a healthy society.

\*SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): It is disgusting to note the manner in which women and farmers have been ignored in this 2012-13 Budget by the Finance Minister. Women and farmers are feeling to have been cheated by this Budget. Prior to independence and ever after that women have made their place in every field after a lot of struggle in this society (of man dominated mentality) But it gives pain to see the manner in which women and farmers have been ignored in the Budget.

Prior to this Budget, the prices were so high that it was difficult for the women to manage their household expenses. Now it is being heard that prices of LPG might be increase after Budget. Prices of petrol would increase. The Government is going to decontrol diesel. It shows that prices of eatables are going to increase very much. Women are facing a number of problems viz. illiteracy, atrocities and unemployment which the Finance Minister must have addressed. It should have been ensured to that the path of making women self-reliant could be paved. But nothing could be done. The silence of the UPA Government about resolving the problems is a matter of surprise.

In this Budget there is a proposal to provide loan to the farmers at an interest rate of 7 per cent. It is not in the interest of the farmers. You have seen the previous records. You have not tried to consider that farmers are committing suicide in large number due to their inability to repay loans. About 2 lakh farmers have committed suicide during the last two decades due to agricultural problems. Today, agriculture has become totally a non-profitable profession. The farmer wants to give up agriculture but he has no option. The farmers would definitely give up agriculture provided the gets some others alternative. But he does not have any. The quarterly growth figures of agriculture are shocking.

In Economic Survey — 2011-12, quarterly growth rate for agriculture is 2.7. What more can be a matter of concern than this. These figures indicate that agriculture sector was in a better position 50 years ago as compared to today. It is the result of neglecting agriculture that our per hectare yield of foodgrains is even less than several neighbouring

countries. Per hectare yield in China is double than our yield. Some in the case with Pakistan and Srilanka. Their per hectare yield is also more than India. But I am sorry to say that knowing all these problems, the Government is giving a proposal in the Budget to provide loans to the farmers at the same old rate of interest. It shows that the Government is not going to adopt flexible attitude towards farmers, even if they commit suicide. This Government is rubbing salt on the wounds of farmers. I demand that the farmers should be given loan at interest rate of 2 per cent. The Government should consider this issue and take steps in the interest of farmers.

On one hand you are not disturbed with the suicides being committed by farmers but on the other you direct all the departments to take prompt action to save one private airlines from being bankrupt and suggest ways for providing soft loans at it. What is this going on in this country. The Government is not going priority to revive and develop agriculture sector, where in 70 per cent population of the country is engaged.

Today, we all are aware of the problems of higher rates of fertilizers, its blackmarketing and its non-availability at proper time to farmers. But what is the reason, the Government is not in a mood to provide relief to the farmers.

A proposal has been made in the Budget about revision of Kisan Credit Card. It has not been mentioned as to when this work would be accomplished. Nothing has been said about measures being taken for resolving the problems of farmers. So farmers Kisan Credit Card is concerned. I would like to mention that the farmers have to submit a number of documents to the Bank for opening Kisan Credit Card account. With this procedure a lot of farmers are not able to open their KCC account and one developed of the benefits. Nothing has been said in the Budget about resolving this problem.

Another difficulty being faced by the farmers for opening Kisan Credit Card account is when the KCC account is opened and the farmer do not makes any transaction for one or two years then the account is automatically closed by the Bank and when the farmers wants any transaction through that account he is asked to get KCC account opened again. It cause's a lot of inconvenience to the farmers and they one not able to get benefit in time. Why don't the Government make such or unique arrangement through which farmers can take loan from this account till they desire?

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Much is being said about the empowerment of women. But nothing is done for them. Provisions could have been made in the Budget for the empowerment of women. But no such provision has been made. Tax exemption limit for men has been raised but the women have been deprived of any such separate exemption. The entire Budget has been drafted ignoring the women folk. The Budget is totally silent about providing social, economic security and adequate opportunities for the progress of half of the total population and encouraging them. I am surprised and disgusted on this insensitivity of UPA Government for women.

I also urge upon the Government that expenditure for women should be planned in such a way that apart from their development the enactments meant for providing them social security are implemented in a proper manner and thinking about women in the Society could be changed so that women get equal rights in real terms.

[English]

\*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Even though I applied my heart and brain the best I could do, I find no way to appreciate or support the General Budget of 2012-13. This document is a manifesto for neo-liberalization at the expense of the common people. This is a regressive Budget which will throw the working class from the frying pan to the fire.

If the Government says that it aims for "austerity", I may say that it is austerity at people's expense. The Government still play music to the rich, neo-rich and elite classes at the expense of the poor. No bold and concrete measures are announced to prevent the growth of the parallel economy which has grown into gigantic proportions and dimensions, consisting solely of the black or illicit money, I doubt the intention of the Government is to further allowing the way and means of money laundering. The food security is at peril. Food production does not show a rosy picture. Farmers suicide has become a daily incident. Manufacturing sector has not achieved the targeted growth. Then how can the Finance Minister justify again the sale of Public Sector Undertakings for another 30,000 crore of rupees?

This Budget utterly fails in the field of employment generation. Even the lakhs of vacancies under various Government departments and public sector undertakings are lying vacant for the last so many years. The reduction

of interest rate of the Provident Fund just before this Budget clearly sends the signal the smoke and smell. I strongly oppose this economic policy and hence this Budget.

The different documents provided by the Government along with the Budget clearly portray the lacklustre performance in the global economy. Unemployment rates are unusually high not just in American Continent, but also in Europe. Even in countries like China, where the rates of growth is high, employment is not increasing at a reasonable rate. Nowadays Governments are increasing their expenditure to relieve people from distress and despair. While the entire nations of the world is pursuing expansionary fiscal policies, with increased expenditure and urge for controlling the corporate houses and also for the common ownership of the scarce resources, we fail to understand, why we are keen on reducing our deficits under the pretext of reducing the subsidies?

It is not surprising that this year's Budget also grants tax concession to the large corporate houses and the income tax payers, and shifts the burden to the common man by increasing the excise duties and service tax to 12%. Even the cess levied on domestic oil production has been increased. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is trying to take pride in the reduction of both revenue as well capital expenditure, that too when the employment opportunities for the rural population is too less and fast diminishing.

Let us remind ourselves that the tax-GDP ratios in our country is far lower compared to different other countries in the world. We have a good number of our countrymen privileged to be in the world rich men's poor. In certain regions of our country, the human development index and levels of poverty are worse than in sub-Saharan Africa. In addressing the aspirations of the common man, the Finance Minister has proved to be a big failure. After giving concession on Direct Taxes to the tune of Rs. 4500 crore for the year, he has cleverly shifted the onus of bearing the same on the common man by increasing the indirect taxes through increase in excise duties and service taxes to the tune of 45,940 crore.

Across the world, while Governments are trying to regulate and control the capital markets, so that they do not have a negative impact on the rest of the economy, our Finance Minister thinks otherwise. Only in the previous year had "Occupy Wall Street Movement" drawn attention to the greed in the financial markets. Why is that, at this juncture, the Finance Minister thought in terms of reducing

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri A. Sampath]

the securities transaction tax from 0.125% to 0.1%? This is definitely going to contribute to high volatility in our capital markets.

This Government lacks political will to mobilize and collect tax revenue. The Revenue forgone under the heads of Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Corporate Income Tax is shocking. It constitutes more than 1/3rd of the total Budget. This is a Budget for the rich, by the rich and of the rich – and again only for the rich! And now, the Government claims without any shame that it would try to go in for public-private partnerships towards implementing the next Five Year Plan. The country is already a witness to a number of protests against projects made on PPP basis. It is excluding people's access to public roads. The negotiation of contracts under PPP lacks transparency and many of them virtually denies the very basic constitutional principle of social justice. Moreover, our previous plan period have clearly revealed private sector would be less forthcoming with respect to projects related to infrastructure which would have a long gestation period. Wherever the private sector has been roped in for delivery of public services, there has been huge controversy. It has been very shy in the manufacturing sector. The plunder of precious natural resources happens with State aid. Where is the PPP in North-Eastern States?

We seem to be making a mountain out of a molehill on the issue of subsidies. The subsidies are provided for fertilizers, food as well as petroleum in any civilized society. Compared to other countries, our subsidy bill of 2.2% (2010-11), to begin with, was too low. Now the Finance Minister is suggesting that it should be reduced further to 1.7%. Our fertilizer subsidy in the coming year has been reduced by Rs. 6000 crores which will definitely affect the livelihood of millions of farmers. The reduction in petroleum subsidy when oil prices are less likely to fall globally means that we are going to have period bouts of oil price increase, which will ultimately spur the rate of growth of inflation.

The Finance Minister had made certain sweeping statements about the flagship programme of the Government. According to the Expenditure Budget of the Ministry of Rural Development in the current financial year, i.e., 2011-12, even in the context of rural distress, the Government has failed to spend the 40,000 crores assigned to the MGNREGA. The revised estimates mention that it has spend only to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crores. For the year

2012-13, Budget has allocated only Rs. 33,000 crores. And remember that this is just 0.32% of the GDP of our country. At the same time, while the Government has been making claims that it would look into the matter of linking wages under this scheme to the cost of living, the allocation of funds in this head is too little too less. In the backdrop of global financial crisis, economic and political commentators worldwide has hailed the MGNREGA in India to be responsible for reducing the extent of distress in the rural hinterland. Even when the conservative estimates of Government, as revealed in the Economic Survey (Page 309) mentions that poverty is as high as 57.2% in Odisha and 54.4% in Bihar, it seems that the Government is not very keen on tackling the issues of poverty and unemployment. Quite a number of flagship programmes of the Union Government are only half-hearted measures without any determination. Even in the RKVY and NFGMP, 1/3rd amount allocated was not spent.

Ever since the global financial crisis of 2007-08, the gross capital formation in our country has decreased from the peak of 38.1% to around 30% of GDP in the current year. So far as the private corporate sector is concerned, the decrease has been maximum – from 17.3% (2007-08) it has decreased to 12.1% now, i.e., a decrease of around 5%. At such a juncture, wouldn't it be appropriate to increase the plan capital expenditure of the Government by going for huge infrastructure projects. Rather than doing this, the Budget documents reveal that our capital expenditure is slashed from 2.0% (2010-11) to 1.99% (2012-13) (E). Even the plan capital expenditure is just 0.98% of the GDP.

The non-resident Indians, I mean, the Indian Migrant worker abroad were again and again anxiously looking for every successive Budget for some relief and welfare programmes. But alas, their cries go unheard. Even last year, the more than 3.5 million Keralites working abroad specially in the Middle-East, have sent their remittances to a tune of about 30,000 crores of rupees. It is about 7 times more than the Budgetary provision of the Union to my State. Since the global financial crisis, the employment opportunities and the income of the people working abroad have severely affected. There is no mention of any relief and rehabilitation welfare measures for the NRIs.

\*DR. TARUN MANDAL: I strongly oppose the out and out anti-people, pro-rich, pro-capitalist Union Budget 2012-13, which is destined to spell further disaster in the lives of the wretched, impoverished and destitute people of India.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The proposed Budget is for the rich, by the rich and of the rich. Hon. Finance Minister, I am bound to say, has been 'severely harsh' on common people and 'immensely kind' to the industrialists and corporate sectors.

It is queer that any talk of people's welfare, giving some relief to the poor is termed as 'populist' while all anti-people measures starting from flat increase in indirect taxes, extension and hike of service taxes, galloping increase in fuel tariff, abolition and reduction of subsidies are called 'growth and development oriented' brave steps.

While presenting last year's Budget, the Finance Minister told in this House that Indian economy was a resilient one and was well insulated against overseas shocks. Then, why the Finance minister is talking now of economy having a downturn because of global situation. He should not try to hide the endemic crisis of capitalist economy of our country and it is equally true to the USA, European Union countries, Japan, China – whoever pursuing the same economic model.

If the purchasing power of the common people suffering from mounting unemployment, retrenchment, job loss, wage freeze is on a steady swindle, there has to be market crisis for the capitalist rulers and owners, who are on the hunt for maximum profit. There is no respite from that.

The Finance Minister is talking of containing inflation by increasing interest rate but there is a complaint of less off-take of credit that fuels artificial situation of demand. If interest rate is brought down, excess money circulation is pushing inflation. No quackery can save capitalism from this double whammy. They are somehow starting off a crisis to plunge into a bigger crisis.

Let me ask hon. Finance Minister are the common people, the wretched, the impoverished have-nots is responsible for this economic collapse? If not, why should they bear the burden of this crisis? Why should they pay tax and the rich and affluent would get away by evading tax, defaulting bank loans, embezzling Provident Fund money or receiving thousands of crores of rupees as fiscal stimulation from public expenditure to make good business losses?

While there is a cosmetic relief of around 4000 crores to the individual tax payers who constitute barely 7 to 8 per cent of the populace, an estimated increase of about 41,000 crores is expected to accrue by way of additional impost of indirect tax the brunt of which would be borne by one and all in the form of further push to the already spiraling price line.

Reduction of interest of EPF will deprive large section of employees. Indication of FDI entry into multi-brand products will create catastrophe to both small and middle level traders as well as to the farmers of our country. Liberalization of inflow of foreign investment in „capital assets particularly in speculative capital market is brought with immense danger. Not increasing direct share of Budget to education and health sector, the Finance Minister has shown the path of public private partnership model which will further squeeze health and education from the common people and will encourage health and education....

I fail to understand as to how Government unilaterally takes decision of disinvestment, of PSUs which were built up in Independent India under public pressure with public money.

It is sad to mention that due to unholy nexus of many Ministers, politicians, bureaucrats and corporate bosses, public exchequer of lakhs of crores are being defrauded while debt-trapped farmers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and other States are dying by committing suicide.

The augment revenue collection, big private sector units selling refined oil abroad be taxed and Government must stop cheating the people by showing 'under recovery' by the oil firms as losses.

\*SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY (Chitradurga): I understand it is a daunting task to put together a Budget that satisfies everyone. While I appreciate the Honourable finance Minister on the job done, I would like to express my views on the Budget 2012-13 as follows:

Increase the Direct Tax exemption Limit; It has been increased from Rs. 1.8 L to Rs. 2.0 L in order to provide comfort to the people of this country who are working hard but not able to make a decent living with low income. I believe it should have been increased to at least Rs. 4.0 L.

Salaries must be increased in the Public Sector in order to enable the Public Sector work force to provide a decent living to their families and dependents. The lower wages create harder options for living which normally yields to the corruption.

2.9% GDP in Agriculture is very low given that majority of the population of this country depends on the agriculture; serious steps must be taken to improve this.

[Shri Janardhana Swamy]

The Budget failed to encourage modernization of Agricultural sector.

20% Food Inflation is too high. It is obvious that the lower sectors of the society are struggling to get food for living and this level of inflation reflects the poor performance of the Government.

What is the vision by the Hon. Finance Minister for this country? The Government seems to have failed to portray the bigger vision for this country and failed to provide a Budget that to accomplish that. For me, it appears like it is more of some percentage adjustments to the previous years Budget numbers. The GOI should have used this opportunity to outlay a vision for this country and aligned the Budget to accomplish that. Another missed opportunity.

The stability of the India's economy is largely due to our isolation from the rest of the world, not necessarily due to strong economic plans or strategy.

The Budget is more of maintaining the status quo by keeping the things the way they presently are.

The Budget is based on White Money only. What is the impact of the Black Money floating in this country? Could Hon. Finance Minister please clarify?

Why are we maintaining "don't-ask — don't tell" policy on the Adhar? The Parliament and the Public deserve to know more on this project.

There were no plans or strategy outplayed to prevent tax evasion.

Rs.50 L Cr. to provide Public Infrastructure (for dams, oil and gas, telecom, etc.) in PPP model is welcome.

The Budget did not elaborate on the Defence spending.

The Budget also failed to outlay the importance of the Education Sector in which India has lot more to do compete at the global level.

No serious importance given to river linking.

An increase from Rs. 3K Cr. to Rs. 4K Cr. for rural housing is still too low.

Rs. 5K Cr. for venture funds is also too low given the status of Indian ventures.

The MPLAD funds, which is less than Rs. 63L per

Taluk is way too low and even less than MLA's funds which lowers the image of MP's in the general public.

The GOI also failed to show the seriousness towards the research in the solar energy.

My constituency Chitradurga is draught prone area and the GOI has failed to provide any relief making the labours and farmers to leave the villages and migrate. The Budget did not talk about the relief funds.

India has some of the world's potential places for tourism. For example, my constituency Chitradurga has an historic fort which is attracting tourists from all over the world; however, the Budget did not talk about promoting such tourists attractions by providing basic facilities such as water, maps, safety, etc.

I was hoping that the Hon. Finance Minister and the GOI were going to use this opportunity to provide a vision for upliftment of the poor and enable India to compete at the global level.

In summary, the Budget appears like some adjustments of few numbers from the previous year's Budget. It does not appear like it is using all the experience, wisdom, and experience of the Hon. Finance Minister and Hon. Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the General Budget on 16th March. The entire nation was looking with great expectation as to what comes out from the bag of Pranav da.

The salient features of the Budget presented by Pranab da are as follows:—

Allocation for education is Rs. 25,555 crores which is 21.7% more as compared to 2011-12.

Allocation for NNRM has been raised from Rs. 18.118 crores to 20.822 crores.

Urban Health Mission has been announced.

20 per cent increase in PMGSY allocation.

Allocation for agriculture increased from 1,00,000 to 5,75,000 cr. Custom and excise duty reduced for soya products keeping in view two deficiency fo Protein in children and women.

In one glimpse excise duty has been reduced by 2%

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

and service tax increased by 12% in this Budget. Sometimes ago Planning Commission's report had fixed limit of Rs. 22 and Rs. 28. Person earning an amount of Rs. 22 in a village and Rs. 28 in a city is considered above the poverty line.

Members and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission might not have visited any village. They have not seen the poor closely.

"I would have to become cruel for becoming kind person" with these words 'dada' you have given to common man with one hand and taken from both the hands.

The companies would not bear the burden of service tax and excise tax. This will have to be paid by the consumers.

Step motherly treatment has been done with the Eastern States. Half of the rice is being produced by eastern region. But the farmers of eastern region have not been given any package. Food Security act is being enacted. Budgetary provision has been made for the Aluvial Cyle Weavrs. But there is no room for our weavers of Banka. Don't you have any soft corner for these people - who are poor and helpless can't you see their helplessness? Four members of a family make 5 meter silk. That is sold with a brand in our capital Delhi and only big people wear it. They get less labour as compared to ever MANREGA Labourers. Whether skilled persons get only this much respect? Now the issue of overcoming fiscal deficit comes. Reduction in subsidizing and increase in service tax and excise duty has been made to overcome fiscal deficit. It will disturb balance of demand and supply. It will increase the prices and also industrial sector might also be affected.

After huge increase in the total Budget, a nominal increase has been made in the Defence Budget. This increase has been made keeping in view the inflation. Today our neighbouring countries China and Pakistan are increasing their preparedness by making huge increase in their Defence Budgets. We are anyhow, not aware of their preparedness.

Pranab da, by increasing income tax exemption limit marginally, you have put more burden on the middle class. Low income group of this category will have to bear the brunt by increase of indirect taxes, price-rise and cut in subsidy.

Price will further shoot up with the increase in railway freight.

We have seen the poor and the villages very closely. We come here after winning elections with their votes. We all are aware that 'Dhas' is being sold at Rs. 90 per kilogram and rice at Rs. 20 per kilogram where a common man stand on the criteria of poverty line i.e. Rs. 22 and 28? This is a mockery of common man and the poor.

The common man considers himself as cheated by this Budget.

\*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Today General Budget is being discussed. I want to say:

1. More attention should be paid on building India which is a matter of development of India.
2. More attention should be given on rural sector.
3. Mid-day-Meal Scheme should be scrapped which is becoming an obstacle in the education of children of the rural areas.
4. Tax imposed on bullion market should be withdrawn immediately.
5. Live stock should be increased for the economy of India.

[English]

\*\*SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOL (Chidambaram): I would like to point out that the tax proposals contained in this Budget would affect common people especially those who are in the lower strata of the society. Service Tax and Excise Duty have been increased, this would hit-hard the marginalized people like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more than others. Hence, I urge upon the Government to roll back these tax proposals.

It has been proved again that our Budgetary exercises seek to ignore and fail to focus attention on the special need to ensure the development of SCs and STs. I would like to remind this Government of our UPA Manifesto which promises reservation for the SCs and STs in the private sector. We have completed three years in our second stint and it is paining to note that we are neglecting our responsibilities and fail to take care of the interests of SCs and STs and their upward mobility in the social order.

These sections of the society are getting reservation in jobs only in the Government service and in PSUs. When

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

\*\*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

[Shri Thirumaavalavan Thol]

privatization is in full swing in almost all spheres of activity, there is an impending danger that the reservation available as of now may get wiped-out. Dalits can have social security and protection only when the reservation is ensured in the private sector. Dalit people are not in a position to compete with people from other classes and castes of the society, hence they cannot share power and get empowered socially. Hence, I urge upon this UPA Government to legislate as a first step to provide for reservation in private sector for SCs and STs.

Lakhs of Dalit people are still carrying on with their traditionally forced upon occupation of manual scavenging. Not only railways many municipalities, corporations and town panchayats are continuing with this despicable social practice. In the Northern parts of the country this practice of carrying the night soil on the heads continues unabated. People are made to collect it with their hands and carry it on their hoods the human waste from inside the private houses in some parts of the North even in the vicinity of the National Capital. This must make our heads hung in shame. We cannot hold our heads high in the comity of nations. Hence, I urge upon the Government to do the needful as spelt-out by the President of India in her Address to the Parliament so that this undignified labour comes to an end.

I urge upon the Government to provide reservation in jobs for Muslims and other minorities based on the reports of Rajinder Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra Commission with this I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, first of all I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the hon. Members – including my colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha who was my distinguished predecessor, not immediate predecessor but who had the record of presenting six Budgets including one interim Budget when Chandra Shekharji was the Prime Minister from 1998-99 to 2002-03 – who have made very valuable contributions.

Up to now, 24 hon. Members spoke on the floor of the House and as many as 114 have laid their speeches on the Table of the House. If normalcy could have prevailed, some of them could have made their observations to the benefit of all of us.

Madam, when I stand before you and before the august House, I have no intention of scoring any debating points

or any brownie points. I want to explain, as I did, to the best of my capabilities, during the presentation of the Budget and in response to the various observations made inside the House and outside the House, where I have responded to some. I will try to elaborate what prompted me to formulate the Budget proposals in the context of the situation prevailing within the country and outside the country. The situation prevailing outside the country has some relevance and we cannot ignore it.

Just a few minutes ago, I was accused that I am increasing the petrol and diesel prices. Most respectfully I would like to submit that in the last one year, from June 2011, we have not increased the petrol and diesel prices even once. But the petrol and diesel prices are increasing on the other hand. In June 2011, when we deregulated petrol and enhanced some price on diesel, kerosene and LPG. We sacrificed Rs. 49,000 crore in the form of taxation. Therefore, the energetic and articulate Member of the SAD, I would most respectfully submit that it is not me who has increased; I do not have the capacity; I would have been glad if I had the capacity to control the world market. I have not increased. I did not have the privilege which my distinguished colleague, Shri Yashwant Sinha had; during the entire six years period of NDA regime, petrol and crude prices varied from 12 dollars per barrel to 32 dollars per barrel and throughout the year, I had to buy Brent petroleum crude which we use, at 115 dollars per barrel.

We produce only 39 million tonnes of crude; we import more than 100 million tonnes. The Petroleum Minister is here; perhaps it may be 106 million tonnes or 110 million tonnes. That is the difference. One of the most important ingredients in inflation basket is oil; we have food, fertilizer and fuel. Therefore, we shall have to place the Budgetary proposals in the perspectives of the situation which is prevailing around us. We are not living in isolation. We do not produce enough petrol and petroleum products in our country; we have to depend on imports. Therefore, what happens in the Middle East, affects the fertilizer prices. I have to import the entire NPK; it is not indigenously available. If there is crisis in Libya or if there is crisis in Syria, our farmers do not get NPK fertilizers; it affects us. We are not living in cocoon.

It affects us when Europe is in a serious crisis as it accounts for 36 per cent of our export and if our exports come down, resulting in enhanced current account deficit, then I cannot but feel concerned about the developments of Euro Zone. I find that throughout the year, except in the

last two months, FIs are going out not because of my policy. It is because of the hard fact of the domestic requirements of the Foreign Financial Institutions, which have invested in India. When they withdraw them, that surely is a matter of concern to us. We cannot ignore it. We cannot if there is a slow recovery in Europe, poor and fragile recovery in USA and major economy of Japan struck by an earthquake and nuclear accident. It is because from day one, Japan is an important contributor to our developmental process through ODA. Therefore, when I talk of international crisis, there is no need to trivialise it. We have to try to understand it in its proper perspective.

I do appreciate your anxiety. Sometimes I wonder, perhaps, in thought that this old man has a magic lamp or magic wand and he can address all the contradictory situations and bring out something which is acceptable to all of us. I feel flattered. I feel proud when I see that this type of confidence is there in me. But, at the same time, I shall have to keep in mind the ground reality. The ground reality is that we do not have the clear absolute mandate. Yes, we have a mandate but that mandate is limited, which carries others with you. Therefore, we shall have to carry others with us. Others may not share many of the decisions, which we consider necessary. But simply I cannot brush aside their perception. However, strenuous and time consuming it may be, I shall have to carry others with us. It is because my ultimate objective is not to win a school debate but to get things done through consensus, which will have more lasting impact and exactly, Madam Speaker, I am trying to do this.

What prompted me to formulate the Budget proposals? I am fully aware of it that we shall have to — in the context of uncertainty prevailing in the international and external environment — work out a domestic demand-driven strategy, which will help me to achieve higher GDP. I have indicated it in my Budget Speech. I will elaborate on all those three objectives. I had primarily three objectives. I must come back to the path of higher growth trajectory. We are having a growth of nine and a half per cent upto 2007-08. Particularly, in the previous three years and perhaps, for the first time, Yashwant Sinha has agreed that in the last three years we had higher growth, inflation was modest and moderate. And the fiscal deficit was within the prudential management. But we had the crisis. I entirely agree with him.

Yes. I injected a stimulus package of Rs. 1,86,000 crore in the Interim Budget which I presented from here in

February, 2009 and subsequently in the full Budget in July, 2009. I did not roll back. I reduced the excise duty from 14 per cent to 8 per cent. I did not roll back. From 8 per cent, I went to 10 per cent and from 10 per cent, I have gone to 12 per cent and not 14 per cent. Please remember that in the pre-crisis period, excise duty was 14 per cent.

Why did I increase the service tax? It was on a broad consensus. Shri Jaswant Singh and many other hon. Members including Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, our good friend, Shri Jagdambika Pal have referred to about the excise duty on jewellery and CST. I will come to it a little later. Hon. Member, Shri Harin Pathak had led a delegation. I will come to it a little later.

But the short point which I am flagging at this stage is that there was a broad consensus that ultimately, when we want to have GST, we will have to align the taxes. There should be common tax for goods and services which I am trying to do by having 12 per cent service tax and 12 per cent central excise duty. And at the next stage, there will be alignment with the State taxes so that there will be avoidance of cascading effect and it will be of a very high rate. When GST will be put into operation, smooth transition can take place. That was the rationale behind it.

Regarding the formulation of the negative list, item-wise, it is 17 but a large number of sub-items are there. Apart from the negative list, there are exempted categories where a large number of services are kept outside the taxes. Why have we done it in two stages? For the negative list, if any alternation or amendment is required, we shall have to come to Parliament every time. Exempted category can be addressed by amending the rules which is within the executive power of the Government. When we will have GST, the States have a vital interest and when I shall have to address their problems, I thought that I could keep a basket as a separate group where their dues can be accommodated, and hence, I created this exempted category.

Let me come to the main three points, namely, how to achieve the domestic demand driven growth, how to achieve fiscal consolidation and how to achieve the moderation of inflation. Coming to the domestic demand driven growth, what are we expected to do? We are to make investment in agriculture. We are to make investment in infrastructure. We have to make investment in rural sector. We have to inject money at the hands of the rural population. Please examine the Budgetary proposals. I have made an attempt to address these three areas.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

You may say: "Mr. Minister, what you have done is not adequate". Most respectfully I would accept that. Yes, it is not adequate. If I could have stepped up the allocation by 20 or 25 per cent more for agriculture, I would have been the happiest person. I take this opportunity to congratulate my distinguished colleague, Shri Sharad Pawar because for the first time rice production in India has crossed 100 million tonnes. This appreciation is not coming from us alone. We are not indulging in an activity of praising each other. This has been recognised by Mr. Robert S. Zeigler, Director General of International Rice Research Institute, Manila. I would like to quote him. He said: "The most heartening aspect of India crossing the 100 million tonnes of rice production is that a major contribution has been from the Eastern India."

When I talked of extending the Green Revolution to the Eastern India and allocated a sum of Rs. 400 crore, somebody pooh-poohed that idea and asked: "What would happen?" But something has happened. In the last Kharif, seven million tonnes of extra rice production has come from that area. By way of recognition, I have stepped up the allocation from Rs. 400 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore. I do hope that it would be possible to maintain this level of food production.

I entirely agree that food production is the most important component of the food security. Without food production, what security can we give? There is no country in the world which can feed 121 crores plus people. We will have to produce our own food grains. But that cannot be achieved merely by words. For that we require, correct planning; effective investment; we have to ensure farmers interests; we have to give them remunerative price; we have to provide extension services; and most importantly, which brought the Green Revolution in this country, we have to provide good research atmosphere. That is why I have emphasised encouraging our young scientists of some of the most important and prestigious agricultural research institutions which I have detailed in the Budget and I am not going to repeat them. We have given Rs. 200 crore to encourage these scientists for innovation, for new research work which can be path-breaking.

Please look at the investments which we have made. I know there is a problem in Vidarbha. Some hon. Members referred to it. Farmers are committing suicide there even now, despite the loan waiver of Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 70,000

crore in 2008. That is why I have provided, under RKVY, Rs. 300 crore to Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme to bring farming areas under protective irrigation.

One of the important shortcomings is lack of storage facilities. Everyone of us has talked of storage facilities. Since 2009-10 we have already created 47 million tonnes of storage capacity. We are going to add another three million tonnes by 31st March, 2012. Forty-seven million tonnes is the existing capacity and within a few days, additional three million tonnes are going to be added; and additional 12 million tonnes will be added by 31st March, 2013 and 31st December, 2013. The incentives which we have provided including the viability gap funding, including the concessions in ECB, including the support to ensure that the storage facilities are created, if we want to have the food security in true sense of the term. We shall have to produce enough, we shall have to procure enough, we shall have to store enough and we shall have to prevent the leakage and the wastage. We shall have to ensure that the Public Distribution System which will be the vehicle of implementing the Food Security Act, which is a legal and no doubt is a daunting and challenging job, but the nation collectively with the cooperation of all concerned – from this side of the House, from other side of the House and from all sides of the House – we shall have to implement it. We can do that.

Madam, much has been talked about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. I agree that there are no two disputes or two opinions that though basically it is wage earning scheme, demand-driven wage-earning scheme, it cannot be linked with the asset creation activities. I have no quarrel with that. But please do not forget that we passed the Minimum Wages Act in 1948 within one year of getting the Independence. Before the drafting and adoption of the Constitution, within one year of India's Independence, the Provisional Parliament passed three important Acts – 1948 Industrial Resolution, 1948 Trade Union Act and 1948 Minimum Wages Act. But in most of the States the Minimum Wages Act could not be effectively implemented. At least, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has ensured that today you cannot get a wage earner in the rural areas earning less than whatever has been provided by the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as minimum wages. Yes, there are problems in implementing any scheme. You will face those teething

problems and those teething problems are to be addressed. I do not deny that. But that does not mean the effectiveness of the Scheme is not there. I entirely agree when somebody suggested that if we can implement it through the restoration of the water bodies, which long ago Mr. Chidambaram as a Minister of Finance announced the scheme; that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme will have to be linked with the restoration of the water bodies which will create durable assets and which will also provide substantial assets creation and irrigation benefit, fishing activities and if it is a larger area, some sort of a little bit of local tourist activity. The allocation under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been enhanced to Rs. 20,000 crore. I have already mentioned about the viability gap funding. This is supporting the PPP in infrastructure, which is an important instrument in attracting the private investment into the sector.

This year, it has been decided to make irrigation including dams, channels, embankments, terminal markets, common infrastructure in agricultural markets, soil testing laboratories and capital investment in the fertilizer sector eligible to have funds from the viability gap funding arrangement. Investment in infrastructure, investment in irrigation, investment in the rural infrastructure, investment in agriculture — all these are leading towards strengthening the generation of the domestic demand which will act as a fuel to attain the desired GDP growth. This is the reason why I have stepped up the allocation for AIBP from Rs.12,620 crore to Rs.14,242 crore. For drinking water, I have increased it. For rural sanitation, I have increased it substantially. Apart from that, I am going to create a company, hundred per cent owned by the Government, Irrigation and Water Resources Financing Company, to raise the resources for the long-term and mid-term irrigation projects.

I have a series of tax concessions. I am not going to read it out which I have provided for agriculture equipment either in the customs duty or in the excise duty including the warehousing facilities, interest subvention for our farmer. When he keeps his produce in the warehouse, stores it, he will get bank loan with interest subvention so that he is not compelled to sell his produce at the throw away price when the harvest takes place. Six months facilities have been extended to him. All these are to strengthen the domestic demand which will fuel our GDP growth and to some extent, not fully, it would insulate the economies from the adverse impact from external environment.

Now, coming to the questions whether we will be able to achieve this fiscal consolidation, whether we will be able to keep the fiscal deficit at the desired level, I would say this. I do agree with many of us sitting on this side, on that side, on the other side who will say: "Mr. Minister, your message should have been strong. Instead of saying 5.1 per cent as fiscal deficit, you should have reduced it further because already 4.9 per cent has been achieved the year before last as fiscal deficit." But I became pragmatic and a little conservative. When I say that except on food items, except on food security, in all other areas, we shall have to peg the subsidy at the level of 2 per cent of GDP, I mean it. I say this because like many of you, particularly, of course, Shri Advani, said. Though he is senior to me age-wise, two or three years, perhaps, yet I am senior to him in Parliament by nine months. He came to the Rajya Sabha in April, 1970. I came to the Rajya Sabha in July, 1969. So, perhaps, I can claim my modest seniority, not in stature, he is of very high stature, in Parliament.... *(Interruptions)* During all these years, I have seen what real financial crisis means. I have seen that when our foreign exchange reserves came to the bottom, the Finance Minister at that point of time — I may miss my sleep for a few days — had to miss his sleep weeks together. But he had to miss his sleep weeks together because hardly there was any foreign exchange; hardly anybody was there to help India at that critical hour. It was not in some remote past. Please remember. Therefore we cannot indulge in fiscal profligacy. It is a task which collectively we shall have to address. If somebody expects that it is the job of the Finance Minister; Finance Minister may come and go. In this country, there has been no dearth of Finance Ministers. Quality-wise, in this House, at least more than a dozen persons are present who can be better Finance Ministers than me, that is not the issue. The issue is, collectively we shall have to address certain issues. If the petrol prices go on like this; if it reaches 150 dollar per barrel; if it reaches 200 dollar per barrel; would the country be in a position to import petrol and petroleum products at all? We have to address it collectively.

Therefore, Budget is not the only exercise through which we can take decisions to correct the wrong or to take the corrective, appropriate decisions to help the economy but there, the cooperation of all concerned are required. I think, we have over the years built up that crisis. Again, I am referring to a couple of years back — rather, two decades back — from 1989, in no Lok Sabha elections, no single Party got the clear mandate from the electorate. No political party or group of political parties; in pre-election, coalition

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

got clear mandate in favour of, in terms of absolute number from 1989 onwards – 1989, 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2004, 2009. What does it mean? That every alternate year, we have to go for General Elections! There will be no Government! There will be constitutional crisis! Political establishments of this country, they recognise the significance and tried to work out a mechanism through which we have successfully – whether it is led by NDA or whether it is led by UPA I or UPA II – we have provided coalition Government, despite contradictions, despite differences of views, despite divergence of approaches because we do recognise, as political institutions, the way, since yesterday morning, the House reacted some of the remarks of a section of the civil society. It speaks of the inherent strength of the House – I am appealing to that inherent strength of the House that this is a serious economic crisis we shall have to address it collectively. Some efforts are being made through the Budgetary exercise; but much more efforts have to be made through our collective efforts, throughout the year because nobody can say, what would be the outcome of it.

I am candidly admitting, Madam Speaker, to my colleagues that I wonder if the Euro Zone crisis extends to a major economy in Europe, outside these four PIGS countries – Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain – what would happen? Any amount of bail out package by European Banks or International Monetary Fund would not be able to resolve that crisis and it would have its impact. We cannot deny that grim scenario. Therefore, what would be our contingent plan? How we could insulate ourselves? I am grateful to my colleague, the Commerce Minister, who has made serious efforts for diversification of our exports destinations as a result despite poor growth, poor recovery, poor demand – in Japan, in USA, North America and Europe – which account for more than 60 per cent of our export earnings earlier, we are down but not substantially down so far as our export performance is concerned.

Jaswant Singhji very correctly pointed out to me as to how I am going to address the current account balance. Yes, we shall have to address it. But most respectfully I would like to submit that very candidly and honestly I have presented the number as it is and I have not tried to provide any below the lines number. What is deficit is deficit, you are not to find out from any small place whether certain other hidden figures are there. I have not done that.

Yes, I candidly admit that the shortfall of direct taxes is Rs. 32,000 crore because of the poor profitability of the corporate sector, including the oil companies. I have requested my colleague, Petroleum Minister to ask some experts to examine that. After all, the upstream oil companies would have earned some more profit when the crude prices were increasing because I calculated 90 dollars per barrel as the cost of the imported crude, they also calculated around that figure, but when they got at 115 dollars per barrel as consumer, I had to pay through the nose. But they should have made some profit. The experts will look into it and laymen like us cannot make any comment on it.

From all angles, I have tried to put the numbers in proper perspective. So, we shall have to come back to the path of fiscal consolidation. Through the FRBM amendments, which I have made, I have fixed the rolling target for three years of expenditure. Why? It is because if I find that in any year we are not moving in the correct direction, we can have the mid-year correction. That is why, I have kept this three years target and I would like to ensure that we adhere to it.

Yashwant Sinhaaji asked as to why I am not talking about austerity now-a-days. Just two years ago, I had adopted austerity measures. Many of my Cabinet colleagues were extremely unhappy when I told them that they had to travel by Economy Class. More often than not, it so happened that I used to travel in Economy Class and many of my colleagues in Parliament used to travel in Executive Class and sometimes I found them.

Therefore, these are the standard practices we do and surely I will look into it. If there is any profligacy of expenditure in any section, I would like to control it. That is the job of the Finance Minister, as in-charge of expenditure, to ensure that. At least all my Cabinet colleagues will bear with me that whenever they come to me, if some of them say 'Good Morning', my response is, 'No money, Mr. Minister. Therefore, I don't say Good Morning, my response to Good Morning' is, no money. It is not that we are not trying. But surely I do not want to press any panic button. Therefore, I have to ensure that these things go in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to talk of the most important issues about moderation of inflation. On the external side of inflationary pressure like crude oil, certain metals etc., the volatility of international prices will affect us to some extent. How to absorb it, how to address it, as I

mentioned, we shall have to collectively think of it.

But last year, if you have noticed, Shri Yashwant Sinha digged at me that I said that I have brought it down to eight per cent. Yes, I said that I have brought down food inflation to eight per cent because it reached as high as 20 per cent. In February, 2010, if it reached 22 per cent, this is simply unacceptable and therefore, when it comes to eight per cent, average eight per cent during the year 2011-12, and in the month of December-January it becomes negative definitely, it is a satisfaction.

But there are two aspects. One aspect is the excess liquidity which has been injected in the market through stimulus package. By tight monetary policy resorted to Reserve Bank of India, those have been substantially addressed and it is still being addressed, though through CRR. Additional liquidity has been released to the banks, but interest rates are still high and when the next time of revision will come, surely, Reserve Bank in consultation with the Finance Ministry will take the appropriate steps.

But we are fully aware of the inflationary pressure. Only one advantage we are having and that is statistical that last year it started with double digit, this year we have started with little less. But that is no consolation. We shall have to address and which I have done adequately in my Budget Proposals by removing the supply constraints of agricultural products, which cost substantial inflationary pressure, built up substantially inflationary pressure in the system.

About 60,000 plus villages, well-pump programme, fodder programme, which are now all being converted into various agricultural missions, oil-seed villages, special thrust programme, substantial quantum of dairy development with World Bank Aided Projects, all these are aimed to improve the production, preservation of fruits, vegetables, enhancement of production of egg, milk, pulses, edible oil. Therefore, if we can address the supply constraints of the essential food agricultural commodities, and there has been a change in the consumption pattern, surely, it would be possible to keep it at a moderate level.

Of course, I am not claiming that I will go back to three-and-a-half per cent. It will take some time. But in this given situation, if we are careful from the very beginning and if we can remove the supply constraints and if monetary policy and fiscal policy move in close conjunctions, it would be possible, to my mind, Madam Speaker, to address these issues.

Now, I would like to address two-three issues because I will have another opportunity of explaining in detail when we pass the Finance Bill. The first thing is about the Central Sales Tax compensation to the States. It is not merely Bihar. I have just received the Deputy Chief Minister and Chairperson of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

I am just placing the facts for the consideration of the House. It was decided in 2007-08 that CST will be brought down. First year, from four per cent to three per cent; second year, from three per cent to two per cent; third year, from two per cent to one per cent; and fourth year, from one per cent to zero per cent. That was the arrangement which was made in 2007-08 onwards. The States were to accept certain obligations; Centre was to accept certain obligations. When 2009-10 came, then the issue came because that was the financial crisis year. It was not a unilateral decision of mine as Finance Minister but in consultation with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, the then Chairman, we decided that we will not bring it down further from two per cent to one per cent. It was a collective decision. And what was agreed? It was agreed that the Centre will withdraw the devious concessional CST rate on purchase by Government departments and agencies from 2007-08 onwards –we have done that – and allow taxation on 333 identified intra-State services from 2007-08 onwards. Additional 44 items were to be added subsequently. The estimated revenue from 33 services was Rs. 3,480 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 4,750 crore in 2008-09, and Rs. 5,171 crore in 2009-10. All these three years, I paid the compensation.

Then the question came – yes, I raised this question – that I must see the light at the end of the tunnel when we are going to have GST. Unless we have a time-frame, how long I can go on compensating? It is because, what was the idea? The idea was that on tobacco, sugar, the States will also increase the VAT so that the overall compensation is reduced. Now, some of the States have increased the VAT. But their position is that: "Look, this is my inherent right. I can increase the VAT from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, from 5 per cent to 6 per cent; you do not take it into account while computing the Central Sales Tax compensation." There I am suggesting and I am suggesting while responding to their issues that I have not closed my mind. I am ready to sit with them, and I will sit with them and work out a mechanism so that I can give them some compensation, but if I have that in mind that this is the time-frame, whatever it may be.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Some work, my colleague, Yashwant Sinha ji also is doing and I hope by Monsoon Session if he is in a position to give me the report of the Constitution Amendment and the Bill which we have referred to because he is also having interaction with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and other stakeholders. That is very much needed. And if we can have that, whatever recommendation the Standing Committee will give, I will give the due consideration to that and I will sit with the State Finance Ministers, and their authorised forum of the Empowered Finance Committee, I will work out the mechanism through which we can ultimately reach the GST.

It is not correct to say that nothing has been done. A common portal has been created and through that common portal, filing of returns, receipts, deposit, and payment has been simplified. GST network (GSTN) is going to be in place shortly. These are the preliminary steps we have taken. I do feel that we will get the basic legislation because my anxiety is that whatever you recommend, after the Government considers that, it will require special majority in both the Houses to get the Constitution Amendment Bill passed. I am telling it candidly, we must come out of our mindset. If the mindset is that, no, the States will have the sovereign right to impose the Sales Tax and nobody should be allowed to come into that domain, then the whole thing falls flat.

17.00 hrs.

As I am permitting that you will have the right to impose Service Tax, Excise Duty and Centre will like to have right to impose Sales Tax. That is the reason why Constitutional Amendment is required because today's Constitution does not permit it. Unless it is being done, further movement is stonewalled there. So, we shall have to be ready. If we agree then 'yes', here we shall have to make a compromise; 'yes', we will have the right. What is there in the GST Council? The Finance Minister and his deputy; only two members and 28 States have their representatives. There is no 'veto power'. We can work it out collectively with 'dispute settlement mechanism'. When we are having open minds and there is a regular Institution, I do not feel there is any difficulty. The last point in this respect, I would like to suggest is this. Day in and day out we talk about Sushmaji's brilliant Hindi, which I cannot imitate that संघीय ढांचे पर प्रहार हो रहा है। I have no intention of attacking on federal structure. If I say it, how from first Finance

Commission to the Twelfth Finance Commission the devolution has increased.

In the First Finance Commission from 1952 to 1957, the devolution was – share of Income Tax was 55 per cent and share of Excise Duty was 40 per cent. That was the total devolution. Today, it is the 13th Finance Commission – the devolution is 32 per cent of the total revenue earning including Excise Duty, Customs and Service Tax. That Rs. 41,000 crore, which I am making as additional resource mobilisation and for which I have received huge *gaali*, will not be appropriated by me, 32 per cent of that Rs. 41,000 crore will go to the States. They will also get a share but none of them is sharing the *gaali* and criticism which I am having it here and outside the House.

In Tenth Finance Commission, it was Income Tax, 77.5 per cent and Union Excise Duty was 47.5 per cent. In the Eleventh Finance Commission, it was 29.5 per cent; in the Twelfth Finance Commission it was 30.5 per cent; and in the Thirteenth Finance Commission it was 32 per cent. Please remember the base of the devolution.

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commissions, some of the States have got as higher devolution as 159 per cent; not all but some of the States. These figures do not speak that we are encroaching. We are expanding and sharing.

I have some figures on petroleum products. We see that whenever the petroleum prices have increased we get huge criticism. But what is the actual position? Price without tax – I am taking Delhi city – per litre of petrol price would be Rs. 39; per litre of diesel would be Rs. 33.51; per litre of kerosene would be Rs. 14.12. For kerosene, there is hardly any tax. The Central Government does not have any tax. Some States have some tax, that is 4.8 per cent; but Centre has no tax. If the Excise Duty, Customs Duty and State VAT taken together, it comes to Rs. 26.55.

You add Rs.39 with Rs. 26, then it becomes Rs. 65. I cannot tell the States, that you sacrifice almost half of these because they will say: "Where will we get the money?" But I had to have a haircut, not remote past but in last June, as I mentioned earlier, Rs. 49,000 crore of revenue sacrifices I had to make.

The last point, which creates a lot of confusion, I would like to clarify is about the revenue foregone and revenue indicated but not realised and what the position is. I will give you just one example. People have stated that these

are the concessions we are giving to the big houses and corporate sectors. Yes, we are giving some tax concessions to the corporate sector which is in the „exemption category. That is why, we are advocating for DTC. I could not make the recommendations of DTC implemented in this year's Budget because I got the Report, I think, only on 6th or 9th of March. Therefore, what I have incorporated is the original provisions of the DTC Bill which I introduced in the House and which was under the consideration of the Standing Committee. I will examine whatever recommendations that the Standing Committee have made before we come to the House for its approval. But for the limited purpose of the Budget, I have accepted one tax rate for the personal income tax. The original recommendation was exemption up to Rs. 2,00,000; thereafter between Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 – 10 per cent; between Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000 – 20 per cent; and above Rs. 10,00,000 – 30 per cent. I have accepted that.

I have accepted GAAR – General Anti Avoidance Rules. I did not have the privilege of examining the recommendations of the Standing Committee to incorporate it in the Finance Bill but surely I will examine and I will modify as and when it will be required. This is essentially an anti-avoidance measure. This House gave me the mandate in the debate on black money that not only to bring back black money stashed outside but also to take steps to prevent the generation of black money. GAAR is one path. What we are saying is this. Sometimes we see that the investments are coming from 'no tax', 'zero tax' or 'tax haven' countries. I do not mind if the investments come from the prospective investors who have their regular business. But when I find there is no establishment, there is no office, somebody is making huge investment and getting concession on capital gains tax, and the address is the address of a Chartered Accountant or the address of a Tax Advisor or a Tax Consultant, should I not prevent that? We are trying to attain GAAR. It is not made for harassment. It is not for harassing the honest taxpayers but we shall have to take action against those who are taking advantage to avoid taxes because it is your mandate. This House, in an Adjournment Motion, told me: "Take appropriate steps not only to bring back black money stashed outside but also to prevent the generation of black money." That is why I am strengthening the transfer pricing mechanism. That is why I am adopting the AAP of direct taxes in toto. I will examine this in the context of the

recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance.

I would like to clarify another point because a lot of viewpoints have been expressed about the retrospective legislation in respect of taxation.

Please correct me. There are many knowledgeable Members. Hardly I find any Finance Bill where some retrospective legislation has not been made in respect of the taxation items with reference to judgement of the court. In one year a particular new Section was added to the Finance Bill, not during my time or Mr. Chidambaram's time. One new Section was added. I myself have done it. In 2008, I have done it. In 2009, I have done it. What do we want to achieve?

The Supreme Court told that you clarify the intention of the Legislature about the determination of the tax and how tax regime should be there. You explain the intention of the Legislature. The intention of the Legislature will be from the day of legislation. It cannot be in between. Therefore, if the Act was enacted in 1961 or 1962, when I am giving the interpretation of the interpretation of legislation, it will be with reference to that day. But that does not mean that all the cases will be reopened for all these years from 1961 or 1962. There is another provision in the Income-tax Act which will prevail where no tax case can be reopened beyond six years. So, where is the apprehension that 20 years or 50 years old cases will be reopened?

India is not a no-tax country. India has a determined tax rate but it is not a tax haven. It is not a no-tax country. We have the intention of having it. What intention we have is that you are not to pay double taxes. If you pay tax in your country of origin, you need not pay tax if we have the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with the country of your origin. We are exactly explaining that position. In respect of Vodafone case, it is not with any vindictive attitude. But I shall have to prevent my own right. Otherwise, there will be outflow from the treasury. Those, who have similar cases, accepted the interpretation of the Department and paid taxes. If I do not amend the law, if tomorrow they come and say that you have to return the taxes because I have paid taxes, accepting your interpretation; and now, your interpretation has been nullified by the Supreme Court; you have not made the necessary legislative corrections; you pay it back, can any Government accept that position? We are not going to have a tax haven. At the same time, we are not going to say that tax laws are arbitrary. Tax laws are transparent. It is firm. It is determined.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Madam Speaker, the last point I would like to suggest is this. I have received series of representations from various political leaders, various individuals, MPs including my Party colleagues, both in Cabinet and outside Cabinet about the excise duty on the small jewellers. I have no intention of causing any harassment or disturbing their trade. The intention was very clear. Please remember, all the State Governments are charging VAT on them. What I indicated was that if you pay VAT, you can pay excise duty also. But as there have been lot of representations, I am considering it. During the period which will be available between now and the passage of the Finance Bill, I will come out with an acceptable formulation.

There are three angles. One is the requirement of PAN card for purchasing gold ornaments of Rs. 2 lakh. That issue is to be addressed. Realising the Excise Duty, re-introduction of the infraction tax has been addressed. The third area is about import duty. I would like to submit most respectfully the quantum of gold import, which is taking place. Last year, it was more than \$46 billion – next to petroleum. Yes, the gold is a part of our culture, I admit, but at the same time, please remember the precious foreign exchange. If it is spent on importing dead assets like gold, it causes problem. Therefore, small jewellers, I understand their plight; the question of the value PAN Card, I understand; but surely not on the import duty on gold and platinum.

Madam Speaker, I tried to address some of the issues pointed out by the hon. Members. With these words, I commend the Budget for the consideration of the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, if you permit me, there is one issue on which I have also received some representations. But, there are two angles. Last year, I reduced the import duty on raw silk from 30 per cent to 5 per cent. It is mainly to protect the large number of weavers of the whole of India because they were going to practically close their activities. But, it has caused some problems to the sericulture farmers. To address the problems of the sericulture farmers, to protect them, as I am to protect the

interests of weaver, which I have addressed by reducing the import duty and making available raw materials cheaper, I would like to address the problems of the sericulture farmers by working out a special package in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Silk Board. I will come out as and when I can formulate it. Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Will the Finance Minister be kind enough to assure this House that after he has reconsidered the matter of gold jewelry, until then there will be not tax. It will be prospective and not from the date of the Budget. That is the only assurance we want. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The former Finance Minister is fully aware of the legal implications. I shall have to look into the legal implications and without looking into the legal implications, I cannot make any comment. I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2012-13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 33, 35, 36, 38 to 63, 65 to 75, 77, 78 and 80 to 106.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2012-13 to the vote of the House.

\*Not recorded.

*Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2012-2013 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3799,95,00,000	10,58,00,000
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	887,00,00,000	3,80,00,000
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	389,50,00,000	3,80,00,000
<b>Department of Atomic Energy</b>			
4.	Atomic Energy	927,34,00,000	637,04,00,000
5.	Nuclear Power Schemes	659,03,00,000	93,68,00,000
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers</b>			
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	293,58,00,000	6,85,00,000
7.	Department of Fertilisers	22396,38,00,000	40,67,00,000
8.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	35,17,00,000	3,34,00,000
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>			
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	180,50,00,000	692,63,00,000
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>			
10.	Ministry of Coal	83,06,00,000	5,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b>			
11.	Department of Commerce	675,80,00,000	161,95,00,000
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	249,03,00,000	12,18,00,000
<b>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</b>			
13.	Department of Posts	2396,60,00,000	102,63,00,000
14.	Department of Telecommunications	1931,22,00,000	241,11,00,000
15.	Department of Information Technology	479,59,00,000	28,91,00,000
<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</b>			
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	97,27,00,000	3,28,00,000
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	19462,59,00,000	10108,37,00,000
<b>Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>			
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	34,23,0,000	5,33,00,000

1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Culture</b>			
19.	Ministry of Culture	228,55,00,000	6,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>			
20.	Ministry of Defence	3537,24,00,000	312,43,00,000
21.	Defence Pensions	6499,96,00,000	...
22.	Defence Services-Army	13545,92,00,000	...
23.	Defence Services-Navy	2123,64,00,000	...
24.	Defence Services-Air Force	3053,81,00,000	...
25.	Defence Ordnance Factories	1796,48,00,000	...
26.	Defence Services-Research and Development	1005,83,00,000	...
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	13254,49,00,000
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>			
28.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	291,72,00,000	58,17,00,000
<b>Ministry of Earth Sciences</b>			
29.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	268,91,00,000	34,64,00,000
<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>			
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	502,05,00,000	11,69,00,000
<b>Ministry of External Affairs</b>			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	1437,05,00,000	548,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>			
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	1513,55,00,000	9826,85,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	1422,54,00,000	2650,33,00,000
35.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	18825,50,00,000	...
36.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	41,67,00,000
38.	Department of Expenditure	22,54,00,000	...
39.	Pensions	3285,00,00,000	...
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	567,90,00,000	1,67,00,000
41.	Department of Revenue	298,82,00,000	1,92,00,000
42.	Direct Taxes	511,86,00,000	134,88,00,000
43.	Indirect Taxes	580,23,00,000	19,87,00,000
44.	Department of Disinvestment	10,54,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>			
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	111,76,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>			
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	5060,30,00,000	383,05,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	192,98,00,000	2,77,00,000
48.	Department of Health Research	151,33,00,000	...
49.	Department of AIDS Control	282,0,00,000	1,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises</b>			
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	92,19,00,000	76,09,00,000
51.	Department of Public Enterprises	3,66,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>			
52.	Ministry of Home Affairs	487,56,00,00	37,39,00,000
53.	Cabinet	100,70,00,000	23,18,00,000
54.	Police	6477,07,00,000	1867,53,00,000
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	287,59,00,000	24,62,00,000
56.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	359,15,00,000	12,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>			
57.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	173,83,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>			
58.	Department of School Education and Literacy	22859,78,00,000	...
59.	Department of Higher Education	4212,50,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>			
60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	367,14,00,000	90,67,00,000
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>			
61.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	770,49,00,000	1,37,00,000
<b>Ministry of Law and Justice</b>			
62.	Election Commission	12,03,00,000	...
63.	Law and Justice	252,60,00,000	3,34,00,000
<b>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>			
65.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	511,98,00,000	13,97,00,000

1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>			
66.	Ministry of Mines	104,79,00,000	11,60,00,000
<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>			
67.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	509,12,00,000	16,67,00,000
<b>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>			
68.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	224,37,00,000	15,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs</b>			
69.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	15,80,00,000	3,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>			
70.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	891,79,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>			
71.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	1,95,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</b>			
72.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and pensions	159,20,00,000	18,78,00,000
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>			
73.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	7293,14,00,000	17,00,000
<b>Ministry of Planning</b>			
74.	Ministry of Planning	697,69,00,000	85,97,00,000
<b>Ministry of Power</b>			
75.	Ministry of Power	1809,87,00,000	738,74,00,000
<b>The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President</b>			
77.	Lok Sabha	72,36,00,000	...
78.	Rajya Sabha	47,19,00,000	...
80.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	52,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>			
81.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3749,23,00,000	4107,24,00,000
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>			
82.	Department of Rural Development	37858,60,00,000	...
83.	Department of Land Resources	534,70,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>			
84.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	3730,88,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>			
85.	Department of Science and Technology	397,31,00,000	6,66,00,000
86.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	540,60,00,000	1,48,00,000
87.	Department of Biotechnology	250,07,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>			
88.	Ministry of Shipping	233,34,00,000	89,21,00,000
<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>			
89.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	920,22,00,000	50,00,00,000
<b>Department of Space</b>			
90.	Department of Space	643,79,00,000	752,21,00,000
<b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>			
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	821,06,00,000	2,87,00,000
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>			
92.	Ministry of Steel	19,98,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>			
93.	Ministry of Textiles	1295,94,00,000	10,13,00,000
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>			
94.	Ministry of Tourism	213,33,00,000	50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>			
95.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	68,37,00,000	11,67,00,000
<b>Union Territories (Without Legislature)</b>			
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	392,15,00,000	123,21,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	414,43,00,000	68,39,00,000
98.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	355,97,00,000	42,03,00,000
99.	Daman and Diu	175,60,00,000	58,41,00,000
100.	Lakshadweep	107,09,00,000	43,52,00,000
<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b>			
101.	Department of Urban Development	221,12,00,000	1554,36,00,000
102.	Public Works	228,59,00,000	90,31,00,000
103.	Stationery and Printing	44,05,00,000	2,00,000

1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>			
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	322,88,00,000	21,05,00,000
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>			
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	3092,63,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>			
106.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	189,12,00,000	22,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		227722,96,00,000	49521,68,00,000

*The Motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.1 to 5, 7, 9 to 14, 17 to 20, 22 to 25, 29 to 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 55, 58 to 61, 65, 67 to 70, 72 to 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85 to 91, and 93 to 106."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants-Third Batch (General) for 2011-2012 to submitted to Vote of the Lok Sabha*

No. and Title of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	4,00,000	...
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	50,03,00,000	
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	2,00,000	...
4.	Atomic Energy	3,00,000	...
5.	Nuclear Power Schemes	312,34,00,000	...
7.	Department of Fertilisers	7201,07,00,000	...
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	9,77,00,000	
10.	Ministry of Coal	....	46,83,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	30,23,00,000	...
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	2,00,000	...
13.	Department of Posts	240,06,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3	4
14.	Department of Telecommunications	1,00,000	...
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	9873,75,00,000	1,00,000
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1,00,000	
19.	Ministry of Culture	25,01,00,000	...
20.	Ministry of Defence	128,78,00,000	1,00,000
22.	Defence Services-Army	3412,07,00,000	...
23.	Defence Services-Navy	752,7600,000	...
24.	Defence Services-Air Force	149,24,00,000	...
25.	Defence Ordnance Factories	858,93,00,000	...
29.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	3,00,000	...
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2,00,000	...
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	100,00,00,000
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	3,00,000	1,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	1,00,000	6497,42,00,000
35.	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	555,00,00,000	...
38.	Department of Expenditure	9,07,00,000	...
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	13,08,00,000	...
42.	Direct Taxes	15,72,00,000	...
43.	Indirect Taxes	7,50,00,000	...
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,00,000	...
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2,00,000	2,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	3,00,000	40,00,000
48.	Department of Health Research	1,00,000	...
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	64,00,000	...
52.	Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00,000	24,60,00,000
53.	Cabinet	190,69,00,000	...
54.	Police	2,00,000	2,00,000
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3	4
58.	Department of School Education and Literacy	70,02,00,000	...
59.	Department of Higher Education	69,71,00,000	...
60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	75,43,00,000	...
61.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	2,00,000	...
65.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	3,00,000	...
67.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1,00,000	...
68.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	...
69.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	6,50,00,000	...
70.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1,00,000	...
72.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and pensions	10,07,00,000	...
73.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	14838,11,00,000	1,00,000
74.	Ministry of Planning	197,00,00,000	1,00,000
75.	Ministry of Power	1,82,00,000	179,63,00,000
77.	Lok Sabha	11,00,00,000	...
78.	Rajya Sabha	33,01,00,000	...
81.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	485,15,00,000	731,38,00,000
82.	Department of Rural Development	2,00,000	...
85.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	...
86.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,00,000	...
87.	Department of Biotechnology	2,00,000	...
88.	Ministry of Shipping	638,60,00,000	1,00,000
89.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	3,00,000	...
90.	Department of Space	...	1,00,000
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	4,00,000	...
93.	Ministry of Textiles	210,02,00,000	...
94.	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	...
95.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	23,26,00,000	...
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,83,00,000	
97.	Chandigarh	70,97,00,000	1508
98.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150,00,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
99.	Daman and Diu	135,00,00,000	...
101.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	166,89,00,000
102.	Public Works	62,24,00,000	24,00,00,000
103.	Stationery and Printing	10,06,00,000	...
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	2,00,000	...
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	...
106.	Ministry of Yourth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	...
Total		40949,22,00,000	7771,28,00,000

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2009-2010 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper

be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.13, 14, 20 to 23 and 54."

*List of Demands for Excess Gransts (General) for 2009-2010 to be submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha*

1	2	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		3	4
No. and Title of the Demand		Revenue	Capital
13.	Department of Posts	818,12,99,976	...
14.	Department of Telecommunications	87,81,60,488	...
20.	Ministry of Defence	95,31,73,097	...
21.	Defence Pensions	8999,54,01,305	...
22.	Defence Services-Army	2464,11,11,895	...
23.	Defence Services-Navy	150,51,03,457	...
54.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,21,40,006	...
Total		12651,63,90,224	...

*The motion was adopted,*

17.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)  
BILL, 2012\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 34. Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No.35. Hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 27.03.2012

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.25 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2012\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 36 – Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 37 – Hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 27.03.2012

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.26 hrs.

#### APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2012\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 38 – Hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 39 – Hon. Minister.

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 27.03.2012

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.28 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Alleged derogatory statements made by Civil Society Members against MPs and Union Ministers**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up matter of urgent public importance.

Shri Sharad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, please tell me, how you have given me time. You give me time tomorrow. I visited you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak. *[English]* Let us have order in the House please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Members are going out. Madam It would be better if you give me time tomorrow.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak. All are present. Let's have order in the House, please.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I talked to Pranav Babu at night and you told me in the morning that I would be given time to speak at 4.00 P.M. Pranav Babu has played his role. But when House was to play its role, several Members have gone up. ...*(Interruptions)* Members of our side are sitting. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry some might have gone to wash room. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharadji, please speak. There is magnetic force in your speech. All will return.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, all had spoken yesterday including Sushmaji, Certain Hon'ble Members could not express their feelings and ideas, I want to you in the morning. Pranav Babu gave me a phone and told me that Budget has to be passed. I also accept that it is a constitutional responsibility. He further alleged that this matter could be raised after Budget. But it is evening now and my colleagues are adamant on this. I would request you that this matter would not have been raised. This House and other institutions have been set up with great difficulties. We have seen many ups and downs. We are here since 30-40 years. Several questions are raised outside. I would like to request you to find out that out of 162 members of Parliament how many are involved in political cases and how many are involved in agitation cases and criminal cases respectively. This is your responsibility. All this goes not only at Jantar Mantar but it is in newspapers on internet and on TV also. I am concerned for this because if the dignity of the House is lowered then where this country would go? The issue can be resolved here itself.

There can be abrasion in any institution. There was Ravana in the era of Ram and Kansa and Duryodhna in the era of Krishna. Today, I am not saying that people of totally clean image have come to Parliament. Several times even undeserving persons have come here. It does not mean that there was no institution in the country prior to this. After God it is the last truth and this House is the most powerful and capable institution. The trend is going on unabated. Since commencement of movement against corruption the House and we Members did not allow one session to transact its business for JPC. The treasury branches remained very disturbed due to it. The battle was so crucial that we did not allow one session of the House to transact its business and JPC was constituted. All opposition parties took out rallies and under took demonstrations. Lathi charge was resorted to at several places. We also took our rallies. Battle against corruption was so aggravated that our 27 friends were booked.

Madam, during a debate on TV at night some person was saying as to how a good legislation could be enacted when there are Kanimozhi and Kalmadi. If some one has done wrong, this institution only has taken step against him. Whether any organization of lawyers, teachers and Judges can claim that they have ever identified any culprit or they tried but could not succeed. This is the only institution. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Somnath Babu was occupying this chair. Eleven Members of this House were taking fifty thousand, forty thousand, ten thousand etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, you please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All other hon'ble Members, please be seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji please continue. Please a look at this side. Don't distract so early.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, this House expelled eleven Members of Parliament. The entire House was against this. Then also Advaniji had requested that their crime is not so gruesome that they might be expelled. But both the Houses took unanimous decision and expelled eleven Members for thirteen days. No institution in the world has taken such a decision.

Madam, Shri Rabi Ray was occupying this seat. We did not enact this legislation. Now, I feel that the anti-defection law should be scrapped. It is not beneficial for the country any more. Chairperson do not accept this law. This law has so many because that if they don't accept it, then also they are not dishonest in the context but it is their compulsion. When number is less, Members are less then also the State and the country are to be run. Shri Rabi Ray, during his tenure, expelled even Members under the old anti-defection law. When names of Certain Members of this House came in some motion, Somnath Babu prevented them from entering into the House.

I submit that there is a trend to attack the political class. I admit that this is the highest institution and the power vests in democracy. Public attack on them and expresses their anguish. We should bear with it. We tolerate it too. But we should not go to such an extent that one day Farookh Saheb was saying that my father committed a mistake by bringing me in politics. My father is also a freedom fighter. I don't say that my father committed a mistake. Why mistake? We have been fighting for the cause of farmers and labourers. We are fighting against the unemployment of India. We are not less than a 'fakeer'. Most of members of Parliament are residing in Delhi. There is one Member Shri Dalpat Singh Parasate, now he is in BJP. His wife died and he had no money to take his wife to his native place. Won't we remember Shri Dalpat Singh Parasate? We are living a honest life. Won't you remember him? You will always point out dishonesties only. If you do not point out towards light, the country would go in dark. Such a feeling of disappointment is being spread.

We can say something and suggest something if there is a discussion on corruption. After 63 years of independence, such a State of affairs have emerged. There are issues based on caste and religion etc. Some one is murdered in certain area. Chief Minister is killed and people say that don't hang the culprit. Such is the situation in the country. With the increasing trend of freedom country has awakened and simultaneously certain problems are also emerging. But we want to close our eyes. Recently Uttar Pradesh went to polls. But we do not ponder over. I may tell you that 50 to 60 per cent election expenditure of the parties and the candidates was used for media. We talk much about election reforms. But who is taking maximum money from the candidates and the Parties? It means something wrong has cropped up in our system.

Mahatmaji in 1931, had said that when India will get independence then the old proverb 'Public like the king' will be revised i.e. 'king like the public'. MLA and MP will

be like the Public. Same would be State Governments and the Central Government. Nothing has come from the Sky. Everything is coming from the society. We don't want to change that society. This is going away from India Society. We don't want to think about that Society.

We would say day and night that there should not be caste system. But you go to Central Hall. Members are sitting in the groups of their cast. Why should not they sit in such groups. They sit in such groups because this System in prevalent for the last thousands of years so far as eating, drinking and death is concerned. This system would not abolish with debates. Swami Dayanand ji, Dr. Lohia and Jaiprakash ji raised a fight against it. We never address such issues as to where from this disease has come? What is the way out, if there is no caste system. There should be some remedy. There should be an incentive of five per cent or three per cent on inter-caste and inter-religion marriages. Such couples would be given special opportunities for jobs. People will adopt some ways for this. Find out some ways. Discuss this issue in the House. Today you can't rule with bullet. Remarks are being made. I don't have any objection if someone gives any comment against Parliament any individual or against me even. They talk less. Many people talk against us. If a person does not have tolerance against disrespect. Once Anand saked Mahatma Budha, who considered nothing beyond Vedas, the easy path to becomes Budha. Lord Budha told him that the person who constantly fights for his religion, tolerates disrespect, will become great man and by way of this greatness he gets status and dignity but remains balanced, becomes Budha. I admit that there are shortcomings.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam. Whatever I am saying is not my responsibility. I want to submit that I am a Member whereas you are the custodian of this House. Safety and security are in your hands. Attack on our bad deeds. There is no wrong in criticism. More the criticism, more in the introspection and something immoral would emerge. I, therefore, request that you ask Sushmaji or Bansalji or you yourself accept that no such institution should be criticized. Parliament, Election Commission and Supreme Court are very high institutions and there should not be any such attack on these institutions. Last these may come on the verge of decay and people lose faith on these. There would be complete darkness, I feel, if people lose faith on this House. Nobody can stop it. It is your responsibility to stop it, not mine. I request you with folded hands that instead of me, you should have taken this responsibility. In place of Sushmaji and Basudev Acharyaji, you should

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

have taken this responsibility. I would like to say that better late than never. I am not saying that we are to criticize someone. It does not make any differences for me if anyone has criticized.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I just want to say, all should maintain dignity of the House. They should speak about Lok Sabha and our deeds in a balanced manner lest they lose faith in us. For the strength of our democracy, that faith should be restored and maintained. It is the highest pillar of democracy. Don't allow it to decay.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, I am highly grateful to you for having allowed me speak on this important issue. This issue is not related to only our Government, any individual or Jagdambika Pal. Today, the issue raised by Shri Sharad Yadav ji is related to the entire legislature, the dignity of the House. You decide the agenda of the House. You decide which subjects are to be discussed in the House, whether those may be related to treasury benches or opposition benches. Today, those proceedings are criticized, Being a member of public life I feel sorry for this that if such a continuous attack is made in the name of civil society on the temple of the highest democracy of the world. When Shri Anna ji was sitting on a dharna for getting Lok Pal Bill passed, at Jantar Mantar, a group of Minister of our Government held a meeting with him. First time we had to face criticism for it. ...*(Interruptions)* Why 5 persons of civil society. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please now you conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can associate.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Today on the Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The question which has been raised by Sharadji. ...*(Interruptions)* Let's condemn it unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking. Thereafter you will be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I am not

talking of that which you are referring to. I am saying it was stated from that forum that today the issue of IPS Narendrajji's assassination is not debated. Sharad Pawar ji is debated. You allowed us to speak on Narendrajji's assassination in zero hour. I debated it. If any such issue is discussed and debated it is also subjected to onslaught. Even the conduct of Speaker is being questioned. I want to know whether the people of the country be permitted today to debate the conduct of business in the Lok Sabha which you happen to be the custodian of. Today fingers are raised on the elected MPs questioning their. It is said that as many as 162 criminals are sitting in Parliament as MPs and Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)* Perhaps they are ignorant of the fact that as many as two thirds of the MPs come to the House availing Ferry Services. They dedicate their entire life to the service of the people residing in their respective constituencies. They don't own even a car. Despite that they discharge their duties with due diligence in a bid to carry out their legislative responsibilities. We don't talk of that and chose to lose sight of the facts of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)* If they talk of corruption, they talk of electoral reforms and we welcome that. Our Government the Prime Minister convened a all party meeting on 23rd Day of March. The all party meeting on March 23 was convened to evolve a consensus on how to get the Lokpal Bill passed in both the Houses of Parliament. As I see, when there is a sitting of the House for the second time our Government is Committed to passing of the Lokpal Bill however I would like to make a submission. Whereas the Government is committed to get the Lokpal Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament and is trying hard to do so, we are talking of waging a war against rampant corruption and bring in electoral reforms. What sort of electoral reforms are you talking of? At the time of voting they will prepare for their Journey to Pune rather than exercising their franchise and they will talk of electoral reforms.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, so serious an issue in this that people are attacking the Lok Sabha. It is not an attack on our Government only. ...*(Interruptions)* nor in this an attack on any individual MP. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now immediately.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am going to conclude. The manner in which the episode has unfolded today in the entire House.

Today it has been mentioned in the status Report that two institutions are being run-one is Navjyoti Foundation

and the other one is India Vision Foundation. One member of Anna Society got 50 lakh rupees and he has been given this amount for the reasons that the children and wards of BSF, CISF, ITBP and CRPF and the other police organisations are being imported free computer education. They talk of honesty. Today in Patiala Court status symbol Report has been presented that these two NGOs have been allegedly involved in the misappropriation of 50 lakh rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*. Today the children and words of the Police haven't been provided computer education. Today people joining Anna Team are talking in such a manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let's Shri Dara Singh Chauhan speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: In this very House we had honoured Anna ji. ...*(Interruptions)* A written communication was made to him. ...*(Interruptions)* We did accept all the three suggestions and demands made at his end. ...*(Interruptions)* We acceded to his demands in the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji. Please speak up.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The issue raised by Sharad Yadav ji is fairly significant one as parliament in supreme. It is the apex institution in democratic system. In case someone happens to attack in an illegitimate and improper way, he or she must not be allowed to be excused. When this entire House leaves the ball in your court. I too am quite in agreement with the view point that certain preventive measures be undertaken at your end to ensure that this apex institution is not subjected to any attack in any manner whatsoever. It must not come to an end with the passing of a motion only. It is clear cut case of the violation of privilege. This issue should necessarily be referred to the Privilege Committee. I would like the entire House to evince unanimity on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* It is immaterial as to who or what it pertains to. So therefore, taking it as a matter of Privilege please spring into action and ask them to be in attendance here. Those who have dared wage an attack on this institution deserve to be produced before the House as an accused. You should give instruction. I want that the entire House should come together on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* The matter is not to think as who are they.

These kind of perpetrators had been called upon to be present in Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. I happened to be the leader of opposition there. They brought themselves

into our present and made statements. No matter which decision the House embarked on thereafter as it is altogether a different issue. Summon them and treat them as an accused.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, What Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and Shri Sharad Yadavji has been saying since yesterday and the debate going on in its continuation in really very important. Today a few people are using indecorous language against parliament and the MPs as well. My submission is that we were debating Anna team. The people affiliated to the team say that civil society. ...*(Interruptions)*\*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not use unparliamentary words. Please expunge them.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHUAHAN: The Supreme Constitutional body i.e. parliament has been subjected to be referred to the use of indecorous language. The entire nation has been witness to it.

Since each and every Member of Parliament represent himself or herself as many as 15 lakh to 25 lakh people, in a way it is the insult of all the citizens of the country as they have been abused. So, Madam Speaker, I want your protection and have to submit that Indian Democracy has had been in role model for the other countries for holding the distinction of being the largest democracy on earth. Today an attempt is being made and even a conspiracy is being cooked to sabotage the whole democratic fabric of the country by certain groups being driven by his or her vested petty interests. Earlier too, it has been stated by me that nobody can afford to be above the constitution. The Constitution diligently drafted by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar which gave voice to the poor and the voiceless, those who would passively accept others' version earlier have now been promoted to occupy the driving seat. They are not being taken in good humour by many. This is the reason why a conspiracy is being cooked to silence their voice and thus throw spanners on and even put spokes in the wheels of democratic development, if I may say so with the prime view of put an end to democracy. In the garb of raising voice of protest against corruption of economic nature, a conspiracy is being hatched to subject the

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Dara Singh Chauhan]

Supreme Constitutional Institution as well as the MPs to insult. I seek your protection. Hon'ble MP Shri Sharad Yadavji was making a statement. I too am aware of the fact that the ex MP of this very country who had been the Minister in Bihar, after his death, the members of his family were left in severe destitution and could hardly afford to manage the fare for Journeying to their native State - Bihar. Somehow, some people contributed to ensure that the members of the deceased MP reach Dhanbad. I was also present there at that time. Such is the condition of our Members.

But this Parliament is not going to tolerate the conspiracy of capitalists to insult this apex body and keeping themselves behind economic corruption.

**18.00 hrs.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, you have said all the things, now please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I want to say that not only economic corruptions, social corruption, political corruption in the country ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. Please finish now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I would like to ask this civilized society – whether they have ever thought about – the social corruption that the taken place during there 64 years of independence? I would also like to ask as to who are they to ask who, in this Parliament, is tainted and who is not?...(Interruptions) The members of this Parliament only have given the right to. ...(Interruptions) Parliament needs no certificate from either Anna Team or the civil society. ...(Interruptions) rather this is under jurisdiction of judiciary ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singhji, you have said all you had, now please finish your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to say that a censure Motion should be passed against such people. ...(Interruptions) then only an appropriate message could be sent to the people of this nation. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thambiduraiji, you just associate yourself.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, Shri Sharad Yadav has raised a very important issue. Every citizen of the country has a right to express his views and there is nothing wrong in it. But at the same time one cannot criticize the highest forum of democracy, that is, the elected bodies. It is very important.

Even now many Members are traveling by ferry; they are not rich people. When you see how the Members are reaching their residences, you can realize their position. But criticizing the Members of Parliament is not good.

I would like to request you that we have to pass some kind of a Resolution and see that the people, who are attacking the highest forum of the country, are punished.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, you have given me the permission to speak on this issue. I thank you for the same from my heart probably I could first time feel that our elders, our leaders made sacrifices for a hundred years and then only they could be able to present in this temple of democracy, a place of worship. ...(Interruptions) Today we feel that some people are trying to damage this temple. ...(Interruptions) "Kuchh our tabahi se gujreji abhi duniya janzeer agar tumne\* na pehnani." I would like to recite this couplet. One the other side in the House\* some irrelevant things are being spoken. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not use unparliamentary words.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ : I am going to finish my speech within a minute. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on? Shariq ji you have finished your points. You have expressed you feelings. So please finish your speech now. Please mind the time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ : I will finish in a second. ...  
(Interruptions)

SPEAKER MADAM: Ok continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: There on the other side of the House they are speaking irrelevant against the leadership of the House\* I do not know. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not use unparliamentary words.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb please do not speak like that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb please do not use unparliamentary words.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ : They keep on speaking. ... (Interruptions) He also said. ... (Interruptions) He mentioned the name of some leaders. They have maligned their name of Farooq Abdullah was also there. ... (Interruptions) I challenge them. If he could prove even 5 paise against Farooq Abdullah ji I would leave politics, I would leave the Parliament and go back. These irresponsible people who make promises all the time. I do not speak such words, but you always. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, you have spoken now. Therefore, please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I would request them. They are taking their worship, politics even before God. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Madam Speaker, I want to say more than this. [Translation] Sharad ji has mentioned my name. Sharad ji, I feel sorry because we come here to serve the nation and not to be abused.

...(Interruptions) But this is sad that a person is punished for the crime someone else committed. But the problem is that the people who point out towards, other people, know nothing and they forget that while pointing towards other people, three fingers of their hands point out towards themselves. In this Parliament. I would like to say to all of you that if a single paise is found to have been taken by Farooq Abdullah, he will love not only Parliament but also politics.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVA (Chennai North): Madam Speaker, while associating with the sentiments and anger expressed by the hon. Members here, I think that the crowd which had gathered there had made these people to speak like this. Jokers would act more when the crowd is huge. They will act more when the crowd gathered is more in number. Here, I only wish to endorse the views expressed by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav that he should be called before the Privileges Committee and the Privileges Committee should inquire into this matter to keep up the prestige of this House. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Madam. This is not right to speak against this august House in a democracy. I associate myself fully with there what Sharad Yadav ji has proposed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, Dignity of Parliament is foremost, it should not be compromised. Parliament has got all the rights to protect its dignity Parliament is a constitutional body and in constitution, there are provisions for privilege to protect the dignity of members. It has jurisdiction to protect the dignity of the House. Madam this is in your hand. I see these days some people are talking irrelevant against Parliament. This is load people of the country, the common man do not like them. But some people from us go to Jantar Mantar. Out place is this, we have been sent here by the people who have elected us. If invited we go to Jantar Mantar also but some are these who go there to get benefit from the crowd and not only once, they went these two-three times. They went to Ramlila Ground also and they are going on to speak here in the House.

Madam, atleast some time a person should speak genuinely. Motion was passed on 3rd unanimously and now they say no, no. ... (Interruptions). We will pass the

[Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao]

Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill in Parliament as a law and when that legislation was brought, they started to talk about federal structure. They raised the point - how would this be in States. What would public comment? Think of yourself Farooq Abdulla Saheb was saying three fingers point towards oneself. Similarly we should see towards ourselves also. Primary responsibility to protect the dignity of the Parliament is ours. What would our sides do? Constitution has given us the right Parliament is to protect the interests of people. It represents the people of the country.

It is the symbol of democracy. Nobody can harm it. Now somebody has uttered something against it. Why people paying so much attention to it.

Rain drops make no dent on Mountains, in the same way saints do not mind harsh words uttered by evil people.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): 'Jo nahi dand dai Samtora. ... (Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If pardon comes from a person who is like Cobra full of venom, it is really pardon, if it comes from a person who is powerless like a toothless Cobra, it carries no weight. Great people should come forward to pardon the offence committed by young or small people. Madam, we have right, if any motion for privilege is talked, action was to be taken on it. This practice has been in the past also. However, we should not insist for this. Rather we should go attend to the problems of the people.\* So the comments outside should be ignored.

MADAM SPEAKER: If Mr. Singh has uttered any word which is unparliamentary, may be expunged. Now you please sit down.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Some 400-500 people are sitting on hunger strike. Nobody taking notice of them. It is a patty matter, he is simply encouraging it. So let it be set right.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you. Yesterday Leader of opposition hon'ble Sushma ji alongwith hon'ble Sharad Yadavji and\* some other friends had raised an issue their colleagues indulged in act in salting the parliament grossly it has led to an unique awareness in the parliament. For this they deserve our thanks. Actually it was the ruling party which made

\*Not recorded.

Anna Hazare great in the real sense. Had he been permitted, and was not arrested he would not have become so great.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak without mentioning any name. Please keep in mind the dignity of parliament since you are speaking in the House. [English] The name will be deleted.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Government did not invite big leaders but\*. They invited. ..

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you are taking name again. I am talking to you, please listen to me.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: They think that I am the greatest. What made him think so. His giving undue importance made him think that I am greater than Parliament. That is why he is sent upon indulging in this gross insult. In this act his colleagues are also a party. Whatever motion in here.\* ... his colleagues.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please see to it that dignity of the Parliament remained unharmed.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: The name is well - Known, what difference does it make. He should be called here. He should be counseled and should be asked to apologise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as is well known, Members of this House undergo a rigorous scrutiny by the Election Commission under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, Model Code of Conduct and other legal requirements while they file their nominations for the Lok Sabha elections. After meticulously assessing their conduct and performance, the people of India in their wisdom elect them. The Parliament, therefore, reflects the collective will of the people of our country.

Any remark lowering the dignity and esteem of this august House is unwarranted and totally unacceptable.

MADAM. SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'.

Dr. Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance, which relates to measures need to be taken to control the spread of tuberculosis.

\*Not recorded.

Madam, the number of TB cases is growing at a rapid pace. Out of 100 TB cases, three to five per cent are incurable. Due to effective implementation of eradication of polio from the country, the Government has made serious efforts to eradicate the same this year without any case being reported from anywhere in the country. I compliment the Government for this achievement.

**18.14 hrs.**

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Poor people are innocent about the attack of TB. They think it is a common cough. Therefore, there is a need to make serological tests accessible to the poor people near their habitations. In the case of pregnancy tests, single kit has been made available. Similarly, serological test kits also should be made available to the people.

If any private doctor treats a TB case, he should report the same to the Government hospital with all the details of the case. It should be made mandatory. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to make serological test kits available to the *aam aadmi* at reasonable rate and at their doorstep on a large scale and anti-TB drugs should be distributed free of cost to the TB patients. At the same time, the Government should institute a research on the drugs resistant to TB and new formulations should be discovered immediately to check TB cases.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Mr. Chairman. The loss suffered by farmers due to frost and cold wave is not covered under Calamity Relief Fund. In Rajasthan, particularly in my Constituency Barmer and Jaisalmer frost and cold wave cause huge damage to the crops during the winter season, I would request, through you, the Government that frost and cold wave may be included for benefits under Calamity Relief Fund. Castor Crop is sown during Khareef while it is harvested in Rabi but the qerdavari is deposited during Khareef only. Thus any loss to the farmer of castor crop is not compensated either by agriculture insurance or by way of assistance from the Government. I would request you to make some provision for Khareef as well as Rabi both the crops so that farmers can avail of its benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ijyaraj Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Dev ji M. Patel are associated into Shri Harish Choudhary.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Hon. Chairman, Agra is my Constituency while the areas of Agra, Mathura and galesar are having saline ground water, potable water is not found anywhere in these areas. This water contains fluoride content to the extent of 2000 to 5000 due to which this water cannot be consumed as drinking water. Madam Chairman, river Jamuna which flows here is almost dry, there is no water, water is not released from Hathini Kund. Even if it is released it travels upto Delhi then it gets stopped. After Delhi it gets stopped at Mathura. Earlier potable water was being supplied from Jamuna. Now it has been completely stopped. Water that come through dirty drains which fall into Jamuna, is supplied to city, 30 per cent of people of Agra buy water while 70 per cent of the population which consist of the poor and labourers are compelled to use that saline water as drinking water. It has become the source of various diseases. People there hardly attain the age of 40 years, they die before that, children are contracting diseases. People of Agra have already met the Prime Minister and the President of India twice in this regard. We demand that water be released in Jamuna and a barrage is constructed at Jamuna so that people of Agra can get potable water. The want of water has endangered the Taj Mahal also, wood used in its foundation is drying up, so a barrage may be constructed there.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Chairman, through you I would raise an issue pertaining to Ghatwar Community of Jharkhand which is settled in various States of India and whose population stands at 40 lakh. Ghatwar Community has been for the last many years spear heading movement and demanding that Ghatwar Community may be included in the list of scheduled castes. According to position that existed from 1908 till 1938 Ghatwar Community was listed at 11th place under Chhota Nagpur Tillers Act, 1908. However after 1938 as to which Community or Caste or Category it was clubbed with is beyond understanding. Ghatwar Community Population is 20 lakh in Jharkhand State. Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi, has recommended that Ghatwar Community may be included in the list of scheduled castes. Unfortunately the Government has ordered an enquiry into this again as a result of which under section 46 of the CNT Act the practice of sales and purchase of land among Ghatwar Community remained in vogue till 1957 only. Thereafter Government discontinued this practice.

In view of this we urge the Government of India that is the light of the recommendation made by Jharkhand Tribal

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

Welfare Research Institute, Ghatwar Community may be included in the list of scheduled castes.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib) : Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to the acute shortage of LPG in my Lok Sabha Constituency Shree Anandpur Sahib.

Sir District Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar and Mohali under my Constituency have most of the gas agencies of HPCL and the bottling plant of HPCL is located nearby in Hoshiarpur Mandayla. However, inspite of this these Agencies are being supplied Gas Cylinders to the extent of 60-65 per cent of their requirement as per their customer holding. As a result of this people are facing acute LPG shortage where they are made to wait for many days for getting supply of Gas Cylinder. The situation has taken an ugly turn where people are resorting to Hunger strike, demonstration and have started blocking the roads.

I would like to request the Minister of oil, through you to get this matter enquired into to find out why this HPCL company in supplying only 60-65 per cent of customer holding when other gas companies like BPCL and Indian oil are supplying LPG Gas Cylinders to their dealers at the rate of 80-90 per cent of customer holding. Why it is not able to supply LPG Gas Cylinder at the rate of 80-90 per cent of customer holding as is being done by BPCL and Indian oil.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this house to the siding constructed for public at Kuarmunda railway station in Sundergarh, Odisha under South-east railway but public is not in a position to use this siding due to the negligence of the officers. There are industries working in and around this railway station which use this station to transport their production to the other cities and receive raw materials. This was constructed for the public use. It has been informed that there is shortage of staff in Railways to work in this siding. So, due to the negligence of railway officers this siding has not been used by public till now. Why did officers not use the above siding? It resulted in the loss of revenue and public could not use the facility even after construction.

I request the Government through this house that responsibility be fixed for the revenue loss for not using the siding on time at Kuarmunda railway station under South-

east Railway and it should be operated for public use immediately.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Health Ministry and the Union Government to the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis which has been assuming an alarming proportion much to the consternation of all of us. There is an urgent need to have a check on the TB drugs in the private market. There is also a need for regulatory measures to put a check on the drug-resistant tuberculosis. It is shameful to us that for every three minutes, two persons are falling prey to tuberculosis. On the one hand, we are talking about the progress but the flip side is that still we have failed miserably to protect the people from the infection of tuberculosis.

Now, I would like to ask the Government that a regulatory measure should be put in place so that sub-standard medicines are not made available in the market because already public sector and private sector are witnessing the symptom of the drug-resistant tuberculosis which is on the rise. It is a portent to the health sector also. So, the Government should come forward and take immediate measures so as to put a check on T.B. drug available in the market.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency is a centre of district Devaria and district Balia and rivers Ganga, Rapti, Gori, Ghaghra, Gandak. I would like to raise the issue of death of 14 people recently two months ago in Bolia Pande, Ahrauli, Baghel, Gudvar, Katta, Dallon, Chapra and Bahulia Pande villages under Bankata police station in Bharatpur legislative assembly Constituency in my Parliamentary Constituency due to the bite by dog, monkey and jackal. Those 14 people were given injection too. Every one of them was given here doses of injection and the fourth one was due after 3 days and one of them named Shrinivas Rajbhar, student of 9th class died. Vishavkarma Rajbhar, student of 11th class also died. I asked the officers about these deaths and how, people died even after taking doses of three injections? The families of remaining 12 people are terrified and feel themselves at the verge of death. I demand the Health Ministry of Union Government that people are shocked due to death even after rabies injection

and when I talked to the CMO regarding this, I was informed that there is no rabies injection in India. I was informed that this injection is given to increase disease resistant power. The effect of dog bite is nullified after increased power. The effect of doe bite is nullified after increasing disease resistant power. It is condemnable, if it is so. Government of India should immediately invent drug to stop the incidents of death due to animal bite 14 people in my Parliamentary Constituency have been forced to die, the drugs given to them should be investigated to save their lives and good quality life saving drugs should be arranged. It raises doubt about the quality of injections because people are dying in my Constituency even after taking injection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether these drugs are expired?

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Government through this house to a matter of public interest in the light of your direction. Bihar is celebrating its century year as a festival of light (Jyoti). It is shocked due to backwardness in development and it want to get the achievement of 'Dikshit' Bihar to come out of this shock. Electricity generation in Bihar is zero. All its thermal power stations have gone to Jharkhand. Bihar is in darkness. The electricity of others can not enlighten Bihar. It only creates the confusion of light. Bihar seems to remain in darkness till 2017. The Union Government as identified Rajauli in Navada district, Bihar to set up a nuclear power station. Bihar Government has assured several times in the meeting of National Consultative Committee regarding the establishment of nuclear power station in Rajauli that Bihar Government would provide sufficient water facilities for the establishment of nuclear power station but I don't know whenever the question of development of Bihar, coal linkage or establishment of Rajauli nuclear power stations is raised. Union Government loses the vigour. It goes in come. Whether Bihar is not a part of mother India, whether it has not played its role in the struggle of independence and national development? Whether Union Government has forgotten its culture and manners with Bihar? I, on behalf of the public of Bihar, expect from Central Government that the commitment given by it to establish nuclear power station should be fulfilled by establishing it and it must be remembered that the development of nation is in complete without the development of Bihar. I want to draw the attention of Government towards this through this house.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Honourable Chairman, Sir, I thank you that you gave me a chance to speak on a very important issue. The last link of Union Government's public distribution system is 'Kotedar', who is known as distributor. I wish to highlight the problems, hardships and injustice to the same distributor in the house. The distribution of Ration and Kerosin oil of Antyodaya BPL, BPL, APL and ADM mid-day-meal is done through these Kotedars under public distribution system. The Kotedars get commission of Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per quintal Ration; in Kerosin oil it is 53 paise per litre and in mid-day-meal the commission is Rs. 12 per quintal. But the irony is that they are provided Rs. 6 per quintal freight charges from block headquarters. The Kotedar takes their ration and other commodities from block headquarter to its own shop But he is given the transport charges ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per quinta. But the fact is that he has to pay Rs. 25 per quintal as freight charges to take these items to this own shop. It is a matter of surprise, under there circumstances, that he is paid 53 paise freight charges for Kerosin oil on one hand any in Antyodaya and in APL and BPL on the other hand. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your demand as per your requirement.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I am putting up my demands. Under these circumstances when Kotedar gets Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per quintal as freight charges on one hand and he has to face Rs. 13 to Rs. 19 less per quintal for transportation on the other hand. How can Kotedar keep himself honest in these circumstances.

I would also like to say that whatever it left with him, the several types of officers including inspectors exploit him in the name of BSC and blackmarketing. I would like to bring it to the notice of Government through you that Kotedars across the country have gathered in Ramlila Maidan for their demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put up your demands?

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: The most powerful and strong link in the distribution system of Indian Government is the distributor. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: please don't interrupt.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Sir, as far as mid-day-meal is concerned, the fare of mid-day-meal after 1998.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mid-day-meal is a separate topic, please continue about public distribution system. You concentrate on one topic and not on two.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: The something happens in the mid-day-meal. They are not paid the fare for transportation of mid-day-meal ration.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is about distribution.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Yes, it is about distribution. They are not even paid the same rate of fare.

I demand from the Government that they should be paid per month for their dignity, for their livelihood, business and foundation as it is done in other provisions. I demand that the freight charges for Kotedars should be increased and it should be paid to them as honorarium.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Sir, I humbly associate myself with this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send slip. Shrimati Rama Devi is associated with the above subject.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to attract the attention of the house towards an important issue through you. The Ministry of Railways is considering to amend the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Law and Justice have given their approval to it. As per directions, State Government submitted as suggestion to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 07.03.2012. The Ministry of Railways is curtailing the right of State Governments provided by the Indian Constitution.

The points in it are not as per the article 246 of Indian constitution. Public order and police come under State Governments. Any change in it is curtailment of State Governments rights and it will be a blow to the federal structure of the country. It is a clear violation of Bombay Police Act, 1956.

The Ministry of Railway Claims that overall railway property has independent existence. The Ministry of Railways has ownership over it. The right to investigate and arrest lies with the railway protection force. It seems very strange, the trains pass through various States, it move on. So, if the passengers want to lodge complaint with the police officer it becomes difficult because its jurisdiction

keeps on changing after that, interference in Police authority is also a very serious matter.

So, I request the Government not to pass the above act and remove the confusion in regard to Police authority rights.

[English]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Sir, in India, the electricity sector has an installed capacity of 185.5 gigawatt at the end of December 2011. This is the world's fifth largest. As far as power shortage is concerned, India currently suffers from major shortage in generation of electricity. The whole of India suffers from power shortage and Tamil Nadu is no exception to it.

As soon as coming back to power in Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister took major initiatives to tackle power crisis. Those initiatives will give fruits in the next few months time. But as of now, Tamil Nadu is reeling under a power deficit of about 3000 MW. The present power generation is about 7,300 MW as against the capacity of 10,000 MW. The State Government of Tamil Nadu is taking all efforts to reduce the hardships being faced by the people, like commissioning of Vallur, Mettur and North Chennai Thermal Power Stations.

In the meanwhile, Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to allocate more power of about 1,000 MW from the Central Pool to tide over the crisis, but we get a feeling that the Centre is meting out step-motherly treatment. Power shortage leads to crisis in manufacturing sector as a whole and hence, the Centre should accord highest priority to allocate more power to Tamil Nadu to meet the shortage.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the issue of land transfer in Mihan of Nagpur City. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that three years earlier the project (multi-model hub airport) was announced at Mihan in Nagpur City Maharashtra. This project having the potential of changing the fate of Vidharba and country has been put on hold. I have to say that unfortunately the pace of work in Mihan is not visible anywhere, as it deserves. Maharashtra Government has spent Rs. 830 crore on the basic infrastructure of this economic zone and likewise Rs. 229 crore have been spent on roads. Maharashtra Government has spent Rs. 80 crore on centralized facilitation centre.

Further, Rs. 75 crore have been spent on the construction of social structure. The State Government has continuously strived to complete this project but the delay in this project is due to the Ministry of civil aviation and the Defence Ministry. Mihan company and Indian air force have agreed on the agreement to provide 400 hectare land to Air force in lieu of 278 hectares land of Indian air force but this agreement has not been implemented till now. It is creating obstacles in completion of Mihan Project. So, I urge upon the Government that land should be transferred immediately so that the project can be completed on time.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House towards the matter of Shri Bhanudas Vitthal Karale of my Constituency Nagpur, Badgaon through you. He is in Pakistan's jail for the last six months. Now he has been released from Pakistani jail. I contacted the Ministry of External Affairs, discussed the matter with them and they assured me his early release after considering the matter, but unfortunately it did not happen. I wrote a letter on 15th September and Government reply on 14th October stating that they are taking immediate action on it. Six months have passed after October but Karale is forced to suffer in the jail due to non-attentive role of Ministry of External Affairs. It required special attention of Government of India. He only requires Identity card. The Pakistani Government is ready to release him immediately after issuing identity card but Ministry of External Affairs finds it difficult.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put up your demand.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Sir, my demand is that the Ministry of External Affairs should pay immediate attention to it and try to get the man released from jail.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Sir, I want to raise the issue of railways. It seems as if the Ministry of Railways has any problem with Jalore Sirohi. Jalore railway station was declared as model railway station in the last Budget, but it is still on paper. The same situation is on Modran railway station, we lodged complaint there but even the required basic facilities are not available there.

Sir, proper drinking water facility is not available at Jalore railway station. We can say there is no facility at all. The platforms are not clean and there is no arrangement of cleanliness. The platform is 500 meter long and there is no shed on platform.

Sir, there is no ATM on railway station. There is no facility of waiting-room and it has been declared as model railway station only on paper.

Sir, so far Modran Station is concerned, there is a big Asha Puri Mata ji temple in front of level crossing number 74. Several fairs are organized there every year. I have requested Railway Ministry many times to provide crossing there, because it is unmanned crossing. If some untoward incident occurs in the fair, it can be disastrous. But it has not been provided so far.

Sir, I lodged a complaint on 30.05.2011 at Modran railway station. I, myself has written that complaint. The complaint No. is 20051, but no action has been taken so far. We had demanded certain facilities there, viz. providing of Ramp for disabled. There is 11 feet high platform, but there is no ramp to go there. How a disabled persons can go there. Sir, booking is closed at Sirohi railway station at 2 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Sir, first we should speak a little and if we put our demand after that, then it is good. My demand is that basic facilities should be provided therefor the benefit of passengers. Reservation Counter should remain open round the clock at Sirohi City and Jalore station which has been declared as Model station, should be made Model station in the real sense. All basic facilities should be provided there. R.O.B. should be provided at Pindwara-Swarupgarh.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Thank you, Chairman Sir. Our founding fathers Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, have provided reservation in the fields of education and employment for the weaker sections of the society especially those who are socially and economically weak. They have been categorized as SC, ST and OBCs. But day in and day out, we came across that so many orphans have been omitted from these categories. They do not get any sort of reservation.

Our request is that the Government has to come out with a comprehensive legislation where they try to classify them. There are more than 20 to 30 million orphans in this country who are destitute; who have been abandoned; they are without parenthood; and brought up in various orphanages which are run by NGOs and other missionaries.

[Shri L. Rajagopal]

We want the Government to come out with legislation and categories them either as SC, ST or within special category; provide them reservation in proportion to their population. As of now, it is more than 2 to 3 per cent. Along with that – of course, the Government of India is supporting the orphanages – but we came across various orphanages where they are asked to pay property tax; where they are asked to pay gas price at commercial rate; and pay electricity at commercial rate. In fact, the orphanages, which are running on charity, are being burdened with various charges.

We want the Government to come out with a comprehensive law for both orphanages and orphans and try to see that we take their responsibility. We cannot say that they are burden on the society. We have the responsibility to ensure that all the orphans are brought up well. They cannot compete with the open category; with other forward castes; and those who are economically forward. We need to have a special category for them and provide them full reservation both in education and also in employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri L. Rajagopal.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government of India to a very important subject. Government of India had mentioned in the address given by the hon'ble President, about the measures to be taken to lessen the difference of around 10 million hectare between created capacity and used capacity of irrigation. Seeing this, the Finance Minister has made provisions in the Budget to increase the irrigation capacity.

But many irrigation projects in the country are lying incomplete or going on a very low speed due to shortage of money. For example, there is Bargi dam in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. 2,45,010 hectare of land is proposed to be irrigated from its right shore canal in Jabalpur, Katni, Satna and Reewa districts. 81,53,684 people of these districts will be benefitted by it. The State Government, after completing all yardsticks, has sent the said projects in March, 2010 to Central Government to include it in the national projects and provide 3796 crore rupees as financial assistance. While regularly raising this matter of public interest, I have been demanding to include

the aforesaid project in the national projects. Hon'ble Finance Minister has informed me through a letter of dated 17th March, 2011 that the said project has been sent to the Finance Committee EFC for approval. I would like to know that what action has been taken in this regard, so far.

Sir, my demand is that right shore canal of Bargi dam should be included in the national projects. It is the lifeline of Mahakaushal and Vindhya region. I have been meeting regularly to the Minister in this regard. I have contractor in Ministry also, but, unfortunately, it has not been financed so far.

Through you, Sir, I again demand from the Government of India to include the said project in the national projects and do justice with the people of that region.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, I raise to attract the attention of the Government to a very serious matter. Through you, Sir, I want to attract the attention of hon'ble Home Minister towards the planning of terrorists of Indian Mujahideen and SIMI to make Maharashtra their central place.

Yesterday, on 26th, the Maharashtra ATS shot dead one terrorist, Khalil Querraissi in an encounter in my Constituency Sambhaji Nagar and Aurangabad and arrested two terrorists Mohammad Abrar Khan and Mohammad Shakeel. They all are related to Indian Mujahideen and SIMI and all are main accused in the serial bomb blast in 2008 in Ahmedabad. Not only this, the dead terrorist Khalil was also involved in group bank dacoity, murder of two constables and attempting murder of one BJP leader of Madhya Pradesh and one VHP leader. I thank the Maharashtra ATS, local ATS and local police that they by arresting the dreaded terrorists, prevented some big incident to happen. This success is important for this reason also that these terrorists wanted to operate their organisation from Maharashtra on a larger scale. They were trying to make their centre in Maharashtra. Even today, two terrorists, Akeel and Zafar have been apprehended. Many terrorists have been arrested in Maharashtra in which my Aurangabad, Jalna and Buldhana districts are also included. My Constituency is very sensitive. Here, terrorists get immediate asylum. Therefore, I, through you, Sir, would like to request the Home Minister to get this matter seriously inquired and provide security to the people of Maharashtra. Let Maharashtra not become a hub of terrorists so that our people may live happily.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Mr. Chairman, I want to inform the House that two years back funds were used to be provided to municipal corporations in my Constituency Kota-Bundi in Rajasthan to do relief and rescue works during natural calamities, but it has now been stopped. As a result thereof, many difficulties are being faced in relief works during arson, flood, repair of damaged houses and road construction and the works cannot be done on time for the citizens. Relief from centre and State Governments is received very late due to administrative reasons and therefore, relief and rescue works are not on time. In my Constituency there are municipal corporations in Sangod, Kethoon, Lakheri, Indragarh, Kampren, Keshawrai Patan, Bundi and Ramganj Mandi, which sit idle during natural calamities, because they do not have funds. Such situation is not in public interest.

Sir, I would like to request the Government through the House that wherever Municipal Corporations are there to cities, funds should be given to them, so that they may carry out relief and rescue works in their areas on time during natural calamities and basic facilities could be provided to citizens.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important subject.

Sir, Shehar district in my Constituency Shivhar was made district in the year 1995, but proper educational development could not take place till today. According to the census of 2011, this is the most densely populated district of Bihar. The literacy rate of this district is also very low as compared to other districts. Through, approval has been given to import high end technical education here, but no educational institution has been established so far. Students of this area has to go to the nearby Muzaffarpur district. This is not possible for everyone. There is no residential school for girls belonging to scheduled castes in this districts. There is no residential school in the neighbouring districts of Sitamarhi and Eastern Champaran as well due to which proper development of scheduled caste girls in the education sector is not taking place. Even after so many year of independence, nobody is paying any attention towards the scheduled class girls. Their educational development has got stalled.

Through you. I would like to request the Government to set up a residential High School for scheduled caste girls in Sheohar district so that proper development of

scheduled caste girls may take place in the education sector.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, through you. I would like to draw your attention towards an important issue. While going through the Budget speech, the hon'ble Minister of Finance had made an announcement under para 213 in regard to imposition of one per cent excise duty on non-branded jewellery and while replying to the discussion on the General Budget today, he said that the Government will review the decision.

Through you, I would like to say that nobody has understand the issue properly. Non-branded jewellery items are usually worn in villages, various kinds of nosering roffed 'launq' 'kanta', 'fini', 'nath' etc. City dewellers, especially those living in towns etc. also wear them. Various types of earrings like 'paali', 'murktg', 'bata' etc. are worn. People also wear 'chains', 'mangalsutras', 'Om lockets' in their necks. The villagers also wear various types of jewellery loke 'Tika' or 'Borla' on head and also wear rings. These items are generally called non-branded jewellery items in the villages. New my submission is that when the hon'ble Finance Minister imposed one per cent excise duty on the branded jewellery during last year, the branded jewellery manufacturers put pressures on the Government to rationalize it and impose tax on non-branded jewellery.

Sir, I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. Many people said that the common man wears non-branded jewellery only. Around four lakh persons are engaged in manufacturing of gold Jewellery in Rajasthan. If tax is imposed on the said items. They will become costlier for the common man who has to purchase small gold items to gift his children at the time of marriage. The shopkeeper says he will maintain a register of accounts. The Excise Inspector will visit his shop to audit his account and will demand bribe. It will promote corruption and Inspector Raj.

I demand that the Government should roll back the excise duty imposed on non-branded jewellery under para 213 of the Budget speech I would like to suggest an alternative for it. Just now hon'ble Minister of Finance was saying that a large quantity of gold was imported during the last year. The gold was imported for the branded jewellery and non-branded jewellery also. So segregate the imported gold under the said categories. The Government should impose tax on import of gold for non-branded jewellery at the entry point so that the traders may get relief and the

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

common man who has to get his children married may get the small gold items are reasonable prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By this way, more tax will be collected.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: If tax is imposed at entry level, more tax will be collected. Through you, I would like to convey this to the hon'ble Minister of Finance.

I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rama Devi would like to associate herself with what Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal has said.

*[English]*

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th March, 2012 at 11 a.m.

**18.56 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Wednesday, March 28, 2012/  
Chaitra 8, 1934 (Saka).*

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**ANNEXURE-I***Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	187
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	184
3.	Shri Anandan M.	189
4.	Shri Choudhary Nikhil Kumar	197
5.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	184
6.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	194
7.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	200
8.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	199
9.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	195
10.	Shri Kumar, Ajay	186
11.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	188
12.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	193
13.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	191
14.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	198
15.	Shri Pangi Jayaram	185
16.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	190
17.	Shri Rana Rajendrasinh	193
18.	Shri Rao K. Narayana	188
19.	Shri Ray Arjun	181
20.	Shri S., Pakkappa	192
21.	Shri Anto Antony	195
22.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	200
23.	Shri Singh Ganesh	196
24.	Smt. Singh Meena	186
25.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	182
26.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	198
27.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	199
28.	Shri Toppo Joseph	193
29.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	181
30.	Dr. Venugopal P.	190
31.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	194

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2087, 2171, 2244, 2253, 2255
2.	Shri Adhikari, Suvendu	2223
3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2171, 2244 2253, 2255
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2117, 2194, 2245
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	2131, 2171, 2261
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2136, 2259, 2267, 2273
7.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2079
8.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	2206, 2210
9.	Shri Anandan M.	2250
10.	Shri Ananth Kumar	2168, 2273
11.	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	2262
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2248
13.	Shri Argal Ashok	2186
14.	Shri Awale Jaywantrao	2188
15.	Shri Azad Kirti	2076
16.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2087, 2171, 2253, 2255, 2271
17.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	2120, 2273
18.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	2248, 2252
19.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	2147
20.	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	2121, 2262, 2298
21.	Dr. Baliram	2151
22.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	2171, 2179
23.	Smt. Bauri, Susmita	2268
24.	Shri Bavaliya Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2163, 2268
25.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	2270
26.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	2252

1	2	3	1	2	3
27.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	2270	55.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2166, 2195, 2219, 2267
28.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	2166, 2195, 2219, 2267	56.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	2232, 2248
29.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	2184	57.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	2142
30.	Shri Biju P.K.	2227	58.	Shri Gandhi, Dllipkumar Mansukhlal	2263
31.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	2138	59.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	2166
32.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2178	60.	Dr. Ghosh Dastidar, Kakoli	2273
33.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	2252	61.	Shri Gohain Rajen	2220
34.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	2081, 2248	62.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	2166, 2183, 2240
35.	Shri C., Sivasami	2096, 2258	63.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	2077
36.	Shri Chaudhary Harish	2144, 2196, 2204	64.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	2161
37.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	2093, 2272	65.	Dr. Halder, Sucharu Ranjan	2218, 2256
38.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2152, 2154, 2194, 2248	66.	Shri Haque, Mohd. Asrarul	2197
39.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2248, 2260	67.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	2097, 2169, 2268
40.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	2233, 2243, 2260, 2268	68.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2273, 2289
41.	Smt Choudhry Shruti	2125, 2194, 2224	69.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2241, 2264
42.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2109	70.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	2137
43.	Shri Das, Khagen	2234	71.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2238, 2241, 2273
44.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2166, 2170, 2254	72.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	2106, 2285
45.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	2169, 2202, 2261, 2273	73.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	2099, 2163
46.	Smt. Devi Ashwamedh	2080	74.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	2083, 2280
47.	Smt. Devi Rama	2204, 2215, 2238	75.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2112, 2201, 2287, 2243,
48.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2130	76.	Dr Joshi, Mahesh	2224
49.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	2113, 2288	77.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	2177
50.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	2171, 2174	78.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2100, 2191, 2282
51.	Shri Dias, Charles	2242	79.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	2253
52.	Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra	2210, 2268	80.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	2214, '2266
53.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2169, 2246	81.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2268
54.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavadanji	2171	82.	Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni	2140, 2170, 2254

1	2	3
83.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2092, 2256
84.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	2107, 2286
85.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	2251, 2271
86.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2199
87.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2139
88.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	2209
89.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2157
90.	Shri Kumar G.V. Harsha	2134
91.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	2221, 2273
92.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	2211
93.	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	2249
94.	Shri Kumar, P.	2095, 2252, 2271, 2279
95.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	2181
96.	Shri Kumar, V. Aruna	2189
97.	Shri Kurup Peethambara	2116, 2291
98.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	2117, 2171
99.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2072, 2221, 2256, 2273, 2293
100.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	2155, 2273
101.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2176, 2251
102.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2236
103.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2143, 2216
104.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2115, 2250
105.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2195
106.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	2273
107.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	2270
108.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2185, 2260
109.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2252, 2295
110.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	2142
111.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2157

1	2	3
112.	Shri Mitra, Somen	2201
113.	Shri Munde Gopinath	2248
114.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2183
115.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2091
116.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2207, 2255, 2266
117.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	2153, 2166, 3181, 2252
118.	Shri Namdhari, Inder Singh	2205
119.	Shri Naqvi, Zafar Ali	2212
120.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2171, 2172, 2218
121.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2114, 2169, 2290
122.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2146
123.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2222
124.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2158
125.	Shri Pandey, Rakesh	2175, 2257
126.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	2237, 2268
127.	Km. Pandey, Saroj	2089, 2269
128.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	2230
129.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2218, 2235
130.	Shri Pangi, Jayaram	2297
131.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	2166, 2195, 2219, 2267
132.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	2141
133.	Shri Patel, Deoraj Singh	2180
134.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	2259
135.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2122, 2252, 2273
136.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2165
137.	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	2143, 2216
138.	Shri Pathak, Harin	2200
139.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	2207, 2265, 2266
140.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	2100, 2282
141.	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Gawali	2203

1	2	3	1	2	3
142.	Shri. Patil, C.R.	2093	170.	Shri S. Semmalai	2103, 2283
143.	Shri Patil, Rao Saheb Danve	2170, 2172, 2252	171.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	2207, 2251, 2273
144.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	2195, 2219, 2267	172.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2260
145.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2089, 2102, 2174, 2249,	173.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2074, 2115, 2144, 2171. 2261
146.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2110	174.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	2231
147.	Shri Premchand Guddu	2149	175.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	2071, 2097, 2169, 2268
148.	Shri Premdas	2228	176.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2273
149.	Shri Punia, P.L	2128	177.	Shri Sayed, Hamdullah	2098, 2115, 2160, 2268. 2281
150.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	2162, 2252	178.	Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	2160, 2259
151.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	2269	179.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2213
152.	Shri Rajendran, C.	2243, 2257 2273	180.	Smt. Shantha, J.	2148
153.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2226	181.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2181, 2190. 2229
154.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	2078, 2294	182.	Shri Shekhawal Gopal Singh	2171, 2198, 2259, 2263
155.	Prof. Ram Shankar	2273	183.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2086, 2171, 2276
156.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2273	184.	Shri Shetti Raju	2124
157.	Shri Rao K. Narayana	2274	185.	Shri, Anto Antony	2273
158.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2129	186.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2084, 2256, 2299
159.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	2164, 2270	187.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	2182, 2256, 2260
160.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2133, 2248	188.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	2275
161.	Dr. Ratna, De	2140	189.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	2087, 2277
162.	Shri Ray Arjun	2262	190.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	2144
163.	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	2094	191.	Shri Singh, Jagadanand	2169, 2258, 2273
164.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2123, 2221, 2256	192.	Shri Singh, Murari Lal	2119
165.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2150, 2171	193.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	2073, 2228, 2256, 2274
166.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2131, 2273	194.	Shri Singh, Pradeep Kumar	2171, 2248, 2273
167.	Shri Roy, Niripendra Nath	2176, 2251	195.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	2248
168.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	2268	196.	Dr. Singh, RaghuavnsH Prasad	2187
169.	Shri S. Alagiri	2075, 2246, 2256, 2264	197.	Shri Singh, Ratan	2249

1	2	3
198.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	2171, 2274
199.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	2234
200.	Shri Singh, Uday	2217, 2271
201.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	2181, 2186, 2229 2190
202.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2208
203.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Rewati Raman	2257
204.	Shri Singh. Radhe Mohan	2212, 2251
205.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2090, 2171, 2196
206.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2090, 2171, 2256 2246
207.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2132
208.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	2104, 2252, 2284 2256
209.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	2127
210.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	2135, 2273
211.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2118, 2261, 2292
212.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2207, 2265, 2266
213.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2082, 2273
214.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvaraya	2105
215.	Shri Tagore Manicka	2193
216.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	2145
217.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	2142, 2171, 2296 2248
218.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	2212
219.	Shri Tewari Manish	2247
220.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	2101

1	2	3
221.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2108
222.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2169, 2195, 2225
223.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2156
324.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2115, 2250
225.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker Alias Kushal	2154, 2169, 2176, 2261
226.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2163
227.	Shri Tudu Laxman	2192
228.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	2097, 2169, 2268
229.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2271
230.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	2088, 2278
231.	Smt. Verma, Usha	2071, 2097, 2159, 2169, 2268
232.	Shri Virendra Kumar	2173, 2248
233.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	2167
234.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2126
235.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	2075, 2117, 2215, 2278, 2292
236.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	2171, 2244, 2253, 2255, 2271
237.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	2177, 2271
238.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	2097
239.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	2210, 2239
240.	Shri Yadav, Arun	2085, 2300
241.	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	2152

## ANNEXURE-II

**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Agriculture	:	183, 134, 187, 189, 195, 196
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	181, 192
Culture	:	185
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Food Processing industries	:	200
Home Affairs	:	188, 190, 194, 197
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	
Information and Broadcasting	:	193
Urban Development	:	182, 198, 199
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	186, 191

**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Agriculture	:	2077, 2079, 2081, 2082, 2085, 2088, 2095, 2098, 2099, 2001 2102, 2104, 2105, 2107, 2110, 2114, 2116, 2122, 2123, 2125, 2126, 2134, 2137, 2156, 2158, 2162, 2165, 2167, 2175, 2176, 2189, 2191, 2192, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2210, 2212, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2226, 2230, 2232, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2240, 2243, 2244, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2257, 2259, 2260, 2262, 2271, 2280, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2300
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distributions	:	2072, 2080, 2083, 2084, 2087, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2124, 2129, 2133, 2166, 2170, 2171, 2179, 2180, 2194, 2195, 2197, 2206, 2213, 2228, 2229, 2233, 2241, 2247, 2256, 2267, 2273, 2274, 2276, 2292
Culture	:	2076, 2089, 2130, 2131, 2154, 2155, 2172, 2199, 2205, 2222, 2235, 2242, 2258, 2296, 2299
Development of North Eastern Region	:	—
Food Processing Industries	:	2086, 2091, 2106, 2109, 2139, 2203, 2231, 2246 2253, 2295
Home Affairs	:	2078, 2092, 2083, 2094, 2100, 2108 2119, 2120 2121, 2127, 2128, 2135, 2136, 2138, 2142, 2143, 2148, 2150, 2151, 2153, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2168 2169, 2173 2181, 2183, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2190 2201, 2206, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2220, 2234, 2245, 2248, 2249, 2254, 2255, 2261, 2264, 2265, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2290, 2298

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	2145, 2157, 2163, 2207, 2224, 2297
information and Broadcasting	:	2090, 2103, 2118, 2174, 2177, 2193, 2196, 2227, 2253, 2272
Urban Development	:	2071, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2132, 2141, 2146, 2149, 2164, 2186, 2209, 2211, 2239, 2265, 2278, 2294
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	2096, 2097, 2115, 2117, 2140, 2144, 2147, 2152, 2178, 2182, 2184, 2218, 2219, 2275.

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